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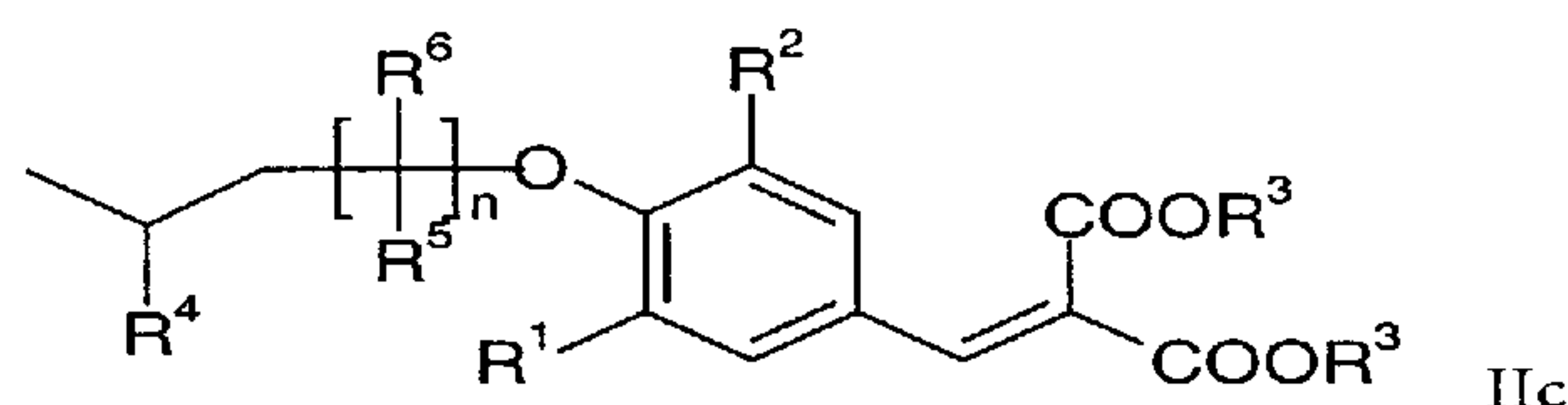
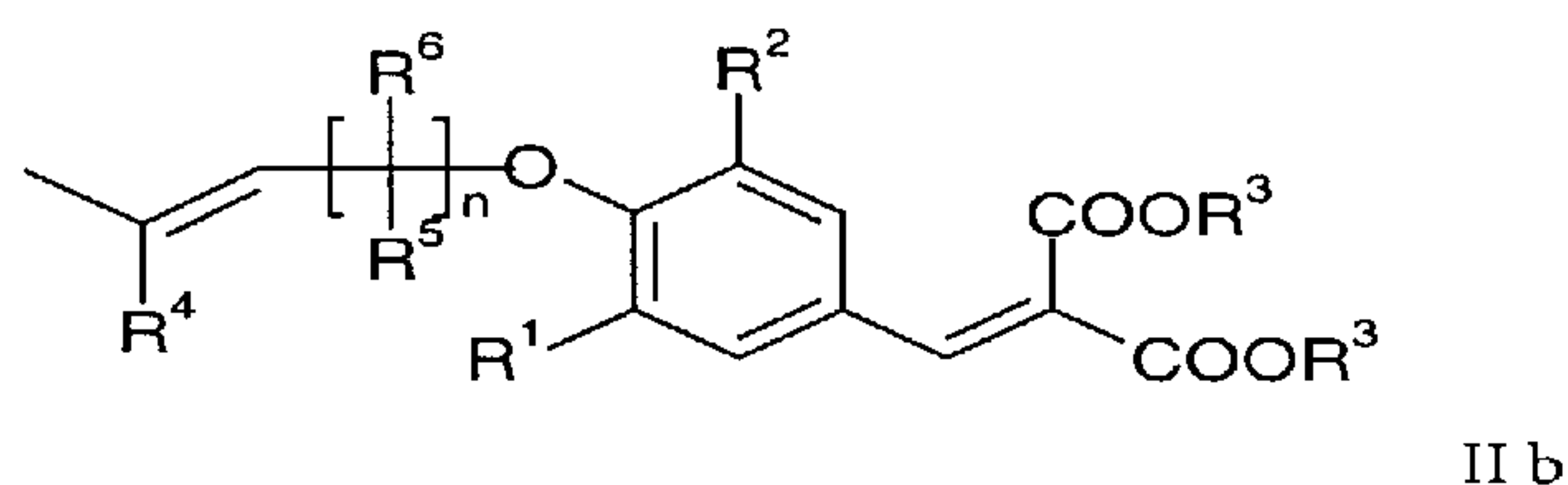
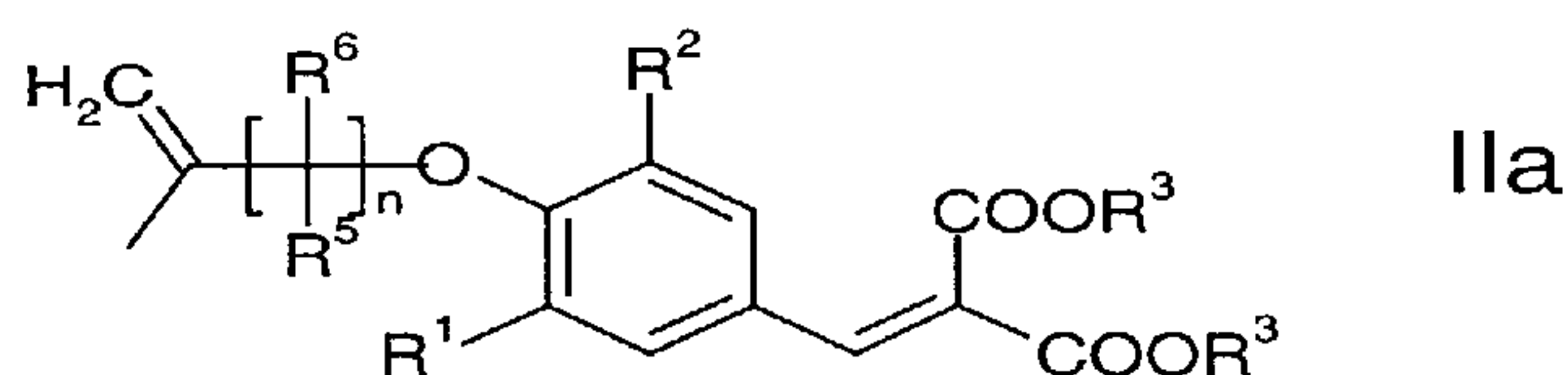
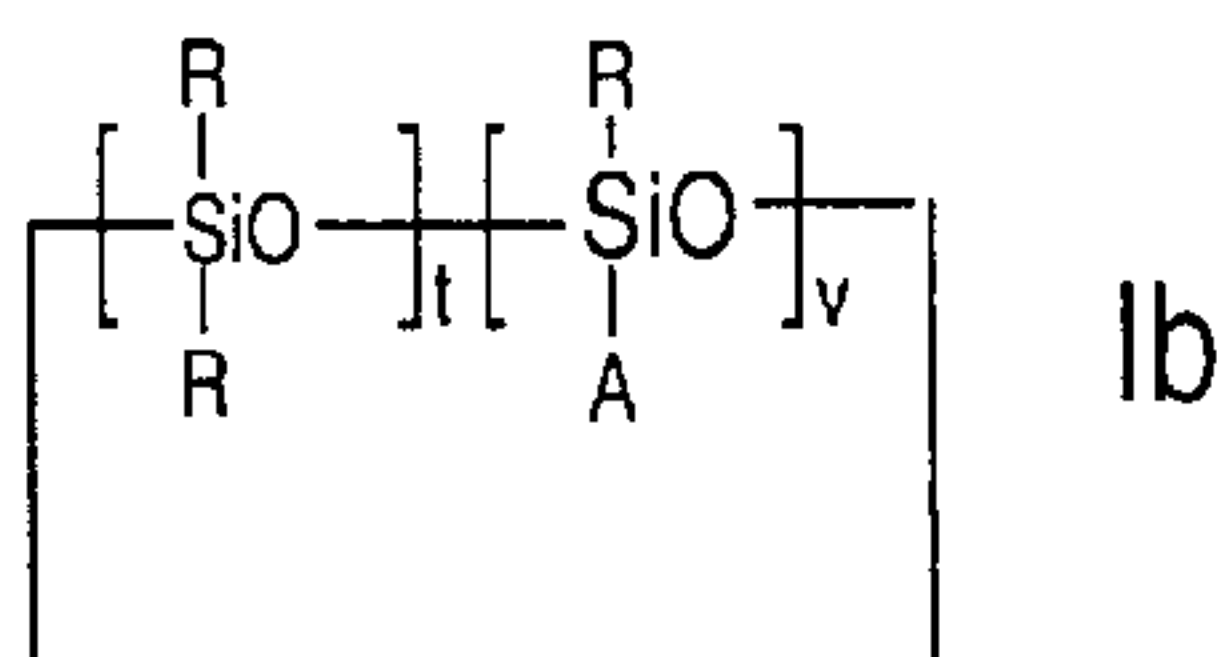
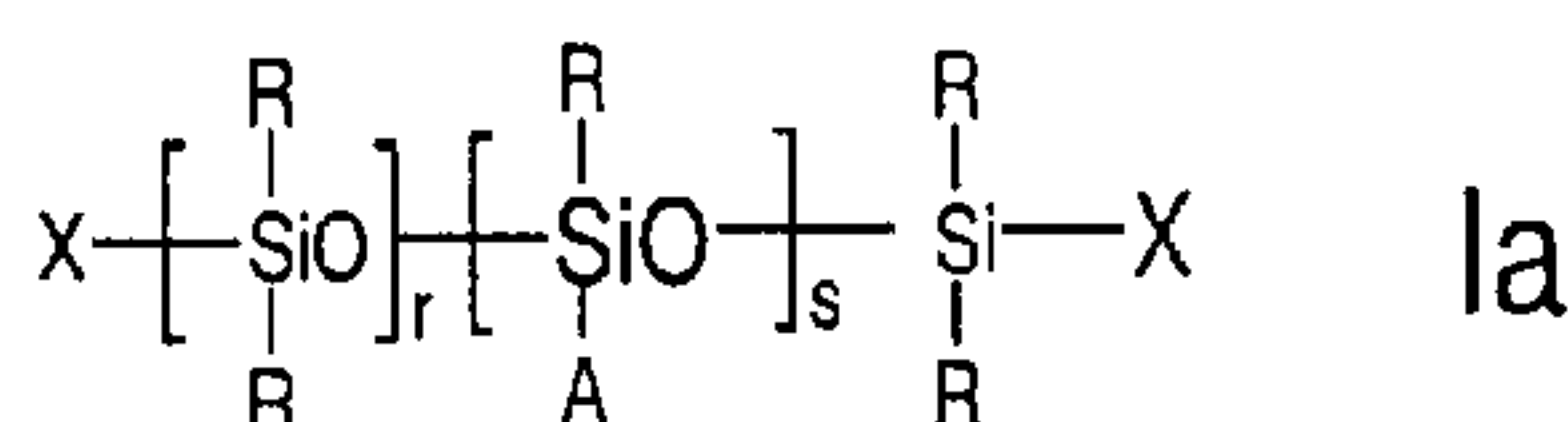
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(54) **COMPOSITION DE SHAMPOOING**

(54) **SHAMPOO COMPOSITION**

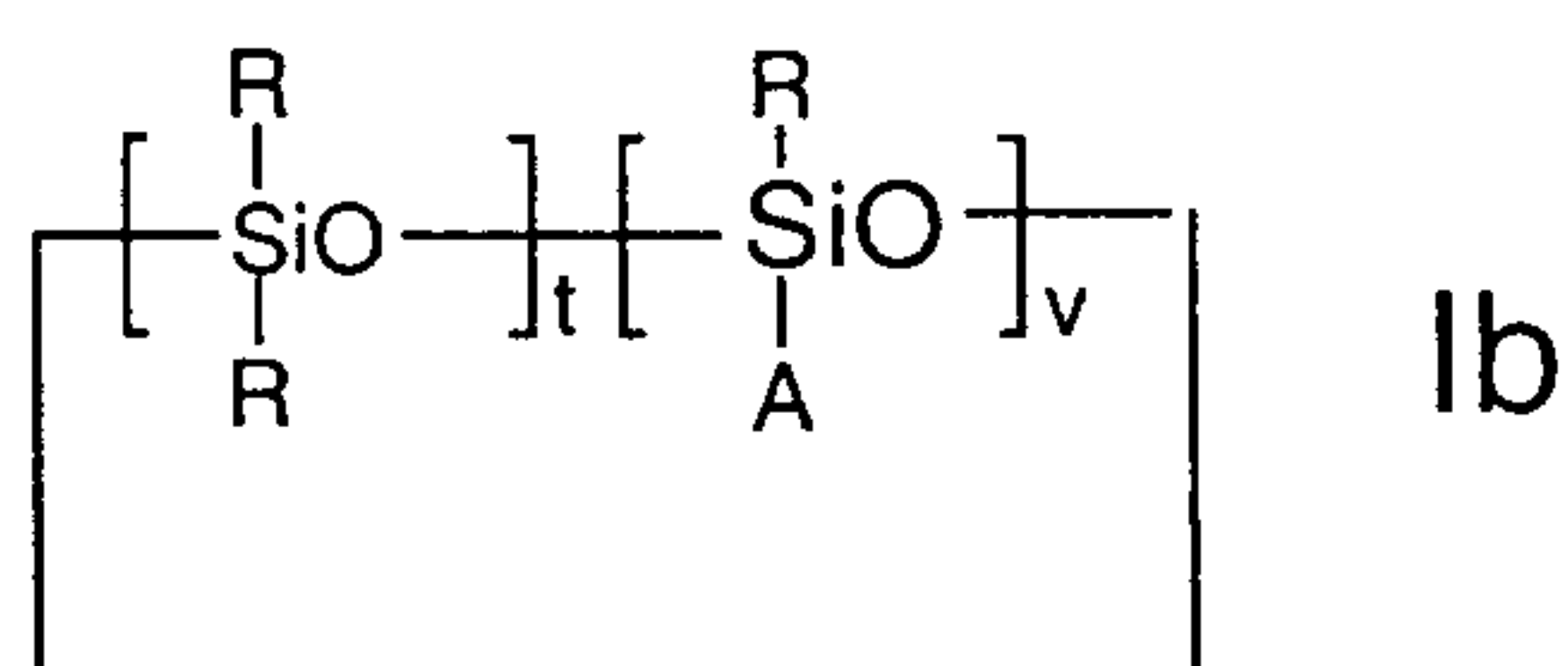
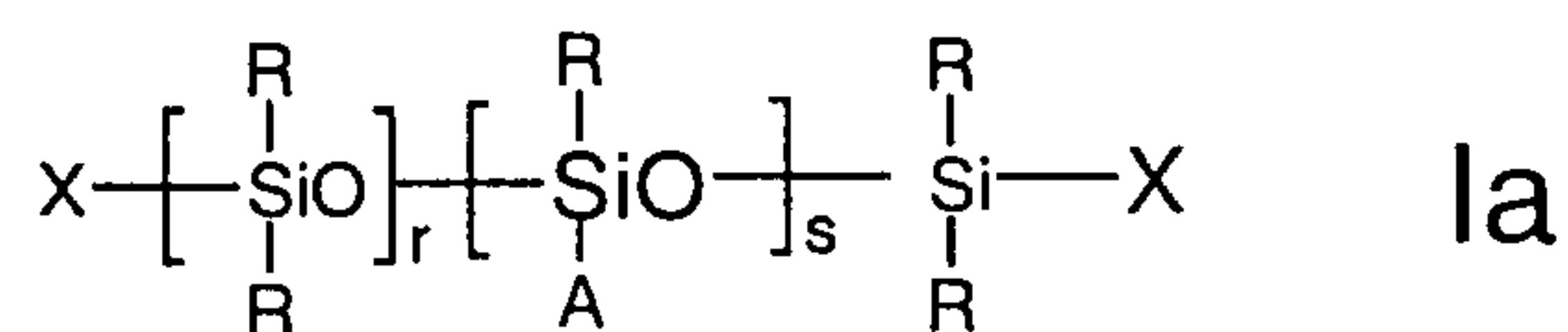


(57) The present invention is concerned with a shampoo composition comprising about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a cationic derivative of a polygalactomannan gum; and about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a linear or cyclic polysiloxane compound of the general formula Ia or Ib, (see formula Ia and Ib) wherein X signifies R or A; A signifies a group of the formula IIa, IIb or IIc; (see formula IIa and IIb and IIc) R signifies hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or phenyl; R¹ and R² each independently signify hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆-alkyl or C₁₋₆-alkoxy; R³ signifies C₁₋₆-alkyl; R⁴ signifies hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl; R⁵ and R⁶ each independently signify hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl; r has a value of from 0 to 250; s has a value of from 0 to 20; r+s has a value of at least 3; t has a value of from 0 to 10; v has a value of from 0 to 10; and v+t has a value of at least 3; n has a value from 1 to 6; with the proviso that in the case that s is 0 at least one X is A and that s > 0 X is R.



Abstract

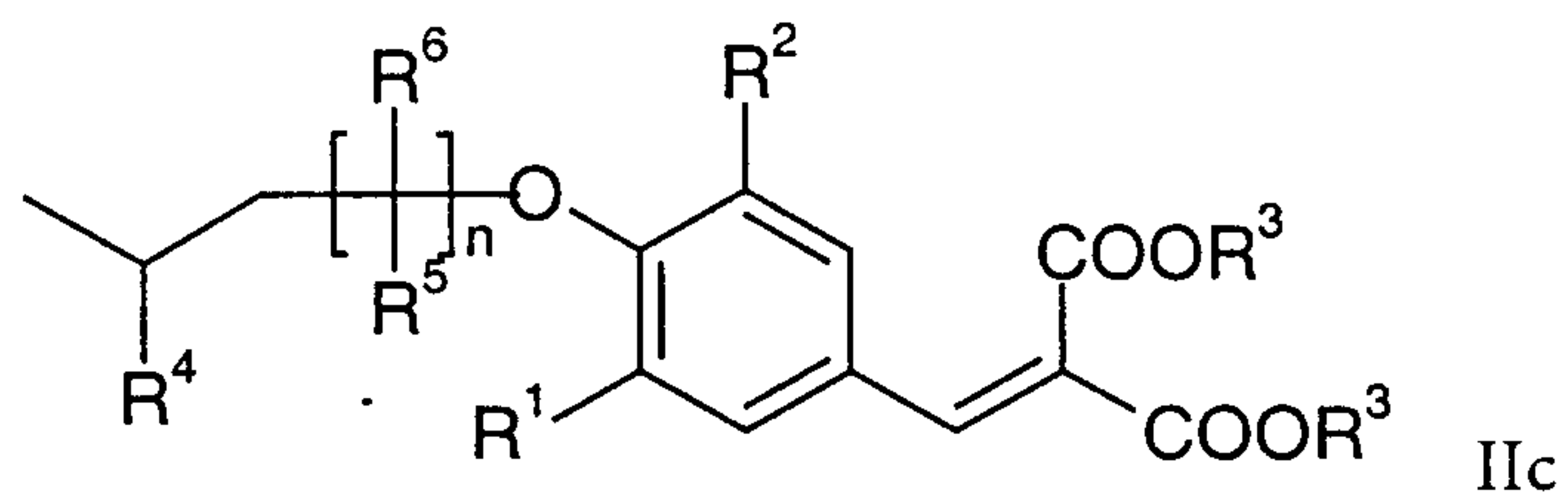
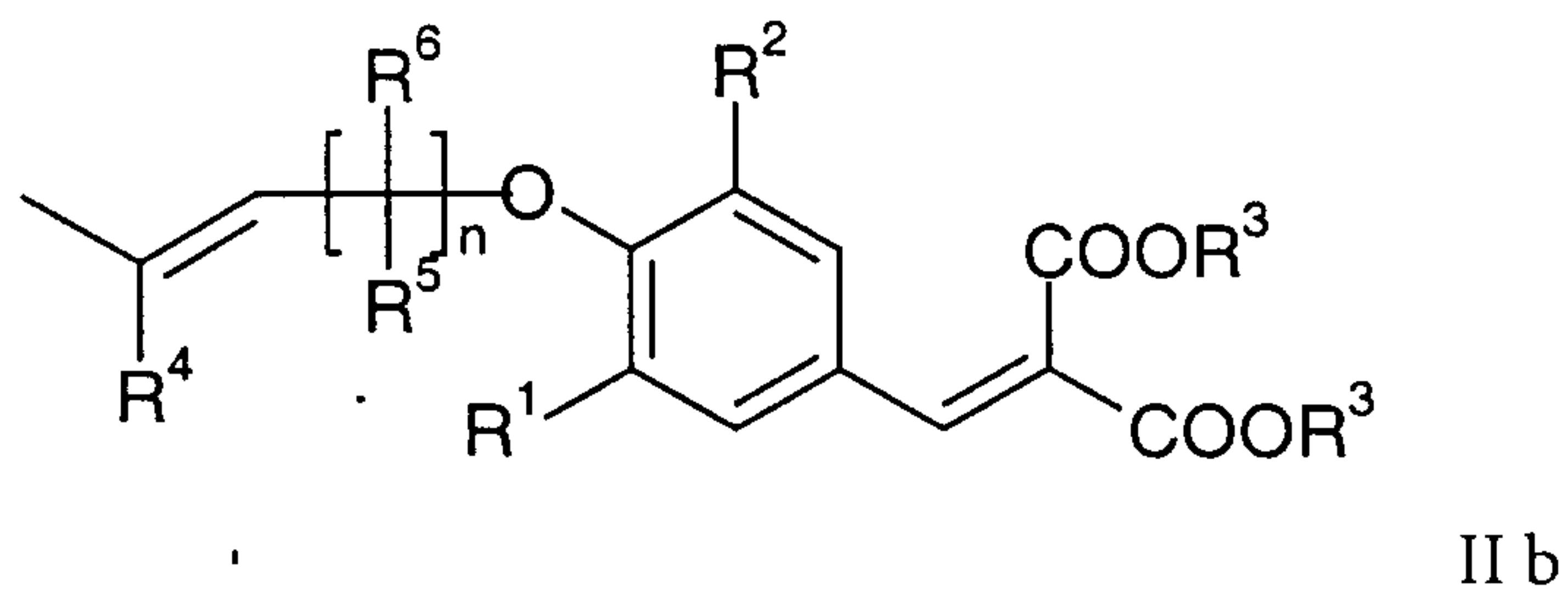
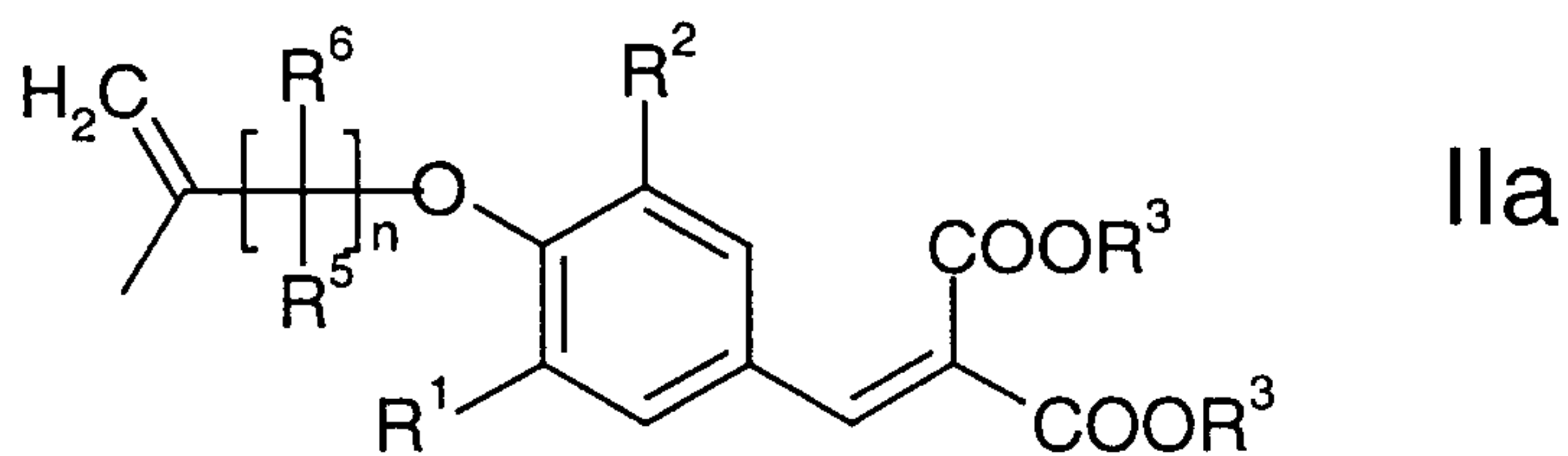
The present invention is concerned with a shampoo composition comprising about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a cationic derivative of a polygalactomannan gum; and about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a linear or cyclic polysiloxane compound of the general
 5 formula Ia or Ib,



wherein

X signifies R or A;

10 A signifies a group of the formula IIa, IIb or IIc;



- R signifies hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or phenyl;
R¹ and R² each independently signify hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆-alkyl or C₁₋₆-alkoxy;
R³ signifies C₁₋₆-alkyl;
R⁴ signifies hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;
5 R⁵ and R⁶ each independently signify hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;
r has a value of from 0 to 250;
s has a value of from 0 to 20;
r + s has a value of at least 3;
t has a value of from 0 to 10;
10 v has a value of from 0 to 10; and
v + t has a value of at least 3;
n has a value from 1 to 6;

with the proviso that in the case that s is 0 at least one X is A and that s > 0 X is R.

Case 20229

The invention relates to a shampoo composition containing a light screening agent which is resistant to being removed when the hair is washed.

5 More particularly, the invention relates to a shampoo composition containing a deposition enhancing agent and a light screening agent for the protection of the hair against ultraviolet rays of wavelengths between 280 and 320 nm (UV-B).

The European Patent Publication EP 0386 898 A1 teaches that enhanced levels of light screening agents can be deposited on hair surfaces using a shampoo which contains an anionic surfactant, a cationic derivative of a polygalactomannan gum as deposition
10 enhancing agent and a water insoluble light screening agent of the p-methoxycinnamate type.

It has now been found that the substantivity of light screening agents in shampoo compositions is improved using a lipophilic polysiloxane type UV-B screening agent instead of a light screening agent of the p-methoxycinnamate type as described in the
15 above cited European publication.

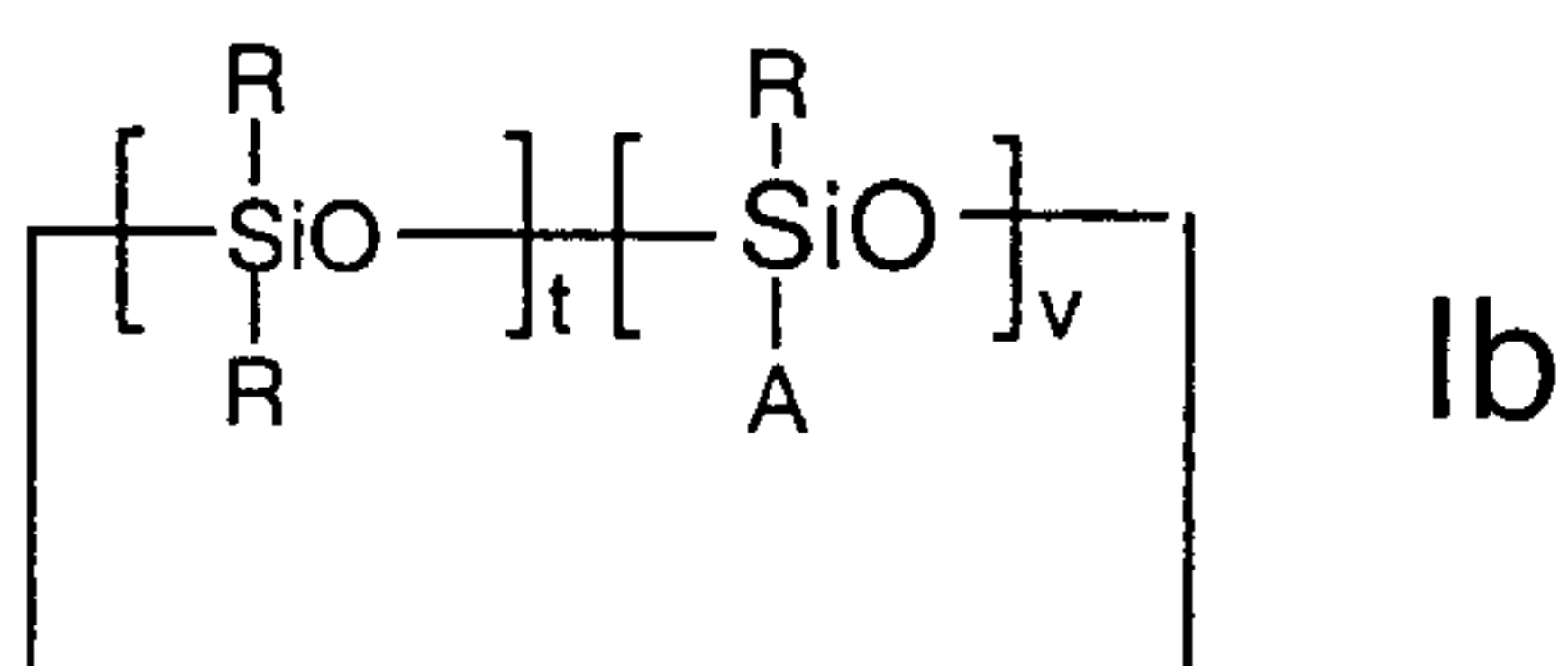
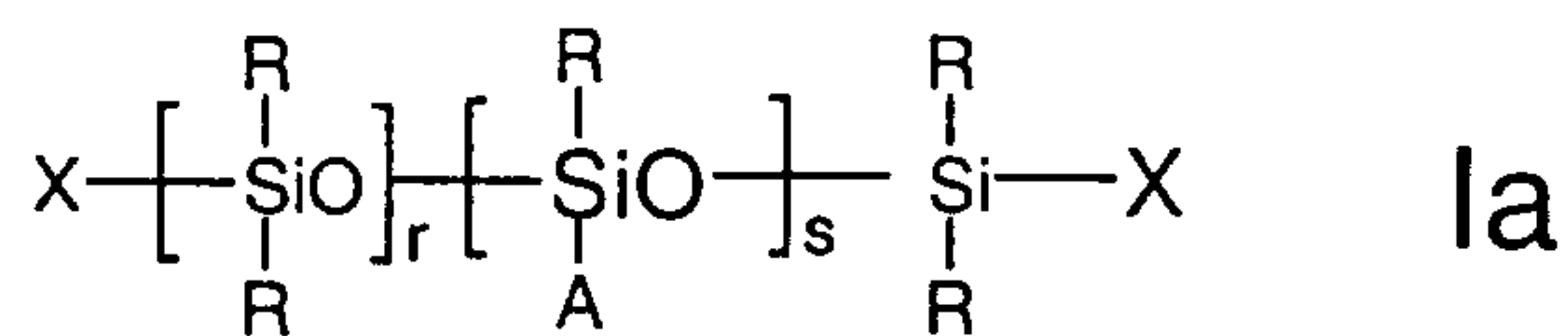
The term "substantivity" refers in the present context to resistance to removal from hair. Substantivity is the characteristic of a light screening agent that reflects how effectively the advertised degree of protection is maintained under repeated water exposure.

20 Thus, the present invention is concerned with a shampoo composition comprising about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a cationic derivative of a polygalactomannan gum; and

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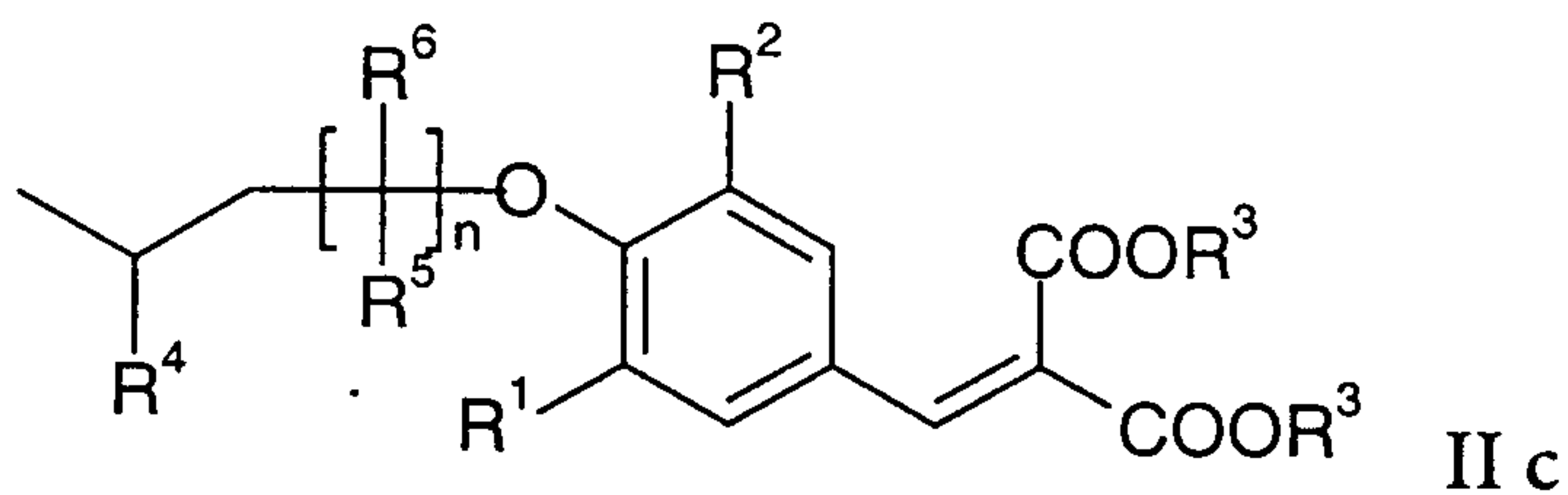
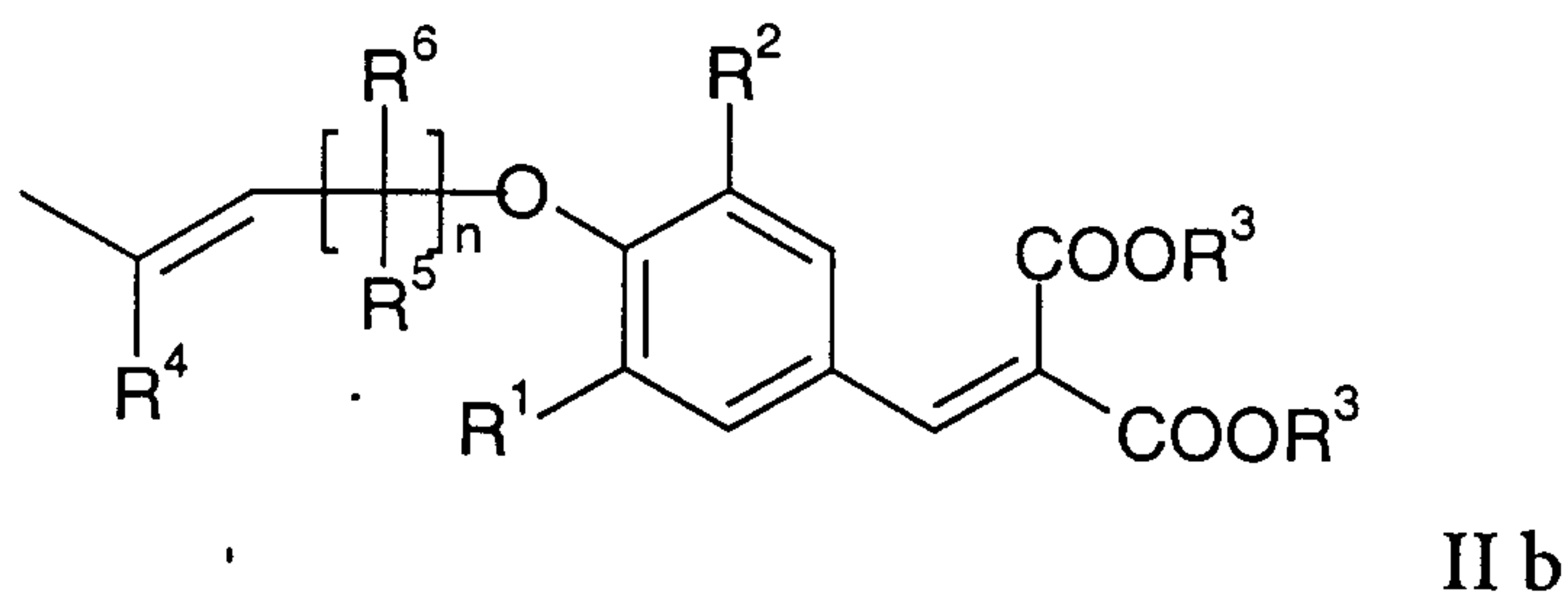
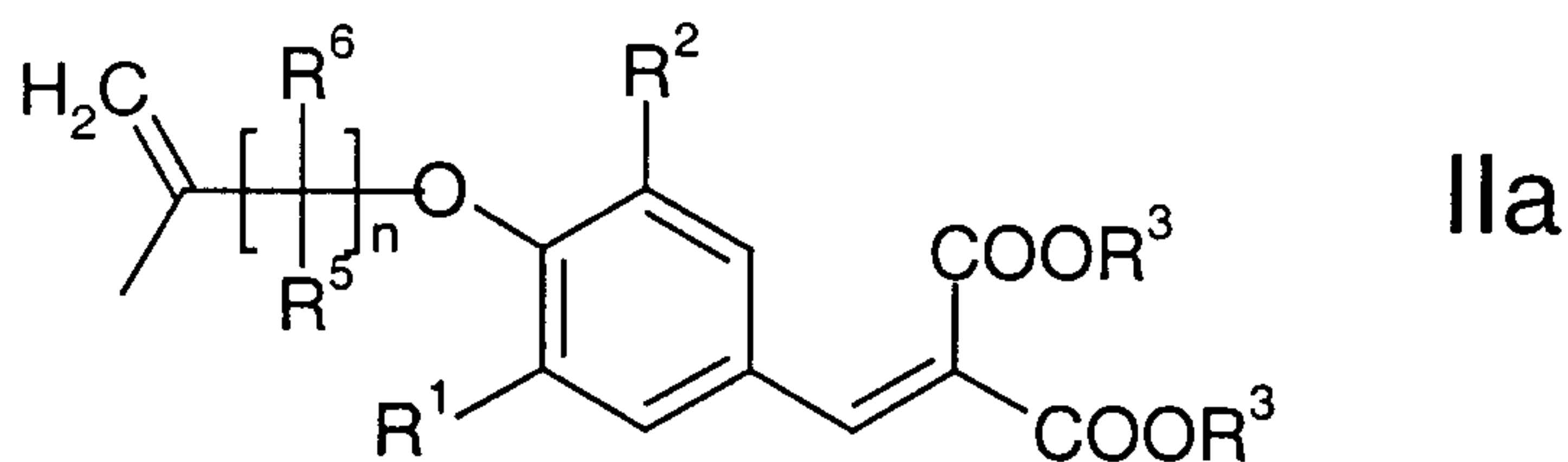
about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a linear or cyclic polysiloxane compound of the general formula Ia or Ib,



5 wherein

X signifies R or A;

A signifies a group of the formula IIa, IIb or IIc;



10

R signifies hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or phenyl;

R¹ and R² each independently signify hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆-alkyl or C₁₋₆-alkoxy;

R³ signifies C₁₋₆-alkyl;

R⁴ signifies hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;

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R^5 and R^6 each independently signify hydrogen or C_{1-6} -alkyl;

r has a value of from 0 to 250;

s has a value of from 0 to 20;

$r + s$ has a value of at least 3;

5 t has a value of from 0 to 10;

v has a value of from 0 to 10; and

$v + t$ has a value of at least 3;

n has a value from 1 to 6;

with the proviso that in the case that s is 0 at least one X is A and that $s > 0$ X is R.

10 The term " C_{1-6} -alkyl" refers to groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec. butyl, isobutyl, pentyl and neopentyl. The term " C_{1-6} -alkoxy" refers to the corresponding alkoxy groups.

The residue R is preferably methyl.

15 The residues R^1 and R^2 are preferably hydrogen, methoxy or ethoxy, more preferably hydrogen, or one of R^1 and R^2 is hydrogen and the other is methoxy or ethoxy.

The residue R^3 is preferably methyl or ethyl, more preferably ethyl.

Preferably, R^4 is hydrogen or methyl, R^5 and R^6 are hydrogen and n is 1.

20 The polysiloxane compounds having a group A of the general formula IIa and IIb and their preparation are described in the European Patent EP 0538431 B1. These polysiloxane compounds are preferred.

The polysiloxane compounds having a group A of the general formula IIc and their preparation are described in the European Patent EP 0358584 B1.

25 In the linear polysiloxane compounds according to formula Ia the chromophore carrying residue A may be connected to the end groups of the polysiloxane ($X=A$) or may be statistically distributed ($X=R$).

Linear polysiloxane compounds wherein the chromophore carrying residue A is statistically distributed are preferred. Said preferred polysiloxane compounds have at least one unit carrying the chromophore residue ($s=1$), preferably s has a value of from about 2 to about 10, more preferably a statistical mean value of about 4. The number of the other

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silicone units (r) present in the polysiloxane compounds is preferably about 5 to about 150, more preferably a statistical mean value of about 60.

Polysiloxane compounds wherein 20% or less, preferably less than 10%, of the total siloxane units are units carrying a chromophore residue are preferred with respect to
5 cosmetic properties.

The ratio of polysiloxane units having a chromophore residue A of the formula IIa to those units having a chromophore residue A of the formula IIb is about 1:1 to about 19:1, preferably about 2:1 to about 9:1, more preferably about 4:1.

The concentration of the polysiloxane compound in the shampoo composition is
10 preferably about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt%, more preferably about 0.1 to about 3.0 wt%.

Polygalactomannan gum, the principle component of the seed of the guar plant is a known stabilizer, thickening and film forming agent. The water soluble fraction of the guar plant extract consists of linear chains of (1→4)-β-D-mannopyranosyl units with α-D-galactopyranosyl units attached by (1→6)-linkage. The cationic derivatives of the
15 polygalactomannan gum are obtained by reactions between the hydroxyl groups of the polygalactomannan and reactive quaternary ammonium compounds. An example of a suitable derivative is hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium guar commercially available from Henkel under the tradename COSMEDIA GUAR C261.

The concentration of the cationic derivative of the polygalactomannan gum is
20 preferably about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt%, more preferably about 0.1 to about 5.0 wt%, most preferably about 0.5 to about 2 wt%.

The ratio of the cationic derivatives of the polygalactomannan gum to the polysiloxane compound as defined above is not critical. For example the ratio is about 1:10 to about 10:1, preferably about 1:1.

25 The base ingredient of a shampoo composition is a water/anionic surfactant system that emulsifies the accumulated surface oils and removes them during the rinsing process. Thus, the shampoo composition further comprises an anionic surfactant.

Suitable anionic surfactants are C₁₀₋₁₈ -alkyl ether sulfates, C₁₀₋₁₈ -alkyl sulfates, sulfuric acid fatty alcohol esters and salts thereof like e.g. ammonium, sodium, potassium
30 or mono-, di- or triethanolamine salts. Examples of C₁₀₋₁₈ -alkyl ether sulfates are sodium

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lauryl ether sulfate, potassium lauryl ether sulfate, ammonium lauryl ether sulfate. Examples of C₁₀₋₁₈ -alkyl sulfates are sodium lauryl sulfate (Sodium Laureth Sulfate), potassium lauryl sulfate and ammonium lauryl sulfate. Sodium Laureth Sulfate is available from Henkel under the tradenames TEXAPON N25 and TEXAPON N28.

5 Still further suitable anionic surfactants include α -olefin sulfonates, alkyl monoglyceride sulfonates, alkyl benzene sulfonates, alkyl sarcosinates, alkyl monoglyceride sulfates, monoalkylether sulfosuccinates, alkyl ether carboxylates and the like. The amount of anionic surfactant present in the shampoo influences the substantivity of the light
10 screening agent. The anionic surfactant can be employed at concentrations within the range from about 5 to about 40 wt%, preferably about 15 wt%.

The shampoo composition may also include other ingredients which are commonly employed in shampoos. Examples of such ingredients are:

Co-surfactants such as C₁₀₋₁₈ -alkyl or -alkylamido propylbetaine, C₁₀₋₁₈ -fatty acid alkanolamide or mixtures thereof. Examples of such co-surfactants are cocamidopropyl
15 betaines available under the tradename TEGO-BETAIN L7 from Th. Goldschmidt or under the tradename DEHYTON K from Henkel;

Emulsifiers such as e.g. dialkanolamine alkyl phosphates (Amphisols) or polyoxyethylene derivatives e.g. Polysorbate 80, available from ICI under the tradename TWEEN 80. The emulsifier helps to increase the substantivity of above mentioned UV
20 filter(s);

Cationic polymers such as e.g. Polyquaternium-7, available from Allied Colloids under the tradename SALCARE SC-10. Cationic polymers also help to increase the substantivity of above mentioned UV filter(s);

Pearlizers such as e.g. EUPERLAN PK-3000 OK (a product containing
25 Glycoldistearate, Glycerine and Laureth-4) available from Henkel ;

Refatting agents such as e.g. PEG-7 Glyceryl Cocoate available under the tradename CETIOL HE from Henkel ;

Viscosity adjusting agents such as e.g. Laureth-3 available from Hoechst under the tradename GENAPOL L-3 or Laureth-2 available from Henkel under the tradename
30 DEHYDOL LS-2.

The commonly employed ingredients listed above may be added in an amount of about 0.1 to about 20.0 wt%.

Examples of further ingredients commonly employed in shampoos are: foam boosters, opacifiers, fragrance, dyes, coloring agents, conditioning agents, preservatives ,
5 proteins, buffering agents.

In addition to the polysiloxane compound of the general formula Ia or Ib, the shampoo composition may contain other known UV-A and/or UV-B filters in an amount of about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt%.

Suitable UV B filters, i.e. substances having absorption maxima between about 290
10 and 320 nm, are for example the following organic compounds:

--- p-Aminobenzoic acid derivatives such as ethyl, propyl, butyl and isobutyl p-aminobenzoate and the like;

--- Acrylates such as 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate (octocrylene), ethyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate and the like;

15 --- Aniline derivatives such as methyl anilinum methosulfate and the like;

--- Anthranilic acid derivatives such as menthyl anthranilate and the like;

--- Benzophenone derivatives such as benzophenone-3, benzophenone-4 and the like.

--- Camphor derivatives such as 4-methyl benzylidene camphor (PARSOL 5000), 3-
20 benzylidene camphor, camphor benzalkonium methosulfate, polyacrylamidomethyl benzylidene camphor, sulfo benzylidene camphor, sulphomethyl benzylidene camphor, therephthalidene dicamphor sulfonic acid and the like;

--- Cinnamate derivatives such as octyl methoxycinnamate (PARSOL MCX), ethoxyethyl methoxycinnamate, diethanolamine methoxycinnamate (PARSOL Hydro),
25 isoamyl methoxycinnamate and the like as well as cinnamic acid derivatives bond to siloxanes;

--- Gallic acid such as digalloyl trioleate and the like;

--- Imidazole derivatives such as 2-phenyl benzimidazole sulfonic acid and its salts (PARSOL HS). Salts of 2-phenyl benzimidazole sulfonic acid are e.g. alkali salts such as
30 sodium- or potassium salts, ammonium salts, morpholine salts, salts of primary, sec. and tert. amines like monoethanolamine salts, diethanolamine salts and the like;

--- Salicylate derivatives such as isopropylbenzyl salicylate, benzyl salicylate, butyl salicylate, octyl salicylate (NEO HELIOPAN OS), isooctyl salicylate, homomenthyl

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salicylate (homosalate, HELIOPAN) and the like;

--- Triazole derivatives such as hydroxydibutylphenyl benztriazole (KEMISORB 72) and the like;

5 --- Triazone derivatives such as octyl triazone (UVINUL T-150), dioctyl butamido triazone (UVASORB HEB) and the like;

--- Organosiloxane compounds containing benzmalonate groups as described in the European Patent Publications EP 0358584 B1, EP 0538431 B1 and EP 0709080 A1; and

10 --- Pigments such as e.g. microparticulated TiO_2 . The term "microparticulated" refers to a particle size from about 5 nm to about 200 nm, particularly from about 15 nm to about 100 nm. The TiO_2 particles may also be coated by metal oxides such as e.g. aluminum or zirconium oxides or by organic coatings such as e.g. polyols, methicone, aluminum stearate, alkyl silane. Such coatings are well known in the art.

The composition may further contain UV-A filters such as

15 --- Dibenzoylmethane derivatives such as 4-tert. butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane (PARSOL 1789), dimethoxydibenzoylmethane, isopropylidibenzoylmethane and the like;

--- Triazine compounds as described in the European Patent Publications EP 0693 483 A1, EP 0704 437 A2, EP 0704 444 A1 and EP 0780 382 A1;

20 ---- Benzotriazole derivatives such as 2,2'-methylene-bis-(6-(2H-benzotriazole-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3,-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol (TINOSORB M) and the like; and

--- Pigments such as e.g. microparticulated ZnO . The term "microparticulated" refers to a particle size from about 5 nm to about 200 nm, particularly from about 15 nm to about 100 nm. The ZnO particles may also be coated by metal oxides such as e.g. aluminum or zirconium oxides or by organic coatings such as e.g. polyols, methicone, 25 aluminum stearate, alkyl silane. Such coatings are well known in the art.

A suitable shampoo composition of the invention contains e.g. the following ingredients at levels of % active ingredient:

Anionic surfactant	~ 11.0
Amphoteric surfactant	~ 3.0
30 Pearlizer	~ 2.0
Thickener	~ 0 - 3.0

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UV filter ~ 0.25 - 1.0

Deposition enhancer ~ 0.1 - 3.0

Water demin. q.s.

A preferred shampoo composition comprises

- 5 about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a cationic derivative of a polygalactomannan gum; and
about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a linear polysiloxane compound of the general formula Ia,
wherein

X signifies methyl;

A signifies a group of the formula IIa or IIb;

- 10 R signifies methyl;

R^1 and R^2 signify hydrogen, methoxy or ethoxy, or one of R^1 and R^2 is hydrogen
and the other is methoxy or ethoxy;

R^3 signifies methyl or ethyl;

R^4 signifies hydrogen or methyl;

- 15 R^5 and R^6 signify hydrogen;

r is about 5 to about 150;

s is about 2 to about 10;

n has a value of 1.

A more preferred shampoo composition contains

- 20 about 0.1 to about 10 wt% of a cationic derivative of a polygalactomannan gum; and
about 0.1 to about 10 wt% of a linear polysiloxane compound of the general formula Ia,
wherein

X signifies methyl;

A signifies a group of the formula IIa or IIb;

- 25 R signifies methyl;

R^1 and R^2 signify hydrogen;

R^3 signifies ethyl;

R^4 signifies hydrogen;

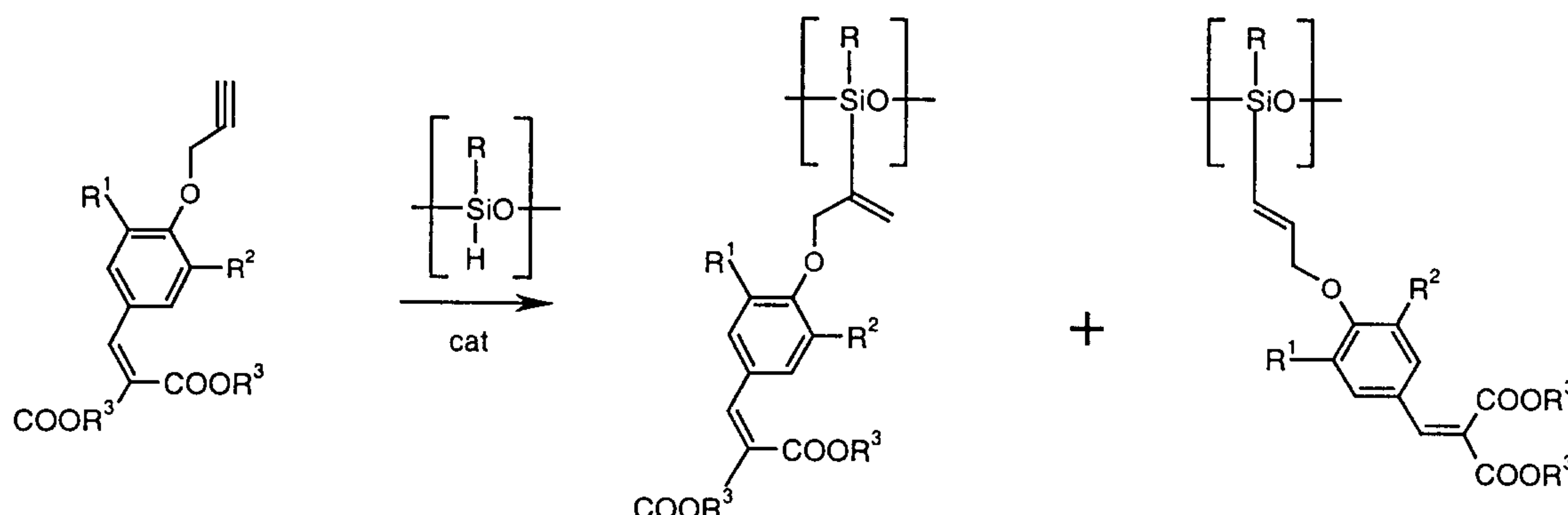
R^5 and R^6 signify hydrogen;

- 30 r is a statistical mean value of about 4;

s is a statistical mean value of about 60;

n has a value of 1.

The polysiloxane compounds Ia or Ib wherein A is a residue of the formula IIa or IIb can be prepared as described in EP 0538431 B1 by silylation of the corresponding benzalmalonates according to the following reaction scheme:



5

wherein R, R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 are as defined above.

The reaction between a polysiloxane wherein A signifies hydrogen and the 4-(2-propynyloxy)phenyl methylene diethylester may be carried out employing known procedures for the addition of silicon bonded hydrogen atoms to groups containing aliphatic unsaturation. Such reactions are generally catalyzed by a platinum group metal or a complex of such a metal. Examples of catalysts which may be employed are platinum on carbon, chloroplatinic acid, platinum acetyl acetonate, complexes of platinum compounds with unsaturated compounds e.g. olefins and divinyl disiloxanes, complexes of rhodium and palladium compounds and complexes of platinum compounds supported on inorganic substrates. The addition reaction may be performed at reduced, atmospheric or increased pressure. A solvent can be used, e.g. toluene or xylene, in the reaction mixture although the presence of the solvent is not essential. It is also preferred to carry out the reaction at elevated reaction temperatures e.g. from about 50°C up to 150°C.

The production of the novel shampoo composition may be effected in a manner known per se according to the so called "cold process" or "hot process".

In the cold process the surfactants are dissolved in deionized water under stirring. Then the cationic derivative of the polygalactomannan gum, the polysiloxane compound of the general formula Ia or Ib and other ingredients as listed above are added. The mixture is stirred until a uniform solution is obtained. The pH is adjusted to 6-7. Salts

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such as e.g. sodium chloride or other viscosity modifiers are added to adjust the flow characteristics. Optionally fragrance and preservatives are added.

The hot process comprises the following steps:

5 A: The surfactant compounds are dissolved in deionized water under stirring and optionally under heating.

B: The oil-soluble components (cationic derivative of the polygalactomannan gum, the polysiloxane compound of the general formula Ia or Ib and other ingredients as listed above) are heated to a temperature of approximately 10° C above the melting point of the components. The oil soluble components may be added together or separately.
10 Phase B is added to Phase A under stirring. The composition is then cooled. The pH is adjusted to 6-7. Optionally fragrance and preservatives are added.

C: Salt or viscosity modifiers are added to adjust the flow characteristics.

Better stability is generally found with the hot process, due to the finer dispersion of particles that is achieved through the emulsification process.

15 The wash off resistance test measures the ability of the light screening agent to resist being washed off the hair by a solution of liquid detergent. The test is effected as follows: Locks of hair are washed with the UV filter containing shampoo, then dried and immersed in a glass recipient in e.g. tetrahydrofuran (THF), the recipient is put into an ultrasonic bath for one hour to extract the light screening agent from the hair. The THF is removed, the
20 locks of hair are rinsed with THF. The light screening content is measured in the combined extracts using HPLC Chromatography. The substantivity is given in µg light screening agent pro 1 g hair.

The following tables explain the invention in more detail:

25 In the shampoo compositions listed in the tables below the following UV filters have been selected:

PARSOL SLX: a compound of the general formula Ia, wherein

X signifies methyl;

A signifies a group of the formula IIa or IIb;

R signifies methyl;

30 R¹ and R² signify hydrogen;

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R³ signifies ethyl;

R⁴ signifies hydrogen;

R⁵ and R⁶ signify hydrogen;

r is a statistical mean value of about 4;

5 s is a statistical mean value of about 60;

n has a value of 1.

PARSOL MCX : 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate.

Table 1

Ingredient	Ex. 1	Ex. 2
	wt%	wt%
TEXAPON N28	35.00	35.00
CETIOL HE	4.00	4.00
PARSOL SLX	1.00	
PARSOL MCX		1.00
COSMEDIA GUAR C261	0.50	0.50
Deionized Water	51.5	51.5
TEGO-BETAIN L7	8.00	8.00
NaCl	up to 100	up to 100
Substantivity µg/g	1299.1	437.8

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Table 1 shows the improved substantivity of PARSOL SLX in a shampoo composition prepared according to the cold process (Example 1) compared to the substantivity of PARSOL MCX in the corresponding shampoo composition (Example 2).

5

Table 2

Process step	Ingredient	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5	Ex. 6	Ex. 7	Ex. 8
		wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%
A	TEXAPON N28	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
	Deionized Water	50.45	50.95	51.20	46.90	49.22	49.89
B	CETIOL HE	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
B	PARSOL SLX	1.00	0.50	0.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
B	COSMEDIA GUAR C261	0.55	0.55	0.55	1.10	0.28	0.11
B	TEGO- BETAIN L7	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
C	GENAPOL L-3	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.50	2.00
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

	Substantivity µg/g	850.9	408.9	283.6	1237.0	593.7	189.1

Table 2 shows the substantivity of PARSOL SLX in a shampoo formulation prepared according to the hot process using different concentrations of PARSOL SLX and of COSMEDIA GUAR C261 (Examples 3-8).

5

Table 3

rocess step		Ex. 9	Ex. 10	Ex. 11	Ex. 12
		wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%
A	TEXAPON N28	25.00	15.00	35.00	35.00
	Deionized Water	59.45	69.45	47.45	52.45
B	CETIOL HE	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
B	PARSOL SLX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
B	COSMEDIA GUAR C261	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
B	TEGO-BETAIN L7	8.00	8.00	15.00	4.00
C	GENAPOL L-3	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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	Substantivity µg/g	499.0	708.2	593.5	596.1
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Table 3 shows the substantivity of PARSOL SLX in a shampoo formulation prepared according to the hot process using different concentrations of surfactant TEXAPON N28 and TEGO-BETAIN L7 (Examples 9 -12).

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Table 4

Ingredient	Ex. 13	Ex. 14	Ex. 15	Ex. 16
	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%
TEXAPON N25	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
CETIOL HE	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
PARSOL SLX	0.5	0.5	1	1
COSMEDIA GUAR C261	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
SALCARE SC-10	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
AMPHISOL NP	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
EUPERLAN 3000 OK	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
TWEEN80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Deionized water	51.39	51.39	50.89	50.89
DEHYTON K	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
DEHYDOL LS 2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Process	Hot (75°C)	cold	hot (75°C)	cold
Substantivity µg/g	360.10	774.20	729.80	1139.30

Table 4 shows the substantivity of PARSOL SLX in a shampoo formulation prepared according to the hot process (Example 13 and 15) and according to the cold process (Examples 14 and 16).

5

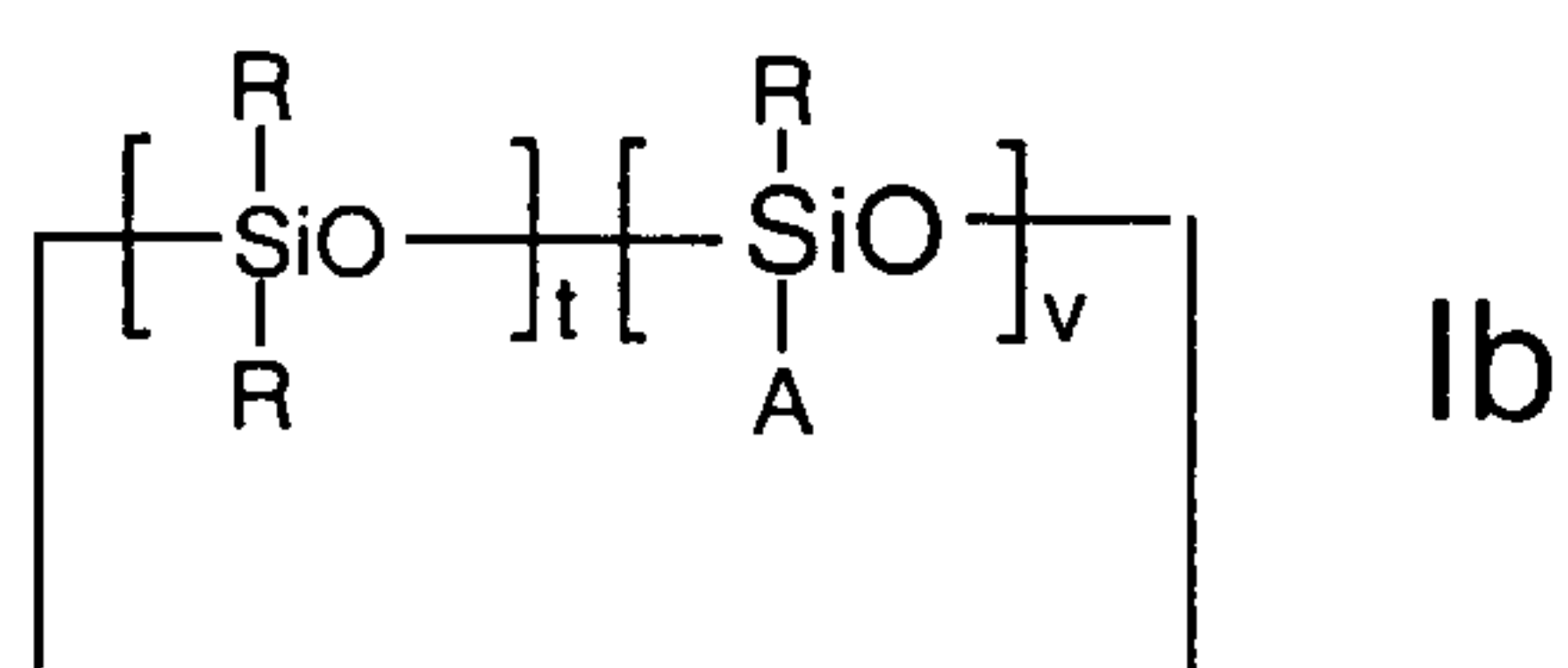
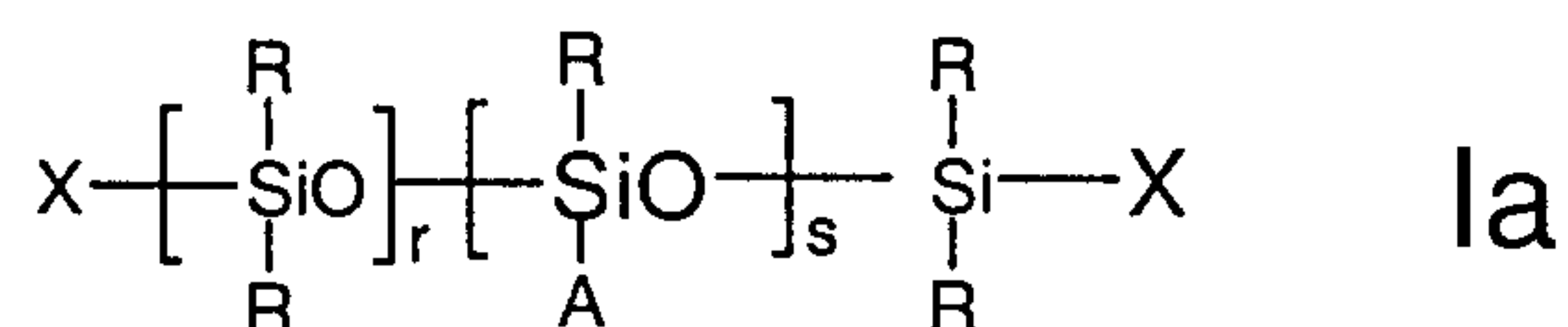
The substantivity test was effected as follows:

Blond Caucasian, virgin untreated hair obtained from Fischer & Miller Laupheim, Germany was washed with the UV filter containing shampoo. Each hair switch was then
10 dried and introduced into a brown glass recipient of 60 ml. After adding 30 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF), the recipient was put into an ultrasonic bath for one hour to extract the UV filter. THF was then evaporated and the residues analyzed by HPLC chromatography for its UV filter content.

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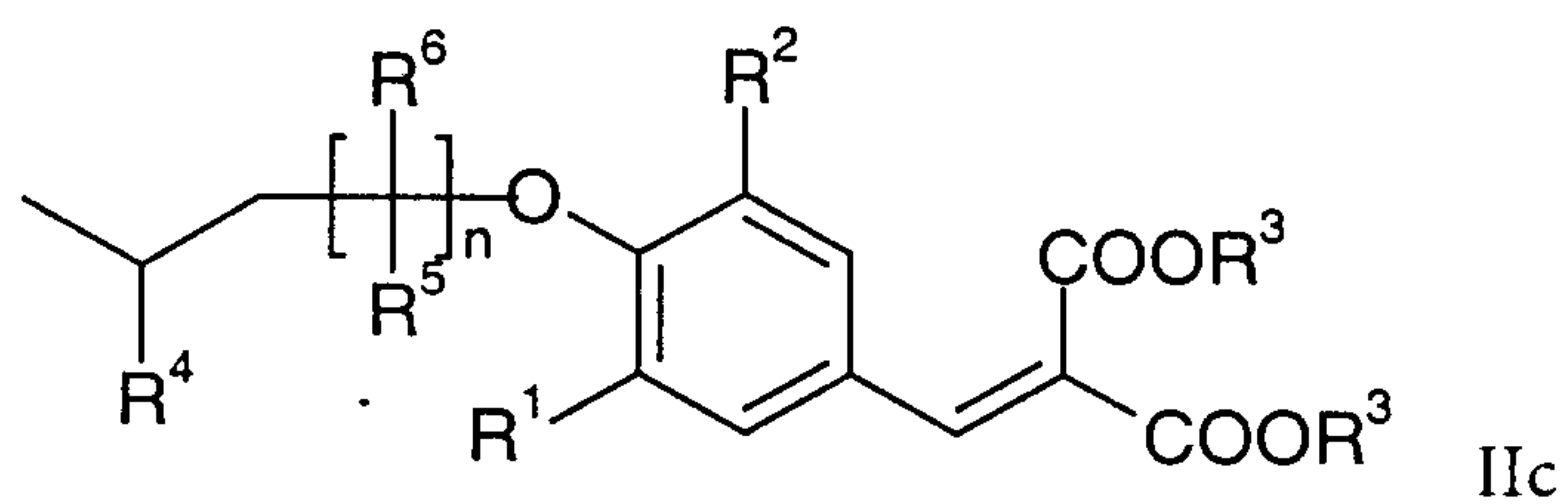
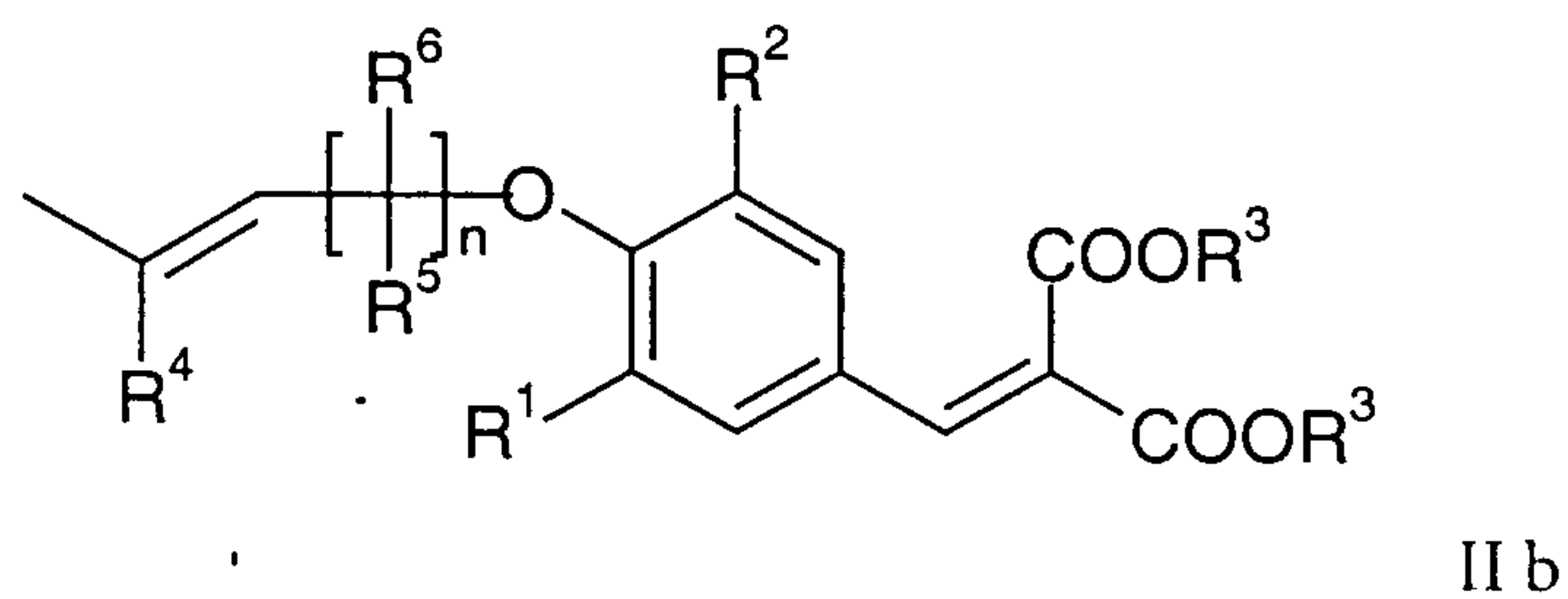
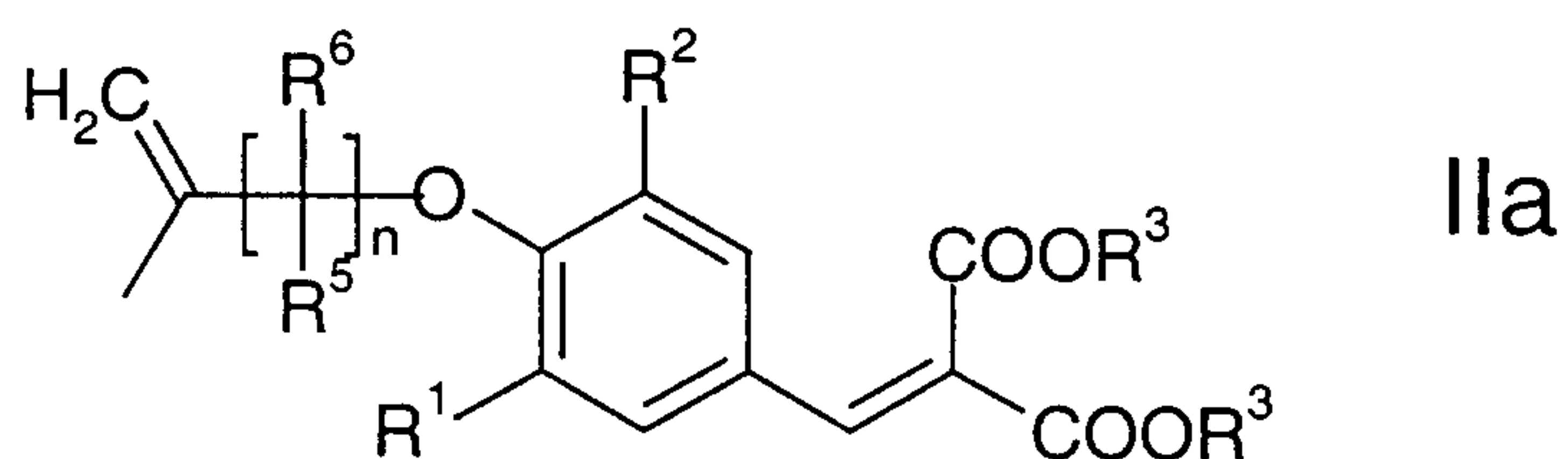
Claims

1. Shampoo composition comprising about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a cationic derivative of a polygalactomannan gum; and about 0.1 to about 10.0 wt% of a linear or
 5 cyclic polysiloxane compound of the general formula Ia or Ib,



wherein

- X signifies R or A;
 10 A signifies a group of the formula IIa, IIb or IIc;



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- R signifies hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or phenyl;
 R¹ and R² each independently signify hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁₋₆-alkyl or C₁₋₆-alkoxy;
 R³ signifies C₁₋₆-alkyl;
 R⁴ signifies hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;
 5 R⁵ and R⁶ each independently signify hydrogen or C₁₋₆-alkyl;
 r has a value of from 0 to 250;
 s has a value of from 0 to 20;
 r + s has a value of at least 3;
 t has a value of from 0 to 10;
 10 v has a value of from 0 to 10; and
 v + t has a value of at least 3;
 n has a value from 1 to 6;

with the proviso that in the case that s is 0 at least one X is A and that s > 0 X is R.

2. Shampoo composition according to claim 1, wherein A signifies a group of the
 15 formula IIa or IIb.

3. Shampoo composition according to claim 2, wherein the ratio of polysiloxane units having a chromophore residue A of the formula IIa to those units having a chromophore residue A of the formula IIb is about 1:1 to about 19:1, preferably about 2:1 to about 9:1, more preferably about 4:1.

20 4. Shampoo composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein R signifies methyl.

5. Shampoo composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R¹ and R² each independently signify hydrogen, methoxy or ethoxy.

6. Shampoo composition according to claim 5, wherein R¹ and R² signify hydrogen.

25 7. Shampoo composition according to claim 5, wherein one of R¹ and R² signifies hydrogen and the other signifies methoxy or ethoxy.

8. Shampoo composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein R³ signifies methyl or ethyl.

9. Shampoo composition according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein R⁴ signifies
 30 hydrogen or methyl.

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10. Shampoo composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein R^5 and R^6 signify hydrogen

11. Shampoo composition according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein n is 1.

12. Shampoo composition according to any one of claims 1-11, wherein the
5 concentration of the polysiloxane compound is preferably about 0.1 to about 3.0 wt% and the concentration of the cationic derivative of the polygalactomannan gum is about 0.1 to about 5.0 wt%, preferably about 0.5 to about 2 wt%.

13. Shampoo composition according to any one of claims 1-12, wherein the polysiloxane compound has the general formula Ia and

- 10 A signifies a group of the formula IIa or IIb
X signifies methyl;
A signifies a group of the formula IIa or IIb;
R signifies methyl;
 R^1 and R^2 signify hydrogen, methoxy or ethoxy, or one of R^1 and R^2 is hydrogen
15 and the other is methoxy or ethoxy;
 R^3 signifies methyl or ethyl;
 R^4 signifies hydrogen or methyl;
 R^5 and R^6 signify hydrogen;
r is about 5 to about 150;
20 s is about 2 to about 10;
n has a value of 1.

14. Shampoo composition according to claim 13, wherein

- R^1 and R^2 signify hydrogen;
 R^3 signifies ethyl;
25 R^4 signifies hydrogen;
r is a statistical mean value of about 4;
s is a statistical mean value of about 60.

15. Shampoo composition according to any one of claims 1-14, wherein said composition contains in addition common UV-A filter and/or UV-B filter.