



# Formulation And Evaluation Of Herbal Face Cream

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## ABSTRACT: -

Aloe vera Lemon and Carica papaya are medicinal plant they are used as traditionally from ancient year in various herbal medicines such Ayurveda, siddha, and Homeopathic. Cosmetics and some medicinal products are made up from the mucilaginous tissue in the centre of aloe vera leaf and called Aloe vera gel. Aloe vera gel contains no Antraquinone. Which are Responsible for the strong laxative affects of aloes The main challenge lies in the selection of natural material which can be rationally justified and comparable to that of synthetic material. In present study our aim is to develop an Herbal face cream which would be natural. The Herbal face cream was prepared by Trituration method and further Evaluated for various evaluation parameters such as Physical properties, Determination of pH, Spreadability, Viscosity, Washability, after feel test, Greasiness, Phase separation, Irritancy test, Stability test. The Herbal face creams show the good physical appearance with faint yellow Color, Smooth consistency, pleasant odor, and Semi-solid state.

**Keyword:** Aloe vera, lemon, Carica papaya, face cream, Evaluation.

## INTRODUCTION

The Demand of herbal cosmetics due to the availability of new ingredients the financial rewards for developing successful products and maintained of quality standard. Cosmetics are the products applying on the body. Face cream are used as cosmetic for softening and cleansing action. The Ayurvedic system of medicine was one of the most important systems that uses herbal plant and extract of the treatment of management of various Diseases state Aloe vera Synonyms-Aloe Barbadensis Belong To Family- Liliaceae, which having 300 specie, Aloe vera is cactus like plant that grow readily in hot, dry climates, and Aloe vera cultivated in very large Quantities.

## Ideal properties of face cream

- They are easy to apply.
- They spread easily on the skin.
- They are pleasant in appearance.
- They cause less irritation to the skin.
- They should melt or liquefy.
- They should produce flushing action on skin and it's pore openings.

## Cosmetological importance of Aloes

### 1) Aloe

The biological source of aloe is dried latex of leaves of it. It is also known as curacao aloe, cape aloe and socotrine aloe.

family : liliaceae

#### Medicinal Properties

- its anti-inflammatory properties can reduce pain, swelling, and soreness of wounds or injuries.
- it supports the production and release of collagen.
- it can speed up wound healing time and limits scarring.
- it reduces the healing time of first-degree and second-degree burns.



## Cosmetological importance of Lemon

### 2 ) Lemon

#### Biological Source

Lemon peel is obtained from the fresh ripe fruit of *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f. (*C. medica* var. *limon* Linn.).

Family: Rutaceae.



## Medicinal Properties

1. Lemon tree extract, especially lemon leaves extract, are beneficial for skin problems such as acne and pimples
2. Lemon leaves extract are also used for lightening scars and other marks on the body.
3. Lemon extracts are used in face packs such as multani mitti face packs to give that brightening look.
4. Lemon leaves extracts are also used to give that fairer look while improving the skin tone from within.
5. Lemon extracts with water and frozen into ice cubes act as natural hydrators for skin which not only refreshes the skin but also enhances the complexion and helps it grow.

Cosmetological importance of Carica papaya

### 3) Carica papaya

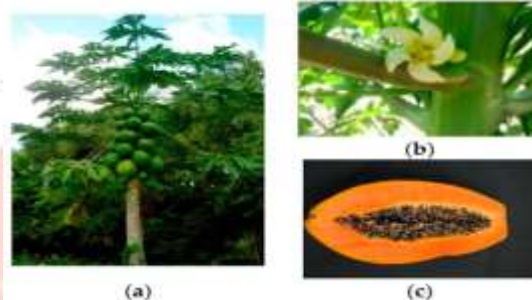
Biological Source

Papain is the dried and purified latex of the green fruits and leaves of Carica papaya L

family : Caricaceae

#### Medicinal Properties

- Rubbing the white pulp of raw papaya improves pimples as well as wrinkles.
- Papaya works as a good bleaching agent. It is an important ingredient in bath soaps, astringents, detergent bars and hand washes.
- Home Recipe for Papaya Skin Lightner
- Papaya can help in removing dead worn-out skin cells and replace it with healthy new cells, thereby lightening the color of our skin.



Cosmetological importance of Curcumin

### 4) Curcumin

Biological Source : turmeric is derived from their rhizomes of curcuma longa belonging to family zinziberaceae

#### Medicinal Properties

- Especially curcumin isolated from Curcuma longa that has very good effects on the skin.
- In addition it was reported that Curcumin has a good antiinflammatory
- Anti-oxidant, and anti-microbial activity.
- This opens a way for researchers to incorporate this to treat skin diseases



## Materials and Methods

### Plant materials:

The proposed study of Aloe vera, Lemon, Carica papaya, Curcumin Collected from the local area. Preparation of Extract: Air dried and coarsely powdered of Aloe vera, Amla Lemon, and. Were placed in Soxhlet separately, using petroleum ether and then successively with Ethanol. The extract was then concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure and controlled Temperature, and they were preserved in a Refrigerator.

### Cream Formulation:

Beeswax, propylene glycol was taken in first beaker. Then heat on a water bath for uniform mixing. After few minutes oil phase was formed. Aloe vera extract and lemon extract, Carica papaya extract, Distilled water, white soft paraffin and glycerine, , zinc oxide , Sodium benzoate was taken in second beaker. Mixing all the ingredients by heating on a water bath, the aqueous phase was formed. Oil phase was added into aqueous phase and continuous stirring was done until semisolid mass was formed.

**Table No. 1**

SR,NO	INGREDIENTS	QUNTITY
1	Aloe vera	2gm
2	lemon	1.8gm
3	Carica papaya	0.7gm
4	Curcumin	1.7gm
5	Distilled water	q.s
6	Bees wax	3.2gm
7	White soft paraffin	9 ml
8	Menthol	0.2ml
9	Methyl paraben	0.3.ml
10	Zinc oxide	0.7gm

## EVALUATION OF CREAM

Physical Evaluation Formulated herbal creams was further Evaluated by using the following physical parameter physical parameter colour, odour, consistency, and state of the formulation.

- a) **Colour:** The colour of the cream was observed by visual examination. The result was shows in table 2.
- b) **Odour:** The odour of cream was found to be characteristics.
- c) **Consistency:** The formulation was examined by rubbing cream on hand manually. The cream having smooth consistency.
- d)**State:** The state was cream was examined visually. The cream was solid in state result was shows in table 2.
- e)**Ph:** ph of prepared herbal cream was measured by using digital ph meter. The solution of cream was prepared by us

f) **Spredability**: spread ability of formulated cream was measured by placing sample in between two slides then compressed to uniform thickness by placing a definite weight for defined time. The specified time required to separate the two slides was measured as

Spredability. Lesser the time taken for separation of two slides results showed better Spredability. Spredability was calculated by the following Result were shows in table 2.

$$\text{Spredability}(S) = \frac{\text{Weight tide to upper slide (W)} \times \text{Length of glass slide (L)}}{\text{Time taken to separate slide (T)}}$$

g) **Non- irritancy test**: Herbal cream formulation was evaluated for the non-irritancy test. Preparation shown no redness and irritancy. Observation of the state was done for 24 h.results was shown in table 2

h) **Viscosity**- Viscosity of cream was done by using Brooke field viscometer at the temp of 25 Degree c. using spindle no, 63.at rpm. Results were shown in table 2.

**Table No. 2**

S.NO	Parameter	Results
1	Colour	White yellow
2	Odour	characteristics
3	constitency	Smooth
4	State	Semisolid
5	PH	6.5
6	Spredability	7.0gm
7	Non- irritancy test	Non-irritant
8	viscosity	39010

## Result

The evaluation parameters were coming under results, like the physical evaluation of herbal cream, PH of the cream, Spreadability, Washability, non-irritancy test, viscosity of the cream was shown in table. Medicinal plants used in the formulation of Herbal face cream we found in these plants were found to be lemon, Aloe vera extract and other ingredients have been reported for glowing & nourishment.

## CONCLUSION

Formulation of cream was done by slab method and further evaluated by various evaluation parameters such as physical properties, PH, Spreadability, Washability, non-irritancy test, viscosity and odour of cream and gives good results.

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