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(30) 1998/12/11 (353452) JP

(54) **COMPOSITION DE NETTOYANT**

(54) **CLEANSER COMPOSITION**

(57) The present invention provides a cleanser, in particular, a shampoo which can be used safely for people sensitive to eye mucous membrane irritation such as baby and child. A cleanser composition comprising specific amphoteric surfactants and polyoxyethylene sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants; wherein, from 1 to 15% of sulfosuccinate anionic surfactants, from 0.1 to 4% polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants; the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate anionic surfactants to polyoxyethylene alkylsulfate anionic surfactants is 1:0.25 to 1:2, and the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate anionic surfactants to total amount of imidazoline-type, amidobetaine-type and alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants is 1:0.25 to 1:2 is disclosed.

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ABSTRACT

The present invention provides a cleanser, in particular, a shampoo which can be used safely for people sensitive to eye mucous membrane irritation such as baby and
5 child. A cleanser composition comprising specific amphoteric surfactants and polyoxyethylene sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants; wherein, from 1 to 15% of sulfosuccinate anionic surfactants, from 0.1 to 4% polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants; the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate
10 anionic surfactants to polyoxyethylene alkylsulfate anionic surfactants is 1:0.25 to 1:2, and the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate anionic surfactants to total amount of imidazoline-type, amidobetaine-type and alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants is 1:0.25 to 1:2 is disclosed.

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Technical Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a cleanser composition, in particular, to shampoo, and further to that of good bubble forming property and low irritating to eye mucous membranes and skin.

Background of the Invention

Conventionally, polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactants are generally used as a main ingredient of cleanser composition, especially, shampoo. The surfactants have been very useful as main components for especially shampoo because of good bubble forming property and good bubble feeling.

However, the shampoo containing polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactants as a main component is irritating to eye mucous membrane or skin, and inappropriate to shampoo for baby or child use.

Summary of the Invention

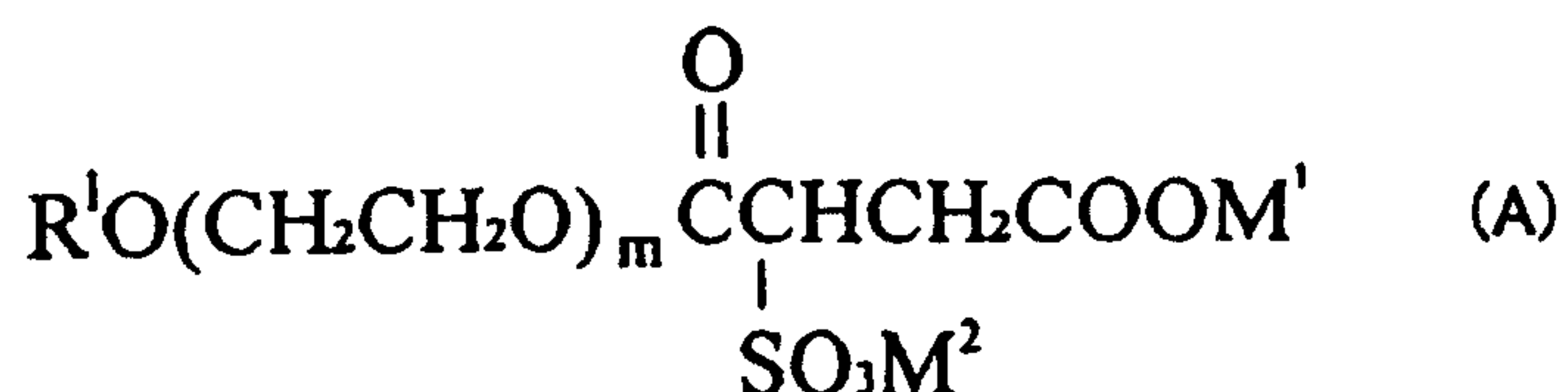
The inventor has sought to solve the problems, and accomplished this invention. Thus the present invention relates to a cleanser composition comprising sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants; polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactants; one or more than two amphoteric surfactants selected from the group consisting of imidazoline-type amphoteric surfactants, amidobetaine-type amphoteric surfactants and alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants; and polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants; characterized by containing, based upon the total weight of the composition: from 1 to 15% of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants; from 0.1 to 4% polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-type nonionic surfactant; and wherein: the weight ratio of

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sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants to polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactants is 1:0.25 to 1:2, and the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants to total amount of imidazoline-type amphoteric surfactants, amidobetaine-type amphoteric surfactants and alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants is 1:0.25 to 1:2.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants are those synthesized by esterification of one or two carbonic acid group of sulfosuccinic acid by alcohol, and preferably shown by the following formula (A).



In this general formula (A), alcohols constructing primary fatty alcohol residues having 8 to 22 carbon atoms of R^1 are linear or branched saturated or unsaturated alcohols such as octyl alcohol, decyl alcohol, tetradecyl alcohol, hexadecyl alcohol, octadecyl alcohol, eicosyl alcohol and oleyl alcohol, further synthetic alcohol also can be used. m is an integer of 0 to 10, alkaline metals of M^1 and M^2 are, for example, sodium and potassium, and alkaline earth metals are, for example, magnesium and calcium.

Examples of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants can be disodium polyoxyethylene(3)lauryl sulfosuccinate, disodium polyoxyethylene(2)lauryl sulfosuccinate, disodium polyoxyethylene(3)octyl sulfosuccinate, disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate, disodium polyoxyethylene(3)lauryl sulfosuccinate is in particular preferred.

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Examples of polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactants of this invention are surfactants shown by below general formula (B):

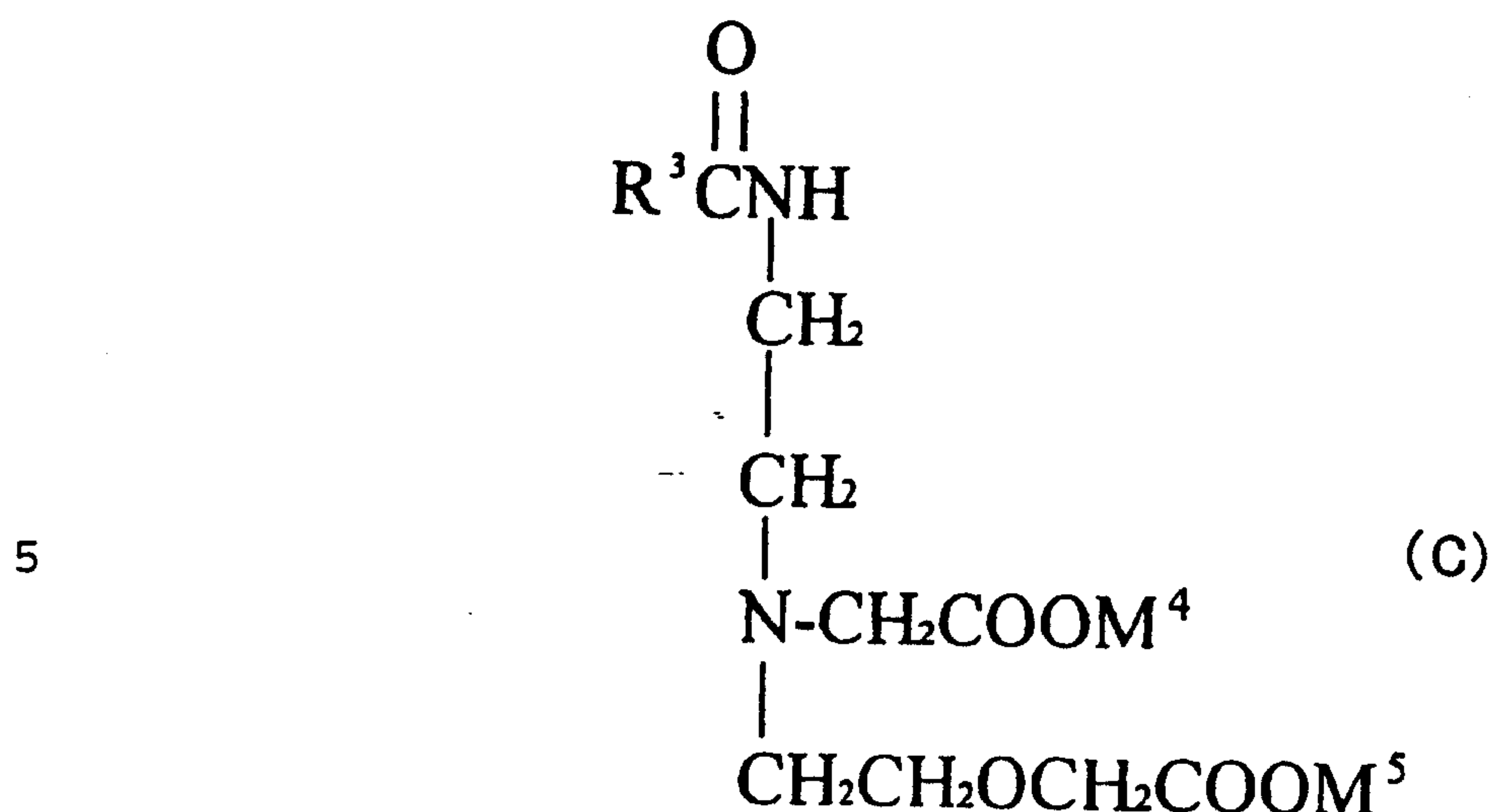


5 where R^2 is a primary fatty alcohol residue having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, M^3 is hydrogen atom, an alkaline metal ion, an alkaline earth metal ion or an alkanol amine, and n is an integer of 0 to 10. In preferred compounds of general formula (B), alcohols constructing primary fatty alcohol residues
 10 having 8 to 22 carbon atoms of R^2 are linear or branched saturated or unsaturated alcohols such as octyl alcohol, decyl alcohol, dodecyl alcohol, tetradecyl alcohol, hexadecyl alcohol, octadecyl alcohol, eicosyl alcohol and oleyl alcohol, further synthetic alcohol also can be used. Examples thereof
 15 can be sodium polyoxyethylene(2) lauryl sulfate, sodium polyoxyethylene(3) lauryl sulfate, sodium polyoxyethylene(2) dodecyl lauryl sulfate and triethanolamine polyoxyethylene(2) lauryl sulfate. n is an integer of 0 to 10 and preferably 2 or 3.

20 Alkaline metals of M^3 are, for example, sodium and potassium, and alkaline earth metals are, for example, magnesium and calcium. Alkanol amine can be mono, di or triethanolamine. Preferred examples can be sodium polyoxyethylene(2) lauryl sulfate, sodium
 25 polyoxyethylene(3) lauryl sulfate, sodium polyoxyethylene(2) dodecyl lauryl sulfate nad triethanolamine polyoxyethylene(2) lauryl sulfate. More preferred examples are sodium polyoxyethylene(2) lauryl sulfate, sodium polyoxyethylene(3) lauryl sulfate.

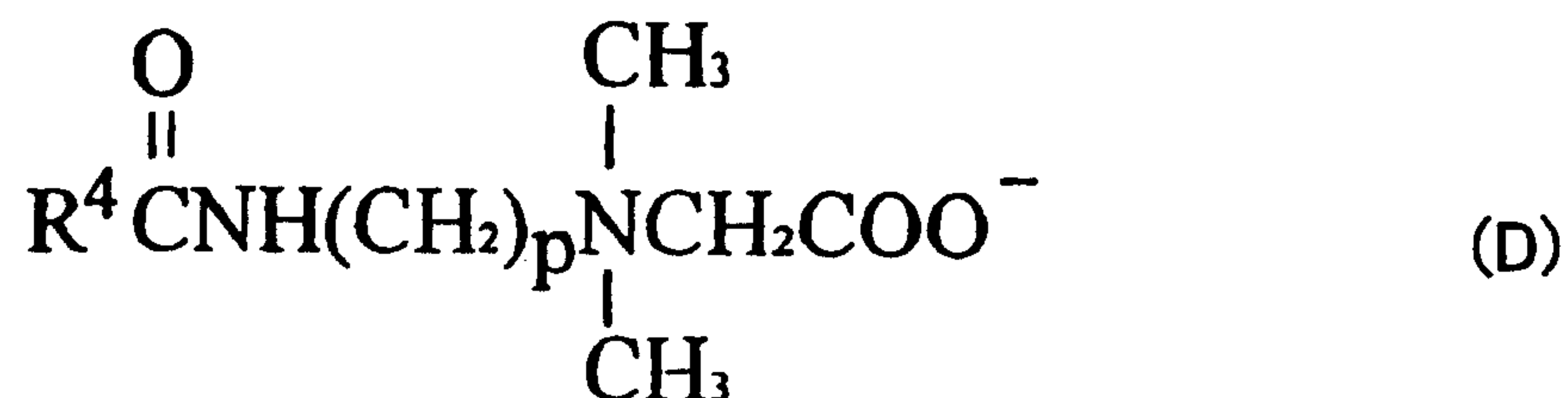
30 Imidazoline-type amphoteric surfactants in this invention are surfactants shown by below general formula (C):

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As preferred imidazoline-type amphoteric surfactants in this invention, alcohols constructing primary fatty alcohol residues having 8 to 22 carbon atoms of R^3 in general formula (C) are linear or branched saturated or unsaturated alcohols such as octyl alcohol, decyl alcohol, dodecyl alcohol, tetradecyl alcohol, hexadecyl alcohol, octadecyl alcohol, eicosyl alcohol and oleyl alcohol. Alkaline metals of M^4 , M^5 are, for example, sodium and potassium. 2-alkyl-N-carboxymethyl-hydroxyethyl imidazolium betaine can be a specific example.

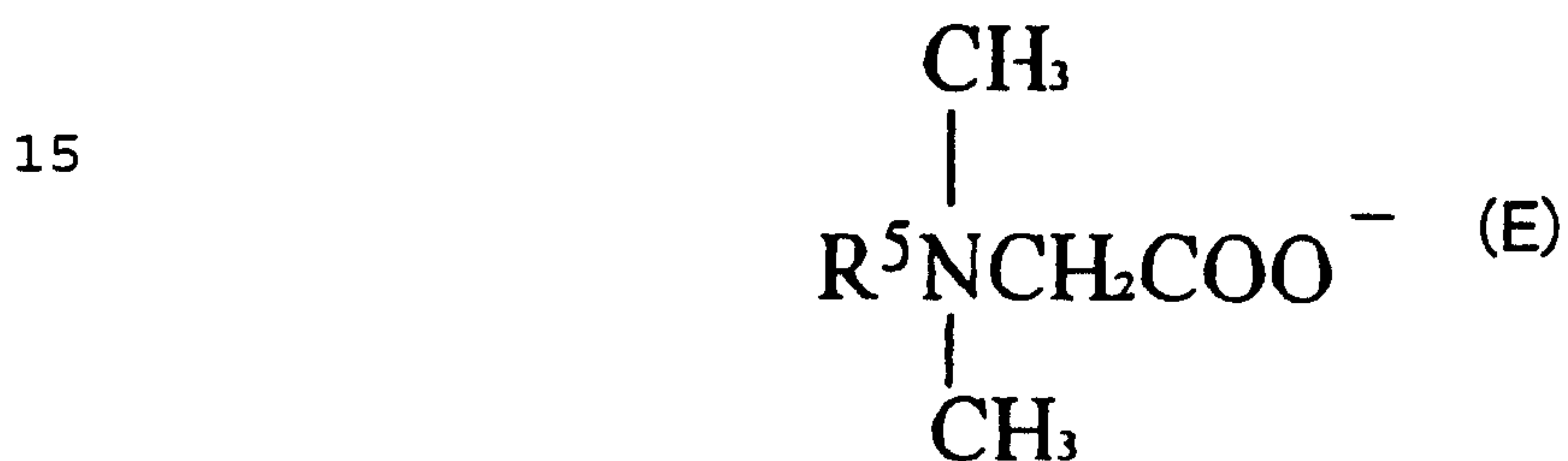
Amidobetaine-type amphoteric surfactants in this invention are compounds shown by below general formula (D):



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In the general formula (D) for preferred amidobetaine-type amphoteric surfactants in this invention, alcohol constructing primary fatty alcohol residues having 8 to 22 carbon atoms of R⁴ in general formula (D) are linear or branched saturated or unsaturated alcohols such as cocoyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol, octyl alcohol, decyl alcohol, tetradecyl alcohol, hexadecyl alcohol, octadecyl alcohol, eicosyl alcohol and oleyl alcohol. Coconut oil fatty acid amidopropyl betaine, lauric acid amidopropyl betaine, etc. are preferred, and in particular coconut oil fatty acid amidopropyl betaine are preferred.

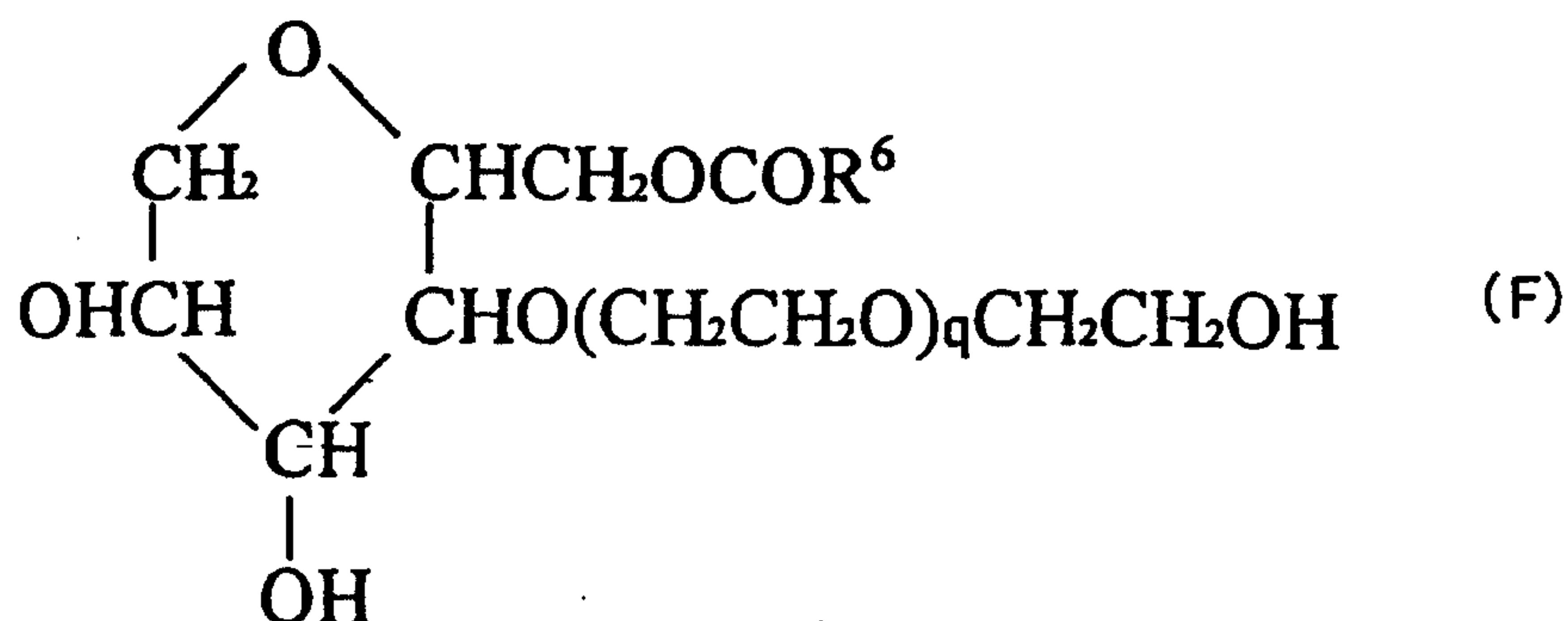
Alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants are compounds shown by below general formula (E):



In the general formula (E) for preferred alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants in this invention, alcohols constructing primary fatty alcohol residues having 8 to 22 carbon atoms of R⁵ in general formula (E) are linear or branched saturated or unsaturated alcohols such as octyl alcohol, decyl alcohol, dodecyl alcohol, tetradecyl alcohol, hexadecyl alcohol, octadecyl alcohol, eicosyl alcohol and oleyl alcohol. Lauryl dimethyl acetate betaine, tetradecyl dimethylamino acetate betaine, etc. are preferred, and in particular lauryldimethylaminoacetate betaine are preferred.

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan nonionic surfactants are compounds shown by below general formula (F):

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In the general formula (F) for preferred polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants in this invention, alcohols constructing primary fatty alcohol residues having 8 to 22 carbon atoms of R^6 in general formula (F) are linear or branched saturated or unsaturated alcohols such as cocoyl alcohol, octyl alcohol, decyl alcohol, dodecyl alcohol, tetradecyl alcohol, hexadecyl alcohol, octadecyl alcohol, eicosyl alcohol and oleyl alcohol. q is preferably 10 to 60.

Polyoxyethylene coconut oil fatty acid sorbitan (20), polyoxyethylene coconut oil fatty acid sorbitan (10), oleic acid polyoxyethylene sorbitan (60), etc. are preferred, in particular polyoxyethylene coconut oil fatty acid sorbitan (20) are preferred.

The cleanser composition of this invention contains sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants in an amount of 1 to 15 weight%, preferably 3 to 8 weight%. Sufficient bubble formation is not attained if no more than 1 weight%, and there is no effects of addition when exceeding 15%. The cleanser composition of this invention contains polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants in an amount of 0.1 to 4 weight%, preferably 2 to 3 weight% in view of bubble forming property and irritating property. Exceeding 4 weight%, bubble

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forming property decreases, and no more than 0.1 weight%, low irritating property cannot be attained.

In the cleanser composition of this invention, the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants to polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactants is 1:0.25 to 1:2, preferably 1:0.3 to 1:1. When no more than 1:0.25, bubble property is not good enough. Exceeding 1:2, also bubble property is not good, and further irritation increases.

In the cleanser composition of this invention, the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants to total amount of imidazoline-type amphoteric surfactants, amidobetaine-type amphoteric surfactants and alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants is 1:0.25 to 1:2, and preferably 1:0.3 to 1:1. When no more than 1:0.25, bubble formation becomes worth, and exceeding 1:2, irritation becomes strong.

pH of the cleanser composition of this invention is preferably 4 to 9, and in particular 5 to 8, pH can be controlled using known acidifying agent or alkalifying agent. When the pH is not higher than 4, skin irritation becomes too strong, and exceeding 9 makes skin goo.

In the cleanser composition of this invention, for example, moisturizers such as fatty acid alkanolamids, silicone derivatives, cationic polymers, propylene glycol, glycerine; viscosity controlling agents such as methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol distearate; pearl luster agent, fragrances, pigments, antioxidants, and other additives which usually used for cleansers can be added. The low irritating cleanser compositions of this invention will be explained in detail referring to following Examples.

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Examples

Method and criteria of evaluation.

1. Bubble forming property:

Ten subjects are selected, and the respective
5 subjects washed the hair and evaluated bubble forming property.
The criteria of the evaluation are as follows:

O: Satisfactory bubble formation.

Δ: A little short of bubble formation.

X: Short of bubble.

10 2. Bubble property.

As evaluation of bubble forming property, bubble
property was evaluated according to following criteria.

O: Bubble is creamy and comfortable.

Δ: Ordinary bubble and a little short of creamy feeling.

15 X: Uneven bubble size and inferior bubble feeling.

3. Eye mucous membrane irritation:

Diluting the cleanser up to one tenth of
concentration, the irritation was evaluated according to
following criteria when one drop of the diluted cleanser is
20 dropped in a subject's eye using a spoit.

O: About the same irritation as purified water.

Δ: A slight irritation but soon disappeared by washing the eye
with water.

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X: Irritated as soon as dropping was made, and irritation remained for a time after washing the eye with water.

Example 1, Comparative Example 1 to 4:

As Example 1, a cleanser composition of following
5 formulation was prepared. Firstly, 985g purified water was measured and poured into a glass beaker, all the ingredients except for citric acid were measured and added thereto, mixed and uniformly dissolved. Then citric acid was gradually added until the pH of the solution became 7.

10	Ingredient	weight/weight%
	disodium polyoxyethylene(3)lauryl sulfosuccinate	5.0
	Polyoxyethylene coconut oil fatty acid sorbitan(20)	2.0
	Coconut oil fatty acid amidopropyl betaine	3.0
	sodium polyoxyethylene(3)lauryl sulfate	3.0
15	polyethyleneglycol distearate	2.0
	fragrance	0.2
	citric acid	adequate amount
	tetra sodium edetate	0.2
	methylchloro isothiazolinone, methyl isothiazolinone	0.05
20	purified water	balance

Results of evaluations for Example 1 are shown in Table 1. The results show that the cleanser composition of Example 1 is a shampoo of very low irritation to skin and eye mucous membrane, and high bubble forming property. Comparative
25 Example 2 was a cleanser composition prepared as Example 1

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except that disodium polyoxyethylene(3)lauryl sulfosuccinate was omitted. The comparative Example 2 showed that, when sulfosuccinate type anionic surfactant is omitted, bubble forming property and bubble property decrease and eye mucous membrane irritation deteriorated. Comparative Example 1 was a cleanser composition prepared as Example 1 except that sodium polyoxyethylene(3)lauryl sulfate was omitted and disodium polyoxyethylene(3)lauryl sulfosuccinate was replaced by disodium polyoxyethylene(2)lauryl sulfosuccinate, which showed that bubble forming property and bubble property decreased when polyoxyethylene-alkyl-sulfate-type surfactant was omitted.

Similarly, Comparative Example 3 was a cleanser composition prepared as Example 1 except that polyoxyethylene coconut oil fatty acid sorbitan (20) was omitted and disodium polyoxyethylene(3)lauryl sulfosuccinate was replaced by disodium polyoxyethylene(2)lauryl sulfosuccinate, which shows that eye mucous membrane irritating property deteriorates when polyoxyethylene sorbitan type surfactant is omitted.

Further, Comparative Example 4 was a cleanser composition prepared as Example 1 except that no betaine type amphoteric surfactant was added, which showed that balance of properties as cleanser shifts and bubble forming property, bubble property and eye mucous membrane irritating property were all insufficient.

Examples 2 to 10:

Contents of main ingredients for respective Examples and their evaluation results are listed in Table 1. All the Examples further include 0.2% fragrant, 0.2% tetrasodium edetate, and 0.05% methylchloro isothiazolinone and methyl isothiazolinone. The examples all retain preferable properties as cleanser composition.

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Table 1

	Example										Comparative Example			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4
Sodium POE(2) lauryl sulfate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sodium POE(3) lauryl sulfate	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	—	—	3	—	3	3	3
Disodium POE(2) lauryl sulfosuccinate.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	5
Disodium POE(3) lauryl sulfosuccinate.	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disodium POE lauryolethanolamide sulfosuccinate.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
POE coconut oil fatty acid sorbitan(20)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	—	2
POE sorbitan oleate (20)	—	2	2	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut oil fatty acid amidopropyl betaine	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—
2-alkyl-carboxymethyl-N-hydroxyethylimidazolinium betaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Lauryldimethylaminoacetate betaine	—	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
POE distearate	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Citric acid	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am	A. Am
Purified water	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.	Bl.
Bubble forming property	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	x	x	○	△
Bubble property	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	x	x	○	△
Eye mucous membrane irritation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	△	x	△
PH	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

A. Am: Adequate amount
Bl.: Balance

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Examples 11 to 13, Comparative Examples 5 and 6:

Disodium polyoxyethylene(3)lauryl sulfosuccinate was used for the sulfosuccinate type anionic surfactant, the amounts of which were changed from 0.5 weight% (Comparative Example 5) up to 20 weight% (Comparative Example 6), and further proper proportional changes were made for each sample, cleanser compositions shown in Table 2 were prepared and the properties for each sample were measured. As a result, when the amount of sulfosuccinate type anionic surfactant is from 1 weight% (Example 11) to 15 weight% (Example 13), all the properties measured were preferred. On the other hand, bubble forming property and bubble property were not satisfactory in Comparative Example 5 which contains 0.5 weight%, and bubble property and eye mucous membrane irritation property is not satisfactory in Comparative Example 6 containing 20 weight%. The results show that preferred properties can be obtained when the amount of sulfosuccinate type anionic surfactant is within the range from 1 weight% to 15 weight%.

Examples 14, Comparative Examples 7 and 8:

Cleanser compositions shown in Table 2 were prepared by changing the amounts of polyoxyethylene sorbitan type nonionic surfactant to 0.05%, 1% and 6% respectively and further proper proportional changes were made for respective samples, and the properties for the samples were measured. As a result, when the amount was 0.1 weight%, evaluations were preferable. However in 0.05 weight%, eye mucous membrane irritating property was not good (Comparative Example 7). When containing 6 weight%, foamability deteriorated, and bubble forming property and bubble property were not satisfactory. Summarizing these results and those of above Examples 1 to 10, preferred property could be obtained when the amount of

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polyoxyethylene sorbitan type nonionic surfactant is within the range from 0.1 weight% to 4 weight%.

Examples 15, Comparative Examples 9 and 10:

The weight ratios of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactant to polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactant were changed to about 1:0.14, 1:0.33, 1:2.2 and the properties for the samples were measured. Further considering the results of above Examples 11 to 13, preferred properties can be obtained when the weight ratios of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactant to polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactant were within the range from 1:0.25 (Example 13) to 1:2 (Example 11), however bubble property was not good when the ratio was lower than 1:0.25 (Comparative Example 9), and eye mucous membrane irritating property deteriorated when exceeding 1:2 (Comparative Example 10).

Examples 16, Comparative Examples 11 and 12:

The weight ratio of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactant to total amount of imidazoline-type amphoteric surfactants, amidobetaine-type amphoteric surfactants and alkybetaine-type amphoteric surfactants was changed to about 1:0.14, 1:0.33, 1:2.2 and the properties for the samples were measured. Further considering the results of above Examples 11 to 13, preferred properties can be obtained when the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate type anionic surfactant to a total amount of above-said amphoteric surfactants is within the range from 1:0.25 (Example 13) to 1:2 (Example 11), however bubble forming property and bubble property were not good when the ratio was lower than 1:0.25 (Comparative Example 11), and bubble property and eye mucous membrane irritating property deteriorated when exceeding 1:2 (Comparative Example 12).

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Examples 17 to 19:

The effects to the properties were investigated for several kinds of amphoteric surfactants, and as a result preferred properties were obtained for all the amphoteric
5 surfactant examined.

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Table 2

	Examples									Comparative Examples							
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sulfosuccinate-type surfactant (A)	2	10	15	5	6	6	4	4	4	0.5	20	5	5	7	2.5	7	2.5
P0E alkylsulfate-type Sf. (B)	3	3	3.75	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	1	5.5	3	3
Imidazolinium betaine (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amidopropyl betaine (C)	4	3	3.75	4	4	2	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	5.5
Lauryldimethylaminoacetate betaine(E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P0E-sorbitan type Sf. (F)	3	3	3	0.1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0.05	6	3	3	3	3
PEG distearate	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Citric acid	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.	A. Am.
Property:																	
Bubble forming property	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	△	○	○	×	○	○	○	○
Bubble property	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	△	△	○	×	△	○	△	△
Eye mucous membrane irritation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	△	×	○	○	×	○	△
PH	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

Sf.: surfactant. A. Am. : Adequate amount

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CLAIMS:

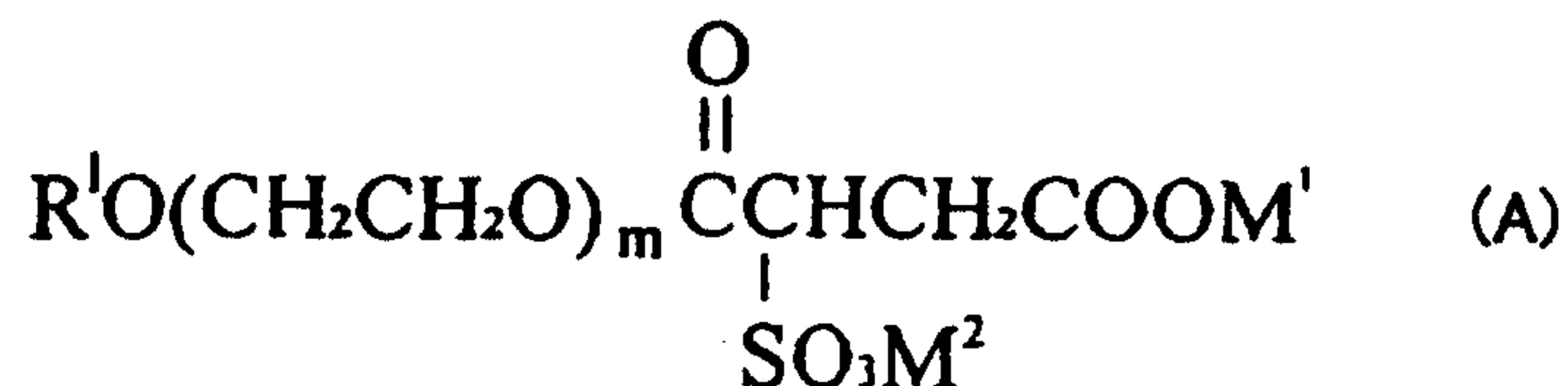
1. A cleanser composition comprising sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants; polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactants; one or more than two amphoteric surfactants
 5 selected from the group consisting of imidazoline-type amphoteric surfactants, amidobetaine-type amphoteric surfactants and alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants; and polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants;

characterized by containing, based upon the total
 10 weight of the composition: from 1 to 15% sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants; from 0.1 to 4% polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants; wherein:

the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants to polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic
 15 surfactants being 1:0.25 to 1:2, and

the weight ratio of sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants to total amount of imidazoline-type amphoteric surfactants, amidobetaine-type amphoteric surfactants and alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants being 1:0.25 to 1:2.

- 20 2. The cleanser composition according to claim 1 wherein sulfosuccinate-type anionic surfactants are surfactants shown by below general formula (A):



- 25 wherein R^1 is a primary fatty alcohol residue having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, m is an integer of 0 to 20, M^1 and M^2 are each independently hydrogen atom, an alkaline metal ion or an alkaline earth metal ion.

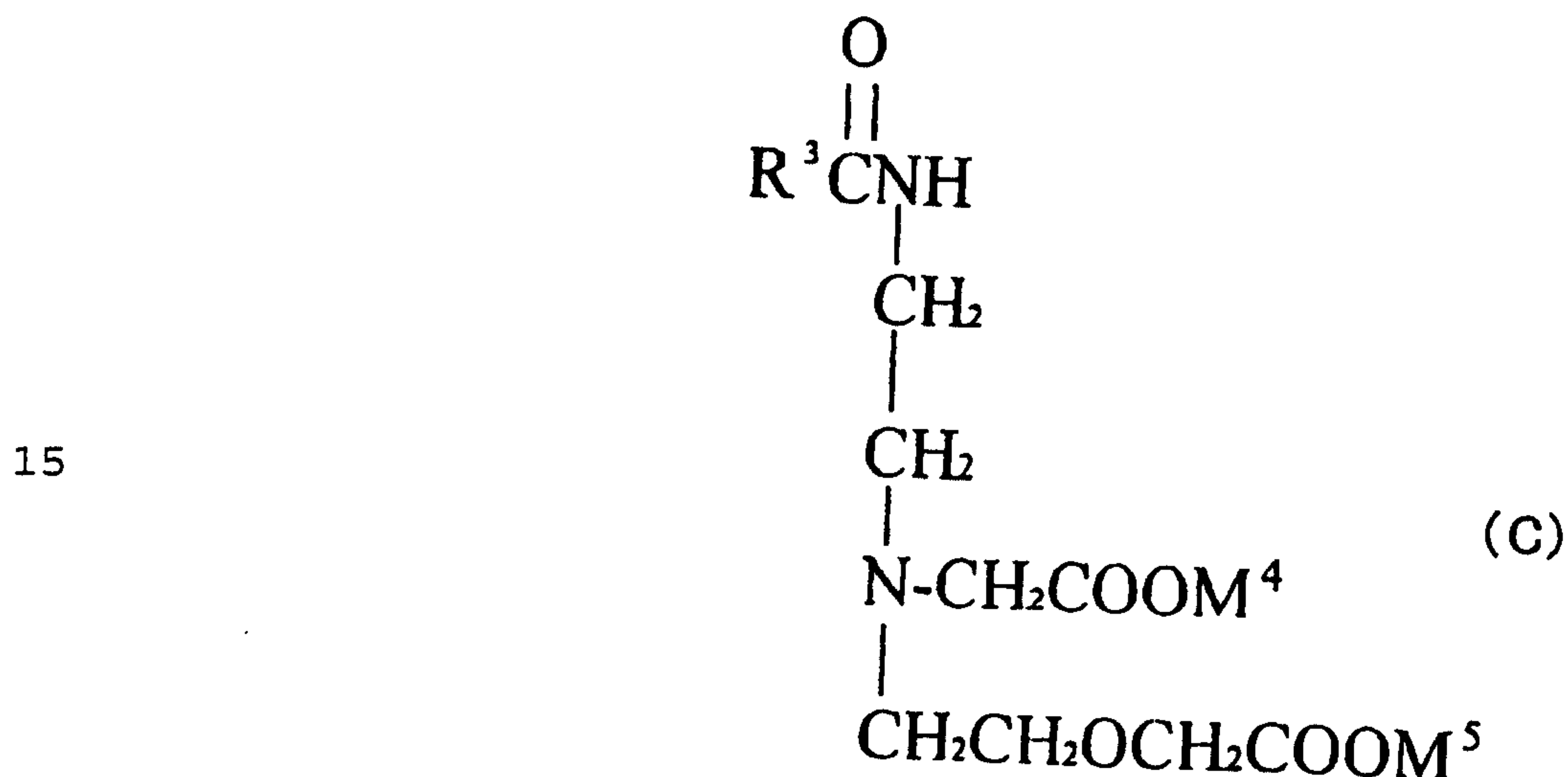
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3. The cleanser composition according to claims 1 or 2 wherein polyoxyethylene-alkylsulfate-type anionic surfactants are surfactants shown by below general formula (B):



5 wherein R^2 is a primary fatty alcohol residue having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, M^3 is hydrogen atom, an alkaline metal ion, an alkaline earth metal ion or an alkanol amine, and n is an integer of 0 to 10.

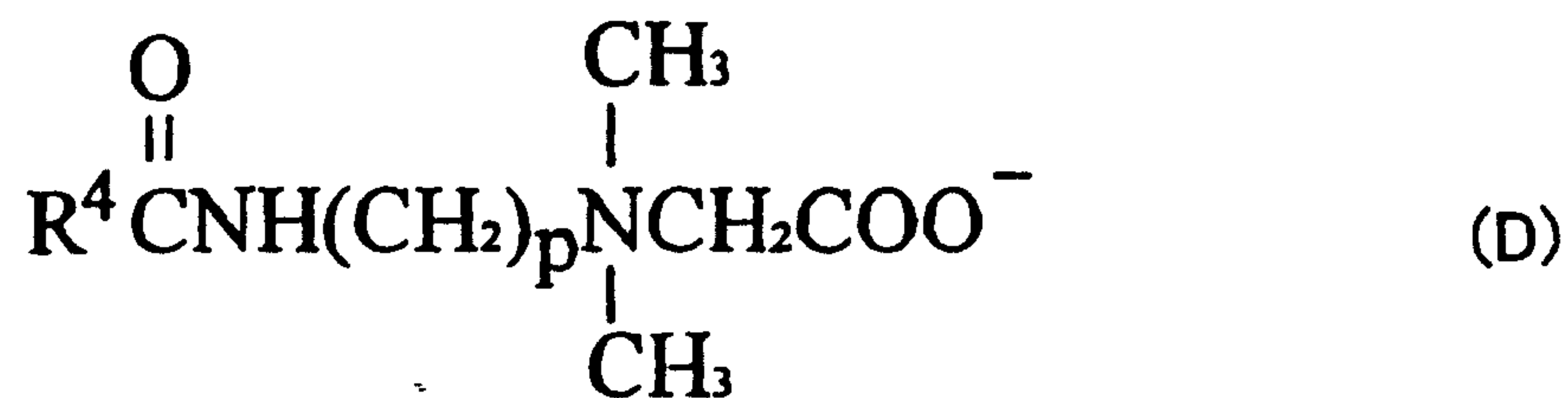
4. The cleanser composition according to any one of
10 claims 1 to 3 wherein imidazoline-type amphoteric surfactants are surfactants shown by below general formula (C):



wherein R^3 is a primary fatty alcohol residue having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, and M^4 and M^5 are each independently hydrogen
20 atom, an alkaline metal ion or an alkaline earth metal ion.

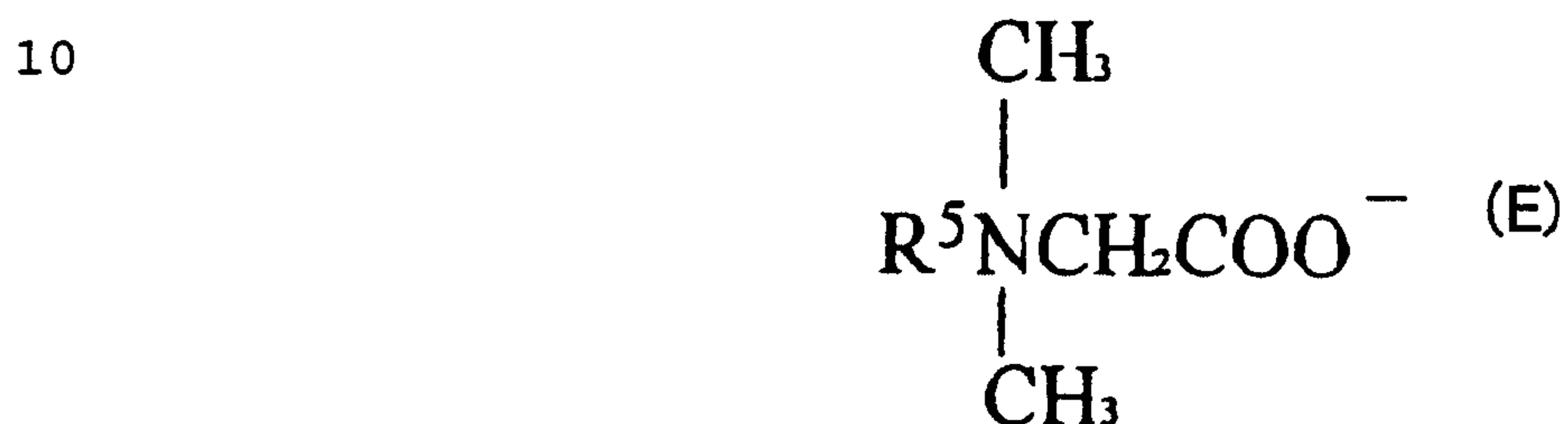
5. The cleanser composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein amidobetaine-type amphoteric surfactants are surfactants shown by below general formula (D):

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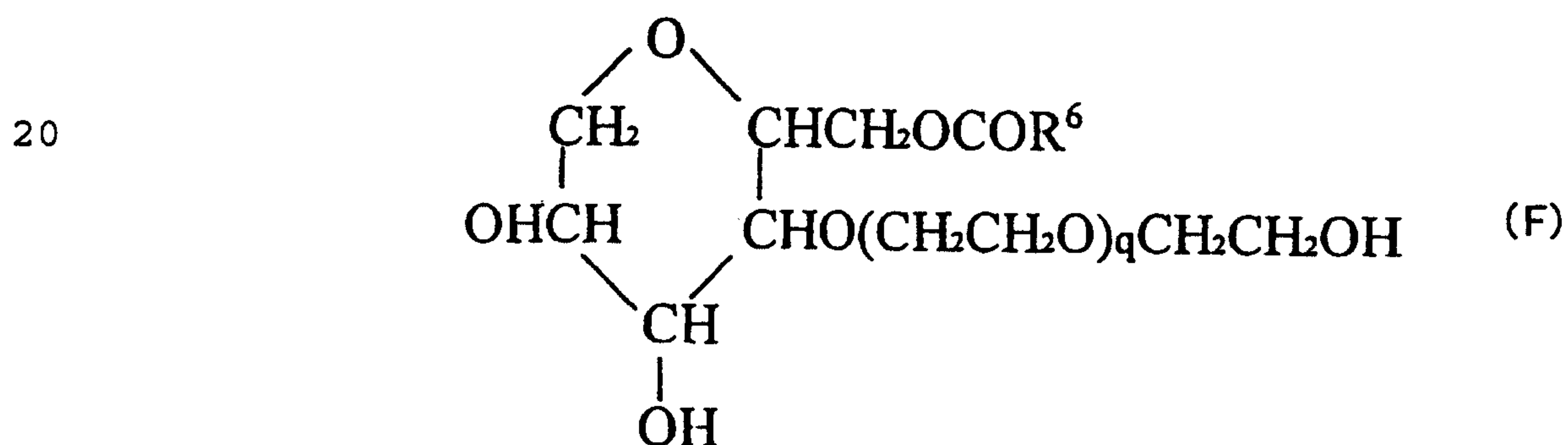
5 wherein R^4 is a primary fatty alcohol residue of having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, and p is an integer of 1 to 18.

6. The cleanser composition according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein alkylbetaine-type amphoteric surfactants are surfactants shown by below general formula (E):



wherein R^5 is a primary fatty alcohol residue having 8 to 22 carbon atoms.

15 7. The cleanser composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein (b) polyoxyethylene-sorbitan-type nonionic surfactants are surfactants shown by below general formula (F):



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wherein R^6 is a primary fatty alcohol residue having 8 to 22 carbon atoms, and q is an integer of 0 to 60.

8. The cleanser composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the cleanser composition is shampoo.

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