



## International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: [www.ijrpr.com](http://www.ijrpr.com) ISSN 2582-7421

### Title : A Review on Cosmetic Product Lipstick

*Mr . Rathod Manoj P.<sup>1</sup> , Mr . JadhavVaibhav A.<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Final year B pharmacy , pratibhatai pawar college of pharmacy, Shrirampur Dist : Ahmednagar 413739 , Maharashtra , India .

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmacognosy , pratibhatai pawar college of pharmacy, Shrirampur Dist : Ahmednagar 413739 , Maharashtra , India .

#### ABSTRACT

Cosmetics are substances used to enhance the appearance of the human body. Cosmetics fingernail and toe nail polish, eye and facial makeup, permanent waves, colored contact lenses, hair colors, hair sprays and gels, deodorants, baby products, bath oils, bubble baths, bath salts, butters and many other types of products are in great demand in both developing and developed countries.[1] Lipstick is a cosmetic product containing pigments, oils, waxes, and emollients that apply color, texture, and protection to the lips. Many colors and types of lipstick exist. As with most other types of makeup, lipstick is typically, but not exclusively, worn by women. Some lipsticks are also lip balms, to add color and hydration. Although the name originally applied to the baton (stick) of material, within a tubular container, usually around 10mm in diameter and 50mm in length the term has now generally transposed to the material itself, regardless of method of application.

**Key words:-** Cosmetic , formulation , evaluation , lipstick , Composition , Idea Properties .

#### Introduction[1,3]

Lipstick started to gain popularity in the 16th century, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I who made blood-red lips and stark white faces a fashion statement. By that time, lipstick was made from a blend of beeswax and red stains from plants. During the Second World War, lipstick gained popularity as a result of its use in the movie industry, and it became commonplace for women to apply makeup, or “put their face on”. As with most other types of makeup, lipstick typically but not exclusively worn by women. It is usually not worn until a female reaches adolescence or adulthood. Another form of lip color (Liquid lipstick), a wax-free semi-permanent liquid formula, was invented in the 1990s by the Lip-Ink International Company. Other companies imitated the idea, putting out their own versions of long-lasting “liquid lip color” but were not allowed to infringe on the patented wax-free formula. A various lip coloring preparations including ,

- Lip gloss (Lip paint)
- Rouges
- Lip liner
- Lip slaves.



Figure 1 : lipstick

Lipsticks are very popular and frequently used by ladies of any society to brighten the color of the lips. Lipsticks are composed of oil-wax base stiff

enough to still. In lipstick red staining dye is dispersed in oil and red pigment is incorporated therein perfumed and suitably flavored used in comparison to other cosmetics.

#### Ideal characteristics of lipsticks

1. It should be smooth and easy to apply on lips and leave a thin film over it.
2. It should be non-irritant and non-toxic.
3. It should have miraculous wear, moisture, color and shine. It should be free from grittiness.
4. It should have required plasticity.
5. It should be innocuous internally as well as externally.

---

### Anatomy of lip [4,7]

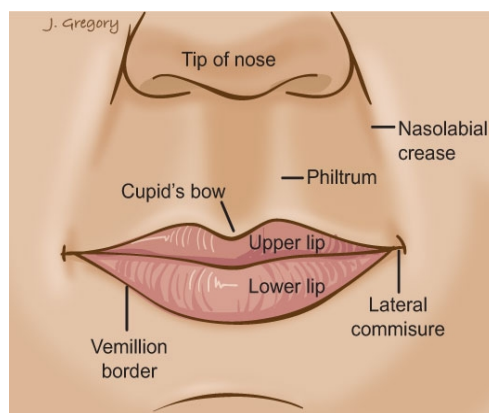


Figure 2 : Anatomy of Lip

The upper and lower lips are referred to as the "Labium superius" and "Labium inferius", respectively. The juncture where the lips meet the surrounding skin of the mouth area is the vermilion border, and the typically reddish area within the borders is called the vermilion zone. The vermilion border of the upper lip is known as the Cupid's bow. The fleshy protuberance located in the center of the upper lip is a tubercle known by various terms including the procheilon (also spelled prochilon) the "tuberculum labii superioris", and the "labial tubercle". The vertical groove extending from the procheilon to the nasal septum is called the philtrum. The skin of the lip, with three to five cellular layers, is very thin compared to typical face skin, which has up to 16 layers. With light skin color, the lip skin contains fewer melanocytes (cells which produce melanin pigment, which give skin its color). Because of this, the blood vessels appear through the skin of the lips, which leads to their notable red coloring. With darker skin color this effect is less prominent, as in this case the skin of the lips contains more melanin and thus is visually darker.

The skin of the lip forms the border between the exterior skin of the face, and the interior mucous membrane of the inside of the mouth

The lower lip is formed from the mandibular prominence, a branch of the first pharyngeal arch. The lower lip covers the anterior body of the mandible. It is lowered by the depressor labii inferioris muscle and the orbicularis oris borders it inferiorly.

The upper lip covers the anterior surface of the body of the maxilla. Its upper half is of usual skin color and has a depression at its center, directly under the nasal septum, called the philtrum, which is Latin for lower nose, while its lower half is a markedly different, red-colored skin tone more similar to the color of the inside of the mouth, and the term vermilion refers to the colored portion of either the upper or lower lip. It is raised by the levator labii superioris and is connected to the lower lip by the thin lining of the lip itself, which can be seen by opening your mouth wide in front of a mirror. Thinning of the vermilion of the upper lip and flattening of the philtrum are two of the facial characteristics of fetal alcohol syndrome, a lifelong disability caused by the consumption of alcohol during pregnancy.

---

### Ingredients[2,5]

Lipstick contains wax, oils, antioxidants and emollients. Wax provides the structure to the solid lipstick. Lipsticks may be made from several waxes such as bees wax, ozokerite and candelilla wax. Because of its high melting point, Carnauba wax is a key ingredient in terms of strengthening the lipstick. Various oils and fats are used in lipsticks, such as olive oil, mineral oil, cocoa butter, lanolin, and petrolatum. Lead and other trace metals are also found in many lipsticks. It is impossible to know whether these metals are in the lipstick by looking at the ingredient list because they are not an intentional ingredient added, but rather, an unintentional contaminant. These trace metals are metals that are naturally occurring and accidentally get taken up with other chemicals that are used in lipstick production. Lead and other trace metals will not be listed in the ingredients section of different lipsticks. These chemicals contain trace amounts of naturally occurring metals, such as lead. Lipsticks get their colors from a variety of pigments titanium dioxide and red shades. Both organic and inorganic pigments are employed. Crème lipsticks contain more waxes than oils. Sheer and

long lasting lipsticks contain more oil, while long lasting lipsticks also contain silicone oil, which seals the colors to the wearer's lips. Glossy lipstick contains more oil to give a shiny finish to the lips. Lipstick is made from grinding and heating ingredients. Then heated waxes are added to the mix for texture. Oils and lanolin are added for specific formula requirements. Afterwards, the hot liquids poured onto a metal mold. The mixture is then chilled. Once they have hardened, they are heated in flame for half a second to create a shiny finish and to remove imperfections.

### Formulation of Lipstick[2,6]

Lipstick is composed of waxes, oils, pigments, and emollients which are adjusted to desired melting point and viscosity. Various agents in lipstick formulations are:

Table 1: Components of lipstick and functions.

| Ingredients     | %W/W     | Function                     |
|-----------------|----------|------------------------------|
| Solid waxes     | 10       | Provides hardness lubricants |
| Softening       | 15       | Lubricants                   |
| Oil             | 65       | Dispensing the pigment       |
| Coloring agents | Adequate | Give color                   |
| Perfumes        | Adequate | Give aroma                   |
| Preservatives   | Adequate | Stabilize the formulation    |

The lipstick was formulated as per general method of lipstick formulation. In brief, all hard and soft waxes were melted in China dish on water bath or heating Mantle with decreasing order of their melting point. Concentrated colorings pigment was mixed and Castor oil heated. both phases were mixed at some temperature. Rose oil. Lemon juice, eugenol, shikakai powder. vanilla essences were added at 40° 0- then mixture was poured into lipstick mould in excess amount and mould was kept on ice bath After solidification surplus amount was scrapped with blade, lipsticks were removed from mould and flammed. prepared lipsticks were fitted in lipsticks container and used for further evaluation (Jain & Dharma 2005)

### Evaluation of Lipsticks[3,8]

#### 1.softening point

Lipstick was placed with protruded salve in the flat bottom tube. Thermometer was fixed through a cork in such a way that the bulb of the thermometer just touched the lipstick salve. The arrangement was inserted into a 1 litre beaker filled with water to a level one centimeter above the upper tip of the lipstick salve. Slowly water bath was heated while stirring so that temperature rises at a rate not exceeding 2oC/ min. When the temperature reached about 45oC, the temperature was raised at the rate of 1oC/ min. The temperature, the salve starts bending and losing its shape was recorded as the softening point.

#### 2.Melting point

Take both ends open glass capillary tubes. Introduce into each 5 capillary tubes a sufficient amount of the lipstick, about 10 mm high and allow the tubes to stand for the appropriate time and at the prescribed temperature in capillary tube apparatus. The temperature at which the substance beings to melt in the capillary tube is taken as the melting point. Repeat the operation 3 times using other 4 capillary tubes and calculate the result.

#### 3.Breaking load test

Lipstick container was firmly fixed with protruded salve into a screw type of chuck so that the assembly was perfectly horizontal. Burette was adjusted just above the lipstick salve. Marking was made at a distance of 1.5 cm from the base of the salve where the lipstick salve sits in salve holder. The aluminum container was weighed along with hook and suspended. On this 1.5 cm mark, water was released from the burette into the aluminum container till the salve breaks.Burette reading was added with the mass of the suspended container gives the breaking load of the lipstick.

#### 4. Freedom from grittiness

Approximately 0.5 g of lipstick paste was taken and spread on butter paper on a HMHD sheet. The paste was tested by pressing it along the length by a finger for presence of any hard and sharp edged abrasive particles which would be distinguished readily. The material was free from hard and sharp edged particles.

#### 5. Perfume stability test

Perfume stability can also be assessed by storing lipsticks were tested after 30 days and to record the fragrance .

#### 6. Surface anomalies test

This test is for determining the surface defects, such as no formation crystals on surfaces, no contamination by moulds and fungi.

#### 7. Solubility test

Dissolved the lipstick in various solvents to observe the solubility.

#### 8. Aging stability test

Stored the products in 400C for 1 hour and observing various parameters such as bleeding, crystallization of on surface and application characteristics.

### Defects in Lipstick Formulation [1,7]

**1.Sweating**

It is the most common problem of lipstick formulation due to high oil content or inferior oil binding. It may rise in any climate or temperature rang.

**2.Bleeding**

This refers to the separation of colored liquids from the waxy base.

**3.Streaking**

A thin line or band of a different colour or a substance appears on the finished product.

**4.Moulding Related Problems Laddering**

Lipstick does not look smooth or homogenous after congealing and setting but instead has a multi-layered appearance.

**4.Deformation**

is a molding problem where the shape of the lipstick looks deformed. It is noticeable and appears on both sides of the lipstick.

**5.Cratering**

This appears in split moulding and it shows up flaming when stick develops dimples.

**6.Mushy Failure**

This is a problem in which the central core of the lipstick lacks structure and breaks.

---

**CONCLUSION[6,9]**

This review highlights the materials, waxes used for the preparation of lipstick formulations. The review also mentions the evaluation parameters for lipstick. Hence the use of natural ingredients is step towards healthy cosmetics and which can be widely utilized by the women with great pleasure.

---

**REFERENCE**

1. Benett, W. Bennett's Cosmetic Formulary, II ed. Chemical Publishing Company, New York, 1983; 90-100.
2. Balsan M. S. & Sangrine, E., Cosmetics & Toiletries, Vol-3, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1989.
3. [www.lipstickhistory.com](http://www.lipstickhistory.com)
4. Munmun, Dr. Foutszoglou, Mulliken J B (1), Pensler JM, 2016.
5. Gunther Schneider, Sven Gohla, Wolfgang Pape, Hellmut Jppen & Walter Diembeck "Skin Cosmetics" in Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial chemistry, 2005; 24-219.
6. Dwivedi Sumeet, Dwivedi Sangeeta and Patel P.C. Formulation, evaluation and antimicrobial activity of herbal lipstick, In Recent Advances in Prospects and Potential of Medicinal Plants, Ed. S. N. Dwivedi, Gayatri Publication, Rewa., 2009; 39-43.
7. Mittal B.M. and Saha R.N. Handbook of Cosmetics 1st Ed. A Vallabh Prakashan, 2003.
8. Avinash M D, Hari A M, Pradeep N S. Herbal lipstick formulation: A new apporoach. International Journal of Research in Ayurveda & Pharmacy, 2011; 2(6): 1795-97.
9. Nanda S, Nanda A, Khar R. k. Cosmetic technology. 1sted. New Delhi (India): Birla Publication PVT. LTD, 2007; 330-52.