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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US90/06912 (22) International Filing Date: 28 November 1990 (28.11.90) (30) Priority data: 8927211.6 1 December 1989 (01.12.89) GB (71) Applicant: THE GILLETTE COMPANY [US/US]; Prudential Tower Building, Boston, MA 02190 (US). (72) Inventors: CHAUDHURI, Dwaipayana ; 83 Eaton Wick Road, Eaton Wick, Windsor, Berkshire (GB). PARSONS, Michael, William ; 41 Donnington Road, Reading, Berkshire (GB). (74) Agents: HANDELMAN, Joseph, H. et al. ; Ladas & Parry, 26 West 61 Street, New York, NY 10023 (US).	(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), BR, CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(54) Title: POST-FOAMING SHAVING GELS		
(57) Abstract A post-foaming shaving gel, which comprises a soap-forming fatty acid, a soap-forming base, a light liquid paraffin, a polyol, a volatile liquid post-foaming agent and water, the amount of soap-forming base being at least the amount required to neutralize the fatty acid, and the proportions of the constituents being such that they form a stable liquid oil-in-water micro-emulsion which is converted into a stable semi-solid gel. The characteristics of excellent clarity and brightness lacking in currently available products are obtained by including one or more of the following polyols: 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, 2-methylpentane-2,4-diol or a polysiloxane polyether copolymer.		

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POST-FOAMING SHAVING GELS

This invention is concerned with post-foaming shaving gels, that is shaving compositions which are dispensed from a container as a gel and which
5 spontaneously foam when spread or manipulated on the skin to form a shaving foam.

Such post-foaming shaving gels are to be distinguished from ready-formed shaving foams which are dispensed from aerosol containers as a foam. Post-foaming shaving gels are described for example, in U.S.
10 Patents 2,995,521 and 3,541,581 and in British Specifications 1,279,145, 1,444,334 and 2,166,150. They may be contained and dispensed from a collapsible metal or plastics tube, a pump dispenser, or a single
15 compartment or a two-compartment aerosol container (the latter term being used herein generically to cover an aerosol container in which the product to be dispensed is physically separated from the propellant).

All such shaving gels contain a volatile
20 liquid post-foaming agent. When a single compartment aerosol container is used, the post-foaming agent should be one or more of the volatile liquids used as aerosol propellants and the gel composition contains sufficient of such a propellant to obtain the desired post-foaming
25 and is associated, in the container, with additional propellant which serves to expel the gel from the container upon actuation of the container valve. In some cases, it is necessary or desirable to provide

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additional pressure in the container by further introducing a compressed non-liquefied gas, such as nitrogen, in order to ensure that the whole of the container contents can be expelled.

5 When a two-compartment container is used, the gel (containing the required post-foaming agent) is physically separated from the propellant. The gel or the propellant may be contained in a collapsible or expandable, respectively, envelope or they may be
10 separated by a movable piston; the gel is, of course, so positioned within the container that it can be expelled from the container outlet. A suitable expandable propellant envelope system is, for example, the GrowPak system (which progressively evolves carbon dioxide
15 within an impermeable expandable envelope) available from Enviro-Spray N.V. Belgium.

In two-compartment containers, the propellant serves to expel the gel from the container and does not have any post-foaming function.

20 Whilst a number of post-foaming shaving gels are currently available on the market, we have sought to develop a shaving gel of this kind which is characterised by excellent clarity and brightness, these being features which are appealing to users and which
25 are lacking to a greater or lesser extent in the currently available products.

We have found that these desirable characteristics can be obtained by including one or more of a selected group of polyols in a soap-based micro-emulsion gel.
30

According to the present invention, there is provided a post-foaming shaving gel, which comprises, by weight:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------------|
| 35 | 1. soap-forming fatty acid | 8.0 - 30.0% |
| | 2. soap-forming base | |
| | 3. light liquid paraffin | 2.0 - 6.0% |
| | 4. polyol | 1.0 - 8.0% |

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5. volatile liquid post-forming agent 1.0 - 8.0%
6. water to 100%

the amount of soap-forming base (2) being at least the amount required to neutralise the fatty acid (1), the
5 polyol being one or more of 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, 2-methylpentane-2,4-diol, or a polysiloxane polyether copolymer, and the proportions of constituents (1) - (4) and (6) within the ranges specified being such that they form a stable liquid oil-in-water micro-emulsion which
10 is converted into a stable semi-solid gel by the incorporation of the volatile liquid (5).

The invention also comprises a method of making a post-foaming shaving gel and filling it into a container from which it can be dispensed, which
15 comprises bringing together constituents (1) - (4) and (6) specified above in proportions within the ranges specified above such that they form a stable oil-in-water micro-emulsion, introducing the micro-emulsion into the container, and simultaneously or subsequently
20 introducing the volatile liquid (5) so that the micro-emulsion is converted into a semi-solid gel within the container.

The invention further comprises a container containing a post-forming shaving gel according to the
25 invention.

Whilst the ranges of proportions of the constituents given above cover compositions suitable for all the types of containers referred to above, the preferred balance between constituents (1) - (4), on the
30 one hand, and water (6), on the other, will depend on the type of container used. Thus compositions intended for pump dispensers will normally be stiffer gels than compositions intended for aerosol containers, that is the former will contain a higher proportion of
35 constituents (1) - (4) than the latter.

The constituents of the composition according to the invention will now be described in greater

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detail, together with preferred proportions of the constituents for use in compositions to be dispensed from aerosol containers.

Constituent (1).

5 Suitable soap-forming fatty acids are saturated or unsaturated fatty acids containing from 12 to 18 carbon atoms and include, for example, palmitic acid, stearic acid and myristic acid, and blends of two or more of these. The preferred amount of polyol (4) will depend upon the particular soap-foaming fatty acid used; the production of a clear gel requires a higher proportion of polyol (4) when stearic acid is used than when myristic acid is used.

10 Of soap-forming acids, palmitic acid and mixtures of palmitic acid (90-95%) and other naturally occurring fatty acids, such as stearic acid, are preferred.

15 The composition preferably contains from 9.0 to 11.0% of this constituent.

20 Constituent (2)

 Any soap-forming base can, in principle, be used as constituent (2). Suitable organic bases are, for example, triethanolamine, diethanolamine, monoethanolamine, morpholine, iso-propanolamine, aminomethyl-propanol and aminomethyl-propanediol, of which the first, triethanolamine, is the most preferred. Inorganic bases such as ammonia, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide can also be used.

25 Mixtures of two or more of these bases can also be used, if desired.

30 As already indicated, the amount of base used should be at least sufficient to neutralise the fatty acid (1); it is preferred not to use an excess of the base.

35 Constituent (3)

 Suitable light liquid paraffins are those having a viscosity, at room temperature, of from 40 to

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to 4.0% of this constituent.

The shaving gel according to the invention may contain a number of optional ingredients including the following.

5 Glycol

It is conventional to include one or more glycols in post-foaming shaving gels to control the consistency of the gel and of the foam and to give skin performance benefits. Suitable glycols are, for
10 example, sorbitol, glycerol, propylene glycol and 1,3-butanediol, of which the first is preferred.

A suitable proportion of this constituent is 1.0 to 4.0%, more preferably 1.0 to 3.0%.

Non-ionic surfactant

15 It is preferred to include up to 8.0%, more preferably 1.0 to 4.0%, of one or more non-ionic surfactants in the composition. Such surfactants improve foam quality and consistency of the gel; they also facilitate the rinsing of the razor to remove foam
20 during the shaving operation.

It is preferred to use non-ionic surfactants which have an HLB of at least 15. Suitable surfactants meeting this requirement include for example,
25 polyoxyethylene (POE) 20-oleyl ether (CTFA name, Oleth 20), POE 21-stearyl ether (Steareth 21), POE 100-stearyl ether (Steareth 100), 40 and 60 mole ethoxylate palm kernel oil (available under the Trade Mark "Crovol" PK 40 and PK 60), PEG 23 glyceryl laurate (available under the Trade Mark "Arlamol GM"), PEG 20 sorbitan
30 monolaurate (available under the Trade Mark "Tween" 20), and POE 20-cetyl ether (Ceteth 20 available under the Trade Mark "Brij" 58).

Cellulosic polymer

35 It is preferred to include up to 1.0%, more preferably 0.1 to 0.5%, of a cellulosic polymer in the composition. Suitable cellulosic polymers include, for example, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose

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and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, of which the first, hydroxyethyl cellulose (available under the Trade Mark "Natrosol" 250 MR), is preferred.

The cellulosic polymer improves the consistency and thermal stability of the gel and enhances the lubricity of the foam. The preferred amount of such polymer depends on its molecular weight, a smaller amount (within the above range) of a high molecular weight polymer giving the same effect as a larger amount of a medium or low molecular weight polymer.

Antioxidant

The composition preferably includes an antioxidant. Any of the antioxidants which are conventionally used in toiletry compositions may be used, butylated hydroxy toluene (BHT) and butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) being particularly preferred.

When such an additive is used, it is preferably present in an amount up to 0.1%.

Shaving aid and skin feel enhancers

The composition may include a shaving aid, that is an additive which enhances the lubricity of the composition and thus facilitates shaving, and/or one or more additives which enhance skin feel. A preferred shaving aid is, for example, polyoxyethylene. Suitable skin feel enhancers are, for example, oils, such as olive oil and peanut oil, and esters, such as isopropyl myristate and isopropyl palmitate.

Polyoxyethylene is preferably present in an amount of up to 0.1%, more preferably about 0.01%, and such oils and esters are preferably present in an amount of up to 4%, more preferably about 1%.

Preservatives

Any of the bactericides or bacteriostats which are commonly used in toiletry formulations may be used in the shaving gel according to the invention provided that they are compatible with micro-emulsions and do not

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detract from the clarity of the gel. Suitable preservatives are, for example, phenoxyethanol and Quaternium 15 (CTFA) which is available under the Trade Mark "Dowicil" 200.

5 Perfumes and dyestuffs

Any of the perfume and/or dyestuffs which are conventionally included in toiletry formulations for aesthetic reasons may be included in the shaving gel according to the invention provided they are compatible
10 with it. When a perfume is used, it will be evident to the user during use and may be residual on the skin after shaving.

As regards dyestuffs, a typical composition according to the invention contains, by way of example,
15 a combination of F, D & C Blue No. 1 at 0.00043% and F, D & C Yellow No. 10 at 0.00015%.

When the composition according to the invention is dispensed from its container, it emerges as a clear gel which converts to a foam when manipulated or
20 spread over the skin. Completion of foaming typically takes from 30 to 60 seconds. As a foam, the composition according to the invention is an excellent aid to shaving.

The method of forming the composition according to the invention is not critical. One preferred procedure is as follows. Constituents (1), (3), (4) and the non-ionic surfactant, if present, are mixed and heated to 80° - 85°C. to give a clear oil phase, constituent (2) is added and the mixture is
30 stirred to obtain a clear pale yellow liquid. A fifth of the total amount of constituent (6), water, which has been pre-heated to 85-90°C., is added to the previously formed mixture (the total amount of water in this context is the total amount of water required for the
35 batch less that required to form the 2% solution of the cellulosic polymer, if present, referred to below). A thick water-in-oil emulsion is obtained which is stirred

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until it is uniform. The remainder of the water, also pre-heated, is added slowly; the emulsion slowly inverts to oil-in-water. Stirring is continued until the emulsion is homogeneous and is then discontinued.

5 Stirring is resumed at a speed which is sufficiently slow as to avoid aeration of the mixture. The latter is cooled and the glycol, if present, is added. At 60°C., a pre-formed 2% aqueous solution of the cellulosic polymer, if present, is added, the water
10 of this solution completing the water content of the mixture. Dyes, if used, are added at this point and cooling and slow mixing continued. At 40°C., perfume, if used, is added and slow mixing is continued until the batch is clear. Cooling is continued to ambient
15 temperature. The composition is then ready for filling into the containers from which, after addition of constituent (5), the post-foaming agent, it will be dispensed.

In order that the invention may be more fully
20 understood, the following examples, in which all proportions are by weight, are given by way of illustration:

Examples 1-4

Shaving gels of the following compositions
25 were formed.

<u>Example</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Palmitic acid	9.69	9.69	9.69	9.69
Triethanolamine	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.69
Liquid paraffin	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
30 2-Ethyl-1,3-hexane- diol	1.94	1.45	-	-
Abil B8863	-	1.45	3.00	-
2-Methylpentane- 2,4-diol	-	-	-	3.0
35 Glycerol	1.94	-	-	-
Oleth 20	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94
Natrosol 250MR	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Perfume	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.

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Example(con't)

<u>Example</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Dyes (green)	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.
Iso-pentane	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
5 Iso-butane	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Water	-----	to 100%	-----	-----

In each case, all the constituents, apart from the post-foaming agents (5), were mixed to form a clear green micro-emulsion following the preferred procedure described above. On completion of cooling to 25-30°C., the liquid composition was filled into the upper part of a two-compartment aerosol container and the valve was crimped. The iso-pentane/iso-butane mixture was added through the valve and the container was shaken to disperse the liquid hydrocarbons.

The propellant was introduced into the lower compartment through a hole in the base of the container which was then sealed with a plug.

After standing for 72 hours to allow for stabilisation of the gel, the container was ready for use.

Upon actuation of the container valve, the composition was dispensed as a clear and bright green gel which gave a lubricious shaving foam when spread over the skin.

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C L A I M S

1. A post-foaming shaving gel, which comprises, by weight:

1. soap-forming fatty acid	8.0 - 30.0%
2. soap-forming base	
3. light liquid paraffin	2.0 - 6.0%
4. polyol	1.0 - 8.0%
5. volatile liquid post-forming agent	1.0 - 8.0%
6. water	to 100%

the amount of soap-forming base (2) being at least the amount required to neutralise the fatty acid (1), the polyol being one or more of 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, 2-methylpentane-2,4-diol, or a polysiloxane polyether copolymer, and the proportions of constituents (1) - (4) and (6) within the ranges specified being such that they form a stable liquid oil-in-water micro-emulsion which is converted into a stable semi-solid gel by the incorporation of the volatile liquid (5).

2. A shaving gel according to claim 1, in which constituent (1) is palmitic acid.

3. A shaving gel according to claim 1 or 2, which comprises from 9.0 to 11.0% of constituent (1).

4. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 3, in which the constituent (2) is triethanolamine.

5. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 4, which comprises from 2.0 to 3.0% of constituent (3).

6. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 5, which comprises from 1.75 to 4.0% of constituent (4).

7. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 6, in which constituent (5) is a blend of two or more of n-pentane, iso-pentane, n-butane, iso-butane, and n-propane.

8. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 7, which comprises from 2.0 to 4.0% of constituent (5).

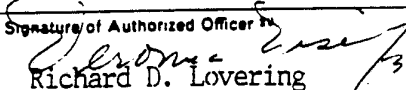
9. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 8, which additionally comprises from 1.0 to 4.0% of one or more glycols.

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10. A shaving gel according to claim 9, in which the glycol is sorbitol, glycerol, propylene glycol or 1,3-butanediol.
11. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 10, which additionally comprises up to 8.0% of one or more non-ionic surfactants which have an HLB of at least 15.
12. A shaving gel according to claim 11, which comprises from 1.0 to 4.0% of said surfactant(s).
13. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 12, which additionally comprises up to 1.0% of a cellulosic polymer.
14. A shaving gel according to claim 13, in which the cellulosic polymer is hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose or hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.
15. A shaving gel according to any of claims 1 to 14, which additionally comprises one or more antioxidants, shaving aids, skin feel enhancers, preservatives, perfumes and/or dyestuffs.
16. A method of making a post-foaming shaving gel and filling it into a container from which it can be dispensed, which comprises bringing together constituents (1) - (4) and (6) specified in claim 1 in proportions within the ranges specified therein, and, if desired, any one or more of the optional constituents specified in claims 9 to 11 and 13 to 15, such that they form a stable oil-in-water micro-emulsion, introducing the micro-emulsion into the container, and simultaneously or subsequently introducing the volatile liquid (5) so that the micro-emulsion is converted into a semi-solid gel within the container.
17. A container containing a post-foaming shaving gel as claimed in any of claims 1 to 15.
18. A post-foaming shaving gel substantially as herein described in any of Examples 1-4.
19. A container containing a post-foaming shaving gel as herein described in any of Examples 1-4.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US90/06912

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER <small>(Several classification symbols apply, indicate all)</small>				
According to International Patent Classification (IPC), or to both National Classification and IPC Int. Cl.: A61K 7/15; A61L 9/04; B01J 13/00; C09K 3/30; C11D 17/00 U.S. Cl.: 252/90,305,307,315.1; 424/45,47				
II. FIELDS SEARCHED				
<small>Minimum Documentation Searched</small>				
<small>Classification System</small>	<small>Classification Symbols</small>			
U.S. Cl.	252/90,305,307,315.1; 424/45,47			
<small>Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched</small>				
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
<small>Category *</small>	<small>Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</small>	<small>Relevant to Claim No.</small>		
Y	US, A, 4,528,111 (SU) 09 July 1985, See Examples 1-10 column 2, line 63 column 3, line 31; and column 6, line 38 column 8, line 34.	1-19		
Y	US, A, 3,330,730 (HERNANDEZ) 11 July 1967, See Example 1 and column 1, lines 21-43.	1-19		
Y	US, A, 3,923,970 (BREVER) 02 December 1975, See table 1.	1-19		
Y	US, A, 3,228,842 (MARKLAND ET AL.) 11 January 1966, See Examples 3-7 and 10; and column 3, lines 46-58.	1-19		
Y	US, A, 4,078,105 (SHAPIRO ET AL.) 07 March 1978, See Examples I-IV; and column 2, lines 19-22 and 26-29.	1-19		
Y	US, A, 3,655,865 (MURPHY) 11 April 1972, See abstract column 2, lines 4-41; and column 3, lines 1-29.	1-19		
A	US, A, 3,541,581 (MONSON) 17 November 1970.	1-19		
A	GB, A, 1,444,334 (JOHNSON S C & SONS, INC.) 28 July 1976	1-19		
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IV. CERTIFICATION				
<small>Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search</small>	<small>Date of Mailing of this International Search Report</small>			
11 March 1991	15 APR 1991			
<small>International Searching Authority</small>	<small>Signature of Authorized Officer</small>			
ISA/US	 Richard D. Lovering			