



A Brief formulation of Herbal Cosmetics

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ABSTRACT

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Natural solution is the utilization of restorative plants for counteractive action and treatment of infections: it ranges from customary and famous meds of each nation to the utilization of institutionalized and tritiated home grown concentrates. For the most part social rootedness persevering and across the board use in a Traditional Medical System may demonstrate security, however not viability of medications, particularly in home grown solution where custom is totally in light of cures containing dynamic standards at low and ultra low fixations, or depending on mystical enthusiastic standards. This can be observed from the fact that lipsticks are marketed in hundred of shades of colors to satisfy the demand of women. The present investigation was done to formulate herbal lipstick, with minimal or least side effects

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INTRODUCTIONS:

Cosmetics are the substances used for the preparations, which enhance the appearance of human body such as skin care creams, some bio-ingredients, nutraceuticals, lotions, powders, perfumes, lipsticks, fingernail and toe nail polish, eye liner etc. The herbs used in cosmetic preparation facial make up, colored contact lenses, have varieties of properties like hair colors, hair sprays, gels, deodorants, antioxidant, antiinflammatory, antiseptic baby products, bubble bath, bath salts and antibacterial etc. [1]. These herbals many more products are in great demand products claim to have no side. The natural makeup produced and utilized generally for every day reason incorporate home grown face wash, home grown conditioner, home grown cleanser, home grown cleanser and so on. The business is presently concentrating on the developing portion with a huge extent of complex extension in coming years. Home grown beautifying agents are characterized as the magnificence items which gangs attractive physiological movement, for example, recuperating, smoothing appearance, upgrading and molding properties in light of natural fixing.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The herbal lipstick was formulated as prepare adequately supported by efficacy and general method of normal lipstick safety data documented in scientific formulation. The ingredients used in the literature. Among the more popular formulations of a herbal lipstick are functional natural ingredients several coconut oil, cocoa butter, bees wax, beet root juice or Bixa orellana as colouring agent, rose essence and vanilla essence. The herbal lipstick was prepared by moulding method. All the ingredients were mixed in a crushed or dried and powdered form in their definite ratio with melting cocoa butter and it was incorporated into existing cosmetic bees wax at a low flame. Finally molten mass was into lipstick form. The prepared lipstick was evaluated for color, odour, pH, melting point, breaking point, thixotropic characteristics and stability. Results: The data of evaluation parameters of lipstick was found to be excellent, with skin pH range signified compatible to skin and found to be stable in all tested conditions. Conclusion: It could be concluded that the prepared herbal lipstick could be used safely for ladies compliance. Herbal

cosmetics have growing over synthetic agents. The literatures are in demand in the world market and which are mentioned in Ayurveda, especially Charaka Sahita, invaluable gift of nature. There are wide stated numerous medicinal plants in range of herbal cosmetic products to Varnya kashaya. The herbs like Chandan satisfy your beauty regime. The collection and Botanical authentication of herbs is quite easy. The plant materials maintain texture and integrity of skin and hair. The different herbs widely used in commercial cosmetic the formulation of herbal lipstick in the formulations [2,3].

The cocoa butter, bees was and beet root colors were procured from SD Fine Chemical, Mumbai. All other chemicals and reagents used were of analytical grade and were procured form authorised dealer.

Formulation of herbal lipstick:

The herbal lipstick was formulated and prepared, adequately supported by efficacy and general method of normal lipstick safety data documented in scientific formulation. The ingredients used are mentioned in the literature [4]. Among the more popular formulations of a herbal lipstick, the ingredients used were coconut oil (6 g) , cocoa butter (28 g), bees wax (36 g), beet root juice (6 g) and Bixa orellana (6 g) as coloring agents, rose essence (0.1 ml) and vanilla essence as quantity sufficient. The lipstick was prepared by melting moulding method. All the ingredients were mixed in a beaker, dried to semi solid form in a definite ratio by melting cocoa butter and it was incorporated into existing cosmetic, bees wax at a low flame. Then the semisolid mass was moulded in suitable moulds. In recent times, lipsticks have been formulated that are under the scanners of many health watchers. All steps and procedure are carried out in clean and hygienic environment [5,6].

Evaluation of herbal lipstick:

Lipsticks are often eaten away by the user. It is very essential to maintain a uniform and hence it is imperative that health standard for herbal lipstick, keeping this regulators have a microscopic

look at the view in mind the formulated lipstick was ingredients that go in to the lipstick was evaluated for color, pH, melting point, breaking point, thixotropic and stability [7-10].

Melting Point:

Determination of melting point is important as it is an indication of essence. The melting point of prepared lipstick was determined by capillary tube method using digital melting point apparatus.

Breaking point:

Breaking point was done to determine the strength of lipstick. The lipstick was held horizontally in a socket $\frac{1}{2}$ inch away from the edge of support. The weight was gradually increased by a specific value (10 g) at specific interval of 30 s and the weight at which lipstick start to breaks was considered as the breaking point.

Thixotropic characteristics:

The thixotropic character was determined by using penetrometer. A standard needle of specific diameter was allowed to penetrate for 50 s under a 50 g load at 25 °C. The depth of penetration was determined, which is the thixotropic structure of lipstick.

Force of application:

It is a test for comparative measurement of the force to be applied for application. A piece of coarse brown paper was kept on a shadow graph balance. To it the lipstick was applied at 45° angle to cover 1 square inch area until fully covered. The pressure was noted which indicated the force of application.

Surface anomalies:

This was studied by observing the surface defects such as no formation and no contamination by fungi.

Aging stability:

To study this parameter, first the lipstick was stored in 40 °C for 1 h. Various parameters such as bleeding and crystallization of skin surface were observed.

Solubility test:

The formulation herbal lipstick was dissolved in various solvent to observe the solubility.

pH parameter:

The determination of pH is the indication of formulation compatibility with skin. The pH of the prepared herbal lipstick was determined by using digital pH meter.

Perfume stability:

The formulation herbal lipstick was stored in standard storage condition of cool temperature. It was tested for its fragrance after 30 days.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

In last few decades there have been tremendous boosts in use of cosmetics by women. However hazards caused by these chemicals have come into lime light very recently. The present work formulation and evaluation of herbal lipsticks was aimed to formulate a lipstick using herbal ingredients with a hope to minimize the side effects. The melting moulding method was found to be efficient method for successful preparation of lipstick. The parameters like melting temperature, cooling temperature for solidification, speed and proportion of mixing of ingredients might be variable dependent factors for effective manufacturing of lipstick. The color of lipstick was red. The pH of lipstick was found to be 6.5, which was in the skin pH range. It signified that the lipstick shall be compatible with skin (Lip), which was further confirmed by skin irritation test. The melting point of lipstick was 60 to 61 °C. It confirmed that it might be stable at room temperature, even in comparative more temperature. The breaking point was 31 g, which demonstrated that the strength of lipstick was quite good. The thixotropic character was 9. The perfume stability of lipstick was marked as good. The result of force application revealed that the prepared lipstick required little force for application. After long use of lipstick the

surface anomalies or defects does not found. The aging stability of lipstick was smooth. The solubility result showed that the lipstick was soluble in chloroform. The skin irritation study exhibited that no such sign of irritation, itching, redness and inflammation was found over lip over extended period of time, which revealed that the lipstick formulation was safe and compatible to skin.

CONCLUSION:

Hence from present investigation it was concluded that this formulated herbal lipstick has better option to women with minimal side effect though detailed clinical thesis may be done to assess the formulation for better efficacy.

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