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(54) Title: PREPARATION, IN PARTICULAR COSMETIC PREPARATION, AND THE PRODUCTION AND USE
THEREOF

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Described is a preparation, in particular a cosmetic preparation, preferably in liquid or pasty form, for use on keratinic materials, in particular for decorating, coloring, improving the appearance of and caring for the skin and the skin appendages. The preparation is water-free and contains at least one wax with a dropping point above 60°C, a volatile oil, a non-volatile oil, an alkyl polysiloxane, an alcohol which is solid at ambient temperature, and a film-forming, flexible copolymer with a dropping point above 30°C.



Abstract

Described is a preparation, in particular a cosmetic preparation, preferably in liquid or pasty form, for use on keratinic materials, in particular for decorating, coloring, improving the appearance of and caring for the skin and the skin appendages. The preparation is water-free and contains at least one wax with a dropping point above 60°C, a volatile oil, a non-volatile oil, an alkyl polysiloxane, an alcohol which is solid at ambient temperature, and a film-forming, flexible copolymer with a dropping point above 30°C.

The invention concerns a preparation, in particular a cosmetic preparation, preferably in liquid or pasty form, for use on the skin, on semi-mucous membranes, on mucous membranes and on keratinic materials such as hair, eyelashes and eyebrows, in particular for decorating, coloring and improving the appearance and for caring for the skin and the skin appendages. Preparations of that kind are used for example for makeup, in particular for the eyelashes and hair; such a preparation is then referred to as 'mascara'. Basically the preparations according to the invention, with suitable adjustment and coloring, can also be used as makeup, concealer, camouflage, eyeshadow, eyeliner, lipliner, rouge, lip rouge, lip gloss, sun protection agent, sun block, temporary tattoo, colored effect sun protection for surfers and the like. Mascara preparations are known in the form of what is referred to as 'block mascara' or 'cake mascara', a solid form of preparation from which the material is removed by means of a moistened brush, in the form of 'emulsion mascara' in the form of O/W or W/O emulsions, or in the form of a solvent-based mascara. The use of a 'block mascara' is complicated if no water is available for moistening the brush or the material and another common name – namely 'spit mascara' – shows that alternative forms of use can certainly entail serious microbiologically induced risks in terms of product and user.

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Due to the type involved – at least one emulsifier must always be used in an 'emulsion mascara' in order to keep the continuous phase in intimate relationship with the dispersed phase. A disadvantage with such a product is generally that, after drying on the eyelashes, it can be dissolved again due to moisture from the environment, for example water, rain, perspiration and in particular the quite slightly alkaline tear fluid, whereby the durability of such preparations is reduced. The use of water-soluble polymers or polymers which can be dispersed in water also involves detrimental effects here. An example of such a polymer-bearing product is to be found in W Umbach, 'Kosmetik', Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart, 1988, page 101. Other examples are to be found in the standard works in cosmetics literature, for example H Janistyn, 'Handbuch der Kosmetika und Riechstoffe', volume 3, Hüthig-Verlag, 2nd edition, 1973, on pages 855-860 or G A Nowak, 'Die kosmetischen Präparate', Verlag Ziolkowsky, 3rd edition, 1984, pages 748-751. An emulsion mascara on a polymer base, which contains at least one wax and a pseudo-latex, should also be mentioned. A disadvantage with compositions of that kind is also that, after drying on eyelashes or hair, they form a brittle coating which can tear and flake off. In the case of a hair mascara, that effect can certainly be desired because such a preparation, in the form of temporary hair coloring, can later be easily removed again by brushing it out – if however fine particles flake off the eyelashes, they can land in the eye and result in mechanical irritation, or also color the region under the eye (what is referred to as the 'panda bear effect').

Solvent-bearing mascara preparations are also known, which contain only little or no water at all. Polar solvents such as ethanol, propan-1-ol, propan-2-ol, acetone, methylethylketone, ethylacetate, tetrahydrofuran, dichloromethane and the like automatically rule themselves out by virtue of their odor, their severely irritating effect on skin and mucous membranes and lack of environmental compatibility. Ethanol can at best be used in amounts below 15% by volume. Non-polar isoparaffins have admittedly

already been used in the past – in regard to some thereof however, a point which tells against them is the aromatics content, which excludes them for cosmetic uses and the easy flammability of the low-boiling isoparaffins, whereby specific precautions are advised in the production of preparations
5 of that kind. If however exclusively or predominantly higher-boiling C_{11}/C_{12} isoparaffins are chosen, preparations which adhere very well to skin and hair are admittedly obtained, which have very good transfer resistance – however they then generally have very long drying times, which makes them markedly uncomfortable from the point of view of users. A further
10 disadvantage is also that diffusion problems and stress crack corrosion can occur when using containers of given kinds of polypropylene.

Therefore the object of the invention was to provide a preparation in particular for coloring, improving the appearance of and caring for the skin and the skin appendages, which can be applied easily and uniformly to
15 skin, semi-mucous membranes, mucous membranes, hair and eyelashes which has good coverage, which dries in a time considered by users as appropriate and as a result becomes wipe-resistant, which adheres for a long time, which does not migrate into the fine wrinkles in the skin and which is not transferred from the place of application on to other media
20 such as for example cups, glasses, metal, textiles, or other areas of the skin and the like. That can give rise to unattractive colored impressions or films of fat, more specifically oily constituents which spread out well on the skin can migrate together with small amounts of pigment and leave unattractive traces behind on the skin. Products which do not adhere
25 adequately to skin, semi-mucous membranes, mucous membranes, hair and eyelashes then have to be regularly re-applied.

To attain that object, there is proposed a preparation which is preferably water-free and free of emulsifiers and which, optionally besides other waxes, contains at least one wax with a dropping point above 60°C ,
30 preferably above 70°C , at least one volatile oil, at least one non-volatile oil, at least one alkyl polysiloxane, at least one long-chain alcohol which is solid at ambient temperature (that is to say at about 22°C) and at least one film-forming, flexible polymer or copolymer. In addition the preparation may

also contain ingredients which are usual in cosmetics and which are permitted by the respective national legislation, solids such as additives and fillers, coloring agents, dispersing agents, light protection filters which are effective in the UV-A and UV-B range, anti-foam agents, preserving
5 agents, antioxidants, anti-settlement agents, fragrance mixtures and the like. The preparation according to the invention is free of non-volatile mineral oils and triglycerides which are liquid or solid at ambient temperature.

The waxes are selected from waxes of animal, vegetable, mineral or
10 synthetic origin or mixtures and hybrids thereof. The waxes used are of a hardness of between 2 and 40, wherein the hardness value is determined using the needle penetration method. The operation of determining the hardness value is effected in accordance with the American Standard ASTM D5: at a temperature of 25°C a needle with a defined cone and weighing
15 2.5 g which is loaded with a weight of 47.5 g is caused to penetrate into a flat surface of a test body. The depth of penetration is determined in tenths of a millimeter after 5 seconds.

Beeswax, modified beeswax or so-called 'cera bellina', lanolin wax, Japan wax, candelilla wax, ouricuri wax, carnauba wax, rice wax, flower
20 waxes or fruit waxes such as orange flower wax, orange wax, jasmine wax or apple wax, montan wax, microcrystalline wax, paraffin waxes, ozocerite, polyethylene waxes, waxes produced using the Fischer-Tropsch method, silicone waxes, long-chain esters such as for example cetyl palmitate, stearyl stearate, behenyl stearate, behenyl behenate, hydrated jojoba oil or
25 mixtures thereof and their hybrids are preferably used. The amounts of such waxes or the mixtures thereof and/or their hybrids used are generally in the range of between 3 and 35% by weight, preferably between 5 and 25% by weight, and are particularly preferably between 8 and 20% by weight.

30 The volatile oils are selected from aromatics-free C₁₁/C₁₂ isoparaffins, straight-chain, branched or cyclic silicone oils such as for example hexamethyl disiloxane, octamethyl trisiloxane, decamethyl tetrasiloxane, dodecamethyl pentasiloxane, hexamethyl cyclotrisiloxane, octamethyl

cyclotetrasiloxane, decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane or mixtures thereof. The amount of those volatile oils used is in the range of between 10 and 80% by weight, preferably between 15 and 65% by weight and quite particularly preferably between 25 and 50% by weight.

The non-volatile oils are selected from silicone oils such as dimethyl polysiloxane (dimethicone), phenyl trimethicone, diphenyl dimethicone, medium-chain or long-chain carboxylic acid esters such as jojoba oil, oleyl erucate, oleyl oleate, diethyl sebacate, hexyl laurate, dibutyl adipate, isostearyl isostearate or mixtures thereof. The amount of those non-volatile oils used is generally between 1 and 30% by weight and preferably between 5 and 15% by weight.

The alkyl dimethicones are selected from the alkyl siloxanes of differing chain length, which have alkyl residues. The alkyl residues can have between 10 and 36 carbon atoms. They can also have hydroxyl groups and/or be joined by way of ether bridges with shorter alkyl chains. In the broadest sense esters of dimethiconols are to be classified among the alkyl dimethicones. Mention may be made here by way of example of substances such as lauryl dimethicone, cetyl dimethicone, cetearyl dimethicone, behenyl dimethicone, C24-28 alkyl dimethicone, bishydroxyethoxypropyl dimethicone, phenylpropylsilsesquioxane, dimethiconol stearate, hydroxypropyldimethicone behenate and mixtures thereof. In that respect the amount used is between 0.5 and 35% by weight, preferably between 1.5 and 25% by weight, quite particularly preferably between 5 and 15% by weight.

The long-chain alcohols are selected from the saturated, straight-chain or branched fatty alcohols which are solid at ambient temperature, of a chain length of between 14 and 48 carbon atoms, such as for example myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, ceryl alcohol, myricyl alcohol or mixtures thereof. Preferably a mixture of alcohols of a chain length of between 20 and 40 carbon atoms is used. The amount of long-chain alcohols used in that case is between 0.5 and 20% by

weight, preferably between 2.5 and 15% by weight, particularly preferably between 4 and 12% by weight.

An essential constituent of the preparation according to the invention is a long-chain linear dimethyl polysiloxane of a molecular weight of above 100,000 Daltons, preferably above 250,000 Daltons, quite particularly preferably above 450,000 Daltons.

To improve applicability, durability and transfer resistance, preferably a film-forming, flexible polymer or copolymer is used, having a dropping point of at least 30°C. Preferred in that respect is a long-chain alkyl/isoalkyl maleate/MA terpolymer. The film-forming, flexible polymer or copolymer may be selected from C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer, cetearyl dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone cross-polymer, octadecene/MA copolymer, methoxy amodimethicone silsesquioxane copolymer or mixtures thereof. The amount thereof used is between 0.1 and 20% by weight, preferably between 0.5 and 12% by weight and quite particularly preferably between 2 and 8% by weight.

The fillers used are solids such as for example talcum, kaolin, healing earth, smectite, starch and modified starch, non-swelling starches, cellulose, polytetrafluoroethylene powder (Teflon), polyamide powder (Nylon), mica, insoluble metal soaps such as Mg stearate, Ca stearate, Sr stearate or Zn stearate and/or inorganic or organic pigments and lakes of organic coloring agents. The following may be mentioned by way of example of the latter: titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, yellow, red or black iron oxide, chrome oxide green, hydrated chrome oxide green, ultramarine, Berlin Blue (Ferric Blue), manganese violet, carmine, pearlescent pigments, for example micas coated with titanium dioxide and colored micas coated with titanium dioxide and metal oxides, bismuth oxychloride, bismuth oxychloride coated with metal oxides, flake-form metal powders of aluminum, bronze, brass, copper, silver and gold, as well as lakes of organic dyes with aluminum, barium, calcium, strontium or zirconium or mixtures of the specified substances. That list is only by way of example and is in no way definitive. Those additions are effected with the proviso that they are also allowed by the respective national or regional legislation. The amounts used in that respect are within the limits of the maximum amounts regulated by the respective cosmetic legislation. The quantitative proportions of fillers and coloring agents are in that connection in a range of between 0.01 and 70% by weight, preferably in a range of between 1

and 55% by weight and quite particularly preferably in a range of between 5 and 35% by weight. The high level of sheen which can be achieved and the high level of color intensity, caused by the refractive index of the silicone used, is advantageous when employing the coloring agents set forth hereinbefore by way of example, in water-free preparations. The preparations are independent of any influences caused by pH-values, for example the development of hydrogen sulfide when using manganese violet or the possible liberation of hydrogen when using aluminum powders is also not to be expected because of the absent water as a reaction partner. When using silica, surface-coated, preferably hydrophobised products are advantageously used.

In sun protection agents, in particular so-called 'sun blocks', besides oil-soluble light filter substances which are regulated by the respective cosmetic regulations, such as for example isoamyl or ethylhexyl-p-methoxy cinnamate or 4-methylbenzylidene camphor, it is also possible to use combinations with metal oxides such as for example titanium dioxide, cerium oxide, zinc oxide and zirconium oxide in the form of so-called 'nanopigments', of mean particle sizes in the range of between 5 and 25 nm.

For the purposes of viscosity regulation and stabilisation of the preparation according to the invention, it is certainly also possible to use per se known additives such as bentonites, hectorites, montmorillonites or also organically modified derivatives of those additives and their combinations, which then possibly have to be activated in a suitable manner known to the man skilled in the relevant art. As is known, small additions of diethyl carbonate, propylene carbonate or alcohol solutions of α -hydroxy acids are suitable for that purpose. Naturally it is also possible to produce oleogels using 12-hydroxystearic acid and behenates, for example behenamidopropyl dimethylamine behenate – the corresponding processes are known to the man skilled in the relevant art for example from DE 102 01 370 C2.

As the preparations according to the invention are preferably water-free, it is also possible to dispense with the use of preserving agents and

antioxidants if stressing tests carried out previously provide indications in that respect.

The preparations according to the invention are present in viscous form or in the form of workable pastes and can be easily and uniformly distributed on the skin, on semi-mucous membranes, on mucous membranes and on hair and eyelashes. The viscosity of the preparations according to the invention is adjusted according to the desired purpose of use and is in the range of between 50 and 1500 mPas in the case of the liquid to viscous preparations and in the range of between 1.5 and 500 Pas in the case of the pasty preparations. In that respect the viscosity is determined in conventional manner with a commercially available viscosimeter at a rotary speed of 1 rpm with a plate/ball or plate/plate measuring device, in the case of the latter with a gap width of 0.4 mm. After drying, the preparations according to the invention form at the place where they are applied an elastic layer which is perceived as being pleasant and which does not move, which does not run, which does not migrate and which can remain at the place at which it is applied for the entire day. It can be removed again in a manner which is known to the users – by suitable makeup removal agents or cloths, by means of a cleaning lotion or by washing off with fine soap or with corresponding mild tenside preparations. It can be filled in known manner into containers suitable for the desired purpose of use such as bottles with applicators contained therein (spatula, fine brush, coarse brush, and the like), jars, tubes, pots or tubs (bowls) and can be taken therefrom again by the user. However, because of the improved hygiene conditions that this involves, they can also be introduced into suitable applicator devices, referred to as 'dispenser mechanisms', and applied therefrom. So-called pressure-actuated metering dispensers with a trailing piston which subsequently moves along with the material are basically known. The possibility of filling a preparation in a container in the form of a dual-chamber aerosol is also known. Applicator devices as are known for example from US No 6 238 117 or US No 6 309 128 are suitable for the application of small amounts as are required for

example in the lip and eye region as they allow very attractive fine metering.

If the preparations according to the invention are produced as 'mascara preparations' for coloring the eyelashes, then they are intended not only to impart color to the eyelashes but also to strengthen them, in order to cause them to appear visually thicker and stronger and to give them curl. The preparations are then usually colored black, brown, blue and dark grey. If the intention is only to make the natural color of eyelashes stronger and more impressive, the recommendation is for the mascara preparation to be produced in transparent form without fillers and coloring agents. If the intention is to achieve particular color effects under long-wave UV-light (so-called 'black light'), in order for example to achieve particular effects under disco lighting, it is possible to add to such a mascara preparation titanium dioxide in the form of nanopigments or stilbene derivatives which are allowed for cosmetics use. The current fashion is for the tips of the eyelashes to be accentuated with contrasting colors, for example light green, moss-green, yellow, orange or red. Preferably the above-mentioned inorganic pigments which are allowed for the region of the eyes are suitable for that purpose, as coloring agents, but also for example lakes of organic dyes such as FD&C Blue No 1 (C.I.-No 42090), FD&C Red No 40 (C.I.-No 16035), or FD&C Yellow No 50 (C.I.-No 19140). If the preparation according to the invention is to be used as hair mascara, the color selection is naturally more versatile as in that case then it is also possible to use lakes of organic dyes which are only allowed for external use. If preparations are wanted which give particular color effects under disco lighting, it is possible to use the fluorescent dyes which are suitable for that purpose and which are sufficiently known to the man skilled in the relevant art – see in that respect for example WO 2004/108108. It is also possible to use fine glitter particles of material-colored polymer carriers such as polyesters, polycarbonates or the like, in effect preparations. Mascara preparations which contain fine fibers, for example Nylon, silk, cellulose, polyester, Teflon™, Rayon and the like have already long been usual for strengthening and lengthening eyelashes.

Containers for mascara are commercially available and are sufficiently known to the man skilled in the art – he only has to consider here that the selected brush provides for good wetting of the eyelashes and in so doing separates them and that the brush and the scraper portion and additionally the container and the mascara preparation are well matched to each other. If a mascara preparation and an effect mascara are offered together, then a packaging which can be combined from two individual units is recommended – even those combination packagings in which one unit can be provided with a smaller volume and a smaller brush have in the meantime become commercially available. As normally a person has more hair on the head than eyelashes, a larger container naturally has to be adopted for hair mascara.

The preparation according to the invention will now be described in detail by means of the following Examples which however do not definitively describe it. In that respect the amounts are given in percent by weight, in each case with respect to the total weight of the respective preparation. In an individual case the amounts involved can be slightly greater than or less than the specified amounts, in which case nonetheless the preparations according to the invention are produced. That is in no way unexpected to the man skilled in the relevant art, in consideration of the widely available great variety of suitable components of such preparations, so that the man skilled in the art knows that, when the amounts used exceed or are less than the specified amounts in that way, this does not constitute a departure from the range of the present invention. The INCI names which are known to the man skilled in the relevant art are used to identify the raw materials involved.

Example 1 (pasty mascara preparation)

	Octamethyl trisiloxane	35.900
30	Dimethicone (mw 500,000)	17.500
	Cera microcristallina (81-84°C)	12.000
	C24-28 alkyldimethicone	8.000
	Candelilla cera	7.000

	C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer	6.500
	C20-C40 alcohols	2.500
	Black iron oxide (C.I. No 77.499)	8.000
	Silica	2.000
5	Tocopherol acetate	0.350
	Fragrance	0.250

For production purposes the raw materials of items Nos 2 – 6 are melted at about 80°C, then the coloring agent (black iron oxide) and the silica are added and the mixture is then passed three times through a three-roll mill. The mixture is now transferred into a vacuum process installation, octamethyl trisiloxane, tocopherol acetate and the fragrance mixture are added thereto, the mixture is thoroughly mixed, deaerated under a slight vacuum, cooled to about 28 – 30°C and transferred into storage containers.

For the production of further colors, instead of just the black iron oxide, mixtures of black, red and yellow iron oxide are used to produce a brown mascara preparation, mixtures of black iron oxide with titanium dioxide are used to produce a gray mascara preparation and ultramarine, possibly also using titanium dioxide, is used for the production of a blue mascara preparation. Effect colors can be produced by the use of yellow and/or red iron oxide (yellow, orange, red mascara preparation), chrome oxide green (moss-green mascara preparation), hydrated chrome oxide green (turquoise mascara preparation), possibly also in each case mixed with titanium dioxide. In that respect it is a matter for the discretion of the man skilled in the art to effect variations in the foregoing Example, according to the desired requirements in terms of color shade and color intensity. In that respect reductions in the amount of pigment can be compensated by an increase in the proportion of volatile oils or by the addition of uncoated mica or talcum.

Example 2 (pasty, colorless mascara preparation)

Decamethyl tetrasiloxane	41.600
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	Dimethicone (mw 350,000)	12.500
	Cera microcristallina (81-84°C)	12.000
	C24-28 alkyldimethicone	5.500
	Carnauba wax (Copernicia Cerifera)	6.500
5	C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer	4.500
	C20-C40 alcohols	4.500
	Titanium dioxide (nanopigment 10-20 nm)	8.000
	Silica	2.500
	Silica silylate	1.800
10	Tocopherol acetate	0.350
	Fragrance	0.250

The production of Example 2 is effected in a similar manner to Example 1. This mascara preparation produces on the eyelash an almost colorless and transparent coating which thickens and slightly lengthens the eyelash. Under long-wave UV-light that preparation exhibits an intensive, light-blue lighting effect. In order to obtain a product which is entirely colorless even under UV-light, the titanium dioxide nanopigment is replaced by the corresponding amount of decamethyl tetrasiloxane.

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	Example 3 (pasty hair mascara)	
	Decamethyl tetrasiloxane	37.900
	Dimethicone (mw 300,000)	14.500
	Cera microcristallina (81-84°C)	12.000
25	C24-28 alkyldimethicone	5.500
	Beeswax, white	6.500
	C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer	4.500
	C20-C40 alcohols	4.500
	Titanium dioxide	2.500
30	Red iron oxide (C.I.-No 77.491)	5.000
	Yellow iron oxide (C.I.-No 77.492)	1.500
	Polyester-3, Red 28 *)	5.000
	Tocopherol acetate	0.350

Fragrance 0.250

*) 'Polyester-3, Red 28' is a solid solution of D&C Red No 28 (C.I.-No 45410) in a polyester matrix.

- 5 The production of Example 3 is similar to Example 1. That mascara preparation is particularly suitable for the temporary coloring of individual strands and produces on the hair an orange-yellow coloring which under long-wave UV-light exhibits a bright red fluorescence.
- 10 Example 4 (pasty effect sun protection for surfers)
- | | |
|--|--------|
| Octamethyl trisiloxane | 40.900 |
| Dimethicone (mw 500,000) | 8.500 |
| Cera microcristallina (81-84°C) | 5.000 |
| C24-28 alkyldimethicone | 6.500 |
| 15 Beeswax, white | 5.500 |
| C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer | 4.500 |
| C20-C40 alcohols | 3.500 |
| Isoamyl p-methoxycinnamate | 4.000 |
| 4-Methylbenzylidene camphor | 3.500 |
| 20 Buxus chinensis (jojoba oil) | 3.000 |
| Titanium dioxide (nanopigment 10-20 nm) | 8.000 |
| Titanium dioxide (C.I.-No 77.891) | 1.500 |
| Ultramarine (C.I.-No 77.007) | 5.000 |
| Tocopherol acetate | 0.350 |
| 25 Fragrance | 0.250 |

- 30 The production of Example 4 is effected similarly to Example 1. The result obtained is a radiantly blue paste with the effect of a sun block. If color variants are desired, the ultramarine can also be replaced by yellow or red iron oxide, hydrated chrome oxide green, chrome oxide green, manganese violet, titanium dioxide or mixtures thereof. Applied by means of a roll-on applicator, it is possible to apply lines or drawings to the skin.

Example 5 (pasty, colorless sun block)		
	Octamethyl trisiloxane	41.400
	Dimethicone (mw 500,000)	9.500
	Cera microcristallina (81-84°C)	7.000
5	C24-28 alkyldimethicone	6.500
	Ouricuri wax	4.500
	C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer	4.500
	C20-C40 alcohols	3.500
	Isoamyl p-methoxycinnamate	5.500
10	4-Methylbenzylidene camphor	4.500
	Buxus chinensis (jojoba oil)	3.000
	Titanium dioxide (nanopigment 10-20 nm)	8.000
	Quaternium-18 hectorite	1.500
	Tocopherol acetate	0.350
15	Fragrance	0.250

The production of Example 5 is effected similarly to Example 1. The result obtained is a colorless translucent paste which is suitable for filling in tubes. It affords a high level of light protection in the region around SF 25-30.

Example 6 (pasty eyeshadow)		
	Octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane	35.000
	Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane	14.000
25	Dimethicone (mw 500,000)	3.600
	Ouricuri wax	6.200
	C20-C40 alcohols	4.800
	C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer	5.200
	Hydroxypropyl dimethicone behenate	7.200
30	Lauryl dimethicone	7.200
	Silica	2.000
	Titanated mica (C.I.-No 77891)	8.000
	Mica	2.000

Hydrated chrome oxide green (C.I.-No 77289)	3.200
Ultramarine (C.I.-No 77007)	0.800
Tocopherol	0.600
Fragrance	0.200

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The production of Example 6 is effected similarly to Example 1, but the pearl pigments are added only after the second pass through the three-roll mill. The powerfully turquoise material with a bright pearl sheen is suitable for filling into small pots, or for improved handling and product hygiene, an elongate container with an applicator fixed to a stem, a so-called 'deer foot applicator', as a holder, which is connected to the closure cap.

Example 7 (fluid foundation, water-resistant)	
15	Octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane 34.200
	Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane 42.700
	Dimethiconol stearate 0.850
	Bishydroxyethoxypropyl dimethicone 5.100
	Cetearyl dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone cross-polymer 1.700
20	Cera microcristallina (81-84°C) 2.200
	Candelilla cera 0.900
	C20-28 alkyl dimethicone 1.700
	C20-C40 alcohols 1.700
	C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer 1.700
25	Tocopherol 0.550
	Silica 0.450
	Titanium dioxide (C.I.-No 77891) 3.500
	Yellow iron oxide (C.I.-No 77492) 1.200
	Red iron oxide (C.I.-No 77491) 0.850
30	Black iron oxide (C.I.-No 77499) 0.450
	Fragrance 0.250

The production of Example 7 is effected similarly to Example 1. The result obtained is a light-brown pasty preparation which has good coverage and is long-lasting, with good transfer resistance and which is highly resistant to moisture, for example perspiration. It is highly suitable for
5 being filled into tubes.

Example 8 (fluid lipliner)		
	Octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane	68.000
	Cera microcristallina	6.800
10	Candelilla cera	1.400
	Dimethicone (mw 500,000)	4.100
	C24-28 alkyl dimethicone	2.700
	C20-C40 alcohols	0.700
	Tocopherol	0.500
15	Octadecene/MA copolymer	0.700
	Diethyl sebacate	0.900
	Silica	0.400
	Titanium dioxide (C.I.-No 77891)	4.100
	Red iron oxide (C.I.-No 77491)	6.000
20	FD&C Red No 40 (C.I.-No 16035)	3.500
	Fragrance	0.200

The production of Example 8 is effected similarly to Example 1, in which respect, in order to obtain a material which can be processed on a
25 three-roll mill, about 20 – 25% of the volatile silicone oil is added to the hot material. The result obtained is a powerfully red, still fluid preparation which affords good coverage and which can be applied in small containers by means of a fiber tip fitted into the closure cap. The preparation is transfer-resistant and does not migrate into the fine wrinkles of the skin.

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Example 9 (fluid eyeliner)		
	Octamethyl trisiloxane	52.000
	Octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane	20.000

	Cera microcristallina	5.000
	Rice bran wax	2.000
	C20-C40 alcohols	1.600
	Dimethicone (mw 500,000)	2.100
5	C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer)	1.800
	Phenylpropylpolysilsesquioxane	2.400
	Tocopherol	0.400
	Silica	0.500
	Black iron oxide (C.I.-No 77499)	10.000
10	Ultramarine (C.I.-No 77007)	1.300
	Carmines (C.I.-No 75470)	0.700
	Fragrance	0.200

The production of Example 9 is effected similarly to Example 8. The result obtained is a fluid preparation of a deep black color and of good durability and transfer resistance. For ease of handling, it is filled into the containers referred to in Example 8.

Example 10 (pasty covering cream for couperose, water-resistant)		
20	Octamethyl trisiloxane	9.200
	Octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane	46.000
	Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane	15.200
	Cera microcristallina	3.800
	C24-28 alkyldimethicone	5.700
25	C20-C40 alcohols	1.900
	C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer)	1.900
	Methoxy amodimethicone silsesquioxane copolymer	1.900
	Dimethicone (mw 500,000)	4.700
	Tocopherol	0.450
30	Mica	1.000
	Titanium dioxide (C.I.-No 77891)	4.500
	Hydrated chrome oxide green (C.I.-No 77269)	3.500
	Fragrance	0.250

The production of Example 10 is effected similarly to Example 1. The result obtained is a light-turquoise preparation with good coverage and very good transfer resistance, which can be easily distributed uniformly on the skin. The preparation is suitable for filling in tubes. It serves to conceal skin anomalies such as pigment spots and small visible blood vessels (couperose and rosacea), by virtue of its complementary color. After that preparation dries on the skin, a suitable makeup can be applied according to the taste of the respective wearer.

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CLAIMS

1. A preparation in liquid or pasty form, comprising:
 - a) at least one wax with a dropping point above 60°C,
 - b) at least one volatile oil,
 - c) at least one non-volatile oil selected from the long-chain linear dimethyl polysiloxanes of a molecular weight above 100,000 Daltons,
 - d) at least one alkyl polysiloxane,
 - e) at least one long-chain alcohol which is solid at ambient temperature, and
 - f) at least one film-forming, flexible polymer or copolymer with a dropping point of at least 30°C,

wherein the preparation is free of non-volatile mineral oils and triglycerides which are liquid or solid at ambient temperature.
2. A preparation as set forth in claim 1 characterised in that it is water-free.
3. A preparation as set forth in claim 1 or claim 2 characterised in that it is used on the skin, on semi-mucous membranes, on mucous membranes, on hair, on eyelashes and/or on eyebrows.
4. A preparation as set forth in claim 3 characterised in that it is used for decoration, coloring, improving appearance and caring.
5. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 4 characterised in that the wax is selected from waxes of vegetable, animal, mineral or synthetic origin.
6. A preparation as set forth in claim 5 characterised in that the wax has a needle penetration in accordance with ASTM D5 of between 2 and 40, determined at a temperature of 25°C and with a penetration time of 5 sec, with a total weight of the test body of 50 g.

7. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 6 characterised in that the wax is selected from beeswax, modified beeswax (so-called 'cera bellina'), candelilla wax, carnauba wax, ouricuri wax, rice wax, montan wax, microcrystalline wax, paraffin wax, ozocerite, polyethylene wax, wax produced in accordance with the Fischer-Tropsch process, silicone wax or mixtures thereof.

8. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 7 characterised in that the preparation further comprises wax and/or long-chain esters which are selected from lanolin wax, Japan wax, orange flower wax, orange wax, cetyl palmitate, stearyl stearate, behenyl stearate, behenyl behenate, hydrated jojoba oil or mixtures thereof.

9. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 8 characterised in that the amount of wax contained within the preparation is in the range of between 3 and 35% by weight.

10. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 8 characterised in that the amount of wax contained within the preparation is in the range of between 5 and 25% by weight.

11. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 8 characterised in that the amount of wax contained within the preparation is in the range of between 8 and 20% by weight.

12. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 11 characterised in that the volatile oil is selected from aromatics-free C₁₁/C₁₂ isoparaffins, linear, branched or cyclic silicone oils or mixtures thereof.

13. A preparation as set forth in claim 12 characterised in that the silicone oils are selected from hexamethyl disiloxane, octamethyl trisiloxane, decamethyl tetrasiloxane, dodecamethyl pentasiloxane, hexamethyl cyclotrisiloxane, octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane, decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane or mixtures thereof.

14. A preparation as set forth in claim 12 or claim 13 characterised in that the amount of the volatile oil is between 10 and 80% by weight.

15. A preparation as set forth in claim 12 or claim 13 characterised in that the amount of the volatile oil is between 15 and 65% by weight.

16. A preparation as set forth in claim 12 or claim 13 characterised in that the amount of the volatile oil is between 25 and 50% by weight.

17. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 16 further comprising at least one additional non-volatile oil selected from silicone oils, medium-chain and long-chain carboxylic acid esters or mixtures thereof.

18. A preparation as set forth in claim 17 characterised in that the non-volatile silicone oils are selected from alkyl dimethicones, phenyl trimethicone, diphenyl dimethicone or mixtures thereof.

19. A preparation as set forth in claim 1 through 18 characterised in that the at least one long-chain linear dimethyl polysiloxane is selected from the long-chain linear dimethyl polysiloxanes of a molecular weight above 250,000 Daltons.

20. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 18 characterised in that the at least one long-chain linear dimethyl polysiloxane is selected from the long-chain linear dimethyl polysiloxanes of a molecular weight above 450,000 Daltons.

21. A preparation as set forth in claim 17 characterised in that the medium-chain and long-chain carboxylic acid esters are selected from jojoba oil, oleyl erucate, oleyl oleate, hexyl laurate, dibutyl adipate, diethyl sebacate, isostearyl isostearate or mixtures thereof.

22. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 21 characterised in that the amount of the non-volatile oils contained within the preparation is between 1 and 30% by weight.

23. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 21 characterised in that the amount of the non-volatile oils contained within the preparation is between 5 and 15% by weight.

24. A preparation as set forth in claim 18 characterised in that the alkyl dimethicones are selected from lauryl dimethicone, cetyl dimethicone, cetearyl dimethicone, behenyl dimethicone, C24-28 alkyl dimethicone, bishydroxyethoxy propyl dimethicone, phenyl propyl silsesquioxane, dimethiconol stearate, hydroxypropyl dimethicone behenate and mixtures thereof.

25. A preparation as set forth in claim 24 characterised in that the amount of alkyl dimethicones used is between 0.5 and 35% by weight.

26. A preparation as set forth in claim 24 characterised in that the amount of alkyl dimethicones used is between 1.5 and 25% by weight .

27. A preparation as set forth in claim 24 characterised in that the amount of alkyl dimethicones used is between 5 and 15% by weight.

28. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 27 characterised in that the at least one long-chain alcohol which is solid at ambient temperature is selected from saturated straight-chain or branched-chain alcohols of a chain length of between 14 and 48 carbon atoms or mixtures thereof.

29. A preparation as set forth in claim 28 characterised in that the at least one long-chain alcohol which is solid at ambient temperature is selected from myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, ceryl alcohol, myricyl alcohol or mixtures thereof.

30. A preparation as set forth in claim 28 or claim 29 characterised in that the amount of the at least one long-chain alcohol used is between 0.5 and 20% by weight.

31. A preparation as set forth in claim 28 or claim 29 characterised in that the amount of the at least one long-chain alcohol used is between 2.5 and 15% by weight.

32. A preparation as set forth in claim 28 or claim 29 characterised in that the amount of the at least one long-chain alcohol used is between 4 and 12% by weight.

33. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 32 characterised in that the film-forming, flexible polymer or copolymer is selected from C30-38 olefin/isopropyl maleate/MA copolymer, cetearyl dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone cross-polymer, octadecene/MA copolymer, methoxy amodimethicone silsesquioxane copolymer or mixtures thereof.

34. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 33 characterised in that the amount of the film-forming flexible polymer or copolymer used is between 0.1 and 20% by weight.

35. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 33 characterised in that the amount of the film-forming flexible polymer or copolymer used is between 0.5 and 12% by weight.

36. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 33 characterised in that the amount of the film-forming flexible polymer or copolymer used is between 2 and 8% by weight.

37. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 36 characterised in that the preparation further contains at least one additive selected from the group consisting of thickening agents, light filter substances, preserving agents, antioxidants, dispersing additives, anti-settlement additives, fragrance mixtures, fillers, solids and coloring agents.

38. A preparation as set forth in claim 37 characterised in that the coloring agents are selected from inorganic pigments, organic pigments, lakes of organic dyes or mixtures thereof.

39. A preparation as set forth in claim 37 characterised in that the amount of coloring agents used is between 0.01 and 70% by weight.

40. A preparation as set forth in claim 37 characterised in that the amount of coloring agents used is between 1 and 55% by weight.

41. A preparation as set forth in claim 37 characterised in that the amount of coloring agents used is between 5 and 35% by weight.

42. A preparation as set forth in any one of claims 1 through 41 characterised in that the preparation is used as makeup, concealer, camouflage, eyeshadow, eyeliner, lipliner, rouge, lip rouge, lip gloss, sun protection agent, sun block, temporary tattoo, mascara, hair mascara, effect sun protection for surfers and as covering cream in relation to couperose and rosacea.

43. A preparation as set forth in claim 29 characterised in that the at least one long-chain alcohol is a mixture of alcohols of a chain length of between 20 and 40 carbon atoms.