(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
18 January 2007 (18.01.2007)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2007/007293 A2

(51) International Patent Classification: Not classified

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/IB2006/052397

(22) International Filing Date: 13 July 2006 (13.07.2006)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
05 52207 13 July 2005 (13.07.2005) FR
60/712,187 30 August 2005 (30.08.2005) US

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: **L'OREAL** [FR/FR]; 14 rue Royale, F-75008 Paris (FR).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **BARBA, Claudia** [MX/FR]; 25 rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, F-75009 Paris (FR). **BLIN, Xavier** [FR/FR]; 24 rue de Staël, F-75015 Paris (FR).

(74) Agent: **LE COUPANEC, Pascale**; Nony & Partners, 3 rue de Penthièvre, F-75008 Paris (FR).

(81) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available)*: ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:
— *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 2007/007293 A2

(54) **Title:** COSMETIC COMPOSITION OF STICK TYPE

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to a cosmetic process for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, comprising the application, on contact with a keratin material, of at least one stick of cosmetic product, said product consisting of at least 75% by weight of compound(s) approved for food use relative to its total weight and comprising a fatty phase textured with at least one solid substance with a melting point of greater than or equal to 50°C.

Cosmetic composition of stick type

The present invention relates to cosmetic compositions and processes for caring for and/or making up human skin, including the scalp, and/or the lips and/or for other keratin materials such as keratin fibers.

More specifically, the invention relates to cosmetic compositions whose fatty phase is textured.

Even more particularly, the present invention relates to cosmetic compositions, especially in the form of a stick, comprising compounds approved for food use and comprising a textured fatty phase.

For the purposes of the invention, the term "textured" means gelled and/or rigidified. Textured liquid fatty phases may be found in solid compositions, for instance deodorants, balms, lip compositions and cast products.

The texturing of liquid fatty phases is advantageous in several respects.

Firstly, it can control the exudation of this liquid fatty phase formulated in a cosmetic composition, especially in response to temperature differences.

It can also significantly limit the migration of this liquid fatty phase beyond the application area for which the cosmetic composition is intended and more particularly in the wrinkles and fine lines existing, for example, around the lips. For obvious reasons, this phenomenon is esthetically totally undesirable.

The cosmetic compositions toward which the present invention is directed are more particularly makeup and/or care products intended to be applied to the skin, the lips and/or the integuments, especially lipsticks, lip balms, lip pencils, solid foundations, especially cast as a stick or a dish, concealer products and skin coloring products, temporary tattoos, eye makeup products, for instance eye liners, in particular in the form of pencils, mascaras or eyeshadows.

However, in the cosmetics field where the turnover of products is extremely rapid, there is a constant need for novel formulation routes for obtaining a level of performance at least equal to that offered by the current products, or, in certain respects, even better.

What is more, the choice of raw materials used for the implementation of these novel formulation routes must be guided, as it has always been, by an ever-increasing concern to offer the maximum guarantee, both for the consumers for whom the cosmetic

formulations that incorporate them are intended, and for preservation of the integrity of the environment.

Unexpectedly, the inventors have observed that it is possible to obtain, by using compound(s) approved for food use, a cosmetic composition in the form of a stick that has cosmetic make up and/or care qualities on keratin materials at least equivalent to, or even greater than, those of the compositions of the prior art.

Thus, according to one of its aspects, the present invention relates to a cosmetic process for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, comprising the application, on contact with a keratin material, of a stick of cosmetic product, said product consisting of at least 75% by weight of compound(s) approved for food use relative to its total weight and comprising a fatty phase textured with at least one solid substance with a melting point of greater than or equal to about 50°C.

According to another of its aspects, the present invention also relates to a composition in the form of a stick of cosmetic product, comprising at least one fatty phase textured with at least one solid substance with a melting point of greater than or equal to 50°C, said product consisting of at least 75% by weight of compound(s) approved for food use relative to its total weight, including at least one dyestuff chosen from dyestuffs with at least two materials, said dyestuff consisting exclusively of materials referenced in the Codex alimentarius or being referenced in the Codex alimentarius.

According to one specific aspect of the invention, the compounds approved for food use may be "food grade compounds".

In particular, the process of the invention may be a make up process.

In general, the compositions according to the invention contain a physiologically acceptable medium.

The term "cosmetic composition" denotes a composition as defined in Directive 93/35/EEC of the Council of 14 June 1993.

The term "physiologically acceptable medium" denotes a nontoxic medium that may be applied to at least one human keratin material.

The term "keratin materials" covers the skin, mucous membranes, for instance the lips, the nails and keratin fibers, such as the eyelashes and the hair. The cosmetic compositions in accordance with the present invention are particularly advantageous for use on the skin and the lips.

More generally, according to the invention, the term "compounds approved for food use" means compounds chosen from ozokerite, rice wax, compounds referenced in the Codex alimentarius and materials consisting exclusively of compounds referenced in the Codex alimentarius, for example such as pearls.

The Codex Alimentarius, or Food Code, is the world reference acting as the authority for consumers, producers and processors of foodstuffs, national food control bodies and the international food products market.

It combines the food standards, guidelines and other codes of use established in the field of food products by the Commission of the Codex Alimentarius, created in 1963 by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), in the context of the FAO/WHO joint program on food standards and under the aegis of the WHO.

For the purposes of the invention, a compound referenced in the Codex alimentarius denotes a compound whose use as a food ingredient is considered in the Codex, and is or is not regulated therein according to specific terms.

It is understood that when terms are specified in the Codex alimentarius for certain ingredients, they are not decisive for the implementation of these same compounds in the compositions according to the invention.

In general, the term "food" ingredient denotes any substance other than water, used in the manufacture or preparation of a food and present in the finished product even though occasionally in a modified form. Thus, the term "food ingredient" especially includes food additives and food extracts.

Moreover, the term "food additive" means any substance that is not normally consumed as a foodstuff per se and is not normally used as a characteristic ingredient of a food, whether or not it has nutrient value, and whose deliberate addition to the foodstuff for a technological or organoleptic purpose, at any step in the manufacture, transformation, preparation, processing, packaging, wrapping, transportation or storage of this foodstuff, leads or may lead (directly or indirectly) to its incorporation or to the incorporation of derivatives thereof into the foodstuff or can affect in any other way the characteristics of this foodstuff.

For the purposes of the invention, a product consisting exclusively of compounds referenced in the Codex alimentarius denotes a material whose composition

consists exclusively of compounds referenced in the Codex alimentarius and which, consequently, comprises at least two compounds, or even more, referenced in the Codex alimentarius. Materials of multilayer structure, for instance pearls, are especially covered under this definition. Thus, pearls generally consist of a mineral substrate such as mica or TiO_2 covered, for example, with a coat of iron oxide.

The Codex alimentarius under consideration according to the invention is that available at the date of filing of the present patent application.

For example, as regards the additives, it is the Codex Food Additive and Contaminants CX/FAC 05/37/6.

As regards extracts, these are especially defined in the Codex alimentarius volume 8 and more particularly in the Codex standards 19, 33 and 210.

For plant oils, the Codex under consideration is the version of the Codex standard 210 as amended in 2003.

As regards edible fats and oils, the Codex under consideration is the version of the Codex standard 19-1981, as revised in February 1993. For example, for olive oil, reference may be made more particularly to the version of Codex standard 33, revised in 1989.

According to one embodiment, the "compounds approved for food use" according to the present invention are "food grade compounds".

According to this embodiment, a "food grade compound" may be a "compound approved for food use" that is sold as food grade compounds, i.e. a compound for which the supplier states it can be used in a food product. For example, a food grade compound is a compound specifically made to match the needs of the food industry. A food grade compound can consist only of edible products.

According to the invention, a "food grade compound" can also refers to a compound, specifications of which are given in the US Code of Federal Regulation Title 21 Chap I Parts 73, 74, 82, 172, 184 and 854.

In the US Code of Federal Regulation Title 21 Chap I, each chemical compound is defined as a "food grade compound" by a specification comprising i) a chemical name, ii) impurity levels the compound can contain, and/or iii) the concentration at which it can be used in a food.

In one embodiment of the invention, the food grade compound will be used in the cosmetic composition with the specifications given in US Code of Federal Regulation Title 21 Chap I.

As regards food grade oils, the part under consideration is 854.

As regards food grade semi-solid and solid fats like for example waxes, the part under consideration is 184.

As regards food grade additives, and more particularly food grade dyestuffs, the parts under consideration are 172, 73, 74 and 82.

More preferentially, the compositions in accordance with the invention comprise at least 80% by weight, especially at least 85% by weight, in particular at least 90% by weight, especially at least 95% by weight, and more particularly consist of about 100% by weight, relative to their total weight, of compound(s) approved for food use.

In one embodiment, the compositions in accordance with the invention comprise at least 50% by weight, in particular at least 60% by weight, especially at least 70% by weight, especially at least 80% by weight, especially at least 90% by weight, and more particularly consist of about 100% by weight, relative to their total weight, of food grade compound(s).

Unexpectedly, the presence of the compounds under consideration according to the invention does not prove to be harmful to the expected associated qualities for a cosmetic composition, for example as regards wear or gloss in the case of lipsticks, or covering power in the more particular case of foundations.

SOLID SUBSTANCE WITH A MELTING POINT OF GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50°C

For the purposes of the invention, a solid substance with a melting point of greater than or equal to 50°C is a compound that is solid at room temperature (25°C) and undergoes a reversible solid/liquid change of state at about 50°C, or at a higher temperature and at atmospheric pressure (760 mmHg).

The melting point is measured via a DSC (*Differential Scanning Colorimetry*) method with a temperature increase rate of 5°C or 10°C per minute. The melting point corresponds to the peak of the DSC curve.

Such a solid substance may have, for example, a melting point of about 50°C or more and especially greater than or equal to about 55°C. In particular, such a solid substance may be a solid organic substance with a melting point of about 50°C or more.

It allows the fatty phase to be textured.

Nonlimiting illustrations of such compounds that may be mentioned more particularly are waxes.

In particular, the solid substance may have, for example, a melting point ranging from about 55°C to about 250°C and especially from about 60°C to about 200°C.

A solid organic substance that is suitable for the invention may comprise at least one crystallizable portion. However, this crystallization is not a limitation per se.

As regards the waxes, it may be any lipophilic fatty substance. It is also possible to use a wax mixed with one or more oils. Such a mixture is obtained by bringing the wax to its melting point, so as to form a microscopic homogenous mixture with the oil(s), and which, on cooling to room temperature, will cause recrystallization of the wax.

The wax may be a hydrocarbon-based wax, fluoro wax and/or silicone wax and may be of animal, plant, mineral or synthetic origin.

Nonlimiting illustrations of these waxes that may especially be mentioned include waxes of natural origin, such as beeswax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, Ouricury wax, Japan wax, sugar cane wax, rice bran wax, paraffin wax, lignite wax, microcrystalline waxes, lanolin wax, montan wax and ozokerites, hydrogenated oils, such as hydrogenated jojoba oil, waxes of synthetic origin such as polyethylene waxes derived from the polymerization or copolymerization of ethylene, the waxes obtained by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, fatty acid esters of glycerides, and silicone waxes, such as those derived from poly(di)methylsiloxane, esterified silicone waxes being included.

Among these waxes, waxes approved for food use prove to be most particularly advantageous.

For the purposes of the present invention, a "wax approved for food use" covers the waxes referenced in the Codex alimentarius, more particularly including the waxes referenced in table 1 of the Codex alimentarius, ozokerite and rice wax.

Thus, the compositions in accordance with the present invention advantageously comprise a wax chosen from beeswax, ozokerite, rice wax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax and microcrystalline waxes, and mixtures thereof.

Advantageously, the wax used in the cosmetic compositions in accordance with the invention is chosen from the microcrystalline wax sold by Paramelt and more particularly ozokerite, beeswax, candelilla wax or carnauba wax sold by Strahl & Pitsch, and mixtures thereof.

According to one embodiment of the invention, the waxes used in the cosmetic composition are food grade waxes. As regards food grade semi-solid and solid fats like for example waxes, the part under consideration is 184 in the US Code of Federal Regulation Title 21 Chap I.

Besides these waxes approved for food use, the compositions according to the invention may comprise one or more waxes chosen, for example, from synthetic waxes, for instance polyethylene wax (preferably with a molecular weight of between 400 and 600) or Fischer-Tropsch waxes, silicone waxes, for instance alkyl or alkoxy dimethicones containing from 16 to 45 carbon atoms, paraffin waxes, ceresins, for instance isoparaffins with a melting point of less than 40°C, such as EMW-0003, sold by the company Nippon Seirou, α-olefin oligomers, such as the polymers Performa V® 825, 103 and 260, sold by the company New Phase Technologies; ethylene-propylene copolymers, such as Performalene® EP 700, and mixtures thereof.

As examples of waxes or of combinations of waxes that are suitable for use in the present invention, mention may be made especially of combinations of microcrystalline wax and of carnauba wax, ozokerite wax and beeswax.

For obvious reasons, the concentration of this solid substance or mixture of solid substances is adjusted to obtain the desired hardness for the composition according to the invention.

The composition may have, for example, a hardness ranging from 20 g to 2000 g, more particularly from 20 g to 900 g and especially from 20 g to 600 g.

This hardness may be measured by the "cheese wire" method, which consists in transversely cutting a wand or stick of lipstick with a cross section of 12.7 mm using a rigid tungsten wire 250 μm in diameter, by advancing the wire, relative to the stick, at a speed of 100 mm/minute. The hardness measurement is performed at 20°C, using a DFGHS 2® tensile testing machine from the company Indelco-Chatillon. It corresponds to

the shear force (expressed in grams) exerted by the wire on the stick to cut a wand under these conditions.

According to this method, the hardness of a product in accordance with the invention in the form of a wand of stick type, i.e. a cylinder with a diameter of about 12.7 mm, may range especially from 30 to 300 g, in particular from 40 to 250 g and especially from 45 to 200 g.

When the product is formulated as a wand of lip pencil type, i.e. a cylinder with a diameter of about 8.3 mm, its hardness may generally range from 30 to 250, in particular from 50 to 240 and more particularly from 75 to 150 g.

The hardness of the compositions according to the present invention is obviously such that the compositions are self-supporting and can moreover be readily worn down to form a deposit on the surface of the keratin material under consideration.

According to the present invention, the compositions in stick form may also have deformation or solid elastic/flexible properties.

The compositions according to the invention may comprise at least about 3% by weight, more particularly at least 5% and especially from 10% to 70% by weight, or even from 20% to 60% by weight or better still from 25% to 50% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, of solid substance(s) with a melting point of greater than or equal to 50°C.

FATTY PHASE

The cosmetic compositions packaged according to the present invention may comprise a fatty phase especially comprising at least one compound chosen from oils and fatty substances that are solid at room temperature (20 – 25°C) and atmospheric pressure, for example such pasty fatty substances, and mixtures thereof.

Oils and solid fatty substances and mixtures thereof in a form suitable for human consumption, whether or not they have been subjected to conversions such as transesterification, hydrogenation or fractionation, are thus most particularly suitable for the invention.

Oils and solid fatty substances are especially foodstuffs in accordance with the definition in section 1 of the Codex alimentarius and composed of fatty acid glycerides.

According to one embodiment of the instant invention, the oils and solid fatty

substances are food grade compounds.

They are more particularly listed in the US Code of Federal Regulation Title 21 Chap I Parts 172, 184 and 854.

They may be of animal, plant, mineral, synthetic or marine origin.

They may contain a small amount of other lipids, for instance phosphatides, unsaponifiable constituents and free fatty acids naturally present in these solid fatty substances and oils.

a) Oil

The term "oil" means any fatty substance that is in liquid form at room temperature (20 - 25°C) and atmospheric pressure.

The cosmetic composition according to the present invention may comprise at least one and in particular at least two oils.

The oils that are suitable for the preparation of the cosmetic compositions according to the invention may be volatile or nonvolatile oils.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term "volatile oil" means an oil (or nonaqueous medium) capable of evaporating on contact with the skin in less than one hour, at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. The volatile oil is a volatile cosmetic oil, which is liquid at room temperature, especially having a nonzero vapor pressure, at room temperature and atmospheric pressure, in particular having a vapor pressure ranging from 0.13 Pa to 40 000 Pa (10^{-3} to 300 mmHg), preferably ranging from 1.3 Pa to 13 000 Pa (0.01 to 100 mmHg) and preferably ranging from 1.3 Pa to 1300 Pa (0.01 to 10 mmHg).

For the purposes of the present invention, the term "nonvolatile oil" means an oil having a vapor pressure of less than 0.13 Pa.

The volatile or nonvolatile oils may be hydrocarbon-based oils especially of animal, mineral or plant origin, synthetic oils, silicone oils or fluoro oils, or mixtures thereof.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term "hydrocarbon-based oil" means an oil mainly containing hydrogen and carbon atoms and possibly oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur and/or phosphorus atoms.

The oils that are more particularly considered according to the invention are

hydrocarbon-based oils and more preferentially edible oils especially referenced in the Codex alimentarius and more specifically in standards 19 to 27, 33, 34, 123 to 128 and 210 thereof.

As examples of oils that are suitable for use in the present invention, mention may be made of oils chosen from oils comprising at least one fatty acid chosen from caprylic acid, capric acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, ricinoleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, arachidic acid, gadoleic acid, behenic acid, erucic acid, brassidic acid, cetoleic acid, lignoceric acid and nervonic acid, and a mixture thereof.

They are more particularly hydrocarbon-based plant oils and in particular those chosen from triglycerides consisting of fatty acid esters of glycerol, the fatty acids of which may have chain lengths ranging from C_4 to C_{24}, these chains possibly being linear or branched, and saturated or unsaturated. These oils are especially heptanoic or octanoic triglycerides, groundnut oil, babassu oil, coconut oil, grapeseed oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, corn germ oil, mustard seed oil, palm oil, rapeseed oil, sesame seed oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, wheatgerm oil, canola oil, apricot oil, mango oil, castor oil, shea oil, avocado oil, olive oil, sweet almond oil, peach kernel oil, walnut oil, hazelnut oil, macadamia oil, jojoba oil, alfalfa oil, poppy seed oil, pumpkin oil, marrow oil, blackcurrant oil, evening primrose oil, millet oil, barley oil, quinoa oil, rye oil, safflower oil, candlenut oil, passionflower oil, musk rose oil or shea butter oil, or alternatively caprylic/capric acid triglycerides, and mixtures thereof.

According to one embodiment, the compositions according to the instant invention will contain at least some canola oil, in particular when they are intended to confer a gloss effect.

For comfort reasons, the compositions according to the invention will contain reduced amounts of castor oil. In effect, the castor oil is inclined to be partially oxidized by air with time and thus may generate unpleasant smell. Accordingly, the compositions may preferably contain less than 5% by weight of castor oil, especially less than 2%, in particular less than 1% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition and more particularly are free of castor oil.

According to one particular embodiment, the cosmetic compositions in accordance with the invention may comprise at least one oil chosen from hydrocarbon-

based plant oils and more particularly chosen from the following oils approved for food use: isopropyl myristate sold by Stearinerie Dubois, the caprylic/capric acid triglycerides sold by Stepan; hybrid rapeseed oil, liquid cottonseed oil, refined protected deodorized mango oil, the liquid fraction of protected shea butter and the refined canola seed oil sold by Karlshamns; Lipex Sheasoft and cottonseed oil sold by Karslshamns; the deodorized apricot kernel oil sold by Nestlé; the sweet almond oil sold by Soetenaey; the peach kernel oil sold by Aarhus United; rapeseed oil, corn germ oil, olive oil, grapeseed oil, soybean oil and sunflower oil sold by Huileries de Lapalisse and walnut oil sold by Soetenaey.

More preferably, these oil compounds are food grade compounds, as defined here-above.

According to one particular embodiment, the cosmetic composition in accordance with the present invention comprises at least one oil chosen from canola oil, caprylic/capric acid triglycerides, apricot oil, peach kernel oil, walnut oil and olive oil.

According to one implementation variant, the caprylic/capric acid triglycerides may be textured especially with a combination of microcrystalline wax and of carnauba wax or of ozokerite wax and beeswax.

Besides the abovementioned oils, the compositions in accordance with the present invention may obviously comprise at least one other liquid fatty substance, with the proviso that it is present in amounts in accordance with the requirements according to the invention.

Nonvolatile hydrocarbon-based oils that may especially be mentioned include:

- synthetic ethers containing from 10 to 40 carbon atoms;

- linear or branched hydrocarbons of mineral or synthetic origin such as petroleum jelly, polydecenes, hydrogenated polyisobutene such as Parleam, and squalane, and mixtures thereof, and in particular hydrogenated polyisobutene,

- synthetic esters, for instance oils of formula R_1COOR_2 in which R_1 represents a linear or branched fatty acid residue containing from 1 to 40 carbon atoms and R_2 represents a hydrocarbon-based chain that is especially branched, containing from 1 to 40 carbon atoms provided that $R_1 + R_2 \geq 10$.

The esters may be chosen especially from fatty acid esters, for example:

- cetostearyl octanoate, isopropyl alcohol esters, such as isopropyl myristate or isopropyl palmitate, ethyl palmitate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, isopropyl stearate or

isostearate, isostearyl isostearate, octyl stearate, hydroxylated esters, for instance isostearyl lactate, octyl hydroxystearate, diisopropyl adipate, heptanoates, and especially isostearyl heptanoate, alcohol or polyalcohol octanoates, decanoates or ricinoleates, for instance propylene glycol dioctanoate, cetyl octanoate, tridecyl octanoate, 2-ethylhexyl 4-diheptanoate and palmitate, alkylbenzoate, polyethylene glycol diheptanoate, propylene glycol 2-diethyldihexanoate and mixtures thereof, C_{12} to C_{15} alcohol benzoates, hexyl laurate, neopentanoic acid esters, for instance isodecyl neopentanoate, isotridecyl neopentanoate, isostearyl neopentanoate and octyldodecyl neopentanoate, isononanoic acid esters, for instance isononyl isononanoate, isotridecyl isononanoate and octyl isononanoate, and hydroxylated esters, for instance isostearyl lactate and diisostearyl malate;

- polyol esters and pentaerythritol esters, for instance dipentaerythrityl tetrahydroxystearate/tetraisostearate;

- esters of diol dimers and diacid dimers such as Lusplan DD-DA5® and Lusplan DD-DA7®, sold by the company Nippon Fine Chemical and described in patent application FR 0302809 filed on March 6, 2003;

- fatty alcohols that are liquid at room temperature, with a branched and/or unsaturated carbon-based chain containing from 12 to 26 carbon atoms, for instance 2-octyldodecanol, isostearyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, 2-hexyldecanol, 2-butyloctanol and 2-undecylpentadecanol; and

- dialkyl carbonates, the two alkyl chains possibly being identical or different, such as dicaprylyl carbonate sold under the name Cetiol CC® by Cognis.

The volatile hydrocarbon-based oils may be chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils containing from 8 to 16 carbon atoms, and especially branched C_8-C_{16} alkanes (also known as isoparaffins), for instance isododecane (also known as 2,2,4,4,6-pentamethylheptane), isodecane, isohexadecane and, for example, the oils sold under the trade names Isopars® or Permethyls®.

The compositions according to the invention may also contain volatile or nonvolatile silicone oils.

The nonvolatile silicone oils that may be used in the composition according to the invention may be nonvolatile polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMS), polydimethylsiloxanes comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups that are pendent and/or at the end of a silicone chain,

these groups each containing from 2 to 24 carbon atoms, phenyl silicones, for instance phenyl trimethicones, phenyl dimethicones, phenyl trimethylsiloxy diphenylsiloxanes, diphenyl dimethicones, diphenyl methyldiphenyl trisiloxanes and 2-phenylethyl trimethylsiloxysilicates, and dimethicones or phenyltrimethicones with a viscosity of less than or equal to 100 cSt, and mixtures thereof.

Volatile silicone oils that may more particularly be used include volatile linear or cyclic silicone oils, especially those with a viscosity ≤ 8 centistokes (8×10^{-6} m^2/s) and especially containing from 2 to 10 silicon atoms and in particular from 2 to 7 silicon atoms, these silicones optionally comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups containing from 1 to 10 carbon atoms. As volatile silicone oils that may be used in the invention, mention may be made especially of dimethicones with a viscosity of 5 and 6 cSt, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane, heptamethylhexyltrisiloxane, heptamethyloctyltrisiloxane, hexamethyldisiloxane, octamethyltrisiloxane, decamethyltetrasiloxane and dodecamethylpentasiloxane, and mixtures thereof.

Volatile fluoro oils such as nonafluoromethoxybutane or perfluoromethylcyclopentane, and mixtures thereof, may also be used.

According to one particular embodiment, the cosmetic compositions according to the invention comprise from 0.1% to 99% by weight, from 1% to 90% by weight, especially from 5% to 70% by weight, in particular from 10% to 65% by weight and more particularly from 20% to 60% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, of food-grade oil(s) more particularly referenced in the Codex alimentarius.

b) <u>Pasty fatty substances</u>

The cosmetic compositions in accordance with the present invention may also comprise at least one pasty compound.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term "pasty" refers to a fatty compound with a reversible solid/liquid change of state and comprising, at a temperature of 25°C, a liquid fraction and a solid fraction. The term pasty also means polyvinyl laurate.

Pasty compounds that are especially suitable include polyol esters or polyesters in which the fatty acid ester units of the polyester comprise saturated or unsaturated chain

lengths chosen such that the compound has the required behavior according to the invention.

The polyol esters that may be used in the context of the present invention are commercially available or may be prepared in a conventional manner. They are generally of plant origin and may be obtained especially by mono- or polyesterification of a polyol with a C_2-C_{34} monocarboxylic acid, for instance a fatty acid or with a dicarboxylic acid such as a diacid dimer.

The ester obtained may especially be a polyester, a triester, a diester, a monoester or a mixture thereof. In the present case, the ester may be a mixture of two or more types of ester formed with different carboxylic acids.

In the case of esterification with a monocarboxylic acid, esters with a relatively high molecular weight, ranging from about 200 to 1300 g/mol, may be obtained.

In the esterification reaction with a dicarboxylic acid, a polyol dicarboxylate may be obtained, which has a weight-average molecular weight, determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC), ranging from 200 to 20 000 g/mol and preferably between 2000 and 4000 g/mol.

For the purposes of the present invention, the terms "polyol" and "polyhydric alcohol" should be understood as meaning any organic molecule comprising at least two free hydroxyl groups.

The polyhydric alcohols that are advantageously suitable for the formulation of the cosmetic compositions according to the present invention are those especially containing from 2 to 20 carbon atoms, in particular from 3 to 10 carbon atoms and more particularly from 4 to 6 carbon atoms.

Advantageously, the polyol may be chosen, for example, from a diol dimer, glycerol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, pentylene glycol, hexylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, diethylene glycol, sorbitol, hydroxypropyl sorbitol and 1,2,6-hexanetriol; glycol ethers (especially containing from 3 to 16 carbon atoms) such as mono-, di- or tripropylene glycol (C_1-C_4)alkyl ethers and mono-, di- or triethylene glycol (C_1-C_4)alkyl ethers; and mixtures thereof.

It may also be a "diol dimer", i.e. saturated diols produced by hydrogenation of the corresponding diacid dimers.

A diol dimer may be produced by hydrogenation of a diacid dimer, which is itself obtained by dimerization of an unsaturated fatty acid especially of C_8 to C_{34}, such as those mentioned previously, especially of C_{12} to C_{22} and in particular of C_{16} to C_{20}, preferably C_{18} such as, for example, oleic acid and linoleic acid.

The polyols that are more particularly suitable are sugars chosen from monosaccharides, disaccharides and trisaccharides. Illustrations of these sugars that may especially be mentioned include monosaccharides such as xylose, arabinose, galactose, fructose, mannose and glucose, and mixtures thereof. Illustrations of disaccharide polyols that may more particularly be mentioned include maltose, lactose and sucrose and combinations thereof.

The monocarboxylic acid that may be used in the present invention may contain from 2 to 34 carbon atoms and especially from 10 to 32 carbon atoms.

By way of illustration of monocarboxylic acids that are suitable for the invention, mention may be made especially of:

- saturated linear acids such as butanoic acid, pentanoic acid, hexanoic acid, heptanoic acid, octanoic acid, nonanoic acid, decanoic acid, undecanoic acid, dodecanoic acid, tridecanoic acid, tetradecanoic acid, pentadecanoic acid, hexadecanoic acid, heptadecanoic acid, octadecanoic acid, nonadecanoic acid, eicosanoic acid, docosanoic acid and tetracosanoic acid,
- branched fatty acids, for instance isobutanoic acid, isopentanoic acid, pivalic acid, isohexanoic acid, isoheptanoic acid, isooctanoic acid, dimethyloctanoic acid, isononanoic acid, isodecanoic acid, isoundecanoic acid, isododecanoic acid, isotridecanoic acid, isotetradecanoic acid, isopentadecanoic acid, isohexadecanoic acid, isoheptadecanoic acid, isooctadecanoic acid, isononadecanoic acid, isoeicosanoic acid, 2-ethylhexanoic acid, 2-butyloctanoic acid, 2-hexyldecanoic acid, 2-octyldodecanoic acid, 2-decyltetradecanoic acid, 2-dodecylhexadecanoic acid, 2-tetradecyloctadecanoic acid, 2-hexadecyloctadecanoic acid and long-chain fatty acids obtained from lanolin,
- unsaturated linear C_8 to C_{34} fatty acids, such as undecenoic acid, linderic acid, myristoleic acid, palmitoleic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, elaidinic acid, gadolenoic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid, docosahexaenoic acid, erucic acid, brassidic acid and arachidonic acid,

- hydroxy acids such as 2-hydroxybutanoic acid, 2-hydropentanoic acid, 2-hydroxyhexanoic acid, 2-hydroxyheptanoic acid, 2-hydroxyoctanoic acid, 2-hydroxynonanoic acid, 2-hydroxydecanoic acid, 2-hydroxyundecanoic acid, 2-hydroxydodecanoic acid, 2-hydroxytridecanoic acid, 2-hydroxytetradecanoic acid, 2-hydroxyhexadecanoic acid, 2-hydroxyheptadecanoic acid, 2-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, 12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, 2-hydroxynonadecanoic acid, 2-hydroxyeicosanoic acid, 2-hydroxydocosanoic acid and 2-hydroxytetracosanoic acid,
- cyclic acids such as cyclohexanoic acid, hydrogenated rosin, rosin, abietic acid, hydrogenated abietic acid, benzoic acid, p-oxybenzoic acid, p-aminobenzoic acid, cinnamic acid, p-methoxycinnamic acid, salicylic acid, gallic acid, pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid and nicotinic acid, and
- fatty acids of natural origin, such as the fatty acids of orange oil, of avocado oil, of macadamia oil, of olive oil, of hydrogenated soybean oil, of jojoba oil, of palm oil, of castor oil, of wheatgerm oil, of saffron oil, of cottonseed oil and of mink oil, and mixtures thereof.

It is more particularly a fatty acid, especially as defined above.

The dicarboxylic acid that may be used according to the invention should contain at least two carboxylic groups per molecule.

It may be represented especially by the formula below:

$$HOOC\text{-}(CH_2)_n\text{-}COOH$$

in which n is an integer from 1 to 16 and preferably from 3 to 16.

As non-limiting illustrations of dicarboxylic acids that are suitable for the invention, mention may be made especially of malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, pimelic acid, suberic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, 1,9-nonamethylenedicarboxylic acid, 1,10-decamethylenedicarboxylic acid, 1,11-undecamethylenedicarboxylic acid, 1,12-dodecamethylenedicarboxylic acid, 1,13-tridecamethylenedicarboxylic acid, 1,14-tetradecamethylenedicarboxylic acid, 1,15-pentadecamethylenedicarboxylic acid and 1,16-hexadecamethylenedicarboxylic acid, and mixtures thereof.

The dicarboxylic acid may also be a diacid dimer. The term “diacid dimer” denotes a diacid obtained by polymerization reaction, especially by intermolecular dimerization of at least one unsaturated fatty acid especially of C_8 to C_{34}, such as those

mentioned previously, especially of C_{12} to C_{22} and in particular of C_{16} to C_{20}, preferably of C_{18} such as, for example, oleic acid and linoleic acid.

Polyol polyesters in which the fatty acid ester units of the polyester comprise saturated or unsaturated chain lengths chosen such that the compound has the required behavior according to the invention, are also most particularly suitable as polyol esters.

The unsaturated fatty acid chains are typically branched chains and more particularly contain from 12 to about 22 and more particularly from about 18 to 22 carbon atoms.

The unsaturated fatty acid chains more particularly considered are monounsaturated and/or diunsaturated C_{18} fatty acids.

These long chains may be combined with shorter saturated fatty acid chains. They are generally linear and contain from 2 to about 12, preferably from 6 to about 12 and more particularly from 8 to 10 carbon atoms.

In general, the degree of esterification of these fatty acid esters is such that about 60% of the hydroxyl functions of the polyols and more particularly about 85% or even 95% of the hydroxyl functions of the polyols are esterified.

As regards the unsaturated long-chain fatty acid ester units, mention may be made more particularly of lauroleates, myristoleates, palmitoleates, oleates, elaidates, eructates, linoleates, linolenates, arachidonates, eicosapentaenoates and docosahexaenoates. For reasons of stability to oxidation, monounsaturated and diunsaturated fatty acid chains are preferred.

As regards the long-chain unsaturated fatty acid ester units, mention may be made more particularly of arachidate, behenate, linoserate and serotate esters.

As regards the short-chain saturated fatty acid ester units, they may be more particularly acetate, caproate, caprylate, caprate and laurate.

Needless to say, the choice and proportion of these chains are adjusted so as to give a solid substance in accordance with the present invention.

In general, the efficacy of the ester, as a structuring agent with respect to the liquid fatty phase intended to incorporate it, is proportional to the amount of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids used to prepare the solid polyol polyesters.

As solid polyol fatty acid polyesters that are most particularly suitable for the invention, mention may be made more particularly of raffinose octaesters in which the

esterifying fatty acid parts are linoleate and behenate, maltose hectaesters in which the esterifying fatty acid parts are derived from sunflower seed oil fatty acid and from lignoserate, sucrose octaesters in which the esterifying fatty acid parts are behenate and oleate, and sucrose octaesters in which the esterifying fatty acid parts are laurates, linoleates and behenates.

Such solid fatty acid polyesters may be obtained according to methods already described for the preparation of the polyol polyesters. In this respect, reference may be made especially to documents US 5 306 516, US 5 306 515, US 5 305 514, US 4 797 300, US 3 963 699, US 4 518 772 and US 4 517 360.

According to one embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises at least one ester of at least one carboxylic acid containing 1 to 7 carbon atoms and of a polyol containing at least 4 hydroxyl groups, the said ester having for example a molecular mass of less than 5 000 g/mol.

The ester preferably has a molecular mass of less than 2 000, more preferably less than 1 000, more preferably still less than 900 g/mol. The molecular mass of the ester is preferably greater than 100 g/mol.

Such esters are particularly interesting for enhancing the wear of the compositions incorporating them.

The polyol according to the invention may be a monosaccharide, a polyhydroxyaldehyde (aldose) or polyhydroxyketone (ketose), which is cyclized or not. The polyol is preferably a monosaccharide cyclized in hemiacetal form.

The polyol may also be a polyol derived from a monosaccharide, such as eythritol, xylitol or sorbitol.

Among aldoses mention may be made of D-ribose, D-xylose, L-arabinose, D-glucose (or alpha-D-glucopyranose when in cyclic hemiacetal form), D-mannose and D-galactose.

Among ketoses mention may be made of D-xylulose and D-fructose (or beta-D-fructofuranose when in cyclic hemiacetal form).

The polyol may be a monosaccharaide or a polysaccharide containing from 1 to 10 monosaccharide units, preferably from 1 to 4, more preferably 1 ot 2 monosaccharide units.

The polyol is preferably selected from erythritol, xylitol, sorbitol, glucose and sucrose.

The polyol according to the invention is preferably a disaccharide. Among disaccharides mention may be made of sucrose (alpha-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-3)-beta-D-fructofuranose), lactose (beta-D-galactopyranosyl-1(1-4)-beta-D-glucopyranose) and maltose (alpha-D-glucopyranosyl-(1-4)-beta-D-glucopyranose).

The polyol may be a polysaccharide composed of two or more identical monosaccharide units or at least two different monosaccharide units. The ester according to the invention may be composed of a polyol substituted by at least two different monocarboxylic acids or by at least three different monocarboxylic acids.

The ester may be obtained by copolymerizing two esters according to the invention, in particular by copolymerizing i) a sucrose substituted by benzoyl groups and ii) a sucrose substituted by acetyl and/or isobutyryl groups.

The ester preferably contains no polar group, in particular no hydroxyl group. In other words, during the esterification reaction between the acid and the polyol, the acid is added in an amount sufficient to react with all of the hydroxyl groups of the polyol. The polar groups are, for example, ionic or non-ionic polar groups selected from -COOH; -OH; ethylene oxide; propylene oxide; $-PO_4$; -NHR; $-NR_1R_2$ with R_1 and R_2 optionally forming a ring and each representing a linear or branched C_1 to C_{20} alkyl or alkoxy radical.

The acid is preferably a monocarboxylic acid containing 1 to 7 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 5 carbon atoms. It may be selected in particular from acetic, n-propanoic, isopropanoic, n-butanoic, isobutanoic, tert-butanoic, n-pentanoic and benzoic acids.

The ester may be obtained from at least two different monocarboxylic acids.

In one embodiment the acids is an unsubstituted linear or branched acid.

The acid is preferably selected from acetic acid, isobutyric acid and benzoic acid.

In one preferred embodiment the ester has sucrose diacetate hexa(2-methylpropanoate) as a chemical name, and can bear the INCI name sucrose acetate isobutyrate.

As pasty compounds that are advantageously suitable for the formulation of the cosmetic compositions in accordance with the present invention, mention may be made more particularly of fractionated hydrogenated triglycerides and especially those sold by

SIO; hydrogenated plant oils, hydrogenated palm oil, cocoa butter and, for example, those sold by Karlshamns, solid cottonseed oil, for example the oil sold by SIO, and sucrose acetate isobutyrate, for example the product sold by Eastman Chemical.

Among the other pasty compounds that may be used in the composition according to the invention, mention may also be made of lanolines and lanoline derivatives, for instance acetylated lanolines, oxypropylenated lanolines or isopropyl lanolate, and mixtures thereof. However, the amount in lanoline(s) will be also adjusted for avoiding any undesirable effect in particular in term of smell as soon as these compounds are inclined to oxidize with time.

Mention may also be made of pasty silicone compounds such as high molecular weight polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMS) and in particular those with pendent chains of the alkyl or alkoxy type containing from 8 to 24 carbon atoms, and a melting point of 20-55°C, for instance stearyl dimethicones, especially those sold by the company Dow Corning under the trade names DC2503® and DC25514®, and mixtures thereof.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the compositions according to the invention contain

- at least one hydrocarbon-based plant oil like for example canola oil, caprylic/capric acid triglycerides and/or one of their mixtures and
- at least one ester of at least one carboxylic acid containing 1 to 7 carbon atoms and of a polyol containing at least 4 hydroxyl groups, in particular the sucrose diacetate hexa(2-methylpropanoate) and
- at least one hydrogenated vegetable oil.

According to a more specific embodiment, the compositions according to the invention contain

- about 10 to 40% by weight of hydrocarbon-based plant oil(s) in particular non hydrogenated vegetable oil(s),
- about 20 to 70% by weight of ester(s) of at least one carboxylic acid containing 1 to 7 carbon atoms and of a polyol containing at least 4 hydroxyl groups, and
- about to 10 to 40% by weight of hydrogenated vegetable oil(s)

The percentages being expressed relative to the total weight of the mixture of said compounds.

Naturally, such compositions may further contain at least one compound selected among waxes, dyestuffs and fillers as described here above, like for example rice starch and mixtures thereof.

AQUEOUS PHASE

The composition according to the invention may also comprise at least one aqueous medium, constituting an aqueous phase, which can form the continuous phase of the composition.

The aqueous phase may consist exclusively of water.

It may also comprise a mixture of water and of water-miscible organic solvent (miscibility in water of greater than 50% by weight at 25°C), for instance lower monoalcohols containing from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, such as ethanol or isopropanol, glycols containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, such as propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol or dipropylene glycol, C_3-C_4 ketones and C_2-C_4 aldehydes.

According to one embodiment, the cosmetic composition that is suitable for use in the present invention may be in the form of a simple emulsion, a water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsion, a multiple emulsion (water-oil-water or oil-water-oil) or an inverse emulsion, the use of which is well known to those skilled in the art.

The aqueous phase (water and optionally the water-miscible organic solvent) may be present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 25% by weight, especially ranging from 0.1% to 20% by weight, and in particular from 0.1% to 10% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

According to yet another aspect of the invention, the composition according to the invention may be anhydrous.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term "anhydrous composition" means a composition comprising less than 10% by weight of water relative to the total weight of the composition, especially less than 5%, in particular less than 2% and more particularly less than 1% by weight of water relative to the total weight of the composition.

Advantageously, an anhydrous composition according to the invention is free of water.

DYESTUFFS

The cosmetic composition in accordance with the invention may advantageously also comprise at least one or more dyestuffs, especially such as pigments or pearls conventionally used in cosmetic compositions.

The term "pigments" should be understood as meaning white or colored, mineral or organic particles, which are insoluble in an aqueous solution and which are intended to color and/or opacify the corresponding cosmetic composition.

As mineral pigments that may be used in the invention, mention may be made of zirconium oxide or cerium oxide and also zinc oxide or chromium oxide, ferric blue, manganese violet, ultramarine blue and chromium hydrate.

The term "pearls" should be understood as meaning iridescent or noniridescent colored particles of any form, of bi- or multilayer structure, produced especially by certain mollusks in their shell or else synthesized, and which have a color effect by optical interference.

These dyestuffs may be present in a proportion of from 0.01% to 40% by weight, especially from 0.1% to 20% by weight and in particular from 0.5% to 15% by weight, or even from 1% to 10% by weight, relative to the total weight of the cosmetic composition.

Advantageously, the dyestuff may be chosen from dyestuffs approved for food use especially referenced in the Codex alimentarius and more specifically the substances referenced in table 1 thereof.

In particular, the dyestuffs may be dyestuffs containing at least two materials, said dyestuff being referenced in the Codex alimentarius or consisting exclusively of materials referenced in the Codex alimentarius.

More specifically, it is at least one dyestuff chosen from pearls consisting of materials referenced in the Codex alimentarius, lakes approved for food use, also referenced in the Codex alimentarius, and coloring substances authorized by the Codex alimentarius, and mixtures thereof.

Illustrations of these dyestuffs that may be mentioned more particularly include mineral pigments such as titanium oxides and iron oxides, water-soluble or liposoluble coloring agents, for instance Sudan red, β-carotene, beetroot juice, the disodium salt of ponceau, the disodium salt of alizarine green, quinoline yellow, DC Red No. 7, DC Green

No. 6, DC Yellow No. 11, DC Violet No. 2, DC Orange No. 5, the trisodium salt of amaranth, the disodium salt of tartrazine, the monosodium salt of rhodamine, the disodium salt of fuchsin, xanthophyll, canthaxanthine, carmines, erythrosin, indigotin and riboflavin.

In the case of the present invention, the choice of pearls consisting of materials referenced in the Codex alimentarius is preferred.

Illustrations of such pearls that may be mentioned more particularly include pearls based on mica coated with titanium and/or with iron oxide, pearls based on mica coated with titanium and/or with iron oxide and surface-coated with at least one organic dye, for instance carbon black, and pearls based on mica coated with aluminum, silver and/or gold and, where appropriate, surface-coated with at least one organic dye.

Advantageously, the base material and the abovementioned surface coatings are materials approved for food use. For example TiO_2 is authorized under the reference E171, iron oxide under the reference E172, carbon black under the reference E153, aluminum under the reference E174, and gold under the reference E175.

Such composite materials are especially sold by the company Merck under the name Candurin®.

As regards lakes, mention may be made more particularly of carbon black, pigments of the type such as organic barium, strontium, calcium, aluminum or titanium lakes, including those submitted for certification by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (for example FD & C), lakes based on cochineal carmine, or the diketopyrrolopyrroles (DPP) described in documents EP-A-542 669, EP-A-787 730, EP-A-787 731 and WO-A-96/08537.

As pigments of "lake" type that are most particularly suitable for the invention, mention may be made especially of those sold by LCW Sensient under the names FD&C Yellow No. 5/E102, FD&C Yellow No. 6/E110, FD&C Blue No. 1/E132, FD&C Red No. 40/E129, FD&C Blue No. 2 aluminum lake, FD&C Yellow No. 5 aluminum lake, FD&C Yellow No. 6 aluminum lake, FD&C Blue No. 1 aluminum lake, FD&C Red No. 40 aluminum lake and FD&C Green No. 3 aluminum lake.

FD&C Blue No. 1 aluminum lake, FD&C Green No. 3 aluminum lake, FD&C Yellow No. 5 aluminum lake, FD&C Yellow No. 6 aluminum lake and FD&C Red No. 40 aluminum lake are most particularly advantageous.

As regards the lakes and pearls, these dyestuffs are especially advantageous for affording an effect other than a simple conventional shade effect, i.e. a unified and stabilized effect as produced by standard dyestuffs, for instance monochromatic pigments.

For the purposes of the invention, the term "stabilized" means free of a color variability effect according to the angle of observation. The effect obtained with the pearls and/or lakes may be an effect chosen from metallic effects, and especially a mirror, soft-focus and/or rainbow effect.

Besides the abovementioned coloring agents such as those specifically approved for food use, the compositions may obviously comprise other organic or inorganic coloring substances.

They may thus be organic pigments. Mention may especially be made of those known under the following names: D&C Blue No. 4, D&C Brown No. 1, D&C Green No. 5, D&C Green No. 6, D&C Orange No. 4, D&C Orange No. 5, D&C Orange No. 10, D&C Orange No. 11, D&C Red No. 6, D&C Red No. 7, D&C Red No. 17, D&C Red No. 21, D&C Red No. 22, D&C Red No. 27, D&C Red No. 28, D&C Red No. 30, D&C Red No. 31, D&C Red No. 33, D&C Red No. 34, D&C Red No. 36, D&C Violet No. 2, D&C Yellow No. 7, D&C Yellow No. 8, D&C Yellow No. 10, D&C Yellow No. 11.

The organic dyestuff may comprise an organic lake supported on an organic support such as colophony or aluminum benzoate, for example.

Among the organic lakes that may be mentioned in particular are those known under the following names: D&C Red No. 2 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 3 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 4 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 6 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 6 Barium lake, D&C Red No. 6 Barium/Strontium lake, D&C Red No. 6 Strontium lake, D&C Red No. 6 Potassium lake, D&C Red No. 7 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 7 Barium lake, D&C Red No. 7 Calcium lake, D&C Red No. 7 Calcium/Strontium lake, D&C Red No. 7 Zirconium lake, D&C Red No. 8 Sodium lake, D&C Red No. 9 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 9 Barium lake, D&C Red No. 9 Barium/Strontium lake, D&C Red No. 9 Zirconium lake, D&C Red No. 10 Sodium lake, D&C Red No. 19 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 19 Barium lake, D&C Red No. 19 Zirconium lake, D&C Red No. 21 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 21 Zirconium lake, D&C Red No. 22 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 27 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 27 Aluminum/Titanium/Zirconium lake, D&C Red No. 27 Barium lake, D&C Red No. 27 Calcium lake, D&C Red No. 27 Zirconium lake, D&C

Red No. 28 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 30 lake, D&C Red No. 31 Calcium lake, D&C Red No. 33 Aluminum lake, D&C Red No. 34 Calcium lake, D&C Red No. 36 lake, D&C Red No. 40 Aluminum lake, D&C Blue No. 1 Aluminum lake, D&C Green No. 3 Aluminum lake, D&C Orange No. 4 Aluminum lake, D&C Orange No. 5 Aluminum lake, D&C Orange No. 5 Zirconium lake, D&C Orange No. 10 Aluminum lake, D&C Orange No. 17 Barium lake, D&C Yellow No. 5 Aluminum lake, D&C Yellow No. 5 Zirconium lake, D&C Yellow No. 6 Aluminum lake, D&C Yellow No. 7 Zirconium lake, D&C Yellow No. 10 Aluminum lake.

The compositions according to the invention may also contain diffracting agents, goniochromatic agents and/or reflective particles.

According to a one embodiment, the compositions according to the instant invention contain dyestuff considered as being food grade compound as defined here-above.

More particularly dyestuff can be chosen from dyestuffs having the specifications given in the US Code of Federal Regulation Title 21 Chap I parts 73, 74 and 82.

According to a one embodiment, the dyestuff will in particular be made of at least 50% by weight, more particularly at least 75% by weight, especially 90% by weight of the total weight, of "food grade compounds" as defined before in the application.

According to a specific embodiment, these compositions may be free of non food grade dyestuff.

FILLER

The cosmetic compositions also generally contain fillers of mineral or organic origin.

Needless to say, compounds proposed above, especially as coloring agent, are capable of jointly fulfilling this function.

Nonpigmentary inorganic compounds approved by the Codex alimentarius and more particularly referenced in table 1 therof are most particularly suitable for the invention.

In this respect, mention may be made more particularly of talc, precipitated calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, rice starch and magnesium hydrogen carbonate.

ADDITIVES

The compositions according to the invention may also comprise any ingredient conventionally used as additives in cosmetics and dermatology.

These additives are advantageously chosen from the food additives proposed in table 1 of the Codex alimentarius, for example antioxidants, thickeners, sequestrants, acidifying or basifying agents and preserving agents, and mixtures thereof.

The compositions according to the invention may also contain flavorings and/or fragrances.

The amounts of these various ingredients are those conventionally used in the fields under consideration and range, for example, from 0.01% to 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

Needless to say, a person skilled in the art will take care to select this or these optional additional compound(s), and/or the amount thereof, such that the advantageous properties of the product according to the invention are not, or are not substantially, adversely affected by the addition under consideration.

GLOSS TEST

Advantageously, the cosmetic compositions according to the invention may also have a gloss of greater than or equal to 5, in particular greater than or equal to 10, especially greater than or equal to 15, more particularly greater than or equal to 20, especially greater than or equal to 25, greater than or equal to 30, or even about 50.

The term "gloss" denotes the gloss as may be measured by the following method, using a gonioreflectometer machine, for instance the GRM-2000 machine (from Micromodule), using an azimuth illumination angle of 30° relative to the normal of the sample, a specular reflection (R) detection angle of -30° and a diffuse reflection (D) detection angle of 0°.

A support of rectangular foam type 40 × 70 mm in size is made using a brick-red foam (L* = 37 ± 3; a* = 15 ± 2; b* = 11 ± 2 in the CIE L* a *b* 1976), made of Neoprene ® 3 mm thick, which has an adhesive face, especially a foam known under the trade reference RE40 × 70 C/C 212B 1 skin, sold by the company Joint Technique Lyonnais Ind.

A transparent adhesive plaster sold by the company 3M under the trade reference Blenderm® FH 5000-55113, having a wear quality such that the application of a composition to this coating makes it possible to simulate application to the skin or mucous membranes, the sensation on application and the resulting color being similar even if the film gives poor coverage, is attached to the face opposite the adhesive face of this support.

The foam support bearing the transparent adhesive plaster is then attached, by bonding by means of its adhesive face, to a metal plate 40×70 mm in size. The assembly consisting of the support bonded to the metal plate forms a specimen.

The operator produces a total of 5 specimens identical to the one described above.

One embodiment of the process for evaluating the gloss will now be described.

The operator places the specimen on a hotplate set at a temperature of 38.5°C, for example a hotplate of the type N81076 sold by the company Fisher Bioblock, and waits for the face of the support bearing the adhesive coating to reach a temperature of 33±1°C.

Once the support is at the desired temperature, the operator manually applies a film about 15 μm thick of the cosmetic product to the Blenderm® coating.

The cosmetic product, which is, for example, a lipstick, was stored at 24±2°C.

The action performed by the operator to deposit the film of product consists of a to-and-fro motion, so as to obtain a uniform deposit. The application of the product to the support is preferably performed so as to be as representative as possible of the real conditions of application of the product. The same test product is applied in an identical manner to the five same specimens prepared previously.

The film of product is left to dry, the specimen being placed on the hotplate, such that the support remains at 33±1°C for 10 minutes.

The intensity of the specular reflection and that of the diffuse reflection of the film of product are measured at the incidences specified previously, for each of the five specimens.

From the measured values, the gloss $Gloss_i$ is calculated for each specimen via the ratio R/D for this specimen. The weighting of the specular reflection measurement, generally used alone to characterize the gloss, by the diffuse reflection measurement (representative of the color/lightness of the sample) allows the visual perception of the gloss to be better appreciated.

The mean gloss value $\overline{Gloss}$ may finally be calculated:

$$\overline{Gloss} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_i Gloss_i$$

standard deviation: $\sigma_{Gloss} = \sqrt{\frac{N\sum_i Gloss_i^2 - (\sum_i Gloss_i)^2}{N(N-1)}}$

95% confidence interval: Gloss ± 1.96 $\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{Gloss}}{N}}$

where N denotes the number of measurements, i.e. 5 in the present case.

WEAR

Advantageously, the compositions according to the invention may also be suitable for forming a deposit with a wear of color index of greater than or equal to 30%, preferably greater than or equal to 40%, preferably greater than or equal to 45%, preferably greater than or equal to 50%, especially greater than or equal to 55%, in particular greater than or equal to 60%, or even greater than or equal to 65%, or greater than or equal to 70%.

The wear of color index of the deposit obtained with the composition according to the invention may be determined according to the measuring protocol described below.

A support (40 mm × 70 mm rectangle) consisting of an acrylic coating (hypoallergenic acrylic adhesive on polyethylene film sold under the name Blenderme ref FH5000-55113 by the company 3M Santé) bonded to a layer of polyethylene foam that is adhesive on the face opposite that to which the adhesive plaster is affixed (foam layer sold under the name RE40X70EP3 by the company Joint Technique Lyonnais Ind) is prepared.

The color $L^*_o a^*_o b^*_o$ of the support, on the acrylic coating face, is measured using a Minolta CR 300 colorimeter.

The support thus prepared is preheated on a hotplate maintained at a temperature of 40°C in order for the surface of the support to be maintained at a temperature of 33°C ± 1°C. The hot support is removed from the plate and the composition is applied throughout the nonadhesive surface of the support (i.e. over the surface of the acrylic coating), spreading it out using a brush to obtain a deposit of about 15 µm of the composition. The assembly is returned to the hotplate and left to dry for 10 minutes.

After drying, the color L*a*b* of the film thus obtained is measured.

The color difference ΔE1 between the color of the film relative to the color of the naked support is then determined by means of the following relationship:

$$\Delta E1 = \sqrt{(L^*-L_o^*)^2 + (a^* - a_o^*)^2 + (b^* - b_o^*)^2}$$

The support is then bonded via its adhesive face (adhesive face of the foam layer) to an anvil 20 mm in diameter equipped with a screw pitch. A specimen of the support/deposit assembly is then cut out using a punch 18 mm in diameter. The anvil is then screwed onto a press (Statif Manuel Imada SV-2 from the company Someco) equipped with a tensile testing machine (Imada DPS-20 from the company Someco).

A strip 33 mm wide and 29.7 cm long is drawn on a sheet of white photocopying paper with a basis weight of 80 g/m^2, a first line is marked 2 cm from the edge of the sheet, and a second line is then marked 5 cm from the edge of the sheet, the first and second lines thus delimiting a box on the strip; next, a first mark and a second mark located in the strip at reference points 8 cm and 16 cm, respectively, from the second line, are applied. 20 µl of water are placed on the first mark and 10 µl of refined sunflower oil (sold by the company Lesieur) are placed on the second mark.

The white paper is placed on the base of the press and the specimen placed on the box of the strip of paper is then pressed at a pressure of about 300 g/cm^2 exerted for 30 seconds. Before pressing again, the specimen is removed and a measurement corresponding to the transfer after pressure is taken. The specimen is then placed again just after the second mark (i.e. next to the box), a pressure of about 300 g/cm^2 is again exerted, and the paper is displaced, in a rectilinear manner as soon as the contact is made, at a speed of 1 cm/s over the entire length of the strip such that the specimen passes through the water and oil deposits.

After removing the specimen, some of the deposit has transferred onto the paper. The color L*', a*', b*' of the deposit remaining on the specimen is then measured.

The color difference ΔE2 between the color of the deposit remaining on the specimen relative to the color of the naked support is then determined via the following relationship:

$$\Delta E2 = \sqrt{(L^{*\prime}-L_o^*)^2 + (a^{*\prime} - a_o^*)^2 + (b^{*\prime} - b_o^*)^2}$$

The wear of color index of the composition, expressed as a percentage, is equal to the ratio:

100 X ΔE2 / ΔE1

The measurement is performed on 6 supports in succession and the wear of color index corresponds to the mean of the 6 measurements obtained with the 6 supports.

COVERING POWER

Advantageously, the cosmetic compositions according to the invention may also have a covering power of greater than or equal to 30, in particular greater than or equal to 50, especially greater than or equal to 60, more particularly greater than or equal to 80 and especially ranging from 90 to 100, or even of about 100.

This covering power may be measured via the following method.

In the case of a stick, the composition is blended beforehand so as to obtain a viscous paste.

In the case of a powder, 50 parts by weight of the powder are blended with 50 parts by weight of dimethicone (DC 200 Fluid 5CST from Dow Corning) so as to obtain a viscous paste.

The formulation is then spread to a thickness of 50 μm on an Erichsen type 24/5 contrast card, with a black background and a white background, and the trichromatic coordinates (X, Y and Z) are measured using a CH-2002 or CR-3700 colorimeter.

Similar spreadings are made on two other contrast cards and three measurements are taken on each card. The mean corresponding to these nine measurements is then calculated.

The covering power is equal to 100 × Yb/Yw where Yb is the mean value of Y on the black background and Yw is the mean value of Y on the white background. A covering power of 100 corresponds to a totally opaque formulation.

The compositions according to the invention may obviously be obtained according to the preparation processes conventionally used in cosmetics or dermatology.

They are in a solid form, i.e. in a hard form (that does not flow under its own weight), especially cast as a stick.

According to one particular variant of the invention, the compositions according to the invention may be intended for application to the skin and/or the lips. Thus, they may be in the form of compact or cast foundations, lipsticks or lip balms.

The compositions according to the invention may be in the form of a colored or uncolored product or in the form of an antisun product. They may especially contain cosmetic active agents. They may then be used as a care or treatment base for the lips, for instance lip balms, for protecting the lips against the cold and/or sunlight and/or the wind.

As cosmetic active agents that may be used in the invention, mention may be made of sunscreens, vitamins A, E, C and B3, provitamins, for instance D-panthenol, calmative active agents, for instance α-bisabolol, aloe vera or allantoin, plant extracts or essential oils, protective or restructuring agents, for instance ceramides, refreshing active agents, for instance menthol and derivatives thereof, emollients (cocoa butter), moisturizers (arginine PCA), anti-wrinkle active agents and essential fatty acids, and mixtures thereof.

The composition of the invention may also be in the form of a makeup and/or care product for the skin and/or the lips, optionally having care or treating properties. It may especially be a lipstick.

The examples below are given by way of illustration without being limiting in nature.

EXAMPLES

In the examples, the compounds can be independently one from the other be chosen from compounds approved for food use. According to one embodiment they can independently advantageously be food grade compounds as defined before in the application.

The following compounds can be used in the examples:

- the caprylic/capric acid triglycerides sold by Stepan under the trademark NEOBEE M-5,
- the sucrose acetate isobutyrate sold by Eastman under the trademark Eastman SAIB-100,

- the deodorized apricot kernel oil sold by Nestlé under the trademark Apricot Kernel Oil Type C,
- the microcrystalline wax sold by Paramelt under the trademark Micro Wax HW,
- ozokerite, sold by Strahl & Pitsch, under the trademark Ozokerite Wax SP 1020,
- beeswax, candelilla wax and carnauba wax sold by Strahl & Pitsch under the trademarks Cerabeil Lor, Candelilla Wax SP 75 and Cerauba T1,
- the hydrogenated plant oils sold by Karlshamns under the trademark AKOGEL,
- the rice starch sold by REMY under the trademark Remy RDI,
- the canola oil sold by Karlshamn under the trademark AKOREX L, and
- the isopropyl myristate sold by Stearinerie Dubois under the trademark Myristate d'isopropyle (DUB IPM).

The waxes, the pasty compounds and the oils are melted at 100°C. The ground pigmentary material containing the iron oxides and/or the aluminum lakes is incorporated therein and the mixture is then stirred for 45 minutes. At the end of the stirring period, the pearls and optionally the flavoring are added. The mixture is poured into a lipstick mold preheated to 42°C. The mold is then placed in a refrigerator until the temperature of the mold reaches 2°C. The sticks are then removed from the molds and the products are stored at 20°C for 24 hours.

The properties in terms of gloss, wear and covering power of the compositions are good.

EXAMPLE 1

Lipstick

Its composition is as follows:

	weight %
Microcrystalline wax	11.25
Carnauba wax	3.75
Caprylic/capric acid triglycerides	76
Brown iron oxide	8

Yellow iron oxide	0.3
Titanium oxide	0.7

Total	100

EXAMPLE 2

Lipstick

Its composition is as follows:

	weight %
Microcrystalline wax	11.25
Carnauba wax	3.75
Caprylic/capric acid triglycerides	66
Brown iron oxide	8
Yellow iron oxide	0.3
Titanium oxide	0.7
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate	10

Total	100

EXAMPLE 3

Lipstick

Its composition is as follows:

	weight %
Ozokerite wax	9.75
Beeswax	3.25
Caprylic/capric acid triglycerides	32
Brown iron oxide	8
Yellow iron oxide	0.3
Titanium oxide	0.7
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate	35
Hydrogenated plant oil	10
Rice starch	1

Total	100

EXAMPLE 4

Lipstick

Its composition is as follows:

	weight %
Ozokerite wax	9
Beeswax	3
Caprylic/capric acid triglycerides	27
Brown iron oxide	8
Yellow iron oxide	0.3
Titanium oxide	0.7
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate	35
Hydrogenated plant oil	16
Rice starch	1
Total	100

EXAMPLE 5

Lipstick

Its composition is as follows:

	weight %
Ozokerite wax	9
Beeswax	3
Caprylic/capric acid triglycerides	6.75
Brown iron oxide	8
Yellow iron oxide	0.3
Titanium oxide	0.7
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate	35
Apricot oil	20.25
Hydrogenated plant oil	16
Rice starch	1
Total	100

EXAMPLE 6

Lipstick

Its composition is as follows:

	weight %
canola oil	19.32
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate	37.5
Ditertiobutyl 4- hydroxytoluene (BHT)	0.1
Iron oxides	1.36
Alumina	2.16
Titanium dioxide	1.82
Yellow 6 lake	0.86
Red 27 lake	0.29
Red 7	1.51
Microcrystalline wax	1
Caprylic/capric acid triglycerides	6.58
Hydrogenated vegetable oil	16
Candelilla wax	4
Carnauba wax	6.5
Rice starch	1

Total	100

EXAMPLES 7 TO 13

Table 1 below presents seven lipstick formulations incorporating, as dyestuffs, lakes and pearls approved for food use. These dyestuffs are specifically made to match the needs of the food industry. They consist only of an edible silicate of natural origin in combination with the widely approved food colorants titanium dioxide and/or iron oxide.

The composition of the white substance used in combination with the various mixtures of pearls and lakes is as follows:

	weight %
Ozokerite	9.9
Beeswax	3.4
Caprylic/capric acid triglycerides	7.4
Apricot kernel oil	22.3
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate	38.4
Hydrogenated plant oil	17.6
Rice starch	1

Total	100.0

Starting material	**Example 7**	**Example 8**	**Example 9**	**Example 10**	**Example 11**	**Example 12**	**Example 13**
	weight %	weight %	weight %	weight %	weight %	weight %	weight %
white substance	91	85.81	87.06	79.61	87.71	86.92	79.29
brown iron oxide				3.38		0.36	
yellow iron oxide							2.7
titanium oxide	1.06	0.77	0.21	3.38	1.12	0.72	5.4
brown, yellow iron oxide					0.75		1.8
Candurin red amber pearl		7.26					
Candurin silver sparkle pearl					4.17		
Candurin silver sheen pearl					2.08		
Candurin gold shimmer pearl					4.17		

Candurin red lustre pearl			9.52				
Candurin brown amber pearl							2.16
Candurin red shimmer pearl						12	
Candurin silver lustre pearl				12.5			8.65
FD&C Blue 1 aluminum lake	0.53	1.28	0.21				
FD&C Yellow 6 aluminum lake		4.37		1.13			
FD&C Red 40 aluminum lake	7.41	0.51	3				
total:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The candurin pigments are sold by MERCK.

EXAMPLE 14

Compact foundation formulation:

	weight %
Beeswax	2
Carnauba wax	4
Isopropyl myristate	53
Talc	31
Iron oxide	3
Titanium dioxide	7

EXAMPLE 15

Cast foundation formulation:

	weight %
Beeswax	4
Carnauba wax	15
Isopropyl myristate	35
Caprylic/capric acid triglycerides	12
Talc	26
Iron oxide	3
Titanium dioxide	5

CLAIMS

1. A cosmetic process for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, comprising the application, on contact with a keratin material, of at least one stick of cosmetic product, said product consisting of at least 75% by weight of compound(s) approved for food use relative to its total weight and comprising a fatty phase textured with at least one solid substance with a melting point of greater than or equal to 50°C.

2. The process as claimed in claim 1, in which the product comprises at least 80%, in particular at least 85%, especially at least 90%, in particular at least 95% and more particularly consists of about 100% by weight of compound(s) approved for food use relative to its total weight.

3. The process as claimed in either of the preceding claims, in which the fatty phase is textured with at least one solid substance with a melting point of greater than or equal to about 55°C.

4. The process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which said solid substance has a melting point ranging from about 55 to about 250°C and especially from about 60 to about 200°C.

5. The process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the solid substance is chosen from waxes.

6. The process as claimed in claim 5, in which the waxes are chosen from carnauba wax, candelilla wax, beeswax, microcrystalline waxes, ozokerite and rice wax, and mixtures thereof.

7. The process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which said composition comprises at least 3% by weight, especially from 10% to 70% by weight or even from 20% to 60% by weight of solid substance(s) relative to its total weight.

8. The process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the hardness of said product formulated in the form of a stick 12.7 mm in diameter ranges from 30 to 300 g, in particular from 40 to 250 g and especially from 45 to 200 g.

9. The process as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, in which the hardness of said product formulated in the form of a stick 8.3 mm in diameter ranges from 30 to 250 g, in particular from 50 to 240 g and more particularly from 75 to 150 g.

10. The process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the fatty phase comprises at least one compound chosen from oils, pasty fatty substances, and mixtures thereof.

11. The process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the composition comprises from 1% to 90% by weight, especially from 5% to 70% by weight, in particular from 10% to 65% by weight and more particularly from 20% to 60% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition, of oil(s) referenced in the Codex alimentarius.

12. The process as claimed in claim 10 or 11, in which the oil is chosen from oils comprising at least one fatty acid chosen from caprylic acid, capric acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, ricinoleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, arachidic acid, gadoleic acid, behenic acid, erucic acid, brassidic acid, cetoleic acid, lignoceric acid and nervonic acid, and a mixture thereof.

13. The process as claimed in claim 10, 11 or 12, in which the oil is chosen from heptanoic or octanoic triglycerides, groundnut oil, babassu oil, coconut oil, grapeseed oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, corn germ oil, mustard seed oil, palm oil, rapeseed oil, sesame seed oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, wheatgerm oil, apricot oil, canola oil, mango oil, castor oil, shea oil, avocado oil, olive oil, sweet almond oil, peach kernel oil, walnut oil, hazelnut oil, macadamia oil, jojoba oil, alfalfa oil, poppy seed oil, pumpkin oil, marrow oil, blackcurrant oil, evening primrose oil, millet oil, barley oil, quinoa oil, rye oil, safflower oil, candlenut oil, passionflower oil, musk rose oil or shea butter oil and caprylic/capric acid triglycerides, and mixtures thereof.

14. The process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the composition comprises at least one pasty compound chosen from polyol esters.

15. The process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the composition also comprises at least one dyestuff.

16. The process as claimed in the preceding claim, in which the dyestuff is chosen from the compounds referenced in the Codex alimentarius and pearls consisting of materials referenced in the Codex alimentarius.

17. The process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the composition is intended for application to the skin and/or the lips.

18. A stick of cosmetic product, comprising at least one fatty phase textured with at least one solid substance with a melting point of greater than or equal to 50°C, said product consisting of at least 75% by weight of compound(s) approved for food use relative to its total weight, including at least one dyestuff chosen from dyestuffs containing at least two materials, said dyestuff consisting exclusively of materials referenced in the Codex alimentarius or being referenced in the Codex alimentarius.

19. The stick as claimed in the preceding claim, characterized in that it is anhydrous.

20. The stick as claimed in claim 18 or 19, characterized in that it is as defined in claims 1 to 17.

21. The stick as claimed in claim 18, 19 or 20, characterized in that it is a make up and/or care product for the skin and/or the lips, and especially a lipstick.