IJCRT.ORG ISSN: 2320-2882



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

# A REVIEW ON COSMETIC PRODUCT " LIPSTICK"

ISHWAR CHANDRA CHAURASIYA ,PIYUSH YADAV , SHASHIKANT MAURYA
MANISH KUMAR MAURYA , MAYANK SINGH
Department of Pharmacy , Prasad institute of technology
Jaunpur 222001 UP, INDIA

#### **ABSTRACT**

Lipstick is commonly regarded, for good or ill, as the typical, perhaps even the proto-typical decorative cosmetic. Since the days of Nefertiti, modification or accentuation of lip colour has been known to play a prominent part in the achievement of cosmetic effect. Enabling the user to adjust lip outline and modify external perception and visual impact of mouth form and texture, lipstick has become an almost universal constituent of ladies' handbags. Moist lips, dry lips, shiny lips, smooth lips, all are simple matters of cosmetic application. Put on skillfully, lipstick can substantially alter the apparent facial characteristics of the user.

**KEY WORDS:-** INTRODUCTION, IDEAL PROPERTIES, COMPOSITION, MANUFACTURING OF LIPSTICK, FORMULATION, COMPOSITION, EVALUATION

**INTRODUCTION:-** Lipstick are basically dispersions of colouring matter in a base containing a suitable blend of oils, fats and waxes suitably perfume, flavoured and moulded in the form of stick and enclosed in a case Base – emollient action .It should have pleasant odour/flavour. • It should not lose its smooth and shiny appearance during storage. • Is should remain free from bloom or sweating during storage. • It should remain firm within reasonable variation of climatic temperature. Many colors and types of lipstick exist. Some lipsticks are also lip balms, to add both color and hydration[1,2]





#### **IDEAL PROPERTIES:-**

- 1-It should be nontoxic & nonirritant to the lips
- 2-It should impart uniform color to the area of application.
- 3-It should make lips soft.
- 4-It should have stability towards environmental conditions.
- 5- It should completely free from grittyness
- 6-The container should operate easily.

## **COMPOSITION: -**

- 1-Wax mixture,
- 2- Oil mixture,
- 3- Bromo mixture,
- 4-Colours,
- 5- Preservatives

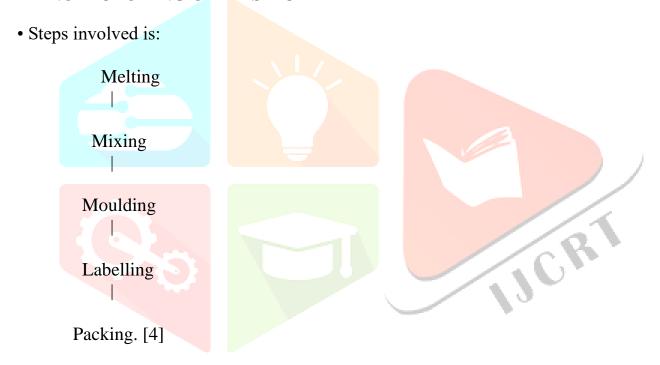
6-Fragrance • Antioxidants,

7- Surfactants and other additives[3]

#### **FORMULATION**

Carnauba wax – 10g
Bees wax – 15g
Lanolin – 5g
Cetyl alcohol – 4g
Castor oil – 62g
Candelilla wax – 2g
Ozokerite wax – 2g
Dye – q.s Perfume – q.s

## MANUFACTURING OF LIPSTICK



# **EVALUATION OF LIPSTICK:**

• Colour control, • Determination of melting point(heat test), • Softening point, • Microbial testing, • Rancidity, • Rupture test, • Breaking load test.[5,6]

Determination of melting point is important as it is an indication of the limit of safe storage. The melting point of formulated lipstick was determined by capillary capillary was filled and keep in the capillary apparatus and firstly observed the product was slowly-slowly milted. After sometimes observed product was completely melted. procedure was The above done in 3 times and the melting point ratio was observed in all formulation.

## BREAKING POINT

Breaking point was done to determine the strength of lipstick. The lipstick was held horizontally in a socket inch away from the edge of support. The weight was gradually increased by a specific value (10 gm) at specific interval of 30 second and weight at which breaks was considered as the breaking point.

# **SOLUBILITY TEST**

The formulation herbal lipstick was dissolved in various solvents to observe the solubility. pH parameter The pH of formulated herbal lipstick was determined using pH meter. Skin irritation test It is carried out by applying product on the skin for 10 min.

# MICROBIAL TESTING

Contamination from raw materials, moulds, storage kettles or lipstick container can lead to microbial growth. • The test consist of plating a known mass of the sample on two selected culture media specifically suitable for the growth of bacteria fungi incubating them for a specified period to permit the development of visual colonies for counting. • The limit is, not more than  $100 \,\mu\text{o/gm}$ 

# RANCIDITY

• Rancidification is the decomposition of fats, oils and other lipids by hydrolysis or oxidation. • It leads to obnoxious odour, bad taste & sticky product & sometimes change of colour of the product. • Testing of rancidity can be done by determining its peroxide number [4]

**BREAKING LOAD TEST** • The test is to find out the value of maximum load that a lipstick can withstand before it breaks. • The protruded lipstick salve is subjected to a number of weights hanging from it. • The weight at which the lipstick breaks is its Breaking Load

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express my special thanks to my respected professors Mr Shashikant Maurya who gave me a golden chance at each and every steps. We would like to thanks of all of that who are involved directly or indirectly for completed this review. We also thanksful to my friend Mr Manish Kumar Maurya

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