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ABSTRACT

The disclosure relates to compositions and methods for providing UV protection to the skin which are capable of also improving the appearance of the skin. Compositions comprise at least one thermoplastic elastomer, at least one adhesive polymer, at least one filler, and at least one UV protection agent. Methods comprise applying the compositions to the skin to tighten the skin or hide skin imperfections, while providing UV protection, by forming a film on the skin.

SUNCARE COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This is a national stage application of PCT/US2015/066513, filed internationally on Dec. 17, 2015, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/093,946, filed Dec. 18, 2014, and French Application Nos. 1462725, 1462731, 1462829, and 1462721, all filed on Dec. 18, 2014, all of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entireties.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The disclosure relates to compositions and methods for providing UV protection to the skin, while improving the appearance of the skin.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Skin is primarily comprised of two layers. The outer layer, or epidermis, has a depth of approximately 100 μm . The inner layer, or dermis, has a depth of approximately 3000 μm from the outer surface of the skin and is comprised of a network of fibrous protein known as collagen, which provides skin firmness, and elastin, which supplies skin elasticity and rebound. As a person ages, their skin produces less collagen and elastin each year, which can cause under eye wrinkles, eye bags, crow's feet, and forehead wrinkles to appear.

[0004] Additionally, exposure to the sun can cause a person's skin to age prematurely—a process referred to as “photoaging.” Exposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays can damage the skin, causing dryness, deep wrinkles, accentuated skin furrows, loss of elasticity, and mottled pigmentation even earlier than would be seen by aging alone.

[0005] As a result of the aging process and UV exposure, the skin becomes thinner and more fragile over time, and wrinkle formation as a result is inevitable.

[0006] In addition to wrinkles, as a person ages, other skin imperfections may appear or become more noticeable. For example, age spots, which are brown or gray sun-induced skin lesions, may appear on sun-exposed skin as a person gets older. It is common for consumers to wish to improve the appearance of such age-related skin imperfections such as wrinkles, crow's feet, age-spots, eye bags, and the like. Additionally, many consumers wish to improve the appearance of, or hide, other skin imperfections such as acne, scars, enlarged pores, and so on, which may not be related to aging or sun exposure.

[0007] As such, there is a consumer desire for cosmetic formulations that are effective at reducing the appearance of the aforementioned skin imperfections, while providing effective UV protection to prevent further damage to the skin from the sun.

SUMMARY

[0008] The disclosure relates to compositions and methods for providing UV protection to the skin, while improving the appearance of the skin.

[0009] In one embodiment, the disclosure relates to compositions comprising at least one thermoplastic elastomer, at least one adhesive polymer, at least one filler, and at least

one UV protection agent, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer has at least two glass transition temperatures (T_g).

[0010] In further embodiments, the disclosure relates to suncare films comprising at least one thermoplastic elastomer, at least one adhesive polymer, at least one filler, and at least one UV protection agent, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer has at least two glass transition temperatures (T_g), and wherein the film has a Young Modulus of greater than about 500 kPa.

[0011] In yet further embodiments, the disclosure relates to methods for improving the appearance of the skin, for protecting the skin from ultraviolet radiation, or both, said method comprising forming a film on the skin by applying a composition on the skin, said composition comprising at least one thermoplastic elastomer, at least one adhesive polymer, and at least one filler, and at least one UV protection agent, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer has at least two glass transition temperatures (T_g), and wherein the film has a Young Modulus of greater than about 500 kPa.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] In various embodiments, the disclosure relates to compositions and methods for providing UV protection to the skin, while improving the appearance of the skin. According to various embodiments, the disclosure relates to compositions comprising at least one thermoplastic elastomer, at least one adhesive polymer, at least one filler, and at least one UV protection agent.

[0013] The compositions may be effective at reducing the appearance of skin imperfections, while providing UV protection to the skin. In various embodiments, the compositions may improve the appearance of the skin by forming a film on the skin that has a Young Modulus greater than that of skin, and thus has the capability of tightening the skin. Additionally, in some embodiments, the film may blur or hide skin imperfections. Accordingly, the disclosure further relates to methods of protecting the skin from UV exposure, and of improving the appearance of the skin by forming a film on the skin with the compositions described herein.

[0014] As used herein, the term “long-lasting” means that the film lasts for at least about 6 hours, such as at least about 12 hours, at least about 24 hours, at least about 48 hours, or at least about 72 hours, after the film is formed on the skin.

[0015] As used herein, the term “lasting” it is meant to convey that the film is substantially intact in place on the skin.

[0016] As used herein, the term “forms quickly” means that the film forms within less than about 30 minutes, such as less than about 20 minutes, less than about 15 minutes, or less than about 10 minutes, after the composition is applied to the skin.

[0017] As used herein, the term “blur” with regard to skin imperfections means that the visual appearance of the imperfection is less noticeable.

[0018] As used herein, the term “tighten” means that the film contracts in a manner that the skin has a tighter feel to the user, and that reduces the visual appearance of wrinkles in the skin.

[0019] As used herein, the term “soft focus” means that the visual appearance of the skin is more homogenous and matte, leading to the blurring or hiding of skin imperfections.

[0020] As used herein, “durable” means the film will not easily rub off, or will not be removed by sweat, water, makeup, lotions, or the like, such that the film will remain substantially intact until removed by the user.

Compositions

[0021] According to various embodiments, the compositions comprise at least one thermoplastic elastomer, at least one adhesive polymer, and at least one filler, which together form an association, and further comprise at least one UV protection agent. Additional optional components, such as solvents, silicone elastomers, humectants, water, and pigments, may also be included in the compositions.

Thermoplastic Elastomer

[0022] According to various exemplary and non-limiting embodiments, the at least one thermoplastic elastomer may be chosen from block copolymers having at least two glass transition temperatures (“ T_g ”). The block copolymers may be hydrocarbon-soluble or dispersible in the oily phase. In various embodiments, the at least one thermoplastic elastomer may be amorphous, crystalline, or semicrystalline.

[0023] The block copolymers comprise one or more hard segments attached to one or more soft segments. The hard segments of the thermoplastic elastomer may comprise vinyl monomers in varying amounts. Examples of suitable vinyl monomers include, but are not limited to, styrene, methacrylate, acrylate, vinyl ester, vinyl ether, vinyl acetate, and the like. The soft segments may comprise olefin polymers and/or copolymers which may be saturated, unsaturated, or combinations thereof. Exemplary olefin copolymers may include, but are not limited to, ethylene/propylene copolymers, ethylene/butylene copolymers, propylene/butylene copolymers, polybutylene, polyisoprene, polymers of hydrogenated butanes and isoprenes, and mixtures thereof.

[0024] By way of example, the at least one thermoplastic elastomer may be chosen from diblock, triblock, multiblock, radial, and star copolymers obtained by polymerizing at least one unsaturated hydrocarbon monomer having 2 to 5 carbon atoms and having one or two ethylenic unsaturations. Non-limiting examples of unsaturated hydrocarbon monomers having 2 to 5 unsaturated carbon atoms include ethylene, propylene, butadiene, isoprene or pentadiene. In various exemplary and non-limiting embodiments, block copolymers may be chosen from those comprising at least one styrene block and at least one block comprising units selected from butadiene, ethylene, propylene, butylene, isoprene, or mixtures thereof.

[0025] Optionally, the block copolymer may be hydrogenated to reduce the residual ethylenic unsaturation after the polymerization of the monomers. For example, the hydrocarbon-based block copolymer may optionally be a hydrogenated copolymer comprising styrene blocks and ethylene blocks/ C_3 - C_4 alkylene or isoprene blocks. In one exemplary embodiment, the block copolymer is an amorphous hydrocarbon block copolymer, for example an amorphous hydrocarbon block copolymer of styrene and monomers of hydrocarbon containing 2 to 5 carbon atoms and comprising one or two ethylenic unsaturations.

[0026] The amorphous thermoplastic elastomers comprise at least one first block whose T_g is below about 20°C ., such as below about 0°C ., below about -20°C ., or below about -40°C . The T_g of the first block can, for example, range

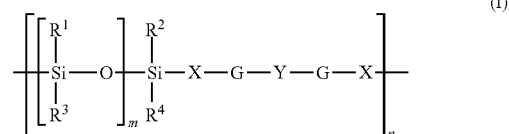
from about -150°C . to about 20°C ., such as from about -100°C . to about 0°C . The block copolymers also comprise at least one second block whose T_g is greater than about 25°C ., such as greater than about 50°C ., greater than about 75°C ., greater than about 100°C ., or greater than about 150°C . The T_g of the second block can, for example, range from about 25°C . to about 150°C ., such as from about 50°C . to about 125°C ., about 60°C . to about 120°C ., or about 70°C . to about 100°C .

[0027] Exemplary, non-limiting amorphous diblock copolymers may be chosen from styrene-ethylene/propylene copolymers, styrene-ethylene/butadiene copolymers, styrene-ethylene/butylene copolymers, styrene-butadiene, or styrene-isoprene copolymers. Diblock copolymers are sold, for example, under the name Kraton® G1701E by Kraton Polymers.

[0028] Exemplary, non-limiting amorphous triblock copolymers may be chosen from styrene-ethylene/propylene-styrene copolymers, styrene-ethylene/butadiene-styrene copolymers, copolymers of styrene-isoprene-styrene, and copolymers of styrene-butadiene-styrene, such as those sold under the names Kraton® G1650, Kraton® D1101, D1102 Kraton®, Kraton® D1160 by Kraton Polymers. In one exemplary embodiment, the thermoplastic elastomer may be a mixture of a triblock copolymer styrene-butylene/ethylene-styrene diblock copolymer and a styrene-ethylene/butylene, such as those sold under the name Kraton® G1657M by Kraton Polymers. In a further example, the thermoplastic elastomer may be a mixture of hydrogenated triblock copolymer styrene-butylene/ethylene-styrene hydrogenated star polymer and ethylene-propylene-styrene, such mixing can in particular be in isododecane in another oil. Such mixtures are sold, for example, by Penreco under the trade names VERSAGEL® M5960 and M5670 VERSAGEL®.

[0029] In further exemplary embodiments, the at least one thermoplastic elastomer is chosen from semicrystalline block copolymers having at least two glass transition temperatures. The semicrystalline block copolymers can comprise at least one first block whose T_g is greater than about 40°C ., such as greater than about 75°C ., or greater than 100°C . The T_g of the first block can, for example, range from about 40°C . to about 150°C ., such as from about 50°C . to about 100°C . The semicrystalline block copolymers also comprise at least one second block whose T_g is less than about -50°C ., such as less than about -75°C ., less than about -100°C ., or less than about -150°C . The T_g of the second block can, for example, range from about -150°C . to about -50°C ., such as from about -100°C . to about -50°C .

[0030] By way of non-limiting example, the semicrystalline thermoplastic elastomers may be chosen from copolymers containing a polyamide and/or a polysilicone and/or a polyurethane, for example polysilicone-polyamides or polysilicone-polyurethanes. For example, the semicrystalline thermoplastic elastomers may be chosen from polyorganosiloxane-containing polymers comprising at least one moiety corresponding to formula I:



in which:

[0031] 1) R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 , which may be identical or different, represent a group chosen from: (a) linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, C_1 to C_{40} hydrocarbon-based groups, possibly containing in their chain one or more oxygen, sulphur and/or nitrogen atoms, and possibly being partially or totally substituted with fluorine atoms, (b) C_6 to C_{10} aryl groups, optionally substituted with one or more C_1 to C_4 alkyl groups, (c) polyorganosiloxane chains possibly containing one or more oxygen, sulphur and/or nitrogen atoms;

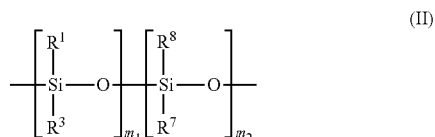
[0032] 2) X, which may be identical or different, represents a linear or branched C_1 to C_{30} alkylenediyl group, possibly containing in its chain one or more oxygen and/or nitrogen atoms;

[0033] 3) Y is a saturated or unsaturated, C_1 to C_{50} linear or branched divalent alkylene, arylene, cycloalkylene, alkylarylene or arylalkylene group, optionally comprising one or more oxygen, sulphur and/or nitrogen atoms, and/or optionally substituted with one of the following atoms or groups of atoms: fluorine, hydroxyl, C_3 to C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1 to C_{40} alkyl, C_5 to C_{10} aryl, phenyl optionally substituted with one to three C_1 to C_3 alkyl, C_1 to C_3 hydroxyalkyl, and C_1 to C_6 aminoalkyl groups;

[0034] 4) G, which may be identical or different, represents a group chosen from ester, amide, sulphonamide, carbamate, thiocarbamate, urea, thiourea groups, and combinations thereof;

[0035] 5) m is an integer ranging from 1 to 1,000, preferably from 1 to 700 and more preferably from 6 to 200; and 6) n is an integer ranging from 2 to 500 and preferably from 2 to 200.

[0036] In further embodiments, the semicrystalline thermoplastic elastomers may be chosen from copolymers containing at least one moiety corresponding to formula II:



in which:

[0037] R^1 and R^3 , which may be identical or different, are as defined above for formula (I),

[0038] R^7 represents a group as defined above for R^1 and R^3 , or represents a group of formula $-X-G-R^9$ in which X and G are as defined above for formula (I) and R^9 represents a hydrogen atom or a linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, C_1 to C_{50} hydrocarbon-based group optionally comprising in its chain one or more atoms chosen from O, S and N, optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms and/or one or more hydroxyl groups, or a phenyl group optionally substituted with one or more C_1 to C_4 alkyl groups,

[0039] R^8 represents a group of formula $-X-G-R^9$ in which X, G and R^9 are as defined above,

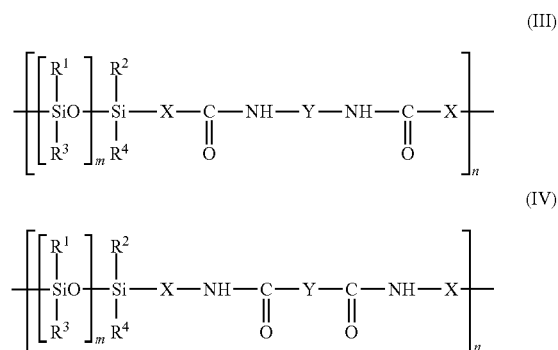
[0040] m_1 is an integer ranging from 1 to 998, and

[0041] m_2 is an integer ranging from 2 to 500.

[0042] In yet further embodiments, it is also possible to use a block copolymer comprising several different moieties of formula (I), and/or several different moieties of formula

(II), for example a polymer in which at least one of the groups R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , X, G, Y, m, and n is different in one of the moieties. It is also possible to use a block copolymer comprising at least one moiety of formula (I) and at least one moiety of formula (II), the moieties of formula (I) and the moieties of formula (II) possibly being identical to, or different from, each other.

[0043] For example, in at least one embodiment, the semicrystalline thermoplastic elastomer may be chosen from polyamide copolymers containing at least one moiety corresponding to formula III and at least one moiety corresponding to formula IV:



in which:

[0044] (a) R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , and R^4 are the same or different and may be selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, a siloxane chain, and phenyl;

[0045] (b) X is a linear or branched chain alkylene having 1-30 carbons;

[0046] (c) Y is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched chain alkenes having 1-40 carbons;

[0047] (d) m is a number between 1 and 700; and

[0048] (e) n is a number between 1 and 500.

[0049] By way of example only, the semicrystalline thermoplastic elastomer may be chosen from Nylon 6, Nylon 66, and Nylon-611/dimethicone copolymer.

[0050] The thermoplastic elastomer may be present in the composition in an amount up to about 25%, such as an amount ranging from about 5% to about 20%, about 6% to about 18%, about 7% to about 16%, about 8% to about 15%, or about 9% to about 14%, by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

Adhesive Polymer

[0051] Compositions according to the disclosure further comprise at least one adhesive film-forming polymer. In various embodiments, the at least one adhesive polymer may be amorphous, crystalline, or semicrystalline.

[0052] The adhesive polymer may have a T_g greater than about 25° C., such as greater than about 50° C., greater than about 75° C., or greater than about 100° C., according to various embodiments. In further embodiments, the adhesive polymer may have a T_g less than about 25° C., such as less than about 0° C., less than about -25° C., or less than about -50° C.

[0053] The at least one adhesive polymer may be present in the composition in an amount up to about 25%, such as an amount ranging from about 5% to about 20%, about 6%

to about 18%, about 7% to about 16%, about 8% to about 15%, or about 9% to about 14%, by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

[0054] As non-limiting examples of adhesive polymers having a T_g greater than about 25° C., mention may be made of polymer particles of C_1 - C_4 alkyl(meth)acrylate polymer, stabilized in a non-aqueous dispersion, referred to herein for ease of reference as an “oil dispersion,” such as those described in WO2015/091513 which is incorporated by reference herein.

[0055] By way of example, the C_1 - C_4 alkyl (meth)acrylate monomers may be chosen from methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, n-propyl (meth)acrylate, isopropyl (meth)acrylate, n-butyl (meth)acrylate and tert-butyl (meth)acrylate. For example, the polymer may be a methyl acrylate and/or ethyl acrylate polymer.

[0056] The polymer may also comprise an ethylenically unsaturated acid monomer or the anhydride thereof, chosen especially from ethylenically unsaturated acid monomers comprising at least one carboxylic, phosphoric or sulfonic acid function, such as crotonic acid, itaconic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, styrenesulfonic acid, vinylbenzoic acid, vinylphosphoric acid, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylamidopropanesulfonic acid or acrylamidoglycolic acid, and salts thereof. For example, the ethylenically unsaturated acid monomer may be chosen from (meth)acrylic acid, maleic acid, and maleic anhydride.

[0057] The salts may be chosen from salts of alkali metals, for example sodium or potassium; salts of alkaline-earth metals, for example calcium, magnesium or strontium; metal salts, for example zinc, aluminum, manganese or copper; ammonium salts of formula NH_4^{30} ; quaternary ammonium salts; salts of organic amines, for instance salts of methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, triethylamine, ethylamine, 2-hydroxyethylamine, bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amine or tris(2-hydroxyethyl)amine; lysine or arginine salts.

[0058] The polymer of the particles of the oil dispersion may thus comprise or consist essentially of about 80% to about 100%, by weight, of C_1 - C_4 alkyl (meth)acrylate and of about 0% to about 20%, by weight, of ethylenically unsaturated acid monomer, relative to the total weight of the polymer. According to one exemplary embodiment, the polymer consists essentially of a polymer of one or more C_1 - C_4 alkyl (meth)acrylate monomers. According to another exemplary embodiment, the polymer consists essentially of a copolymer of C_1 - C_4 (meth)acrylate and of (meth)acrylic acid or maleic anhydride.

[0059] By way of non-limiting example only, the polymer of the particles in the oil dispersion, which may optionally be crosslinked or alternatively may not be crosslinked, may be chosen from methyl acrylate homopolymers, ethyl acrylate homopolymers, methyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate copolymers, methyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate/acrylic acid copolymers, methyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate/maleic anhydride copolymers, methyl acrylate/acrylic acid copolymers, ethyl acrylate/acrylic acid copolymers, methyl acrylate/maleic anhydride copolymers, and ethyl acrylate/maleic anhydride copolymers.

[0060] The polymer of the particles in the dispersion may have a number-average molecular weight ranging from about 2000 to about 10,000,000, for example ranging from about 150,000 to about 500,000. The polymer particles may be present in the oil dispersion in a content ranging from about 20% to about 60%, for example about 21% to about

58.5%, about 30% to about 50%, about 35% to about 45%, or about 36% to about 42%, by weight, relative to the total weight of the oil dispersion.

[0061] The stabilizer in the oil dispersion may be an isobornyl (meth)acrylate polymer chosen from isobornyl (meth)acrylate homopolymer and statistical copolymers of isobornyl (meth)acrylate and of C_1 - C_4 alkyl (meth)acrylate present in an isobornyl (meth)acrylate/ C_1 - C_4 alkyl (meth)acrylate weight ratio of greater than about 4, for example greater than about 4.5, or greater than about 5. For example, the weight ratio may range from about 4.5 to about 19, such as from about 5 to about 19, or from about 5 to about 12.

[0062] By way of example only, the stabilizer may be chosen from isobornyl acrylate homopolymers, statistical copolymers of isobornyl acrylate/methyl acrylate, statistical copolymers of isobornyl acrylate/methyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate, and statistical copolymers of isobornyl methacrylate/methyl acrylate.

[0063] In various embodiments, the stabilizer may have a number-average molecular weight ranging from about 10,000 to about 400,000, such as from about 20,000 to about 200,000.

[0064] In various embodiments, the combination of the stabilizer +polymer of the particles present in the oil dispersion comprises from about 10% to about 50%, such as about 15% to about 30%, by weight of polymerized isobornyl (meth)acrylate, and from about 50% to about 90%, such as about 70% to about 85%, by weight of polymerized C_1 - C_4 alkyl (meth)acrylate, relative to the total weight of the combination of the stabilizer +polymer of the particles.

[0065] The oily medium of the oil dispersion comprises a hydrocarbon-based oil. The hydrocarbon-based oil is an oil that is liquid at room temperature (25° C.). The term “hydrocarbon-based oil” means an oil formed essentially from, or even consisting of, carbon and hydrogen atoms, and optionally oxygen and nitrogen atoms, and not containing any silicon or fluorine atoms. It may contain alcohol, ester, ether, carboxylic acid, amine and/or amide groups.

[0066] Exemplary and non-limiting embodiments of the hydrocarbon-based oil medium of the oil dispersion include hydrocarbon-based oils containing up to about 40, such as from 8 to 16 or from 8 to 14, carbon atoms. Optionally, the hydrocarbon-based oil is apolar. For example, the hydrocarbon based oil may be chosen from isododecane.

[0067] The oil dispersion may be prepared, for example, as described in WO2015/091513.

[0068] Alternatively, the adhesive polymer may be chosen from aliphatic or cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon polymers selected from aliphatic or cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon resins having a T_g greater than about 25° C. By “aliphatic or cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon resins,” it is meant polymers or copolymers of olefins or polymers or copolymers of partly or totally hydrogenated aromatic hydrocarbon monomers. For example, the adhesive polymer may be chosen from aliphatic hydrocarbon resins, aromatic modified aliphatic hydrocarbon resins, hydrogenated polycyclopentadiene resins, polycyclopentadiene resins, gum rosin, gum rosin esters, wood rosin, wood rosin esters, tall oil rosin, tall oil rosin esters, polyterpenes, aromatic modified polyterpenes, terpene phenolics, aromatic modified hydrogenated polycyclopentadiene resins, hydrogenated aliphatic resin, hydrogenated aliphatic aromatic resins, hydrogenated terpenes and modified terpenes, hydrogenated rosin acids, hydrogenated rosin esters, polyisoprene, partially or fully hydroge-

nated polyisoprene, polybutenediene, partially or fully hydrogenated polybutenediene, and hydrogenated styrene/methyl styrene/indene copolymers. In various embodiments, hydrogenated indene/methylstyrene/styrene copolymers marketed under the name of REGALITE® by Eastman Chemical, may be chosen. For example, REGALITE® R1090, REGALITE® R1100, REGALITE® S1100, REGALITE® R7100, REGALITE® R1010, REGALITE® R112, or REGALITE® S5100 may be chosen. As further examples, those sold under the name of ARKON® P-90, ARKON® P-100, and ARKON® P-115, by Arakawa, may be chosen.

[0069] In further embodiments, the adhesive polymer may have a T_g of less than about 25° C. For example, the at least one adhesive polymer may be chosen from polyacids, such as hyperbranched polyacids. Polyacids useful according to various embodiments of the disclosure may be found in U.S. Pat. No. 7,582,719 and US2013/0236409, both of which are incorporated by reference herein.

[0070] The term “hyperbranched polyacid” refers to the fact that the functional groups of the hyperbranched functional polymer are substituted with carboxylic acid groups. Unsaturated functionalizing compounds useful include, but are not limited to, carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid esters, amides, ethers, amines, phosphate esters, silanes and alcohols. Examples of such carboxylic acids include, but are not limited to, 5-hexenoic acid, 6-heptenoic acid, 10-undecylenic acid, 9-decenoic acid, oleic acid, and erucic acid. Also useful are esters of these acids with linear or branched-chain alcohols having from about 1 to about 10 carbon atoms, as well as triglycerides containing olefinic unsaturation in the fatty acid portion such as tall oil, fish oils, soybean oil, linseed oil, cottonseed oil and partially hydrogenated products of such oils. Other useful materials include olefinic alcohols such as allyl alcohol, 9-decen-1-ol, 10-undecylenyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, erucyl alcohol, acetic acid or formic acid esters of these alcohols, C_1 - C_4 alkyl ether derivatives of these alcohols and formamides or acetamides of unsaturated amines such as oleylamine, erucylamine, 10-undecylenylamine and allylamine.

[0071] In various embodiments, the hyperbranched polyacid compound useful according to the disclosure may have at least two carboxyl groups. In various embodiments, the hyperbranched polyacid has a carboxyl number of at least 3, such as at least 10, at least 50, at least 100, or at least about 150. According to various embodiments, the hyperbranched polyacid has a carboxyl number ranging from about 50 to about 250, such as ranging from about 75 to about 225, about 100 to about 200, or about 125 to 175. In one embodiment, the hyperbranched polyacid has a carboxyl number ranging from 90 to 150.

[0072] In various embodiments, the at least one hyperbranched acid compound has a molecular weight (Mw) ranging from about 500 to about 25,000, such as ranging from about 800 to about 10,000, or from about 1000 to about 8000. In one embodiment, the hyperbranched polyacid has a Mw ranging from about 1000 to about 6000.

[0073] In various embodiments, the at least one hyperbranched polyacid compound has a viscosity at 210° F. ranging from 0.01 Pas to 10 Pas, such as from 0.02 to 7 Pas, or from 0.03 to 6 Pas, including all ranges and subranges there between. The viscosity is determined using Brookfield viscometer at 210° F. by ASTM D-3236MOD method. In various embodiments, the at least one hyperbranched acid

compound has an acid number ranging from about 20 to about 400 mg/KOH, such as from about 30 to about 300 mg/KOH, or ranging from about 50 to about 100 mg/KOH.

[0074] In one exemplary embodiment, the at least one adhesive polymer is a polyacid chosen from C_{30+} olefin/undecylenic acid copolymers, such as C_{28} - C_{52} olefin/undecylenic acid copolymers, for example those available from New Phase Technologies under trade name Performa V6112™.

[0075] As yet further examples of adhesive polymers that may be chosen are acrylic type film formers. As used herein, “acrylic type film formers” include polymers that are film forming agents and which are based upon one or more (meth)acrylic acid (and corresponding (meth)acrylate) monomers or similar monomers.

[0076] Non-limiting examples of such film forming agents include copolymers containing at least one apolar monomer, at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer, and at least one vinylically functionalized monomer.

[0077] For the apolar monomers, acrylic monomers which comprise acrylic and methacrylic esters with alkyl groups composed of 4 to 14 C atoms, preferably 4 to 9 C atoms may be chosen. Examples of monomers of this kind include n-butyl acrylate, n-butyl methacrylate, n-pentyl acrylate, n-pentyl methacrylate, n-amyl acrylate, n-hexyl acrylate, hexyl methacrylate, n-heptyl acrylate, n-octyl acrylate, n-octyl methacrylate, n-nonyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, isooctyl acrylate, isooctyl methacrylate, and their branched isomers, such as, for example, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate.

[0078] For olefinically unsaturated monomers, it is possible to use monomers having functional groups selected from hydroxyl, carboxyl, sulphonic acid groups, phosphonic acid groups, acid anhydrides, epoxides, and amines. Examples of olefinically unsaturated monomers include acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, itaconic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, crotonic acid, aconitic acid, dimethylacrylic acid, beta-acryloyloxypropionic acid, trichloroacrylic acid, vinylacetic acid, vinylphosphonic acid, itaconic acid, maleic anhydride, hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 6-hydroxyhexyl methacrylate, allyl alcohol, glycidyl acrylate, glycidyl methacrylate.

[0079] For vinylically functionalized compounds, exemplary monomers include monomers which are copolymerizable with one or both of the previously discussed monomers and include, for example, methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, propyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, benzyl acrylate, benzyl methacrylate, sec-butyl acrylate, tert-butyl acrylate, phenyl acrylate, phenyl methacrylate, isobornyl acrylate, isobornyl methacrylate, tert-butylphenyl acrylate, tert-butylphenyl methacrylate, dodecyl methacrylate, isodecyl acrylate, lauryl acrylate, n-undecyl acrylate, stearyl acrylate, tridecyl acrylate, behenyl acrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, cyclopentyl methacrylate, phenoxyethyl acrylate, phenoxyethyl methacrylate, 2-butoxyethyl methacrylate, 2-butoxyethyl acrylate, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexyl acrylate, 3,5-dimethyladamantyl acrylate, 4-cumylphenyl methacrylate, cyanoethyl acrylate, cyanoethyl methacrylate, 4-biphenyl acrylate, 4-biphenyl methacrylate, 2-naphthyl acrylate, 2-naphthyl methacrylate, tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate, diethylaminoethyl acrylate, diethylaminoethyl methacrylate, dimethylaminoethyl acrylate, dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, 2-butoxyethyl acry-

late, 2-butoxyethyl methacrylate, methyl 3-methoxyacrylate, 3-methoxybutyl acrylate, phenoxyethyl acrylate, phenoxyethyl methacrylate, 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate, butyldiglycol methacrylate, ethylene glycol acrylate, ethylene glycol monomethylacrylate, methoxy-polyethylene glycol methacrylate 350, methoxy-polyethylene glycol methacrylate 500, propylene glycol monomethacrylate, butoxydiethylene glycol methacrylate, ethoxytriethylene glycol methacrylate, octafluoropentyl acrylate, octafluoropentyl methacrylate, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl methacrylate, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl acrylate, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropyl methacrylate, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl methacrylate, 2,2,3,4,4,4-hexafluorobutyl methacrylate, 2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl acrylate, 2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluorobutyl methacrylate, 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8-pentadecafluorooctyl methacrylate, dimethylaminopropylacrylamide, dimethylaminopropylmethacrylamide, N-(1-methylundecyl)acrylamide, N-(n-butoxymethyl)acrylamide, N-(butoxymethyl)methacrylamide, N-(ethoxymethyl)acrylamide, N-(n-octadecyl)acrylamide, and also N,N-dialkyl-substituted amides, such as, for example, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, N,N-dimethylmethacrylamide, N-benzylacrylamides, N-isopropylacrylamide, N-tert-butylacrylamide, N-tert-octylacrylamide, N-methylolacrylamide, N-methylolmethacrylamide, acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, vinyl ethers, such as vinyl methyl ether, ethyl vinyl ether, vinyl isobutyl ether, vinyl esters, such as vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, vinyl halides, vinylidene chloride, vinylidene halide, vinylpyridine, 4-vinylpyridine, N-vinylphthalimide, N-vinylactam, N-vinylpyrrolidone, styrene, a- and p-methylstyrene, a-butylstyrene, 4-n-butylstyrene, 4-n-decylstyrene, 3,4-dimethoxystyrene, macromonomers such as 2-polystyrene-ethyl methacrylate (molecular weight, Mw, of 4000 to 13 000 g/mol), poly(methyl methacrylate)ethyl methacrylate (Mw of 2000 to 8000 g/mol).

[0080] As exemplary acrylic type film formers, mention may be made of copolymers of acrylic acid, isobutyl acrylate and isobornyl acetate, such as that sold under the names Pseudoblock (Chimex) and Synamer-3. In both of these commercial products, the copolymer is present with a solvent in a 1:1 ratio (50% solid). Another exemplary film former is Poly(isobornyl methacrylate-8 co-isobornyl acrylate-co-isobutyl acrylate-co-acrylic acid) at 50% of active material in 50% of octyldodecyl neopentanoate (Mexomere PAZ from Chimex).

Fillers

[0081] The compositions comprise at least one filler. The fillers may be mineral or organic in nature, and of any shape. In various embodiments, the fillers may have a particle size greater than about 100 nm, and/or a specific surface area greater than about 200 m²/g.

[0082] By way of non-limiting example, fillers may be chosen from talc, mica, silica, silica surface-treated with a hydrophobic agent, fumed silica, kaolin, polyamide (Nylon®) powders (e.g. Orgasol® from Atochem), polyurethane powders, poly-β-alanine powder and polyethylene powder, powders of tetrafluoroethylene polymers (Teflon®), lauroyllysine, starch, boron nitride, hollow polymer microspheres such as those of polyvinylidene chloride/acrylonitrile, for instance Expancel® (Nobel Industrie) or of acrylic acid copolymers (Polytrap® from the company Dow Corning) and silicone resin microbeads (Tospearls® from

Toshiba, for example), elastomeric polyorganosiloxane particles, precipitated calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydrogen carbonate, hydroxyapatite, hollow silica microspheres (Silica Beads® from Maprecos), glass or ceramic microcapsules, and metal soaps derived from organic carboxylic acids containing from 8 to 22 carbon atoms and preferably from 12 to 18 carbon atoms, for example zinc stearate, magnesium stearate or lithium stearate, zinc laurate or magnesium myristate.

[0083] In at least certain embodiments, the at least one filler may be chosen from hydrophobic silica aerogel particles. Silica aerogels are porous materials obtained by replacing (by drying) the liquid component of a silica gel with air. Hydrophobic silica aerogel particles useful according to embodiments of the disclosure include silylated silica (INCI name: silica silylate) aerogel particles. The preparation of hydrophobic silica aerogel particles that have been surface-modified by silylation is described more fully in U.S. Pat. No. 7,470,725, incorporated by reference herein.

[0084] In various embodiments, aerogel particles of hydrophobic silica surface-modified with trimethylsilyl groups may be chosen. For example, the aerogel sold under the name VM-2260® by the company Dow Corning, the particles of which have an average size of about 1000 microns and a specific surface area per unit of mass ranging from 600 to 800 m²/g, or the aerogel sold under the name VM-2270®, also by the company Dow Corning, the particles of which have an average size ranging from 5 to 15 microns and a specific surface area per unit of mass ranging from 600 to 800 m²/g, may be chosen. In other embodiments, the aerogels sold by the company Cabot under the names Aerogel TLD 201®, Aerogel OGD 201®, and Aerogel TLD 203®, CAB-O-SIL TS-530, CAB-O-SIL TS-610, CAB-O-SIL TS-720, Enova Aerogel MT 1100®, and Enova Aerogel MT 1200®, may be chosen.

[0085] Optionally, mixtures of fillers may be present in the compositions according to the disclosure. For example, a mixture of different aerogel particles, or of an aerogel and a different type of filler, may be used.

[0086] The at least one filler may be present in a total amount ranging from about 0.1% to about 20% by weight, for example from about 0.2% to about 15%, from about 0.5% to about 10%, or from about 1% to about 6%, by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition. In at least certain exemplary embodiments, the filler is present in an amount less than about 5%, such as less than about 4%, by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition. In one embodiment, the filler is present in an amount up to about 3% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

UV Protection Agent

[0087] The compositions further comprise at least one UV protection agent. Typically, addition of a UV protection agent in an amount sufficient to impart an effective sun protection factor (SPF) will negatively affect the properties of a cosmetic film. However, surprisingly, the types and amounts of UV protection agents according to the disclosure permit the compositions to form films on the skin that have good optical and mechanical properties, while still having satisfactory SPF.

[0088] According to various embodiments, the UV protection agent may be chosen from organic sunfilters. By way of example, the UV protection agent may be chosen from

cinnamic derivatives; anthranilates; salicylic derivatives; dibenzoylmethane derivatives; camphor derivatives; benzophenone derivatives; β,β -diphenylacrylate derivatives; triazine derivatives; benzotriazole derivatives; benzalmalonate derivatives, such as those cited in patent U.S. Pat. No. 5,624,663; benzimidazole derivatives; imidazolines; bis-benzoazolyl derivatives such as those described in patents EP669323 and U.S. Pat. No. 2,463,264; p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) derivatives; methylene bis(hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole) derivatives such as those described in applications U.S. Pat. No. 5,237,071, 5,166,355, GB2303549, DE19726184 and EP893119; benzoxazole derivatives as described in patent applications EP0832642, EP1027883, EP1300137 and DE10162844; screening polymers and screening silicones such as those described especially in patent application WO 93/04665; dimers derived from α -alkylstyrene such as those described in patent application DE19855649; 4,4-diarylbutadienes such as those described in patent applications EP0967200, DE19746654, DE19755649, EP-A-1008586, EP1133980 and EP1133981, merocyanine derivatives such as those described in patent applications WO 04/006878, WO 05/058269 and WO 06/032741; and mixtures thereof.

[0089] In various embodiments, the at least one UV protection agent is chosen from Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate, Ethylhexyl Salicylate, Homosalate, Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane, Octocrylene, Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid, Benzophenone-3, Benzophenone-4, Benzophenone-5, n-Hexyl 2-(4-diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoate, 4-Methylbenzylidene Camphor, Terephthalylidene Dicamphor Sulfonic Acid, Disodium Phenyl Dibenzimidazole Tetrasulfonate, Methylene Bis-Benzotriazolyl Tetramethylbutylphenol, Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine, Ethylhexyl triazone, Diethylhexyl Butamido Triazone, 2,4,6-Tris(dineopentyl 4'-aminobenzalmalonate)-s-triazine, 2,4,6-Tris(diisobutyl 4'-aminobenzalmalonate)-s-triazine, 2,4-Bis(dineopentyl 4'-aminobenzalmalonate)-6-(n-butyl 4'-aminobenzoate)-s-triazine, 2,4,6-Tris(biphenyl-4-yl)-1,3,5-triazine, 2,4,6-Tris(terphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, Drometrizole Trisiloxane, Polysilicone-15, 1,1-dicarboxy(2,2'-dimethylpropyl)-4,4-diphenylbutadiene, 2,4-bis[5-(dimethylpropyl)benzoxazol-2-yl-(4-phenyl)imino]-6-(2-ethylhexyl)imino-1,3,5-triazine, and mixtures thereof.

[0090] For example, cinnamic derivatives may be chosen from Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate sold under the trade name Parsol® MCX by DSM Nutritional Products, Isopropyl Methoxycinnamate or Isoamyl Methoxycinnamate sold under the trade name "Neo Heliopan® E 1000" by Symrise, DEA Methoxycinnamate, Diisopropyl Methylcinnamate, or Glyceryl Ethylhexanoate Dimethoxycinnamate.

[0091] Further, salicylic acid derivatives may be chosen from Homosalate sold under the name Eusolex® HMS by Rona/EM Industries, Ethylhexyl Salicylate sold under the name Neo Heliopan® OS by Symrise, Dipropylene Glycol Salicylate sold under the name Dipsal™ by Scher, TEA Salicylate sold under the name Neo Heliopan® TS by Symrise.

[0092] As further examples, dibenzoylmethane derivatives may be chosen from Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane (Avobenzone) such as that sold under the trade name Parsol® 1789 by DSM, Isopropyl Dibenzoylmethane, or 2,2'-Methylenebis[6-(2H-Benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-Tetram-

ethyl-Butyl)P-phenol] (Methylene Bis-Benzotriazolyl Tetramethylbutylphenol) marketed as Tinosorb M by BASF.

[0093] As yet further examples, p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) derivatives may be chosen from PABA, Ethyl PABA, Ethyl Dihydroxypropyl PABA, Ethylhexyl dimethyl PABA sold in particular under the name EscaloI™ 507 by ISP, Glyceryl PABA, PEG-25 PABA sold under the name Uvinul® P25 by BASF.

[0094] Further still, β,β -diphenylacrylate derivatives may be chosen from Octocrylene sold in particular under the trade name Uvinul® N539 by BASF, Etocrylene sold in particular under the trade name Uvinul® N35 by BASF.

[0095] Additionally, benzophenone derivatives may be chosen from Benzophenone-1 sold under the trade name Uvinul® 400 by BASF, Benzophenone-2 sold under the trade name Uvinul® D50 by BASF, Benzophenone-3 or Oxybenzone sold under the trade name Uvinul® M40 by BASF, Benzophenone-4 sold under the trade name Uvinul® MS40 by BASF, Benzophenone-5, Benzophenone-6 sold under the trade name Helisorb® 11 by Norquay, Benzophenone-8 sold under the trade name Spectra-Sorb UV-24 by American Cyanamid, Benzophenone-9 sold under the trade name Uvinul® DS-49 by BASF, Benzophenone-12, n-Hexyl 2-(4-diethylamino-2-hydroxybenzoyl)benzoate sold under the trade name Uvinul® A+ or as a mixture with octyl methoxycinnamate under the trade name Uvinul® A+B by BASF.

[0096] Benzylidenecamphor derivatives may be chosen from 3-Benzylidene Camphor manufactured under the name Mexoryl™ SD by Chimex, 4-Methylbenzylidene Camphor sold under the name Eusolex® 6300 by Merck, Benzylidene Camphor Sulfonic Acid manufactured under the name Mexoryl™ SL by Chimex, Camphor Benzalkonium Methosulfate manufactured under the name Mexoryl™ SO by Chimex, Terephthalylidene Dicamphor Sulfonic Acid manufactured under the name Mexoryl™ SX by Chimex, Polyacrylamidomethyl Benzylidene Camphor manufactured under the name Mexoryl™ SW by Chimex.

[0097] In various embodiments, phenylbenzimidazole derivatives can be chosen from Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid sold in particular under the trade name Eusolex® 232 by Merck, Disodium Phenyl Dibenzimidazole Tetrasulfonate sold under the trade name Neo Heliopan® AP by Symrise.

[0098] As further examples of organic UV protection agents, phenylbenzotriazole derivatives may be chosen from Drometrizole Trisiloxane sold under the name Silatrizole by Rhodia Chimie, Methylene bis-Benzotriazolyl Tetramethylbutylphenol sold in solid form under the trade name MIXXIM BB/100 by Fairmount Chemical, or in micronized form as an aqueous dispersion under the trade name Tinosorb M by Ciba Specialty Chemicals.

[0099] Drometrizole Trisiloxane sold under the name Silatrizole by Rhodia Chimie, Methylene bis-Benzotriazolyl Tetramethylbutylphenol sold in solid form under the trade name MIXXIM BB/100 by Fairmount Chemical, or in micronized form as an aqueous dispersion under the trade name Tinosorb M by Ciba Specialty Chemicals, may be chosen.

[0100] Triazine derivatives may, in various embodiments, be chosen from bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine sold under the trade name Tinosorb® S by BASF, Ethylhexyl Triazone sold in particular under the trade name

Uvinul® T150 by BASF, Diethylhexyl Butamido Triazone sold under the trade name Uvasorb® HEB by Sigma 3V, 2,4,6-tris(dineopentyl 4'-aminobenzalmalonate)-s-triazine, 2,4,6-tris(diisobutyl 4'-aminobenzalmalonate)-s-triazine, 2,4-bis(dineopentyl 4'-aminobenzalmalonate)-6-(n-butyl 4'-aminobenzoate)-s-triazine, symmetrical triazine screening agents described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,225,467, WO 2004/085412 (see compounds 6 and 9) or the document Symmetrical Triazine Derivatives IP.COM Journal, IP.COM Inc., West Henrietta, N.Y., US (20 Sep. 2004), such as 2,4,6-tris(biphenyl)-1,3,5-triazines (or 2,4,6-tris(biphenyl-4-yl)-1,3,5-triazine and 2,4,6-tris(terphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine, described in WO 06/035000, WO 06/034982, WO 06/034991, WO 06/035007, WO 2006/034992 and WO 2006/034985).

[0101] Additionally, a useful anthranilic derivative may be, for example, Menthyl Anthranilate sold under the trade name Neo Heliopan® MA by Symrise.

[0102] A useful imidazoline derivative may be, for example, Ethylhexyl Dimethoxybenzylidene Dioxoimidazoline Propionate.

[0103] Benzalmalonate Derivatives may be chosen from Polyorganosiloxane containing benzalmalonate functions, for instance Polysilicone-15, sold under the trade name Parsol® SLX by DSM Nutritional Products.

[0104] A useful 4,4-Diarylbutadiene Derivative may be, for example, 1,1-dicarboxy(2,2'-dimethylpropyl)-4,4-diphenylbutadiene.

[0105] Benzoxazole derivatives may be chosen from, for example, from 2,4-bis[5-(1-dimethylpropyl)benzoxazol-2-yl-(4-phenyl)imino]-6-(2-ethylhexyl)imino-1,3,5-triazine sold under the name Uvasorb® K2A by Sigma 3V.

[0106] Mixtures of any of the above UV protection agents may also be chosen.

[0107] In at least certain embodiments, the compositions are free or substantially free of mineral UV protection agents.

[0108] According to various embodiments, the UV protection agent may be present in the composition in an amount ranging up to about 10%, such as up to about 9%, up to about 8%, up to about 7%, up to about 6%, up to about 5%, up to about 4%, up to about 3%, up to about 2%, up to about 1%, or up to about 0.5% by weight, relative to the weight of the composition. For example, the at least one UV protection agent may be present in the composition in an amount ranging from about 0.1% to about 5%, such as about 1% to about 5%, about 1% to about 4%, about 2% to about 4%, or about 2% to about 3% by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

Additional Components

[0109] The compositions according to the disclosure may optionally further comprise additional components, such as solvents, silicone elastomers, humectants, water, and pigments.

Solvents

[0110] The compositions may comprise at least one solvent. Optionally, the compositions may comprise at least one solvent chosen from solvents having a vapor pressure at room temperature (25° C.) of greater than about 100Pa, such as greater than about 500Pa, or greater than about 1000Pa. In various embodiments, the composition is free or substantially free of solvents having a vapor pressure at room

temperature (25° C.) of less than about 25Pa. In further embodiments, the composition may comprise at least one solvent having a vapor pressure at room temperature (25° C.) of greater than about 100Pa, such as greater than 500Pa, or greater than 1000Pa, and at least one solvent having a vapor pressure at room temperature (25° C.) of less than about 100Pa, such as less than about 50Pa, or less than about 25Pa.

[0111] In various embodiments, the compositions comprise at least one volatile organic solvent. The volatile organic solvent may be chosen from, for example, volatile hydrocarbon-based oils and volatile silicone oils.

[0112] For example, volatile hydrocarbon oils include, but are not limited to, those having from 8 to 16 carbon atoms and their mixtures, such as branched C₈ to C₁₆ alkanes and C₈ to C₁₆ isoalkanes (also known as isoparaffins), isododecane, isodecane, isohexadecane. For example, the at least one solvent may be chosen from the oils sold under the trade names of Isopar® or Permethyl®, the C₈ to C₁₆ branched esters such as isohexyl or isodecyl neopentanoate and their mixtures. In at least certain embodiments, the volatile hydrocarbon oils have a flash point of at least 40° C. It is also possible to use mixtures of isoparaffins and other volatile hydrocarbon-based oils, such as petroleum distillates.

[0113] Further, volatile silicone oils may be chosen from linear or cyclic silicone oils, such as those having a viscosity at room temperature (25° C.) of less than or equal to 6 cSt and having from 2 to 7 silicon atoms, these silicones being optionally substituted with alkyl or alkoxy groups of 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Examples of volatile silicone oils that may be used include, but are not limited to, octamethyltetrasiloxane, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane, heptamethyloctyltrisiloxane, hexamethyldisiloxane, decamethyltetrasiloxane, dodecamethylpentasiloxane, and their mixtures. In at least certain embodiments, the volatile silicone oils have a flash point of at least 40° C.

[0114] Additionally, the at least one volatile solvent may be chosen from polar volatile solvents, including but are not limited to, alcohols, volatile esters and volatile ethers.

[0115] The at least one solvent may be present in the composition in an amount up to about 95%, such as up to about 90%, up to about 85%, up to about 80%, up to about 75%, up to about 70%, up to about 65%, up to about 60%, up to about 55%, or up to about 50%, by weight of the composition. For example, the at least one solvent may be present in the composition in an amount ranging from about 40% to about 95%, such as about 50% to about 90%, or about 60% to about 85%, or about 65% to about 80%.

Silicone Elastomer

[0116] The composition may further optionally comprise at least one silicone elastomer. Surprisingly, in certain embodiments, the at least one silicone elastomer may improve properties such as the thickness and water-resistance of the film, without significantly affecting the mechanical or optical properties of the film. In other embodiments, the addition of at least one silicone elastomer may decrease wettability by sebum, which will help prevent the film from losing tightening properties. It may, in at least certain embodiments, be advantageous to choose a silicone elastomer having greater than 1% active material (AM), such as greater than 2% AM.

[0117] The at least one silicone elastomer may, for example, be chosen from at least one silicone crosspolymer

dispersed in at least one oil. The at least one silicone crosspolymer may, in certain embodiments, be chosen from dimethicone crosspolymers, such as dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymers and dimethicone/phenyl vinyl dimethicone crosspolymers. In other embodiments, the silicone cross-polymer may be modified by one or more groups chosen from alkyl, polyether, polyglycerin groups. For instance, the alkyl modified silicone cross-polymers may be chosen from vinyl dimethicone/lauryl dimethicone cross-polymers, cetearyl dimethicone cross-polymers, and C₃₀-C₄₅ alkyl cetearyl dimethicone cross-polymers. Non-limiting examples of polyether modified silicone cross-polymers include dimethicone/PEG-10/15 cross-polymers. Exemplary alkyl and polyether modified silicone cross-polymers may be chosen, for example, from PEG-10/lauryl dimethicone cross-polymers and PEG-15/lauryl dimethicone cross-polymers. Exemplary polyglycerin modified silicone cross-polymers include dimethicone/polyglycerin-3 cross-polymers and lauryl dimethicone/polyglycerin-3 cross-polymers.

[0118] In at least certain embodiments, the silicone polymers do not comprise polyethylene glycol or polypropylene groups, or hydrophilic moieties. Optionally, the silicone elastomer may be chosen from the silicone organic blends isododecane (and) dimethicone crosspolymer (18% AM) sold under the name EL-8040 ID or dimethicone/bis-isobutyl PPG-20 crosspolymer (17% AM in isododecane) sold under the name EL-8050 ID, by Dow Corning; or isododecane (and) vinyltrimethyltrimethylsiloxysilicate stearyl dimethicone crosspolymer (20% AM in isododecane), sold under the name GEL BELSIL RG90 by Wacker.

[0119] The silicone crosspolymer may be dispersed in at least one oil. In certain embodiments, the oil may be chosen from silicone oils, such as cyclic and linear organopolysiloxanes. Cyclic organopolysiloxanes may include, for example, cyclotetrasiloxane; cyclopentasiloxane; and methylated cyclic organopolysiloxanes, for example, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane and decamethylcyclopentasiloxane. Non-limiting examples of linear organopolysiloxanes include low molecular weight dimethicones; high molecular weight dimethicones; alkyl derivatives of linear organopolysiloxanes, for example, cetyl dimethicone and lauryl trimethicone; aryl derivatives of linear organopolysiloxanes, for example, phenyl trimethicone; and hydroxylated derivatives of linear organopolysiloxanes, for example, dimethiconol. In other embodiments, the oil may be chosen from organic oils, such as mineral oil; linear and branched alkanes, for example, isododecane; triethylhexanoin; and squalane.

[0120] The at least one silicone crosspolymer may, in some embodiments, comprise from about 5% to about 35% by weight, relative to the total weight of the silicone elastomer blend, for example, from about 10% to about 20% by weight, or from about 25% to about 35% by weight, or from about 20% to about 30% by weight. The at least one oil may comprise from about 65% to about 95% by weight, relative to the total weight of the silicone elastomer blend, such as from about 80% to about 90% by weight, or from about 65% to about 75% by weight, or from about 70% to about 80% by weight.

[0121] In various exemplary embodiments, the silicone elastomer blend comprises from about 20% to about 30% of dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone cross-polymer. In further exemplary embodiments, the silicone elastomer blend com-

prises from about 70% to about 80% by weight of dimethicone. In yet further exemplary embodiments, the silicone elastomer blend comprises from about 20% to about 30% of dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone cross-polymer and from about 70% to about 80% by weight dimethicone.

[0122] For example, silicone elastomers sold under the name KSG-16 dimethicone (and) dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer, KSG-21 (at 27% in active material) INCI name: Dimethicone/PEG-10 Dimethicone vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer), KSG-20 (at 95% % in active material) INCI name: PEG-10 Dimethicone Crosspolymer), KSG-30, (at 100% % in active material) INCI name: Lauryl PEG-15 Dimethicone vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer), KSG-31 (at 25% in active material) INCI name: Lauryl PEG-15 Dimethicone vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer), KSG-32 or KSG-42 or KSG-320 or KSG-30 (at 25% in active material) INCI name: Lauryl PEG-15 Dimethicone vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer), KSG-33: Lauryl PEG-15 (at 20% in active material) Dimethicone vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer), KSG-210 (at 25% in active material) INCI name: Dimethicone/PEG-10/15 crosspolymer), KSG-310: lauryl modified polydimethylsiloxane polyoxyethylenated in mineral oil, KSG-330 and KSG-340: PEG-15/lauryl dimethicone crosspolymer, and X-226146 (at 32% % in active material) INCI name: Dimethicone/PEG-10 Dimethicone vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer), all by Shin Etsu; DC9010 (at 9% in active material) and DC9011 (at 11% in active material) INCI name: PEG-12 dimethicone crosspolymer), DC9040 cyclopentasiloxane (and) dimethicone crosspolymer, and DC9041 dimethicone (and) dimethicone crosspolymer, all by Dow Corning; or the products sold under the VELVESIL product line by Momentive, such as VELVESIL 125 and VELVESIL DM, may be chosen.

[0123] Other examples of silicone elastomers include KSG-710 (at 25% in active material, INCI name: dimethicone/polyglycerin-3 crosspolymer); and KSG-820, KSG-830 and KSG-840, all of which are dimethicone/polyvalerol-3 crosspolymer (INCI), but in different diluents, 820 is in isododecane, 830 is in triethyl hexanoin, and 840 is in squalene, all by Shin Etsu.

[0124] The at least one silicone elastomer may optionally be included in the composition in an amount up to about 10%, such as up to about 8%, up to about 5%, about 4.5%, up to about 4%, up to about 3.5%, up to about 3%, up to about 2.5%, up to about 2%, up to about 1.5%, up to about 1%, up to about 0.75%, up to about 0.5%, up to about 0.25%, up to about 0.2%, or up to about 0.1%, by weight, relative to the weight of the composition. In certain embodiments, the at least one silicone elastomer may be present in an amount ranging from about 1% to about 10%, such as about 2% to about 8%, about 3% to about 6%, or about 4% to about 5%, by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

Humectants

[0125] Optionally, compositions according to the disclosure may comprise at least one humectant or moisturizing agent. Surprisingly, in at least certain embodiments, the at least one humectant may improve the optical properties and feeling of the film formed on the skin by the composition, without negatively affecting the mechanical properties of the film.

[0126] By way of example only, humectants or moisturizing agents may be chosen from polyhydroxy compounds

including but not limited to glycerin and glycols such as, for example, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, dipropylene glycol and diethylene glycol, glycol ethers such as mono-propylene, dipropylene and tripropylene glycol alkyl(C₁-C₄) ethers, monoethylene, diethylene and triethylene glycol.

[0127] The at least one humectant may be present in the composition in an amount up to about 20%, such as up to about 15%, up to about 14%, up to about 13%, up to about 12%, up to about 11%, up to about 10%, up to about 9%, up to about 8%, up to about 7%, up to about 6%, up to about 5%, up to about 4%, up to about 3%, up to about 2%, up to about 1%, or up to about 0.5%, by weight of the composition.

Water

[0128] Optionally, in at least certain embodiments, water may be added to the compositions according to the disclosure. Surprisingly, in certain non-limiting embodiments, water may improve the properties of the film formed on the skin by the composition, such as Young Modulus, transparency, cohesion, and thickness.

[0129] Water can be included in the composition in an amount up to about 15%, up to about 12%, up to about 10%, up to about 9%, up to about 8%, up to about 7%, up to about 6%, up to about 5%, up to about 4%, up to about 3%, up to about 2%, up to about 1%, or up to about 0.5%, by weight of the composition. In at least certain embodiments, the compositions are anhydrous or substantially anhydrous. In other embodiments, the compositions may be in the form of a water-in-oil (W/O) emulsion.

[0130] It may, in at least certain embodiments, be advantageous to include water and at least one humectant, for example water and glycerin, in the composition together.

Colorants

[0131] The composition may further include at least one colorant, for example to create a colored film on the skin, which may be useful to hide certain skin imperfections. In various embodiments, the at least one colorant may be chosen from dyes, pigments, and nacles.

[0132] The at least one colorant may, for example, be chosen from dyes. Non-limiting examples of dyes include Sudan Red, D & C Red 17, D & C Green 6, β -carotene, soybean oil, Sudan Brown, D & C Yellow 11, D & C Violet 2, D & C Orange 5, quinoline yellow and annatto.

[0133] In various embodiments, the at least one colorant may be chosen from pigments. As used herein, the term "pigments" is intended to mean white or colored, mineral or organic particles which are insoluble in the composition in which they are present, and which are intended to color and/or opacify the resulting film.

[0134] By way of example, inorganic pigments that may be used include titanium oxides, zirconium oxides, cerium oxides, zinc oxides, iron oxides, chromium oxides, ferric blue, manganese violet, ultramarine blue, and chromium hydrate. For example, pigments may be chosen from titanium dioxide and red, black, and/or yellow iron oxide, as well as mixtures thereof.

[0135] In further embodiments, pigments with a structure that may be, for example, of silica microspheres containing iron oxide type, may be used. An example of a pigment having this structure is the product sold by the company

Miyoshi under the reference PC Ball PC-LL-100 P, constituted of silica microspheres containing yellow iron oxide.

[0136] By way of further example, organic pigments that may be used include nitroso, nitro, azo, xanthene, pyrene, quinoline, anthraquinone, triphenylmethane, fluorane, phthalocyanin, metal complex, isoindolinone, isoindoline, quinacridone, perinone, perylene, diketopyrrolopyrrole, indigo, thioindigo, dioxazine, triphenylmethane and quinophthalone compounds. For example, the organic pigments may be chosen from carmine lake, carbon black, aniline black, azo yellow, quinacridone, phthalocyanine blue, the blue pigments codified in the Color Index under the references CI 42090, 69800, 69825, 73000, 74100 and 74160, the yellow pigments codified in the Color Index under the references CI 11680, 11710, 15985, 19140, 20040, 21100, 21108, 47000 and 47005, the green pigments codified in the Color Index under the references CI 61565, 61570 and 74260, the orange pigments codified in the Color Index under the references CI 11725, 15510, 45370 and 71105, the red pigments codified in the Color Index under the references CI 12085, 12120, 12370, 12420, 12490, 14700, 15525, 15580, 15620, 15630, 15800, 15850, 15865, 15880, 17200, 26100, 45380, 45410, 58000, 73360, 73915 and 75470, and the pigments obtained by oxidative polymerization of indole or phenolic derivatives as described in patent FR 2 679 771.

[0137] Nacres may be chosen from white pearlescent pigments such as mica coated with titanium or with bismuth oxychloride, colored pearlescent pigments such as titanium mica with iron oxides, titanium mica with in particular ferric blue or the chromium oxide, titanium mica with an organic pigment of the abovementioned type, and pearlescent pigments based on bismuth oxychloride.

[0138] The one or more colorants may optionally be included in the composition in an amount up to about 5%, such as up to about 4.5%, up to about 4%, up to about 3.5%, up to about 3%, up to about 2.5%, up to about 2%, up to about 1.5%, up to about 1%, up to about 0.75%, up to about 0.5%, up to about 0.25%, up to about 0.2%, or up to about 0.1%, weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

[0139] It should be understood that the greater amount of colorant added, the greater the effects of the film on the skin to hide skin imperfections, such as pores, pimples, dark spots, and the like. Therefore, the skilled artisan will be able to choose an amount of colorant appropriate for the composition, keeping in mind the intended use of the final formulation.

Film

[0140] When the compositions according to the disclosure are applied to the skin, the at least one thermoplastic elastomer, the at least one adhesive polymer, and the at least one filler together form a matrix that creates a film on the skin. The films formed by the compositions described herein are effective "suncare films," in that they provide acceptable SPF to protect the skin from UV rays and/or protect the skin from damage caused by UV rays. In various embodiments, the films may provide an SPF of at least 5, such as at least 10, at least 15, at least 20, at least 25, at least 30, at least 35, at least 40, at least 45, or at least 50.

[0141] Further, the films form quickly, are long-lasting and durable, and have optical properties that are advantageous for hiding skin imperfections or tightening the skin,

such as transparency, matte effect, and a soft focus effect which helps to blur skin imperfections so that they are less noticeable.

[0142] Additionally, as discussed above, the compositions according to the disclosure form a film that is stiffer than, and thus capable of tightening, human skin. Human skin has a Young Modulus in the range of 10 kPa to 100 kPa; thus, a film for tightening the skin should have a Young Modulus of greater than 100 kPa. The films that are formed by the compositions have Young Modulus' greater than 500 kPa (0.5 MPa) in some embodiments, greater than 1000 kPa (1 MPa) in some embodiments, greater than 5000 kPa (5 MPa) in some embodiments, and even greater than 10,000 kPa (10 MPa) in some embodiments. Additionally, the compositions according to the disclosure have sufficient consistency G^* of at least about 100, and phase angle below about 45° , in order to form an effective and lasting film on the skin.

[0143] As such, the amounts and components of the composition should be chosen to provide a film on the skin that provides SPF protection to the skin, while being capable of tightening the skin and/or blurring skin imperfections in order to improve the appearance of the skin.

[0144] In various exemplary embodiments, for the best film properties, it may be advantageous for the total amount of thermoplastic elastomer plus adhesive polymer plus filler to be greater than about 10%, such as greater than about 15% or greater than about 20%, by weight, of the total weight of the composition.

[0145] In yet further exemplary embodiments, for the best film properties, it may be advantageous for amounts of the thermoplastic elastomer and adhesive polymer to be chosen so that the ratio of thermoplastic elastomer:adhesive polymer is in the range of about 1:10 to 10:1, in the range of about 1:5 to 5:1, or in the range of about 1:1 to 8:1.

[0146] The films may be formed quickly, for example within less than about 30 minutes, less than about 20 minutes, less than about 10 minutes, or less than about 5 minutes, after the composition is applied to the skin.

[0147] Films according to the disclosure may be long-lasting. For example, once the composition is applied to the skin and a film is formed, the film may remain substantially intact on the skin for a period of at least about 12 hours, such as at least about 24 hours, at least about 48 hours, or at least about 72 hours.

[0148] The films may also be durable. For example, the film may not rub off, may not come off with sweat, or when the film is contacted by water, makeup, lotions, or other products that the user may wish to put on the skin.

Methods

[0149] Methods of protecting the skin from UV rays, and/or from damage caused by UV rays are disclosed. Methods also include improving the appearance of the skin. The methods according to the disclosure comprise applying a composition as described herein onto the skin in order to form a film on the skin. Methods further comprise tightening the skin, e.g. to get rid of wrinkles, eye bags, etc., and/or blurring or hiding skin imperfections, e.g. to camouflage pimples, pores, dark spots, etc., while providing adequate UV protection to the skin.

[0150] It to be understood that, as used herein the terms "the," "a," or "an," mean "at least one," and should not be limited to "only one" unless explicitly indicated to the contrary. Thus, for example, reference to "a portion"

includes examples having two or more such portions unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

[0151] Unless otherwise expressly stated, it is in no way intended that any method set forth herein be construed as requiring that its steps be performed in a specific order. Accordingly, where a method claim does not actually recite an order to be followed by its steps or it is not otherwise specifically stated in the claims or descriptions that the steps are to be limited to a specific order, it is no way intended that any particular order be inferred.

[0152] While various features, elements or steps of particular embodiments may be disclosed using the transitional phrase "comprising," it is to be understood that alternative embodiments, including those that may be described using the transitional phrases "consisting" or "consisting essentially of," are implied. Thus, for example, implied alternative embodiments to a method that comprises A+B+C include embodiments where a method consists of A+B+C and embodiments where a method consists essentially of A+B+C. As described, the phrase "at least one of A, B, and C" is intended to include "at least one A or at least one B or at least one C," and is also intended to include "at least one A and at least one B and at least one C."

[0153] All ranges and amounts given herein are intended to include subranges and amounts using any disclosed point as an end point. Thus, a range of "1% to 10%, such as 2% to 8%, such as 3% to 5%," is intended to encompass ranges of "1% to 8%," "1% to 5%," "2% to 10%," and so on. All numbers, amounts, ranges, etc., are intended to be modified by the term "about," whether or not so expressly stated. Similarly, a range given of "about 1% to 10%" is intended to have the term "about" modifying both the 1% and the 10% endpoints.

[0154] It is understood that when an amount of a component is given, it is intended to signify the amount of the active material.

[0155] It should be understood that all patents and published patent applications referenced are incorporated herein in their entireties.

[0156] Unless otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing quantities of ingredients, reaction conditions, and so forth used in the specification and claims are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term "about." Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical parameters set forth in the following specification and attached claims are approximations that may vary depending upon the desired properties sought to be obtained by the present disclosure.

[0157] Notwithstanding that the numerical ranges and parameters setting forth the broad scope of the disclosure are approximations, unless otherwise indicated the numerical values set forth in the specific examples are reported as precisely as possible. Any numerical value, however, inherently contains certain errors necessarily resulting from the standard deviation found in their respective testing measurements. The example that follows serves to illustrate embodiments of the present disclosure without, however, being limiting in nature.

[0158] The compositions and methods according to the present disclosure can comprise, consist of, or consist essentially of the elements and limitations described herein, as well as any additional or optional ingredients, components, or limitations described herein or otherwise known in the art.

[0159] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the delivery system, composition and methods of the invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover the modifications and variations of this invention provided that they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.

EXAMPLE

[0160] The following Example is provided for illustrative purposes only, and is not intended to be limiting.

[0161] In the following example, the amounts of components given are in terms of active material (AM).

Dynamic Mechanical Analysis (DMA)

[0162] The determination of Young Modulus of the films for all Examples was as follows. The film was made by using a draw down bar at 8" to cast the solution on a Teflon plate and dried the film at 40° C. in an oven overnight. The DMA Q800FR from TA instruments was used to measure the stress-strain response of the dried film. The deformation was applied from 0% strain to 200% strain at a rate of 100% strain/min at 32° C. Then the Young Modulus of the film was determined from the slope of the stress-strain curve in the linear viscoelastic regime.

Haze and Transparency-BYK Haze-Guard

[0163] The film was made by using a draw down bar at 8" to cast the solution on a transparent plastic film and dried on

bench for 3 hours. The BYK Haze-Guard instrument was used to measure the transparency and the haze of the film.

In-Vitro SPF

[0164] Samples are tested for in-vitro SPF properties on the LABSPHERE UV2000S. The formulations were pulled with a draw-down bar 37 micron.

Example 1

Evaluation of Sunfilters in Films

[0165] A thermoplastic elastomer, Kraton (25%), was dispersed in isoparaffin oil with a mechanical stirrer and heated to 90° C. Stirring continued at 90° C. for 1-2 hours until all Kraton polymer was dissolved and the polymer solution became clear. The desired amounts of oil dispersion (49% in isododecane), silica silylate, and UV protection agents were added into the Kraton/isoparaffin oil solution at the specified ratios in a plastic container, and the solution was mixed with a high speed mixer at 2500 rpm/min for 5 minutes. The final solution was kept at room temperature and sealed to avoid the evaporation of solvents.

[0166] The following Table 1 shows the comparison of the film formed from a composition prepared according to the disclosure with UV protection agents (Ex. 1a, organic; Ex. 1b, inorganic), and comparative compositions (Ex. 1C-1; Ex. 1C-2; Ex. 1C-3).

TABLE 1

Addition of sunfilters to film compositions					
	Organic sunfilter			Inorganic sunfilter	
	Ex. 1a	Ex. 1C-1	Ex. 1C-2	Ex. 1b	Ex. 1C-3
HYDROGENATED STYRENE/BUTADIENE COPOLYMER	11%	11%		11%	11%
C28-52 OLEFIN/UNDECYLENIC ACID COPOLYMER (Polyacid)	5.50%	5.50%		2.80%	2.80%
ISODODECANE (AND) DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER					
SILICA SILYLATE	3%	3%		3%	3%
C8-9 ISOPARAFFIN	33%	33%		33%	33%
ISODODECANE	44.50%	47.50%		49.30%	50.30%
BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE	1.00%		1%	1.00%	
OCTOCRYLENE	2.00%		2%	2.00%	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE 0.83 (and) ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE 0.9 (and) STEARIC ACID 0.8				1	
Silicone resin (DC670)			5%		
Isododecane			Qs		
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Aspect	Transparent soft focus	Transparent, soft focus	Transparent	Translucent soft focus	Transparent Soft focus
SPF	54.31	0	2	330	0

[0167] The films were evaluated as set out above. From the results, it is seen that the addition of sunfilters in low amounts provides good UV protection.

1.-63. (canceled)

64. A suncre composition comprising:

- at least one thermoplastic elastomer;
- at least one adhesive polymer;
- at least one filler; and
- at least one UV protection agent,

wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer has at least two glass transition temperatures (T_g).

65. The suncre composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer has a first T_g below about 0° C., and a second T_g greater than about 25° C.

66. The suncre composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer is chosen from diblock, triblock, multiblock, radial, and star copolymers.

67. The suncre composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer comprises at least one styrene block and at least one block comprising units selected from butadiene, ethylene, propylene, butylene, isoprene, or mixtures thereof.

68. The suncre composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer is chosen from:

diblock copolymers chosen from styrene-ethylene/propylene copolymers, styrene-ethylene/butadiene copolymers, styrene-ethylene/butylene copolymers, styrene-butadiene, or styrene-isoprene copolymers;

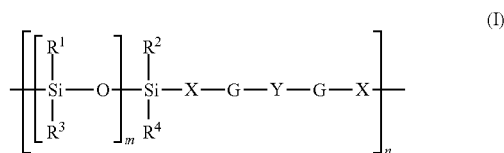
triblock copolymers chosen from styrene-ethylene/propylene-styrene copolymers, styrene-ethylene/butadiene-styrene copolymers, copolymers of styrene-isoprene-styrene, or copolymers of styrene-butadiene-styrene; and

mixtures thereof.

69. The suncre composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer has a first T_g greater than about 40° C., and a second T_g less than about -50° C.

70. The suncre composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer is chosen from semicrystalline block copolymers.

71. The skin tightening film of claim 70, wherein the semicrystalline block copolymers comprise at least one moiety corresponding to formula (I) and/or at least one moiety corresponding to formula (II):



wherein:

- 1) R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 , which may be identical or different, represent a group chosen from: (a) linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, C_1 to C_{40} hydrocarbon-based groups, possibly containing in their chain one or more oxygen, sulphur and/or nitrogen atoms, and possibly being partially or totally substituted with fluorine atoms, (b) C_6 to C_{10} aryl groups, optionally substituted with one or more

C_1 to C_4 alkyl groups, (c) polyorganosiloxane chains possibly containing one or more oxygen, sulphur and/or nitrogen atoms;

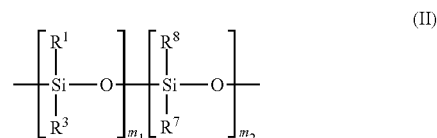
2) X, which may be identical or different, represents a linear or branched C_1 to C_{30} alkylenediyl group, possibly containing in its chain one or more oxygen and/or nitrogen atoms;

3) Y is a saturated or unsaturated, C_1 to C_{50} linear or branched divalent alkylene, arylene, cycloalkylene, alkylarylene or arylalkylene group, optionally comprising one or more oxygen, sulphur and/or nitrogen atoms, and/or optionally substituted with one of the following atoms or groups of atoms: fluorine, hydroxyl, C_3 to C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1 to C_{40} alkyl, C_5 to C_{10} aryl, phenyl optionally substituted with one to three C_1 to C_3 alkyl, C_1 to C_3 hydroxyalkyl, and C_1 to C_6 aminoalkyl groups;

4) G, which may be identical or different, represents a group chosen from ester, amide, sulphonamide, carbamate, thiocarbamate, urea, thiourea groups, and combinations thereof;

5) m is an integer ranging from 1 to 1,000; and

6) n is an integer ranging from 2 to 500;



wherein:

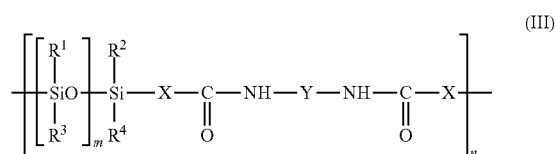
R^1 and R, which may be identical or different, are as defined above for formula R^7 represents a group as defined above for R^1 and R^3 , or represents a group of formula $-X-G-R^9$ in which X and G are as defined above for formula (I) and R^9 represents a hydrogen atom or a linear, branched or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, C_1 to C_{50} hydrocarbon-based group optionally comprising in its chain one or more atoms chosen from O, S and N, optionally substituted with one or more fluorine atoms and/or one or more hydroxyl groups, or a phenyl group optionally substituted with one or more C_1 to C_4 alkyl groups,

R^8 represents a group of formula $-X-G-R^9$ in which X, G and R^9 are as defined above,

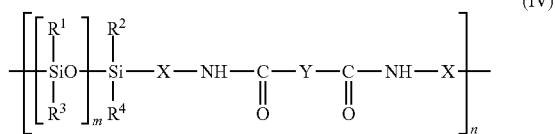
m_1 is an integer ranging from 1 to 998, and

m_2 is an integer ranging from 2 to 500.

72. The skin tightening film of claim 70, wherein the semicrystalline block copolymers comprise at least one moiety corresponding to formula (III) and/or at least one moiety corresponding to formula (IV):



-continued



wherein:

- (a) R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ are the same or different and may be selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, a siloxane chain, and phenyl;
 - (b) X is a linear or branched chain alkylene having 1-30 carbons;
 - (c) Y is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched chain alkylenes having 1-40 carbons;
 - (d) m is a number between 1 and 700; and
 - (e) n is a number between 1 and 500.
73. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer is present in the composition in an amount ranging from about 5% to about 25% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.
74. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one adhesive polymer has a T_g greater than about 25° C.
75. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one adhesive film-forming polymer is chosen from polymer particles of C₁-C₄ alkyl(methacrylate)polymer, stabilized in a non-aqueous dispersion.
76. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one adhesive polymer is chosen from polymer particles comprising about 80% to about 100%, by weight, of C₁-C₄ alkyl (meth)acrylate and of about 0% to about 20%, by weight, of ethylenically unsaturated acid monomer of C₁-C₄ alkyl(methacrylate) polymer in an oil dispersion.
77. The sun care composition of claim 76, wherein the polymer of the particles is chosen from:
- polymers consisting of at least one C₁-C₄ alkyl(methacrylate)polymer; and
 - polymers consisting essentially of a copolymer of C₁-C₄ (meth)acrylate and of (meth)acrylic acid or maleic anhydride.
78. The sun care composition of claim 76, wherein the C₁-C₄ alkyl(methacrylate)polymer is chosen from methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, n-propyl (meth)acrylate, isopropyl (meth)acrylate, n-butyl (meth)acrylate, and tert-butyl (meth)acrylate polymers.
79. The sun care composition of claim 76, wherein the polymer particles are stabilized in the oil dispersion by at least one stabilizer chosen from isobornyl acrylate homopolymers, statistical copolymers of isobornyl acrylate/methyl acrylate, statistical copolymers of isobornyl acrylate/methyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate, and statistical copolymers of isobornyl methacrylate/methyl acrylate.
80. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one adhesive polymer is chosen from aliphatic or cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon polymers selected from aliphatic or cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon resins.
81. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one adhesive polymer is chosen from aliphatic hydrocarbon resins, aromatic modified aliphatic hydrocarbon resins, hydrogenated polycyclopentadiene resins, polycyclopentadiene resins, gum resins, gum resin esters, wood resins,

wood resin esters, tall oil resins, tall oil resin esters, polyterpenes, aromatic modified polyterpenes, terpene phenolics, aromatic modified hydrogenated polycyclopentadiene resins, hydrogenated aliphatic resin, hydrogenated aliphatic aromatic resins, hydrogenated terpenes and modified terpenes, hydrogenated rosin acids, hydrogenated rosin esters, polyisoprene, partially or fully hydrogenated polyisoprene, polybutenediene, partially or fully hydrogenated polybutenediene, and hydrogenated styrene/methyl styrene/indene copolymers.

82. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the adhesive polymer has a T_g less than about 25° C.

83. The sun care composition of claim 84, wherein the at least one adhesive polymer is chosen from hyperbranched polyacids, said hyperbranched polyacids comprising at least two carboxyl groups.

84. The sun care composition of claim 83, wherein the hyperbranched polyacids have a molecular weight (Mw) ranging from about 500 to about 25,000, a viscosity at 210° F. ranging from 0.01 Pas to 10 Pas, and/or an acid number ranging from about 20 to about 400 mg/KOH.

85. The sun care composition of claim 83, wherein the hyperbranched polyacids are chosen from C₃₀₊ olefin/undecylenic acid copolymers.

86. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one adhesive polymer is chosen from acrylic type film formers.

87. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one adhesive polymer is chosen from copolymers containing at least one apolar monomer, at least one olefinically unsaturated monomer, and at least one vinylically functionalized monomer.

88. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one adhesive polymer is present in the composition in an amount ranging from about 5% to about 25% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

89. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one filler is chosen from fillers having a particle size greater than about 100 nm, and/or a specific surface area greater than about 200 m²/g.

90. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one filler is chosen from silica particles, hydrophobic silica aerogel particles, or aerogel particles of hydrophobic silica surface-modified with trimethylsilyl groups.

91. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one filler is present in the composition in an amount ranging from about 0.1% to about 20% by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

92. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one UV protection agent is chosen from organic and inorganic sunfilters.

93. The sun care composition of claim 64, further comprising at least one additional component chosen from solvents, silicone elastomers, humectants, water, and colorants.

94. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer, at least one adhesive polymer, and at least one filler are present in a combined amount of greater than about 10% by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

95. The sun care composition of claim 64, wherein the ratio of the at least one thermoplastic elastomer to the at least one adhesive polymer is in the range of about 1:10 to 10:1.

96. The suncare composition of claim **64**, wherein the composition has a consistency G^* of greater than about 100 Pa (at 10% strain) and a phase angle below about 45° .

97. A method for protecting the skin from UV rays, said method comprising forming a film on the skin by applying a composition comprising:

- a. at least one thermoplastic elastomer;
- b. at least one adhesive polymer;
- c. at least one filler; and
- d. at least one UV protection agent,

wherein the at least one thermoplastic elastomer has at least two glass transition temperatures (T_g), and wherein the film has a Young Modulus of greater than about 500 kPa.

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