



(86) **Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date:** 2008/06/10  
(87) **Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date:** 2008/12/31  
(45) **Date de délivrance/Issue Date:** 2015/11/24  
(85) **Entrée phase nationale/National Entry:** 2009/12/23  
(86) **N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.:** BR 2008/000166  
(87) **N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.:** 2009/000055  
(30) **Priorité/Priority:** 2007/06/27 (FR07 04621)

(51) **Cl.Int./Int.Cl. C11B 3/00** (2006.01),  
**A61K 36/185** (2006.01), **A61K 8/92** (2006.01),  
**C11B 1/06** (2006.01)

(72) **Inventeurs/Inventors:**  
FERNANDES DE OLIVEIRA, AMANDA, BR;  
ROESLER, ROBERTA, BR;  
CAGNON, JOSE RENATO, BR;  
CASTELLANI, DEBORA CRISTINA, BR

(73) **Propriétaire/Owner:**  
NATURA COSMETICOS S.A., BR

(74) **Agent:** MOFFAT & CO.

(54) **Titre : PROCÉDE DE PREPARATION D'HUILE OU DE BEURRE DE SAPUCAINHA, COMPOSITION COSMETIQUE OU PHARMACEUTIQUE, ET UTILISATION DE L'HUILE OU DU BEURRE DE SAPUCAINHA**  
(54) **Title: PROCESS FOR PREPARING SAPUCAINHA OIL OR BUTTER, COSMETIC OR PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION AND USE OF THE SAPUCAINHA OIL OR BUTTER**

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to a process for preparing a sapucainha oil butter which enables obtaining an improved product for use in cosmetic compositions instead of silicone and fatty esters compounds.



## ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to a process for preparing a sapucainha oil butter which enables obtaining an improved product for use in cosmetic compositions instead of silicone and fatty esters compounds.

Title "PROCESS FOR PREPARING *SAPUCAINHA* OIL OR BUTTER, COSMETIC OR PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION AND USE OF THE *SAPUCAINHA* OIL OR BUTTER".

Field of the Invention

5           The present invention relates to a process for preparing a stabilized oil or butter and to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing the *sapucainha* oil or butter thus obtained.

Background of the Invention

10           The *sapucainha* oil whose INCI registration as "name: *Carpotroche brasiliensis* (*sapucainha*) butter seed" is still pending, has similarities in its fatty composition with the oil described in the literature called chaulmoogra oil. The chaulmoogra oil has been known and used for centuries with therapeutic purposes and several documents in the literature describe its specific application for treating leprosy, its anti-inflammatory  
15 activity and its use in cosmetic compositions.

          The chaulmoogra oil may be extracted, among other species, from plants of species popularly known in Brazil by the names *sapucainha*, *papo-de-anjo*, *pau-de-cachimbo*, *pau-de-lepra*, and others. The oil is normally extracted from the *sapucainha* seeds and its topical cosmetic use  
20 has been studied for application in several skin affections. Its therapeutic application is also known, and the chaulmoogra oil, because of its differentiated fatty composition, was largely used against leprosy. There are also reports of its anti-inflammatory activity.

          Document US 5,514,712 discloses the use of chaulmoogra oils  
25 in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions for harmonizing the pigmentation of the skin. The oils may be in the form of salt or ester. One of the major sources of this oil is the *Carpotroche brasiliensis* (*sapucainha*) plant.

          Document FR 2 876 908 discloses the use of the chaulmoogra  
30 oil and/or components thereof in cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical compositions for treating or preventing the excess of fat and cellulitis. One of the major sources of this oil is the *Carpotroche brasiliensis* (*sapucainha*)

plant.

Document FR 2 876 909, in turn, discloses a cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical composition to prevent or treat the excess of cellulitis and fat comprising the combination of one or more xanthinic bases and  
5 chaulmoogra oil and/or its components.

Another prior-art document disclosing the use of chaulmoogra oil in cosmetology is document FR 2 518 402, which mentions preferable applications in skin treatments such as acne, and hair care and makeup compositions. One of the major sources of this oil is the *Carpotroche*  
10 *brasiliensis* (*sapucainha*) plant.

Document GB 369 062 discloses compositions of anti-leprotic medicaments. In accordance with this document, the fatty acids, specially the chaulmoogric and hydnocarpic acids, obtained by saponification of the oils of flacourtiaceous seeds are purified by crystallization from alcohol and  
15 esterified with aliphatic, hydroaromatic or aromaticaliphatic alcohols to form the corresponding esters. Reduction of these esters gives the corresponding mixed alcohols, which may then be treated with acylating agents to produce their acyl esters. Plants of the *Flacourtiaceae* family mentioned are  
20 *Taraktogenos kurzii*, *Hydnocarpus wightiana*, *Hydnocarpus anthelmintica*, *Carpotroche brasiliensis* and *Caloncoba echinata*. The products are therapeutically useful.

Document US 5,683,683 discloses a body wash composition comprising an anionic cleansing surfactant, such as an alkyl ether sulfate or an alkyl sulfate, a polymeric cationic conditioning compound, and a  
25 quaternized phosphate ester. This composition may also contain an oil, such as the chaulmoogra oil.

Document US 5,342,965 discloses a process for producing branched fatty substances with the addition of maleic anhydride onto unsaturated fatty acids or lower alkyl esters thereof. The use of the  
30 chaulmoogric acid as raw material is foreseen.

US 4,152,416 discloses aerosol antiperspirant compositions, capable of dispensing astringent salt with low mistiness and dustiness. The

addition of cycloaliphatic acids as chaulmoogra oil fatty acids is provided.

The 2005 scientific paper "Anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive activities of an acid fraction of the seeds of *Carpotroche brasiliensis* (Raddi)" by Lima,-J-A; Oliveira,-A-S; de-Miranda,-A-L-P; Rezende,-C-M; Pinto,-A-C  
5 discloses the intrinsic activities of *sapucainha*, describing, in particular, its anti-inflammatory activity.

However, all the cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical compositions and uses described and provided for *sapucainha* oils also comprise the addition of silicones and fatty esters. On the other hand, there is a growing  
10 interest of the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industry in obtaining products free from chemically-produced silicones and fatty esters, which cause environmental impact.

#### Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to a process for preparing a  
15 *sapucainha* oil or butter comprising the steps of:

- a) providing seeds from *sapucainha* plant species;
- b) drying and pressing said seeds for extracting the oil;
- b) filtering the oil obtained in step (b);
- d) treating the filtrate resulting from step (c) with an organic acid and a acid-  
20 activated clay;
- e) keeping the product obtained in (d) under vacuum for a suitable time period enabling the adsorption of the undesirable compounds.
- f) filtering the material resulting from step (e) and submitting the filtrate to vapor distillation;
- 25 g) adding to the distillate a sequestering agent and a antioxidant agent for obtaining the final *sapucainha* oil or butter product.

The present invention further relates to a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition comprising *sapucainha* oil or butter, cosmetically or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters thereof, and  
30 which is free from silicone and other fatty esters.

The present invention further relates to a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition comprising *sapucainha* oil or butter,

cosmetically or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters thereof, which is free from silicone and other fatty esters.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to a process for preparing the  
5 *sapucainha* oil or butter. The only difference between the oil and the butter lies in the temperature in which the oil is submitted (PF approx. 32°C). Because of the fatty composition, oils are liquid at ambient temperature and butters are solid. In the case of *sapucainha*, for example, because of its fatty composition, the most correct term to define the material used is *sapucainha*  
10 "butter". However, chaulmoogra oils and butters may be used to achieve the objects of the present invention.

As examples of plant species (*sapucainha*) which may be used as a source of oils and butters useful in the present invention, the following may be cited:

- 15 *Taraktogenos kurzii*
- Hydnocarpus wightiana*
- Hydnocarpus heterophylla*
- Hydnocarpus anthelmintica*
- Hydnocarpus alpina*
- 20 *Hydnocarpus caulifera*
- Hydnocarpus dawnensis*
- Hydnocarpus hutchinsonni*
- Hydnocarpus ovoidea*
- Hydnocarpus subfalcata*
- 25 *Hydnocarpus venenata*
- Hydnocarpus verrucosa*
- Hydnocarpus woodii*
- Oconba echinata*, whose butter is called "Gorli butter"
- Caloncoba welwitschii*
- 30 *Carpotroche amazonensis*
- Carpotroche bahiensis*
- Carpotroche brasiliensis*

*Carpotroche brasiliensis* var. *bahiensis*

*Carpotroche brasiliensis* var. *longifolia*

*Asteriastigma macrocarpa*

*Mayna brasiliensis*

5 *Mayna odorata*

*Lindakeria dentata*

*Caloncoba glauca*

10 According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the *sapucainha* oil or butter is obtained from the *Carpotroche brasiliensis/carpotroche amazonensis* species.

The *sapucainha* butter is obtained by an extraction and stabilization method that enables the resulting oil or butter to be advantageously used in cosmetic or pharmaceutical compositions instead of silicones and fatty esters.

15 The process for preparing the *sapucainha* oil or butter according to the present invention comprises the steps of:

a) providing seeds from the *sapucainha* plant species;

b) drying and pressing said seeds for extracting the oil;

c) filtering the oil obtained in step (b);

20 d) treating the filtrate resulting from step (c) with an organic acid and a acid-activated clay;

e) keeping the product obtained in (d) under vacuum for a suitable period of time, until the material becomes clear, enabling the adsorption of the undesirable compounds;

25 f) filtering the material resulting from step (e) and submitting the filtrate to vapor distillation;

g) adding to the distillate a sequestering agent and a antioxidant agent for obtaining the final *sapucainha* oil or butter product.

30 The process of extracting the *sapucainha* oil or butter useful for the present invention comprises, in the first place, a selection of fruits using those with a suitable ripening grade. The skin and pulp of fruits are removed manually or by means of a depulper, and the seeds are dried so that the

extraction process proper may start. Drying may be performed in open air or in a greenhouse with forced air circulation.

In order to extract the butter, a mechanical press is preferably used. The seeds are added and pressed by physical pressing. After that, the butter obtained is filtered for the removal of impurities/residues through a press filter. The yield of extraction after filtration is generally around 25-30%. The main parameters to be controlled during the process are: moisture, acidity value, peroxide value, unsaponifiable matter, saponification value and iodine value.

10 According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the process for obtaining the *sapucainha* butter comprises the following steps:

- selecting the fruits pursuant to their ripening stage, separating those with a suitable ripening grade;
- 15 - separating seeds from the pulp and the skin of the fruit;
- drying the seeds;
- physical pressing of the seeds;
- filtering the butter with the addition of a filtering agent (silicon oxide, aluminium oxide, ferric oxide, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, sodium oxide, potassium oxide, among others);
- 20 - treating the butter with an organic acid (citric acid, phosphoric acid, oxalic acid, among others) and acid-activated clay during a certain period of time (15 - 60 min) under rigorous stirring;
- clarifying the butter for a certain period of time (15 - 60 min) under vacuum at a certain temperature (0-100°C);
- 25 - filtering under vacuum;
- vapor distilling the undesirable compounds at a certain temperature (160°-240°C) during a certain period of time (1 - 2 h) under vacuum;
- adding a certain amount of sequestering agent and a certain amount of antioxidant (0.1 - 1 % sequestering; citric acid, phosphoric acid, oxalic acid, among others, and 0.01 - 0.1% antioxidant: Butylhydroxyanisole (BHA), ter-butyl hydroquinone (TBHQ), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), among others)
- 30

The process described above enables the extraction and also the stabilization of the oil or butter obtained and aims at removing specially metal ions such as iron (substances found in high frequency and in high amounts in oleaginous seeds of the Amazon and Rainforest biomes) and other compounds and/or undesirable characteristics (odor, free fatty acids, phospholipids, oxidation compounds such as peroxides, aldehydes, etc) which cause butter degradation and specially degradation of the final compositions to which it is applied. It should be noted that the odor of the raw non-stabilized butter cannot be masked by other fragrances making its application virtually unfeasible in cosmetic formulations. In addition, high amounts of metals cause accelerated oxidation of the butter and the cosmetic formulas to which it was added, causing an unpleasant odor, darkening as well as the production of free radicals, which are mainly related to skin ageing. Some characteristics differentiating a raw *sapucainha* butter and the stabilized butter obtained according to the present invention are shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Comparative data between the raw *sapucainha* butter and the stabilized butter obtained according to the process of the present invention.

		Raw <i>Sapucainha</i> Butter	Stabilized <i>Sapucainha</i> Butter
Metals (ppm)	Iron (ppm)	39.1	8.8
	Copper (ppm)	< 0.1	8.8
	Phosphorous (ppm)	144.2	75.7
Stability	Oxidation induction time (h) - Rancimat	12	> 40
	Shelf-life estimate (months)	6	> 20
	Odor	strong (characteristic)	inodorous

The *sapucainha* butter obtained according to the process described above, further to being improved for use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions, goes through a process containing purely physical steps, which may be considered "green technology", that is to say, the process of the invention is contributing to environmental protection and does not generate byproducts or residues in the *sapucainha* butter, as do chemical processes, such as, for example, extraction by solvents, neutralization with strong bases, etc. This aspect is extremely relevant, because currently there is a growing interest in vegetable raw materials obtained exclusively by physical processes which may replace cosmetic raw materials such as silicones that are manufactured from nonrenewable resources and by chemical processes.

The present invention also relates to cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing *sapucainha* oil obtained with a process such as defined above, and cosmetically or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters thereof.

The *sapucainha* oil or butter, is preferably present in the cosmetic or pharmaceutical compositions in a range of from 1 to 10%, by weight, more preferably from 3 to 10%, by weight, even more preferably from 5 to 10%, by weight, based on the total weight of the final composition.

The cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may further contain other usual ingredients of this type of formulation, such as emollients, surfactants, antioxidants, cosmetically or pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, etc.

The present invention will be illustrated by the examples below:

#### Examples

Example 1 - Preparation of *sapucainha* butter according to the present invention

Fruits were selected according to their ripening stage, and those considered to be ripe were used. The seeds were separated from the fruit's pulp, and this separation was made manually and by means of a depulper.

The seeds were dried by means of solar exposure, and the final

moisture content was controlled to remain between 7 and 9% so that they can be stored without the risk of contamination and degradation. The dry seeds were pressed and the butter was filtered with the addition of a filtering agent (filtering agent rich in silicon oxide, aluminium oxide, sodium oxide and potassium oxide).

Approximately 500 g of *sapucainha* oil as obtained above were put in a beaker and heated at 90°C for 5 min. 2.5 g of a citric acid solution 30% were added. The solution was stirred for 10 min.

The mixture oil + citric acid was placed in a rotoevaporator, and kept for 5 min at 90°C and 50 mbar. 7.5 g of bleaching earth were added to the resulting material. The mixture was put again in the rotoevaporator at 90°C, 50 mbar for 30 min and then filtered in vacuum in a Buchner funnel.

After clarification, the sample was vapor distilled to remove undesirable compounds at 175°C, during a certain period of time under vacuum for 1h.

Finally, a certain amount of a sequestering agent and a certain amount of antioxidant was added, of 2.5 g citric acid and 0.83 g BHA.

Example 2 - Compositions according to the present invention:

Example 2a

The following composition was prepared containing the *sapucainha* butter obtained according to the process described in Example 1 at the ratio of 1%, by weight:

Component	Concentration (% w/w)
Demineralized water	94.1500
Disodium EDTA	0.0500
Carbopol ETD 2020	0.4500
Trietanolamine	0.4500
<i>Sapucainha</i> butter	1.0000
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate	0.2000
Phenoxyethanol F	0.7000
Hydroxyethyl acrylate, Acryloyldimethyl copolymer	3.000

The composition above was obtained by initially preparing the aqueous phase adding EDTA to the water and waiting its total solubilization. Then, Carbopol was gradually added until its total dispersion, following by the addition of trietanolamine. For the preparation of the oily phase, the *sapucainha* butter was heated up to its melting point. After heating the aqueous phase up to the same temperature of the *sapucainha* butter, the two phases were mixed and stirred for 5 minutes. The heating ceased, the other components were added and stirring continued for additional 15 minutes.

10 Example 2b

The following composition was prepared containing *sapucainha* butter obtained according to the process described in Example 1 at the ratio of 3%, by weight:

Component	Concentration (% w/w)
Demineralized water	92.1500
Disodium EDTA	0.0500
Carbopol ETD 2020	0.4500
Trietanolamine	0.4500
<i>Sapucainha</i> butter	3.0000
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate	0.2000
Phenoxyethanol F	0.7000
Hydroxyethyl acrylate, Acryloyldimethyl copolymer	3.000

15 The composition was prepared following the same procedure described in Example 2a.

Example 2c:

The following composition was prepared containing the *sapucainha* butter obtained according to the process described in Example 1 at the ratio of 5%, by weight:

Component	Concentration (% w/w)
Demineralized water	90.1500
Disodium EDTA	0.0500

Carbopol ETD 2020	0.4500
Trietanolamine	0.4500
<i>Sapucainha</i> butter	5.0000
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate	0.2000
Phenoxyethanol F	0.7000
Hydroxyethyl acrylate, Acryloyldimethyl copolymer	3.000

The composition was prepared following the same procedure described in Example 2a.

Example 2d:

5 The following composition was prepared containing the *sapucainha* butter obtained according to the process described in Example 1 at the ratio of 10%, by weight:

Component	Concentration (% w/w)
Demineralized water	85.1500
Disodium EDTA	0.0500
Carbopol ETD 2020	0.4500
Trietanolamine	0.4500
<i>Sapucainha</i> butter	10.0000
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate	0.2000
Phenoxyethanol F	0.7000
Hydroxyethyl acrylate, Acryloyldimethyl copolymer	3.000

#### Comparative Examples

10 Comparative tests were carried out for several of the features of the present invention with regard to prior-art compositions containing silicones and fatty esters such as indicated below.

The compositions of the invention described in examples 2a to 2d above were compared with the following compositions:

- Wash out formula with 5% Cyclomethicone D5 and dimethiconol (D5 5%)

Demineralized water	90.1500
Disodium EDTA	0.0500
Carbopol ETD 2020	0.4500

Trietanolamine	0.4500
Cyclomethicone D5 and dimethiconol	5.0000
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate	0.2000
Phenoxyethanol F	0.7000
Hydroxyethyl acrylate, Acryloyldimethyl copolymer	3.0000

- Wash out Formula with 5% Dicaprylyl carbonate (Dicapri 5%)

Demineralized water	90.1500
Disodium EDTA	0.0500
Carbopol ETD 2020	0.4500
Trietanolamine	0.4500
Dicaprylyl carbonate	5.0000
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate	0.2000
Phenoxyethanol F	0.7000
Hydroxyethyl acrylate, Acryloyldimethyl copolymer	3.0000

- Wash out formula with 5% cyclomethicone and dimethicone crosspolymer (Crossp 5%)

Demineralized water	85.1500
Disodium EDTA	0.0500
Carbopol ETD 2020	0.4500
Trietanolamine	0,4500
Cyclomethicone and dimethicone crosspolymer	5.0000
Cyclomethicone D5/D6 VS7158	5.0000
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate	0.2000
Phenoxyethanol F	0.7000
Hydroxyethyl acrylate, Acryloyldimethyl copolymer	3.0000

- Wash out formula com 5% cetyl lactate (Lact 5%)

Demineralized water	90.1500
Disodium EDTA	0.0500
Carbopol ETD 2020	0.4500

Trietanolamine	0,4500
Cetyl lactate	5.0000
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate	0.2000
Phenoxyethanol F	0.7000
Hydroxyethyl acrylate, Acryloyldimethyl copolymer	3.0000

- Wash out formula placebo (Place)

Demineralized water	95.1500
Disodium EDTA	0.0500
Carbopol ETD 2020	0.4500
Trietanolamine	0,4500
Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate	0.2000
Phenoxyethanol F	0.7000
Hydroxyethyl acrylate, Acryloyldimethyl copolymer	3.0000

The following characteristics were assessed:

ATTRIBUTE	DEFINITION
Absorption point	Number of rotations needed for the product to start being absorbed by the skin
Spreadability	Easiness to spread the product on the skin
Slipperiness	Easiness to slip / slide the finger over the skin
Immediate Skin Gloss	Intensity of the light reflected on the skin immediately after the product is spread
Residual Skin Gloss	Intensity of the light reflected on the skin two minutes after the product is spread
Stickiness	Intensity with which the finger adheres to the skin
Immediate Oiliness	Oily sensation on the skin during and after the product is spread
Residual Oiliness	Oily sensation on the skin two minutes after the product is spread
Immediate Greasy Film	Greasy sensation, forming a film on

	the skin, immediately after the product is spread
Residual Greasy Film	Greasy sensation, forming a film on the skin, two minutes after the product is spread
Velvety film	"Peach skin" sensation
White residue	Formation of the white film over the skin

The compositions above were applied onto volunteers under the same conditions, and the results are presented in Table 2:

Table 2:

## Sapucainha Analysis 1%

Analyses	Abs. Pt.	Spread	Slip.	Stick.	Im. Gloss	Res. Gloss	Velv. Film	Im. Oil.	Res. Oil.	Im. Greasy F.	Res. Greasy F.
Sapuc 1%	2.1	6.64	6.65	0.55	5.50	1.82	4.34	2.75	0.11	1.49	0.00
D5 5%	2.0	6.57	6.59	0.46	4.15	1.69	4.87	2.22	0.10	1.35	0.02
Dicapr 5%	1.9	6.46	6.45	0.54	4.96	2.34	4.42	3.28	0.27	1.61	0.03
Crcssp 5%	2.0	6.61	6.70	0.28	4.53	1.22	4.65	2.50	0.05	1.34	0.00
Lact 5%	1.8	6.31	6.35	0.43	3.83	1.91	4.66	2.04	0.19	1.25	0.04
Place	2.1	6.67	6.72	0.67	5.42	1.60	4.77	2.28	0.06	1.44	0.02

## 5 Sapucainha Analysis 3%

Products	Abs. Pt.	Spread.	Slip.	Stick.	Im. Gloss	Res. Gloss	Velv. Film	Im. Oil.	Res. Oil.	Im. Greasy F.	Res. Greasy F.
Sapuc 3%	2.0	6.35	6.33	0.54	4.87	2.84	4.59	2.65	0.17	1.80	0.08
D5 5%	1.9	6.57	6.59	0.46	4.15	1.69	4.87	2.22	0.10	1.35	0.02
Dicapr 5%	1.6	6.46	6.45	0.54	4.96	2.34	4.42	3.28	0.27	1.61	0.03
Crcssp 5%	2.0	6.61	6.70	0.28	4.53	1.22	4.65	2.50	0.05	1.34	0.00
Lact 5%	1.8	6.31	6.35	0.43	3.83	1.91	4.66	2.04	0.19	1.25	0.04
Place	2.1	6.67	6.72	0.67	5.42	1.60	4.77	2.28	0.06	1.44	0.02

## Sapucainha Analysis 5%

Products	Abs. Pt	Spread.	Slip.	Stick	Im. Gloss	Res. Gloss	Velv. Film	Im. Oil.	Res. Oil.	Im. Greasy F.	Res. Greasy F.
Sapuc 5%	2.0	6.29	6.20	1.02	5.03	2.98	4.59	2.92	0.34	1.48	0.1908
D5 5%	1.9	6.57	6.59	0.46	4.15	1.69	4.87	2.22	0.10	1.35	0.02
Dicapr 5%	1.6	6.46	6.45	0.54	4.96	2.34	4.42	3.28	0.27	1.61	0.03
Crcsp 5%	2.0	6.61	6.70	0.28	4.53	1.22	4.65	2.50	0.05	1.34	0.00
Lact 5%	1.8	6.31	6.35	0.43	3.83	1.91	4.66	2.04	0.19	1.25	0.04
Place	2.1	6.67	6.72	0.67	5.42	1.60	4.77	2.28	0.06	1.44	0.02

## Sapucainha Analysis 10%

Products	Abs. Pt	Spread.	Slip.	Stick	Im. Gloss	Res. Gloss	Velv. Film	Im. Oil.	Res. Oil.	Im. Greasy F.	Res. Greasy F.
Sapuc 10%	2.0	6.43	6.36	0.77	5.18	3.35	4.80	3.52	0.92	1.92	0.54
D5 5%	2.0	6.57	6.59	0.46	4.15	1.69	4.87	2.22	0.10	1.35	0.02
Dicapr 5%	1.9	6.46	6.45	0.54	4.96	2.34	4.42	3.28	0.27	1.61	0.03
Crcsp 5%	2.0	6.61	6.70	0.28	4.53	1.22	4.65	2.50	0.05	1.34	0.00
Lact 5%	1.8	6.31	6.35	0.43	3.83	1.91	4.66	2.04	0.19	1.25	0.04
Place	2.1	6.67	6.72	0.67	5.42	1.60	4.77	2.28	0.06	1.44	0.02

5 The results show that the compositions of the present invention using the *sapucainha* butter instead of silicones and fatty esters do not lose the desired features for a topical composition. It was possible to confirm that the *sapucainha* butter has attributes such as absorption point, spreadability, slipperiness, residual oiliness and immediate oiliness which are similar to those of fatty esters, such as cetyl lactate and dicaprylyl carbonate, and  
10 silicones, such as cyclomethicone and dimethicone crosspolymer and cyclomethicone D5 and dimethiconol, when applied at a certain concentration in emulsion.

**CLAIMS**

1. A process for preparing a *sapucainha* oil or butter characterized by comprising the steps of:

- a) providing seeds from the *sapucainha* plant species;
- b) drying and pressing said seeds to extract the oil;
- c) filtering the oil obtained in step (b);
- d) treating the filtrate resulting from step (c) with an organic acid and a acid-activated clay;
- e) keeping the product obtained in (d) under vacuum for a suitable period of time until the material becomes clear;
- f) filtering the material resulting from step (e) and submitting the filtrate to vapor distillation; and
- g) adding to the distillate a sequestering agent and a antioxidant agent for obtaining the final *sapucainha* oil or butter product.

2. A process according to claim 1, characterized in that the vegetable species of *sapucainha* are selected among: *Taraktogenos kurzii*, *Hydnocarpus wightiana*, *Hydnocarpus heterophylla*, *Hydnocarpus anthelmintica*, *Hydnocarpus alpina*, *Hydnocarpus caulifera*, *Hydnocarpus dawnensis*, *Hydnocarpus hutchinsonni*, *Hydnocarpus ovoidea*, *Hydnocarpus subfalcata*, *Hydnocarpus venenata*, *Hydnocarpus verrucosa*, *Hydnocarpus woodii*, *Oconba echinata*, *Caloncoba welwitschii*, *Carpotroche bahiensis*, *Carpotroche brasillensis*, *Carpotroche brasiliensis var. bahiensis*, *Carpotroche brasiliensis var. longifolia*, *Asteriastigma macrocarpa*, *Mayna brasiliensis*, *Mayna odorata*, *Lindakeria dentata* and *Caloncoba glauca*.

3. A process according to claim 2, characterized in that the *sapucainha* species is *Carpotroche brasillensis*.

4. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that in step (c) a filtering agent is used selected from silicon oxide, aluminium oxide, ferric oxide, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, sodium oxide and potassium oxide.

5. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the organic acid used in (d) is selected from citric acid, phosphoric

acid and oxalic acid.

6. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the clarification step (e) is carried out during a period of time of 15 - 60 min at a temperature ranging from 0 to 100°C.

7. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the distillation step (f) is carried out at a temperature ranging between 160° and 240°C for 1 to 2 hours.

8. A process according to any one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that in step (g) an amount of 0.1 to 1%, by weight, is used, based on the weight of the distillate, from the sequestering agent selected from citric acid, phosphoric acid, oxalic acid and an amount of 0.01 to 0.1%, by weight, based on the weight of the distillate, of the antioxidant selected from butylhydroxyanisole, ter-butyl hydroquinone and butylated hydroxytoluene.

9. A cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition comprising *sapucainha* oil or butter, cosmetically or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or esters thereof, characterized in that the *sapucainha* oil or butter is obtained by a process as defined in any one of claims 1 to 8.

10. A composition according to claim 9, characterized in that it is free from silicone and fatty esters.

11. A composition according to claim 9 or 10, characterized in that the *sapucainha* oil or butter is present at a ratio of 1 to 10%, by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

12. A composition according to claim 11, characterized in that the *sapucainha* oil or butter is present at a ratio of 3 to 10%, by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

13. A composition according to claim 12, characterized in that the *sapucainha* oil or butter is present at a ratio of 5 to 10%, by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

14. The use of the *sapucainha* oil or butter obtained by a process as defined in any of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that said use is for preparing cosmetic or pharmaceutical compositions free from silicones.