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(54) Title: PERSONAL CARE COMPOSITION

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A personal care composition comprising a eutectic mixture, the eutectic mixture comprising an alkyl monoethanolamide having an alkyl chain length from 10 to 14.



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(57) **Abstract:** A personal care composition comprising a eutectic mixture, the eutectic mixture comprising an alkyl monoethanolamide having an alkyl chain length from 10 to 14.



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PERSONAL CARE COMPOSITION

This invention relates personal care compositions and in particular to hair and/or scalp care compositions. The invention also relates to the use of these
5 compositions for the treatment of scalp itch.

Many personal care compositions are used to deposit benefit agents on the skin/scalp or hair, however efficient deposition of these benefit agents can pose a problem, especially in rinse off compositions.

10

Eutectic mixtures have been used in WO 98/51283 to aid the transdermal delivery of a pharmacologically active drug.

15

Eutectic mixtures of active substances, such as local anaesthetic mixtures, are described for use in pharmaceutical and cosmetic compositions in WO 2005/018530.

Such mixtures are said to provide an improved dermal penetration profile.

20

The present inventors have found that certain eutectic mixtures can be used to enhance deposition of alkyl monoethanolamides.

25

According to the invention there is provided a personal care composition comprising a personal care composition comprising a eutectic mixture, the eutectic mixture comprising an alkyl monoethanolamide having an alkyl chain length from 10 to 14.

30

In another aspect the invention relates to a method of depositing an alkyl monoethanolamide having an alkyl chain length from 10 to 14 onto the scalp or skin in which the alkyl monoethanolamide is in the form of a eutectic mixture.

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The invention also relates to a method of scalp itch comprising the step of applying to the hair and/or scalp a composition as described above.

5 A further aspect of this invention is the use of a eutectic mixture comprising an alkyl monoethanolamide having an alky chain length from 10 to 14 to reduce itch.

Eutectic Mixture

10 A eutectic mixture of two or more eutectic-forming solids shows, upon intimate admixture of the solids, a homogeneous liquid phase above the melting point of the higher melting component. A plot of melting point versus relative composition of the two eutectic-forming solids displays a minimum point between two intersecting lines at which a homogeneous liquid phase coexists with each of the respective homogeneous solid phases. This point is known as the eutectic point or
15 eutectic temperature.

The present invention relates to a eutectic mixture comprising an alkyl monoethanolamide having a chain length from 10 to 14 carbon groups. The chain can be saturated or unsaturated. Preferably the alkyl monoethanolamide is coco
20 monoethanolamide, lauryl monoethanolamide or lauro monoethanolamide.

Preferably the eutectic mixture consists of three actives.

Coco monoethanolamide is especially preferred.
25

Mixtures of two or more of alkyl monoethanolamides can be employed herein.

The amount of alkyl monoethanolamide in the compositions of the invention is preferably selected in the range from at least 0.01wt%, and often to not more than
30 10wt% of the total composition, more preferably from 0.05% to 5wt%. In a number

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of practical formulations, the concentration of alkyl monoethanolamide activating agent is not more than 5%, and particularly from 0.25 to 2 wt%.

Preferably the composition comprises menthol. Menthol is preferably present in the total composition at a level from 0.001 to 5 wt%, more preferably from 0.01 to 2 wt%.

A further component that is advantageous when used in the eutectic mixture is an organic acid. Preferred organic acids are lactic acid, glycolic acid, hydroxy acids (in particular citric, tartaric, malic), fatty acids, amino acids, hydroxyoctanoic acid, adipic acid and, benzoic acids.

Particularly preferred organic acids are selected from the list consisting of salicylic acid, benzoic acid and mixtures thereof.

As an alternative to the organic acids mentioned above the eutectic mixture may comprise catechol and/or chrysin.

The eutectic mixture is preferably preformed and added to the composition. Formation of the eutectic mixture requires the correct ratios of ingredients to be used. These ratios depend on the desired components of the eutectic mixture. It is preferred if the molar ratio of alkyl monoethanolamide /menthol/organic acid within the eutectic mixture is preferably from 0.1:1:1 to 2:1:1, and more preferably from 0.1:1:1 to 0.7:1:1.

Preferably the weight of the total components of the eutectic mix are from 0.1 to 20 wt% of the total composition, more preferably from 5 to 10 wt%, most preferably from 0.5 to 5 wt% of the total composition.

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The composition can contain additional levels of alkyl monoethanolamide or components used to make the eutectic mixture. However if present the additional levels of alkyl monoethanolamide/components used to make the eutectic mixture should preferably be added after formation of the eutectic mixture.

5

Compositions of the present invention are typically personal care compositions and it is preferred if they are compositions for topical application to the hair and/or scalp. They may be formulated as transparent or opaque emulsions, lotions, creams, pastes or gels.

10

Hair and/or scalp care compositions of the invention may be rinse off products or leave on products. Leave on products are intended not to be rinsed off the hair and/or the scalp of the user immediately after use (i.e. within at least the first 2 hours, preferably at least four hours, after application of the composition). Leave on products include, for example, lotions, creams and hair oils that are intended for topical application to the hair and/or the scalp. Rinse off products are intended to be substantially rinsed off the hair and/or the scalp of the user with water after use. Rinse off compositions include shampoos and hair conditioners, as well as hair and/or scalp treatment products which are intended to be left on the hair and/or scalp for up to half an hour, preferably 5 minutes, before being rinsed off.

20

Preferred product forms are shampoos and conditioners.

Rinse off compositions are preferred.

25

Shampoo compositions according to the invention will typically comprise one or more anionic cleansing surfactants which are cosmetically acceptable and suitable for topical application to the hair.

30

Anionic Cleansing Surfactant

- 5 -

Examples of suitable anionic cleansing surfactants are the alkyl sulphates, alkyl ether sulphates, alkaryl sulphonates, alkanoyl isethionates, alkyl succinates, alkyl sulphosuccinates, N-alkyl sarcosinates, alkyl phosphates, alkyl ether phosphates, alkyl ether carboxylates, and alpha-olefin sulphonates, especially their sodium, magnesium, ammonium and mono-, di- and triethanolamine salts. The alkyl and acyl groups generally contain from 8 to 18 carbon atoms and may be unsaturated. The alkyl ether sulphates, alkyl ether phosphates and alkyl ether carboxylates may contain from 1 to 10 ethylene oxide or propylene oxide units per molecule.

Typical anionic cleansing surfactants for use in shampoo compositions of the invention include sodium oleyl succinate, ammonium lauryl sulphosuccinate, ammonium lauryl sulphate, sodium dodecylbenzene sulphonate, triethanolamine dodecylbenzene sulphonate, sodium cocoyl isethionate, sodium lauryl isethionate and sodium N-lauryl sarcosinate. The most preferred anionic surfactants are sodium lauryl sulphate, sodium lauryl ether sulphate(n)EO, (where n ranges from 1 to 3), ammonium lauryl sulphate and ammonium lauryl ether sulphate(n)EO, (where n ranges from 1 to 3).

Mixtures of any of the foregoing anionic cleansing surfactants may also be suitable.

The total amount of anionic cleansing surfactant in shampoo compositions of the invention is generally from 5 to 30, preferably from 6 to 20, more preferably from 8 to 16 percent by weight of the composition.

Co-surfactant

Shampoo compositions according to the invention can optionally include co-surfactants, to help impart aesthetic, physical or cleansing properties to the composition.

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A preferred example is an amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactant, which can be included in an amount ranging from 0 to about 8, preferably from 1 to 4 wt%.

Examples of amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants include alkyl amine oxides, alkyl betaines, alkyl amidopropyl betaines, alkyl sulphobetaines (sultaines), alkyl glycines, alkyl carboxyglycines, alkyl amphopropionates, alkylamphoglycines, alkyl amidopropyl hydroxysultaines, acyl taurates and acyl glutamates, wherein the alkyl and acyl groups have from 8 to 19 carbon atoms. Typical amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants for use in shampoos of the invention include lauryl amine oxide, cocodimethyl sulphopropyl betaine and preferably lauryl betaine, cocamidopropyl betaine and sodium cocamphopropionate.

Another preferred example is a nonionic surfactant, which can be included in an amount ranging from 0 to 8, preferably from 2 to 5 percent by weight of the composition.

For example, representative nonionic surfactants that can be included in shampoo compositions of the invention include condensation products of aliphatic ($C_8 - C_{18}$) primary or secondary linear or branched chain alcohols or phenols with alkylene oxides, usually ethylene oxide and generally having from 6 to 30 ethylene oxide groups.

Other representative nonionic surfactants include mono- or di-alkyl alkanolamides. Examples include coco mono- or di-monoethanolamide and coco mono-isopropanolamide.

Further nonionic surfactants which can be included in shampoo compositions of the invention are the alkyl polyglycosides (APGs). Typically, the APG is one which comprises an alkyl group connected (optionally via a bridging group) to a block of one or more glycosyl groups. Preferred APGs are defined by the following formula:

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wherein R is a branched or straight chain alkyl group which may be saturated or unsaturated and G is a saccharide group.

5

R may represent a mean alkyl chain length of from about C₅ to about C₂₀.

Preferably R represents a mean alkyl chain length of from about C₈ to about C₁₂.

Most preferably the value of R lies between about 9.5 and about 10.5. G may be selected from C₅ or C₆ monosaccharide residues, and is preferably a glucoside. G

10 may be selected from the group comprising glucose, xylose, lactose, fructose, mannose and derivatives thereof. Preferably G is glucose.

The degree of polymerisation, n, may have a value of from about 1 to about 10 or more. Preferably, the value of n lies in the range of from about 1.1 to about 2. Most
15 preferably the value of n lies in the range of from about 1.3 to about 1.5.

Suitable alkyl polyglycosides for use in the invention are commercially available and include for example those materials identified as: Oramix NS10 ex Seppic; Plantaren 1200 and Plantaren 2000 ex Henkel.

20

Other sugar-derived nonionic surfactants which can be included in shampoo compositions of the invention include the C₁₀-C₁₈ N-alkyl (C₁-C₆) polyhydroxy fatty acid amides, such as the C₁₂-C₁₈ N-methyl glucamides, as described for example in WO 92 06154 and US 5 194 639, and the N-alkoxy polyhydroxy
25 fatty acid amides, such as C₁₀-C₁₈ N-(3-methoxypropyl) glucamide.

A preferred blend of cleansing surfactants is a combination of ammonium lauryl ether sulphate, ammonium lauryl sulphate, PEG 5 cocamide and cocamide MEA (CTFA designations).

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The shampoo composition can also optionally include one or more cationic co-surfactants included in an amount ranging from 0.01 to 10, more preferably from 0.05 to 5, most preferably from 0.05 to 2 percent by weight of the composition. Useful cationic surfactants are described here in below in relation to conditioner compositions.

The total amount of surfactant (including any co-surfactant, and/or any emulsifier) in shampoo compositions of the invention is generally from 5 to 50, preferably from 5 to 30, more preferably from 10 to 25 percent by weight of the composition.

Cationic Polymer

A cationic polymer is a preferred ingredient in shampoo compositions according to the invention, for enhancing conditioning performance of the shampoo.

The cationic polymer may be a homopolymer or be formed from two or more types of monomers. The molecular weight of the polymer will generally be between 5 000 and 10 000 000, typically at least 10 000 and preferably in the range 100 000 to about 2 000 000. The polymers will have cationic nitrogen containing groups such as quaternary ammonium or protonated amino groups, or a mixture thereof.

The cationic nitrogen-containing group will generally be present as a substituent on a fraction of the total monomer units of the cationic polymer. Thus when the polymer is not a homopolymer it can contain spacer non-cationic monomer units. Such polymers are described in the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Directory, 3rd edition. The ratio of the cationic to non-cationic monomer units is selected to give a polymer having a cationic charge density in the required range.

Suitable cationic conditioning polymers include, for example, copolymers of vinyl monomers having cationic amine or quaternary ammonium functionalities with

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water soluble spacer monomers such as (meth)acrylamide, alkyl and dialkyl (meth)acrylamides, alkyl (meth)acrylate, vinyl caprolactone and vinyl pyrrolidine. The alkyl and dialkyl substituted monomers preferably have C1-C7 alkyl groups, more preferably C1-3 alkyl groups. Other suitable spacers include vinyl esters,
5 vinyl alcohol, maleic anhydride, propylene glycol and ethylene glycol.

The cationic amines can be primary, secondary or tertiary amines, depending upon the particular species and the pH of the composition. In general secondary and tertiary amines, especially tertiary, are preferred.

10

Amine substituted vinyl monomers and amines can be polymerized in the amine form and then converted to ammonium by quaternization.

The cationic conditioning polymers can comprise mixtures of monomer units
15 derived from amine- and/or quaternary ammonium-substituted monomer and/or compatible spacer monomers.

Suitable cationic conditioning polymers include, for example:

20 - copolymers of 1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidine and 1-vinyl-3-methyl-imidazolium salt (e.g. chloride salt), referred to in the industry by the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, (CTFA) as Polyquaternium-16. This material is commercially available from BASF Wyandotte Corp. (Parsippany, NJ, USA) under the LUVIQUAT tradename (e.g. LUVIQUAT FC 370);

25

- copolymers of 1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidine and dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, referred to in the industry (CTFA) as Polyquaternium-11. This material is available commercially from Gaf Corporation (Wayne, NJ, USA) under the GAFQUAT tradename (e.g., GAFQUAT 755N);

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- 10 -

- cationic diallyl quaternary ammonium-containing polymers including, for example, dimethyldiallylammonium chloride homopolymer and copolymers of acrylamide and dimethyldiallylammonium chloride, referred to in the industry (CTFA) as Polyquaternium 6 and Polyquaternium 7, respectively;

5

- mineral acid salts of amino-alkyl esters of homo-and co-polymers of unsaturated carboxylic acids having from 3 to 5 carbon atoms, (as described in U.S. Patent 4,009,256);

- 10 - cationic polyacrylamides(as described in WO95/22311).

Other cationic conditioning polymers that can be used include cationic polysaccharide polymers, such as cationic cellulose derivatives, cationic starch derivatives, and cationic guar gum derivatives. Suitably, such cationic polysaccharide polymers have a charge density in the range from 0.1 to 4 meq/g.

15

Cationic polysaccharide polymers suitable for use in compositions of the invention include those of the formula:

20



wherein: A is an anhydroglucose residual group, such as a starch or cellulose anhydroglucose residual. R is an alkylene, oxyalkylene, polyoxyalkylene, or hydroxyalkylene group, or combination thereof. R¹, R² and R³ independently represent alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or alkoxyaryl groups, each group containing up to about 18 carbon atoms. The total number of carbon atoms for each cationic moiety (i.e., the sum of carbon atoms in R¹, R² and R³) is preferably about 20 or less, and X is an anionic counterion.

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Cationic cellulose is available from Amerchol Corp. (Edison, NJ, USA) in their Polymer JR (trade mark) and LR (trade mark) series of polymers, as salts of hydroxyethyl cellulose reacted with trimethyl ammonium substituted epoxide, referred to in the industry (CTFA) as Polyquaternium 10. Another type of cationic
5 cellulose includes the polymeric quaternary ammonium salts of hydroxyethyl cellulose reacted with lauryl dimethyl ammonium-substituted epoxide, referred to in the industry (CTFA) as Polyquaternium 24. These materials are available from Amerchol Corp. (Edison, NJ, USA) under the tradename Polymer LM-200.

10 Other suitable cationic polysaccharide polymers include quaternary nitrogen-containing cellulose ethers (e.g. as described in U.S. Patent 3,962,418), and copolymers of etherified cellulose and starch (e.g. as described in U.S. Patent 3,958,581).

15 A particularly suitable type of cationic polysaccharide polymer that can be used is a cationic guar gum derivative, such as guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride (commercially available from Rhone-Poulenc in their JAGUAR trademark series).

Examples are JAGUAR C13S, which has a low degree of substitution of the cationic
20 groups and high viscosity. JAGUAR C15, having a moderate degree of substitution and a low viscosity, JAGUAR C17 (high degree of substitution, high viscosity), JAGUAR C16, which is a hydroxypropylated cationic guar derivative containing a low level of substituent groups as well as cationic quaternary ammonium groups, and JAGUAR 162 which is a high transparency, medium viscosity guar having a low
25 degree of substitution.

Preferably the cationic conditioning polymer is selected from cationic cellulose and cationic guar derivatives. Particularly preferred cationic polymers are JAGUAR C13S, JAGUAR C15, JAGUAR C17 and JAGUAR C16 and JAGUAR C162.

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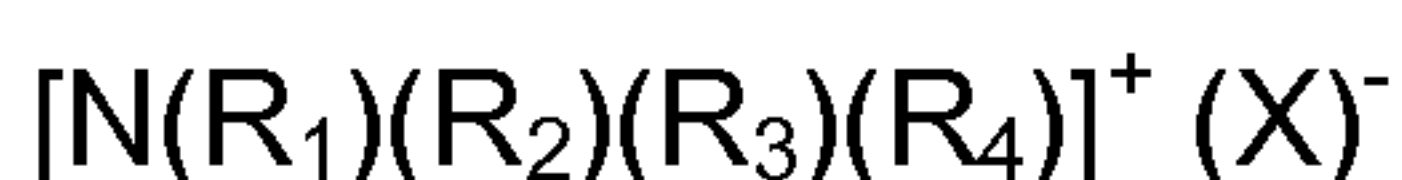
The cationic conditioning polymer will generally be present in compositions of the invention at levels of from 0.01 to 5, preferably from 0.05 to 1, more preferably from 0.08 to 0.5 percent by weight of the composition.

- 5 When cationic conditioning polymer is present in a shampoo composition according to the invention, it is preferred if the copolymer is present as emulsion particles with a mean diameter ($D_{3,2}$ as measured by light scattering using a Malvern particle sizer) of 2 micrometres or less.
- 10 Compositions in accordance with the invention may also be formulated as conditioners for the treatment of hair (typically after shampooing) and subsequent rinsing.

- 15 Hair conditioner compositions according to the invention will suitably comprise a cationic conditioning surfactant that is cosmetically acceptable and suitable for topical application to the hair.

Cationic Conditioning Surfactant

- 20 Examples of suitable cationic conditioning surfactants are those corresponding to the general formula:



- 25 in which R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 are independently selected from (a) an aliphatic group of from 1 to 22 carbon atoms, or (b) an aromatic, alkoxy, polyoxyalkylene, alkylamido, hydroxyalkyl, aryl or alkylaryl group having up to 22 carbon atoms; and X is a salt-forming anion such as those selected from halogen, (e.g. chloride, bromide), acetate, citrate, lactate, glycolate, phosphate nitrate, sulphate, and alkylsulphate radicals.
- 30

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The aliphatic groups can contain, in addition to carbon and hydrogen atoms, ether linkages, and other groups such as amino groups. The longer chain aliphatic groups, e.g., those of about 12 carbons, or higher, can be saturated or unsaturated.

- 5 Preferred cationic conditionings surfactants are monoalkyl quaternary ammonium compounds in which the alkyl chain length is C16 to C22.

Other preferred cationic conditioning surfactants are so-called dialkyl quaternary ammonium compounds in which R1 and R2 independently have an alkyl chain
10 lengths from C16 to C22 and R3 and R4 have 2 or less carbon atoms.

Examples of suitable cationic surfactants include:

cetyltrimethylammonium chloride, behenyltrimethylammonium chloride,
cetylpyridinium chloride, tetramethylammonium chloride, tetraethylammonium
chloride, octyltrimethylammonium chloride, dodecyltrimethylammonium chloride,
15 hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride, octyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride,
decyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride, stearyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride,
didodecyldimethylammonium chloride, dioctadecyldimethylammonium chloride,
tallowtrimethylammonium chloride, cocotrimethylammonium chloride, PEG-2
oleylammonium chloride and salts of these where the chloride is replaced by
20 halogen, (e.g. , bromide), acetate, citrate, lactate, glycolate, phosphate nitrate,
sulphate, or alkylsulphate. Further suitable cationic surfactants include those
materials having the CTFA designations Quaternium-5, Quaternium-31 and
Quaternium-18. Mixtures of any of the foregoing materials may also be suitable. A
particularly useful cationic conditioning surfactant is cetyltrimethylammonium
25 chloride, available commercially, for example as GENAMIN CTAC, ex Hoechst
Celanese.

Salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary fatty amines are also suitable cationic
conditioning surfactants. The alkyl groups of such amines preferably have from
30 about 12 to about 22 carbon atoms, and can be substituted or unsubstituted.

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Particularly useful are amido substituted tertiary fatty amines. Such amines, useful herein, include

stearamidopropyldiethylamine, stearamidoethyldiethylamine,
stearamidoethyldimethylamine, palmitamidopropyldimethylamine,
5 palmitamidopropyldiethylamine, palmitamidoethyldiethylamine,
palmitamidoethyldimethylamine, behenamidopropyldimethylamine,
behenamidopropyldiethylamine, behenamidoethyldiethylamine,
behenamidoethyldimethylamine, arachidamidopropyldimethylamine,
arachidamidopropyldiethylamine, arachidamidoethyldiethylamine,
10 arachidamidoethyldimethylamine, diethylaminoethylstearamide. Also useful are
dimethylstearamine, dimethylsoyamine, soyamine, myristylamine, tridecylamine,
ethylstearylamine, N-tallowpropane diamine, ethoxylated (with 5 moles of ethylene
oxide) stearylamine, dihydroxyethylstearylamine, and arachidyl behenylamine.
These amines are typically used in combination with an acid to provide the cationic
15 species. The preferred acid useful herein includes L- glutamic acid, lactic acid,
hydrochloric acid, malic acid, succinic acid, acetic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid,
citric acid, L-glutamic hydrochloride, and mixtures thereof; more preferably L-
glutamic acid, lactic acid, citric acid. Cationic amine surfactants included among
those useful in the present invention are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,275,055 to
20 Nachtigal, et al., issued June 23, 1981.

The molar ratio of protonatable amines to H^+ from the acid is preferably from about 1:0.3 to 1:1.2, and more preferably from about 1:0.5 to about 1:1.1.

25 In the conditioners of the invention, the level of cationic conditioning surfactant is
suitably from 0.01 to 10, preferably from 0.05 to 5, more preferably from 0.1 to 2
percent by weight of the total composition.

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Fatty Materials

Hair conditioner compositions according to the invention preferably additionally comprise fatty materials.

5

By “fatty material” is meant a fatty alcohol, an alkoxylated fatty alcohol, a fatty acid or a mixture thereof.

Preferably, the alkyl chain of the fatty material is fully saturated.

10

Representative fatty materials comprise from 8 to 22 carbon atoms, more preferably 16 to 22. Preferred fatty materials include cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and mixtures thereof.

15

Alkoxylated, (e.g. ethoxylated or propoxylated) fatty alcohols having from about 12 to about 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl chain can be used in place of, or in addition to, the fatty alcohols themselves. Suitable examples include ethylene glycol cetyl ether, polyoxyethylene (2) stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene (4) cetyl ether, and mixtures thereof.

20

The level of fatty material in conditioners of the invention is suitably from 0.01 to 15, preferably from 0.1 to 10, and more preferably from 0.1 to 5 percent by weight of the composition. The weight ratio of cationic surfactant to fatty material is suitably from 10:1 to 1:10, preferably from 4:1 to 1:8, optimally from 1:1 to 1:7, for example 1:3.

25

Hair conditioner compositions of the invention can also contain a cationic polymer. Suitable cationic polymers are described hereinabove in relation to shampoo compositions.

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Hair oils are also suitable product forms according to the invention. Hair oils predominantly comprise water-insoluble oily conditioning materials. Lotions are aqueous emulsions comprising water-insoluble oily conditioning materials. Suitable surfactants can also be included in lotions to improve their stability to
5 phase separation.

Compositions of this invention may contain any other ingredient normally used in hair treatment formulations.

10 Suspending Agents

Hair treatment compositions according to the invention such as shampoos suitably comprise from 0.1 to 5 wt% of a suspending agent. Suitable suspending agents are selected from polyacrylic acids, cross-linked polymers of acrylic acid,
15 copolymers of acrylic acid with a hydrophobic monomer, copolymers of carboxylic acid-containing monomers and acrylic esters, cross-linked copolymers of acrylic acid and acrylate esters, heteropolysaccharide gums and crystalline long chain acyl derivatives. The long chain acyl derivative is desirably selected from ethylene glycol stearate, alkanolamides of fatty acids having from 16 to 22 carbon
20 atoms and mixtures thereof. Ethylene glycol distearate and polyethylene glycol 3 distearate are preferred long chain acyl derivatives. Polyacrylic acid is available commercially as Carbopol 420, Carbopol 488 or Carbopol 493. Polymers of acrylic acid cross-linked with a polyfunctional agent may also be used, they are available commercially as Carbopol 910, Carbopol 934, Carbopol 940, Carbopol
25 941 and Carbopol 980. An example of a suitable copolymer of a carboxylic acid containing a monomer and acrylic acid esters is Carbopol 1342. All Carbopol (trade mark) materials are available from Goodrich.

Suitable cross-linked polymers of acrylic acid and acrylate esters are Pemulen
30 TR1 or Pemulen TR2. A suitable heteropolysaccharide gum is xanthan gum.

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Further Conditioning Agents

Hair treatment compositions according to the invention such as shampoos and conditioners suitably contain further conditioning agents such as silicone

5 conditioning agents and non-silicone oily conditioning agents.

Suitable silicone conditioning agents include polydiorganosiloxanes, in particular polydimethylsiloxanes which have the CTFA designation dimethicone. Also

suitable for use in compositions of the invention (particularly shampoos and

10 conditioners) are polydimethyl siloxanes having hydroxyl end groups, which have the CTFA designation dimethiconol. Also suitable for use in compositions of the

invention are silicone gums having a slight degree of cross-linking, as are described for example in WO 96/31188. These materials can impart body,

volume and stylability to hair, as well as good wet and dry conditioning. Also

15 suitable are functionalised silicones, particularly amino-functionalised silicones.

Suitable non-silicone oily conditioning agents are selected from hydrocarbon oils, fatty esters and mixtures thereof.

20 The further conditioning agent is suitably present in shampoo or conditioner compositions at a level of from 0.05 to 10, preferably from 0.2 to 5, more preferably from about 0.5 to 3 percent by total weight of further conditioning agent based on total weight of the composition.

25 The composition may further comprise an antidandruff agent. Suitable antidandruff agents include climbazole, ketaconazole and zinc salts. A preferred antidandruff agent is zinc pyrithione (ZnPTO).

Hair treatment compositions of the invention may contain other optional

30 ingredients for enhancing performance and/or consumer acceptability, such as

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fragrance, dyes and pigments, pH adjusting agents, pearlescers or opacifiers, viscosity modifiers, preservatives, and natural hair nutrients such as botanicals, fruit extracts, sugar derivatives and amino acids.

- 5 Compositions of the invention preferably have an aqueous base.

The invention is further illustrated with reference to the following, non-limiting examples, in which all percentages are by weight based on total weight unless otherwise specified.

10

EXAMPLES

The following are lists of suitable eutectic mixtures for use with the invention :

- 15 **Table 1** Molar ratios of triple active combinations, containing coco monoethanolamide, menthol, and an organic acid, that combine to form a eutectic mixture.

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Materials			Molar ratio
CMEA	Menthol	Glycolic acid	0.1:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Glycolic acid	0.3:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Glycolic acid	0.5:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Glycolic acid	1:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Lactic acid	0.1:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Lactic acid	0.3:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Lactic acid	0.5:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Lactic acid	1:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Salicylic acid	0.3:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Salicylic acid	0.5:1:1
CMEA	Menthol	Salicylic acid	1:1:1

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Preparation of Eutectic Mixture and Melting Point Determination

Coco monoethanolamide, menthol and salicylic acid were initially combined in a 1:1:1 molar ratio, and the molar ratio of coco monoethanolamide then further
5 adjusted to determine the range of ratios over which eutectic mixtures could be formed. The formation of a eutectic mixture was confirmed by demonstrating a decrease in melting temperature of the mixture relative to that of the melting temperatures of the constituent actives individually.

10 The melting point of pure active samples (i.e. non-formulated actives) were determined using an Electrothermal Digital Melting Point measurement apparatus. Samples were held in glass capillary tubes and brought to a melt condition using a temperature ramp of 1°C / min. Melting temperature was measured when the sample formed a completely clear liquid.

15

Figure 1 demonstrates the melting point of coco monoethanolamide, menthol and salicylic acid eutectic mixtures containing different molar ratios of coco monoethanolamide, relative to that of coco monoethanolamide alone. Eutectic mixtures were formed in the molar ratio range of 0.3:1:1 to 1:1:1 coco
20 monoethanolamide : menthol : salicylic acid.

The following base shampoo was prepared:

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Formula 1

	Ingredient	wt%
	SLES-1EO	14.0
	Cocamidopropylbetaine	1.6
5	Jaguar C17 ¹	0.2
	Glydant ²	0.2

1 is Guar Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride

2 is DMDM Hydantoin

10

To this base shampoo was added the following :

Example A – 0 wt% coco monoethanolamide

Example B – 0.85 wt% coco monoethanolamide

Example C – 1.5 wt% coco monoethanolamide

15 Example 1 – 0.85 wt% coco monoethanolamide eutectic mixture containing a 0.3:1:1 molar ratio of coco monoethanolamide / menthol / salicylic acid (0.85 wt% coco monoethanolamide / 1.58 wt% menthol / 1.39 wt% salicylic acid).

Example 2 –coco monoethanolamide mixture comprising a 0.3:1:1 molar ratio of 0.1 wt% coco monoethanolamide / 0.19 wt% menthol / 0.16% salicyclic acid) and

20 1.4% coco monoethanolamide in 2 wt% propylene glycol

Measurement of coco monoethanolamide deposition

Coco monoethanolamide deposition *in vitro* was determined by ethanol extraction
25 of the compound from an artificial skin model (Vitro-SkinTM, representative of the scalp skin), followed by HPLC measurement. Quantitation was made by reference to a standard curve. Pre-cut artificial skin was sandwiched in a plastic ring support, with its rough topography facing up. Water (1.5ml) was added to the plastic ring, followed by 0.5ml of shampoo base, containing coco
30 monoethanolamide alone, or the eutectic mixture (see above). The mixture was

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then stirred with a teflon stirring rod, ensuring contact with the artificial skin surface, so as to mimic the massaging of the scalp by a consumer during hair washing. The shampoo solution was removed from the plastic ring with a dropper, ensuring that no liquor remained, and the artificial skin rinsed with 2ml of distilled
5 water, including 30s of stirring as before. The rinsing water was then removed. Coco monoethanolamide extraction was performed with ethanol (100%, 3ml) with 30s stirring. The resulting supernatant was filtered through a 0.45µm PTFE filter into a standard HPLC vial.

10 Quantification of the analyte, coco monoethanolamide, was carried out using reverse phase chromatography on an Agilent 1100 LCMS utilising an electrospray ionisation source. A deuterated form of the analyte was used as an internal standard and added to both the samples and calibration standards prior to injection using Agilent 1100 autosampler. The coco monoethanolamide
15 concentration (ppm) was measured from the generated standard calibration curves.

Table 2 demonstrates the effect of a eutectic shampoo formulation containing a 0.3:1:1 molar ratio of coco monoethanolamide / menthol / salicylic acid (Example
20 1) on the deposition of coco monoethanolamide. All actives were formulated in the shampoo formulation of Formula 1. Note that the eutectic formulation (Example 1) contains only 0.85 wt% coco monoethanolamide (and 1.58 wt% menthol and 1.39 wt% salicylic acid), but delivers a 1.6-fold improvement in coco monoethanolamide deposition efficiency (relative to Example B). This shows that
25 the eutectic formulation enhances the amount of coco monoethanolamide available for deposition from the shampoo formulation.

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Table 2

Formulation	Deposited ppm	Deposited % Efficiency	S.D.
Example A	0	0	0
Example B	8.00	0.19	0.40
Example 1	13.2	0.31	1.86

Table 3 demonstrates the effect of a 1.5 wt% coco monoethanolamide formulation (comprising a 0.3:1:1 molar ratio of 0.1 wt% coco monoethanolamide / 0.19 wt% menthol / 0.16 wt% salicylic acid [a eutectic mixture], and an additional 1.4 wt% of coco monoethanolamide in 2 wt% propylene glycol, [Example 2]) on the deposition efficiency of coco monoethanolamide. Note that in comparison to a formulation containing 1.5 wt% coco monoethanolamide alone (Example C), the formulation containing a coco monoethanolamide eutectic as well as additional coco monoethanolamide (Example 2) delivered a 1.5-fold increase in coco monoethanolamide deposition efficiency. This data shows that the eutectic mixture can deliver enhanced deposition benefits even in the presence of additional coco monoethanolamide.

Table 3

Formulation	Deposited ppm	Deposited % Efficiency	S.D.
Example A	0	0	0
Example C	13.4	0.18	1.7
Example 2	20.4	0.27	5.5

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CLAIMS

1. A personal care composition comprising a eutectic mixture, the eutectic mixture comprising alkyl monoethanolamide having an alkyl chain length from 10 to 14; menthol; and an organic acid in the ratio of from 0.1:1:1 to 2:1:1.
2. A personal care composition according to claim 1 in which the alkyl monoethanolamide is coco monoethanolamide.
3. A personal care composition according to claim 1 or claim 2 which is a hair care composition.
4. A personal care composition according to claim 1 in which the organic acid is selected from the list consisting of salicylic acid, benzoic acid, and mixtures thereof.
5. A personal care composition according to any previous claim in which the eutectic mixture has a melting point below 45°C.
6. A personal care composition according to any previous claim in which the level of eutectic mixture is from 0.5 to 5 wt% of the total composition.
7. A personal care composition according to any previous claim which further comprises at least 2 wt% of the total composition of a surfactant.
8. A personal care composition according to claim 7 in which the surfactant is an anionic surfactant.

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9. A personal care composition comprising a eutectic mixture, the eutectic mixture comprising alkyl monoethanolamide having an alkyl chain length from 10 to 14; menthol; and an organic acid in the ratio of from 0.1:1:1 to 2:1:1 for use in the treatment of scalp itch.

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1/1

Fig.1.

