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(54) Title: MATT-EFFECT COMPOSITION COMPRISING HYDROPHOBIC AEROGEL PARTICLES AND AN OXYETHYLENATED NONIONIC SURFACTANT

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium: a) at least hydrophobic aerogel particles, and b) at least one oxyethylenated nonionic surfactant with an HLB ranging from 15 to 20. The invention also relates to a process for making the skin matt and/or for reducing its sheen.



Matt-effect composition comprising hydrophobic aerogel particles and an oxyethylenated nonionic surfactant

The present invention relates to the field of caring for and/or making up keratin
5 materials, and in particular the skin.

The invention relates to a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, at least hydrophobic aerogel particles and at least one oxyethylenated nonionic surfactant.

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The invention also relates to a process for caring for and/or making up the skin, comprising the topical application of the composition to the skin.

The invention also relates to a cosmetic process for making the skin matt and/or
15 for reducing its sheen, comprising the topical application to the said skin of the abovementioned composition.

The sheen of the skin, generally associated with a substantial secretion of sebum, is a problem essentially affecting adolescents, but which may also
20 appear in adulthood as a result especially of an overproduction of androgens, or as a result of external factors such as pollution. The sheen of the skin may also be associated with sweat resulting from physical activity or weather conditions. The sheen of the skin may be due to the combination of two phenomena (sebum and sweat).

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Obtaining a matt effect on the skin is highly desired by users who have combination skin or greasy skin, and also for cosmetic compositions that are intended to be used in hot and humid climates. The shininess caused by an excess of sebum and/or sweat on the surface of the skin is, in effect, generally
30 considered unaesthetic.

Shiny skin also generally gives rise to poorer staying power of the makeup, which thus has a tendency to become degraded in the course of the day.

Besides the use of "sebum regulators", i.e. agents that are capable of aiding in
5 regulating the activity of the sebaceous glands by means of an action that may be termed biological, an efficient means for rapidly reducing unsightly sheen areas consists in using "soft-focus" fillers. The use of fillers that absorb sebum and perspiration is also a means for prolonging the mattness over time.

10 It is known practice to use perlite (FR 2 881 643), fumed fillers (EP 1 637 186) or fibres as matting agents. However, these fillers may afford adverse results, especially pilling on the skin and/or a sensation of unclean skin. It is thus sought to limit the filler content.

15 The need remains for matting cosmetic compositions which have good cosmetic properties, and which in particular afford an efficient (strong), immediate and/or long-lasting matting effect.

There is also still a need to obtain a stable aqueous composition comprising
20 hydrophobic aerogel particles that are well dispersed in the composition.

The Applicant has discovered that this need can be satisfied by combining, in a composition, at least hydrophobic aerogel particles and at least one particular oxyethylenated nonionic surfactant preferably having an HLB ranging from 15 to
25 20.

The composition is homogeneous and stable.

The composition thus obtained makes it possible to improve the mattness of the skin in a remanent manner. The skin is thus durably rendered matt.

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A subject of the present invention is thus a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium:

- (a) at least hydrophobic aerogel particles;
- (b) at least one oxyethylenated nonionic surfactant chosen from triglycerides oxyethylenated with 20 to 100 mol of ethylene oxide.

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

HYDROPHOBIC AEROGELS:

10 Aerogels are ultra-light porous materials. The first aerogels were made by Kristler in 1932. They are generally synthesized via a sol-gel process in a liquid medium and then dried, usually by extraction with a supercritical fluid, the one most commonly used being supercritical CO₂. This type of drying makes it possible to avoid shrinkage of the pores and of the material. Other types of
15 drying also make it possible to obtain porous materials starting from gel, namely cryodesiccation, which consists in solidifying the gel at low temperature and in then subliming the solvent, and drying by evaporation. The materials thus obtained are referred to respectively as cryogels and xerogels. The sol-gel process and the various drying operations are described in detail in Brinker C.J.
20 and Scherer G.W., Sol-Gel Science, New York, Academic Press, 1990.

The aerogel particles in accordance with the present invention are hydrophobic aerogel particles.

25 The term "hydrophobic aerogel particle" means any particle of the aerogel type having a water absorption capacity at the wet point of less than 0.1 ml/g, i.e. less than 10 g of water per 100 g of particle.

The wet point corresponds to the amount of water that needs to be added to 1 g
30 of particle in order to obtain a homogeneous paste. This method is derived directly from the method for determining the oil uptake of a powder as described in standard NF T 30-022. The measurements are taken in the same manner by means of the wet point and the flow point, which have, respectively, the following definitions:

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wet point: weight expressed in grams per 100 g of product corresponding to the production of a homogeneous paste during the addition of a solvent to a powder.

- 5 The wet point is measured according to the following protocol:

Equipment used:

Glass plate (25 x 25 mm)

Spatula (wooden shaft and metal part, 15 x 2.7 mm)

- 10 Silk-bristled brush

Balance

- 15 The glass plate is placed on the balance and 1 g of aerogel is weighed out. The beaker containing the solvent and the liquid sampling pipette is placed on the balance. The solvent is gradually added to the powder, the whole being regularly blended (every 3 to 4 drops) with the spatula. The mass of solvent required to reach the wet point is noted. The average of three tests will be determined.

- 20 The hydrophobic aerogels used according to the present invention may be organic, mineral or organic-mineral hybrid aerogels.

- The organic aerogels may be based on resins from among the following: polyurethanes, resorcinol-formaldehyde, polyfurfuranol, cresol-formaldehyde, 25 phenol-furfuranol, polybutadiene, melamine-formaldehyde, phenyl-furfural, polyimides, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, polyolefins, polystyrenes, polyacrylonitriles, phenol-formaldehyde, polyvinyl alcohol, dialdehydes, polycyanurates, epoxys, celluloses, cellulose derivatives, chitosan, agar, agarose, alginate, starches, and mixtures thereof.

30

Aerogels based on organic-mineral hybrids, for example silica-PMMA, silica-chitosan and silica-polyether, are also envisaged. Patent applications US 2005/0 192 366 and WO 2007/126 410 describe such organic-mineral hybrid materials.

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The hydrophobic aerogel particles used in the present invention have a specific surface area per unit of mass (S_M) ranging from 200 to 1500 m²/g, preferably

from 600 to 1200 m²/g and better still from 600 to 800 m²/g, and a size expressed as the volume-mean diameter (D[0.5]) of less than 1500 µm and preferably ranging from 1 to 30 µm, more preferably from 5 to 25 µm, better still from 5 to 20 µm and even better still from 5 to 15 µm.

5

The specific surface area per unit of mass can be determined by the nitrogen absorption method, known as the BET (Brunauer-Emmett-Teller) method, described in The Journal of the American Chemical Society, Vol. 60, page 309, February 1938 and corresponding to the international standard ISO 5794/1 (appendix D). The BET specific surface area corresponds to the total specific surface area of the particles under consideration.

The sizes of the aerogel particles according to the invention can be measured by static light scattering using a commercial particle size analyser such as the MasterSizer 2000 machine from Malvern. The data are processed on the basis of the Mie scattering theory. This theory, which is exact for isotropic particles, makes it possible to determine, in the case of non-spherical particles, an "effective" particle diameter. This theory is especially described in the publication by Van de Hulst, H.C., "Light Scattering by Small Particles," Chapters 9 and 10, Wiley, New York, 1957.

According to an advantageous embodiment, the hydrophobic aerogel particles used in the present invention have a specific surface area per unit of mass (S_M) ranging from 600 to 800 m²/g and a size expressed as the volume-mean diameter (D[0.5]) ranging from 5 to 20 µm and better still from 5 to 15 µm.

The hydrophobic aerogel particles used in the present invention may advantageously have a tapped density ρ ranging from 0.02 g/cm³ to 0.10 g/cm³ and preferably from 0.03 g/cm³ to 0.08 g/cm³.

30

In the context of the present invention, this density may be assessed according to the following protocol, known as the tapped density protocol:

40 g of powder are poured into a measuring cylinder; the measuring cylinder is then placed on the Stav 2003 machine from Stampf Volumeter; the measuring cylinder is subsequently subjected to a series of 2500 tapping actions (this operation is repeated until the difference in volume between 2 consecutive tests

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is less than 2%); and then the final volume V_f of tapped powder is measured directly on the measuring cylinder. The tapped density is determined by the ratio m/V_f , in this instance $40/V_f$ (V_f being expressed in cm^3 and m in g).

- 5 According to one embodiment, the hydrophobic aerogel particles used in the present invention have a specific surface area per unit of volume S_v ranging from 5 to $60 \text{ m}^2/\text{cm}^3$, preferably from 10 to $50 \text{ m}^2/\text{cm}^3$ and better still from 15 to $40 \text{ m}^2/\text{cm}^3$.
- 10 The specific surface area per unit of volume is given by the relationship: $S_v = S_m \cdot \rho$ where ρ is the tapped density expressed in g/cm^3 and S_m is the specific surface area per unit of mass expressed in m^2/g , as defined above.

- Preferably, the hydrophobic aerogel particles according to the invention have an
- 15 oil absorption capacity, measured at the wet point, ranging from 5 to 18 ml/g, preferably from 6 to 15 ml/g and better still from 8 to 12 ml/g.

- The absorption capacity measured at the wet point, denoted W_p , corresponds to the amount of oil that needs to be added to 100 g of particles in order to
- 20 obtain a homogeneous paste.

- It is measured according to the "wet point" method or method of determination of oil uptake of a powder described in the standard NF T 30-022. It corresponds to the amount of oil adsorbed onto the available surface of the powder and/or
- 25 absorbed by the powder by measurement of the wet point, described below:

- An amount $m = 2 \text{ g}$ of powder is placed on a glass plate and the oil (isononyl isononanoate) is then added dropwise. After addition of 4 to 5 drops of oil to the powder, mixing is performed using a spatula, and addition of oil is continued
- 30 until conglomerates of oil and powder have formed. From this point, the oil is added one drop at a time and the mixture is then triturated with the spatula. The addition of oil is stopped when a firm, smooth paste is obtained. This paste must be able to be spread over the glass plate without cracks or the formation of lumps. The volume V_s (expressed in ml) of oil used is then noted.

- 35 The oil uptake corresponds to the ratio V_s/m .

According to a particular embodiment, the aerogel particles used are mineral and are more particularly hydrophobic silica aerogel particles having the properties stated previously.

- 5 Silica aerogels are porous materials obtained by replacing (especially by drying) the liquid component of a silica gel with air.

They are generally synthesized via a sol-gel process in a liquid medium and then dried, usually by extraction with a supercritical fluid, the one most
10 commonly used being supercritical CO₂. This type of drying makes it possible to avoid shrinkage of the pores and of the material. The sol-gel process and the various drying operations are described in detail in Brinker C.J. and Scherer G.W., Sol-Gel Science, New York, Academic Press, 1990.

- 15 The hydrophobic silica aerogels used according to the present invention are preferably silylated silica aerogels (INCI name: silica silylate).

The term "hydrophobic silica" means any silica whose surface is treated with silylating agents, for example halogenated silanes such as alkylchlorosilanes,
20 siloxanes, in particular dimethylsiloxanes such as hexamethyldisiloxane, or silazanes, so as to functionalize the OH groups with silyl groups Si-R_n, for example trimethylsilyl groups.

As regards the preparation of hydrophobic silica aerogel particles that have
25 been surface-modified by silylation, reference may be made to document US 7 470 725.

Use will be made in particular of hydrophobic silica aerogel particles surface-modified with trimethylsilyl groups (trimethylsiloxyl silica).

30 As hydrophobic silica aerogels that may be used in the invention, examples that may be mentioned include the aerogel sold under the name VM-2260 (INCI name: Silica silylate), by the company Dow Corning, the particles of which have a mean size of about 1000 microns and a specific surface area per unit of mass
35 ranging from 600 to 800 m²/g.

Mention may also be made of the aerogels sold by Cabot under the references Aerogel TLD 201, Aerogel OGD 201 and Aerogel TLD 203, Enova® Aerogel MT 1100 and Enova Aerogel MT 1200.

- 5 Use will more particularly be made of the aerogel sold under the name VM-2270 (INCI name: Silica silylate) by the company Dow Corning, the particles of which have a mean size ranging from 5 to 15 microns and a specific surface area per unit of mass ranging from 600 to 800 m²/g.

- Use will also be made of the aerogel sold under the name Enova® Aerogel MT
10 1100 (INCI name: Silica silylate) by the company Cabot, the particles of which have a mean size ranging from 2 to 25 microns and a specific surface area per unit of mass ranging from 600 to 800 m²/g.

- The hydrophobic aerogel particles represent from 0.1% to 30% by weight,
15 preferably from 0.5% to 20% by weight, better still from 1% to 10% by weight and more preferably from 1.5% to 5% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

Oxyethylenated nonionic surfactant

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The term "oxyethylenated surfactant" means a surfactant comprising CH₂CHO groups.

The surfactants preferably have an HLB ranging from 15 to 20 and more particularly from 15 to 17.

- 25 The term HLB is well known to those skilled in the art, and denotes the hydrophilic-lipophilic balance of a surfactant.

- The HLB or hydrophilic-lipophilic balance of the surfactant(s) used according to the invention is the HLB according to Griffin, defined in the publication *J. Soc. Cosm. Chem.* 1954 (Volume 5), pages 249-256 or the HLB determined
30 experimentally and as described in the publication from the authors F. Puisieux and M. Seiller, entitled "Galenica 5 Les systèmes dispersés - Volume I - Agents de surface et émulsions - Chapter IV - Notions de HLB et de HLB critique, pages 153-194 - paragraph 1.1.2. Détermination de HLB par voie expérimentale [Experimental determination of HLB], pages 164-180. It is preferably the
35 calculated HLB values that should be taken into account.

The calculated HLB is defined as being the following coefficient:

calculated HLB = $20 \times \text{molar mass of the hydrophilic part} / \text{total molar mass}$.

For an oxyethylenated fatty alcohol, the hydrophilic part corresponds to the oxyethylene units fused to the fatty alcohol and the calculated HLB value then

5 corresponds to the HLB value according to Griffin (Griffin W.C., J. Soc. Cosmet. Chemists, 5, 249, 1954).

The nonionic surfactants according to the invention are chosen from triglycerides oxyethylenated with 20 to 100 mol of ethylene oxide and preferably

10 from 30 to 80 mol of ethylene oxide, and more particularly from hydrogenated castor oils oxyethylenated with 30 to 70 mol of ethylene oxide.

The nonionic surfactants according to the invention are present in a content ranging from 0.01% to 20% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.05% to 10% by

15 weight and most preferentially ranging from 0.1% to 5% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

Preferably, the compositions according to the invention also comprise at least one C2-C8 polyol. Among the polyols, mention may be made of glycerol, 1,2-propanediol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,3-butanediol, 1,2-butanediol,

20 1,5-pentanediol, 1,2-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol and 1,2-octanediol (caprylyl glycol).

The polyols that are preferred according to the invention are especially glycerol, 1,3-butanediol, 1,2-propanediol (propylene glycol), 1,2-pentanediol and 1,3-

25 propanediol.

When they are present, the diols according to the invention are present in an amount ranging from 0.01% to 30% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.1% to 20% by weight and most preferentially ranging from 0.5% to 10% by weight,

30 relative to the total weight of the composition.

Preferably, the compositions according to the invention also comprise a sebum-absorbing particle, in particular a particle having sebum uptake.

Advantageously, the sebum-absorbing particles have a sebum uptake of
5 greater than or equal to 10 ml/100 g, especially greater than or equal to 20 ml/100 g and in particular greater than or equal to 30 ml/100 g.

The term "sebum-absorbing particle" means a powder that is capable of absorbing and/or adsorbing sebum. Generally, this type of particle is in the form
10 of a powder of particles having sebum uptake.

The sebum uptake corresponds to the amount of sebum absorbed and/or adsorbed by the particle. It is measured according to the wet point method described below.

15 Advantageously, the sebum-absorbing particle may have a BET specific surface area of greater than or equal to 200 m²/g, preferably greater than 350 m²/g and preferentially greater than 500 m²/g, and especially less than 2000 m²/g.

The BET specific surface area is determined according to the BET (Brunauer-
20 Emmett-Teller) method described in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, vol. 60, page 309, February 1938 and corresponding to the international standard ISO 5794/1 (appendix D). The BET specific surface area corresponds to the total specific surface area (thus including micropores) of the particle and especially of the powder.

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The sebum-absorbing particles may be a mineral powder or an organic powder. More precisely, the sebum-absorbing particles may be chosen from:

- silica powders,
- polyamide (Nylon[®]) powders,
- 30 - silica silylate powders,
- powders of acrylic polymers, especially of polymethyl methacrylate, poly(methyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate), poly(allyl

methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate), ethylene glycol dimethacrylate/lauryl methacrylate copolymer;

- powders of an expanded copolymer of vinylidene chloride and acrylonitrile or of vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile and methyl methacrylate;
- powders of silicone elastomer, obtained especially by polymerization of organopolysiloxane containing at least two hydrogen atoms each bonded to a silicon atom and of an organopolysiloxane comprising at least two ethylenically unsaturated groups (especially two vinyl groups) in the presence of a platinum catalyst;
- talc,
- boron nitride,
- clays,
- perlites,
- a mixture thereof.

The sebum-absorbing particle may be a powder coated with a hydrophobic treatment agent.

The hydrophobic treatment agent may be chosen from fatty acids, for instance stearic acid; metal soaps, for instance aluminium dimyristate, the aluminium salt of hydrogenated tallow glutamate; amino acids; N-acylamino acids or salts thereof; lecithin, isopropyl triisostearyl titanate, waxes, and mixtures thereof.

The N-acylamino acids may comprise an acyl group containing from 8 to 22 carbon atoms, for instance a 2-ethylhexanoyl, caproyl, lauroyl, myristoyl, palmitoyl, stearoyl or cocoyl group. The salts of these compounds may be aluminium, magnesium, calcium, zirconium, zinc, sodium or potassium salts. The amino acid may be, for example, lysine, glutamic acid or alanine.

The term "alkyl" mentioned in the compounds cited above especially denotes an alkyl group containing from 1 to 30 carbon atoms and preferably containing from 5 to 16 carbon atoms.

As representative and non-limiting illustrations of sebum-absorbing particles according to the invention, mention may be made most particularly of the particles below.

- 5 Silica powders that may be mentioned include:
- the porous silica microspheres sold under the name Silica Beads SB-700 by the company Miyoshi; Sunsphere[®] H51, Sunsphere[®] H33 by the company Asahi Glass;
 - the polydimethylsiloxane-coated amorphous silica microspheres sold under
- 10 the name SA Sunsphere[®] H33 and SA Sunsphere[®] H53 by the company Asahi Glass;
- precipitated silica microspheres, for example coated with mineral wax such as polyethylene, and sold especially under the name Acematt OK 412 by the company Evonik Degussa.

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A Nylon powder that may be mentioned is the Nylon powder sold under the name Orgasol[®] 4000 by the company Atochem.

Acrylic polymer powders that may be mentioned include:

- 20 - polymethyl methacrylate powders sold under the name Covabead[®] LH85 by the company Wackherr;
- the polymethyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate powders sold under the name Dow Corning 5640 Microsponge[®] Skin Oil Adsorber by the company Dow Corning; Ganzpearl[®] GMP-0820 by the company Ganz
- 25 Chemical;
- polyallyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate powders sold under the names Poly-pore[®] L200 and Poly-pore[®] E200 by the company Amcol Health and Beauty Solutions Inc.;
 - the ethylene glycol dimethacrylate/lauryl methacrylate copolymer powders sold
- 30 under the name Polytrap[®] 6603 from the company Dow Corning.

Silicone elastomer powders that may be mentioned include the powders sold under the names Trefil[®] Powder E-505C and Trefil[®] Powder E-506C by the company Dow Corning.

5 Silica silylate powders that may especially be mentioned include those sold under the name Dow Corning VM-2270 Aerogel Fine Particles by the company Dow Corning (oil uptake equal to 10.40 ml/g).

As powders of expanded copolymer of vinylidene chloride and acrylonitrile or of vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile and methyl methacrylate, 10 mention may be made of microspheres of expanded terpolymer of vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile and methyl methacrylate, sold under the brand name Expancel by the company Nobel Casco and in particular under the references 551 DE 12 (particle size D(0.5) of about 12 μm and mass per unit volume of about 40 kg/m^3), 551 DE 20 (particle size D(0.5) of about 15 to 25 μm and mass 15 per unit volume of about 60 kg/m^3), 551 DE 50 (particle size D(0.5) of about 40 μm), 461 DE 50 and 642 WE 50 of about 50 μm of particle size D(0.5), 551 DE 80 (particle size D(0.5) of about 50 to 80 μm).

It is also possible to use particles of this same expanded terpolymer with a particle size D(0.5) of about 18 μm and a mass per unit volume of about 20 60 to 80 kg/m^3 (Expancel EL23) or with a particle size D(0.5) of about 34 μm and a mass per unit volume of about 20 kg/m^3 .

Mention may also be made of the Expancel particles 551 DE 40 d42 (particle size D(0.5) of about 30 to 50 μm and a mass per unit volume of about 42 kg/m^3), 551 DE 80 d42 (particle size D(0.5) of about 50 to 80 μm and a mass 25 per unit volume of about 42 kg/m^3), 461 DE 20 d70 (particle size D(0.5) of about 15 to 25 μm and a mass per unit volume of about 70 kg/m^3), 461 DE 40 d25 (particle size D(0.5) of about 35 to 55 μm and a mass per unit volume of about 25 kg/m^3), 461 DE 40 d60 (particle size D(0.5) of about 20 to 40 μm and a mass 30 per unit volume of about 60 kg/m^3), 461 DET 40 d25 (particle size D(0.5) of about 35 to 55 μm and a mass per unit volume of about 25 kg/m^3), 051 DE 40 d60 (particle size D(0.5) of about 20 to 40 μm and a mass per unit volume of about 60 kg/m^3), 091 DE 40 d30 (particle size D(0.5) of about 35 to 55 μm and

a mass per unit volume of about 30 kg/m^3), 091 DE 80 d30 (particle size D(0.5) of about 60 to 90 μm and a mass per unit volume of about 30 kg/m^3).

It is also possible to use particles of a polymer of vinylidene chloride and acrylonitrile or of vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile and methyl methacrylate
5 in unexpanded form, for instance those sold under the brand name Expancel with the reference 551 DU 10 (particle size D(0.5) of about 10 μm) or 461 DU 15 (particle size D(0.5) of about 15 μm).

The sebum-absorbing particles that are particularly preferred are silica powders,
10 especially precipitated silica powders and more particularly wax-coated precipitated silicas, and expanded copolymers of vinylidene chloride and acrylonitrile or of vinylidene chloride, acrylonitrile and methyl methacrylate.

Preferably, the particles have a number-average size of between 50 nm and 350 microns, better still between 100 nm and 100 microns and
15 even more preferentially between 0.5 and 100 microns.

The sebum-absorbing particles may be present in the composition according to the invention in a content ranging from 0.01% to 30% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.1% to 20% by weight and most preferentially ranging from 0.5%
20 to 10% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

Method for measuring the sebum uptake of a powder:

The sebum uptake of a powder is measured according to the method for
25 determining the oil uptake of a powder as described in standard NF T 30-022. It corresponds to the amount of sebum adsorbed onto the available surface of the powder, by measuring the wet point.

An amount m (in grams) of powder of between about 0.5 g and 5 g (the amount
30 depends on the density of the powder) is placed on a glass plate and artificial sebum having the composition below is then added dropwise:

- triolein

29%

	- oleic acid	28.5%
	- oleyl oleate	18.5%
	- squalene	14%
	- cholesterol	7%
5	- cholesteryl palmitate	3%

After addition of 4 to 5 drops of artificial sebum, the artificial sebum is incorporated into the powder using a spatula, and the addition of the artificial sebum is continued until conglomerates of artificial sebum and of powder form.

- 10 From this point, the artificial sebum is added one drop at a time and the mixture is then triturated with the spatula. The addition of artificial sebum is stopped when a firm, smooth paste is obtained. This paste must be able to be spread over the glass plate without cracks or the formation of lumps. The volume V_s (expressed in ml) of artificial sebum used is then noted.

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The sebum uptake corresponds to the ratio V_s/m .

- 20 The composition according to the invention may be cosmetic and/or dermatological, preferably cosmetic.

- 25 The composition according to the invention is generally suitable for topical application to the skin and thus generally comprises a physiologically acceptable medium, i.e. a medium that is compatible with the skin and/or its integuments. It is preferably a cosmetically acceptable medium, i.e. which has a pleasant colour, odour and feel and which does not cause any unacceptable discomfort (stinging, tautness or redness) liable to discourage the consumer from using this composition.

- 30 The composition according to the invention may be in any galenical form conventionally used for a topical application and especially in the form of dispersions of gel or lotion type, emulsions of liquid or semi-liquid consistency of

the milk type, obtained by dispersing a fatty phase in an aqueous phase (O/W) or vice versa (W/O), or suspensions or emulsions of soft, semi-solid or solid consistency of the cream or gel type, or alternatively multiple emulsions (W/O/W or O/W/O), microemulsions, vesicular dispersions of ionic and/or nonionic type,
5 or wax/aqueous phase dispersions. These compositions are prepared according to the usual methods.

In addition, the compositions used according to the invention may be more or less fluid and may have the appearance of a white or coloured cream, an ointment, a milk, a lotion or a serum. They may optionally be applied to the skin
10 in the form of an aerosol.

The viscosity of the compositions according to the invention generally ranges from 20 mPa.s to 20 Pa.s and preferably from 100 mPa.s to 2 Pa.s. This viscosity is measured at 25°C using a Rheomat 180 viscometer.

15 When the composition used according to the invention comprises an oily phase, it preferably contains at least one oil. It may also contain other fatty substances.

Mention may be made, as oils which can be used in the composition of the invention, for example, of:

- 20 - hydrocarbon-based oils of animal origin, such as perhydrosqualene;
- hydrocarbon-based oils of plant origin, such as liquid triglycerides of fatty acids comprising from 4 to 10 carbon atoms, for instance heptanoic or octanoic acid triglycerides, or alternatively, for example, sunflower oil, corn oil, soybean oil, marrow oil, grapeseed oil, sesame seed oil, hazelnut oil, apricot oil, macadamia
25 oil, arara oil, castor oil, avocado oil, caprylic/capric acid triglycerides, for instance those sold by the company Stearineries Dubois or those sold under the names Miglyol 810, 812 and 818 by the company Dynamit Nobel, jojoba oil and shea butter oil;
- synthetic esters and ethers, especially of fatty acids, for instance the oils of
30 formulae R_1COOR_2 and R_1OR_2 in which R_1 represents a fatty acid residue comprising from 8 to 29 carbon atoms and R_2 represents a branched or unbranched hydrocarbon-based chain containing from 3 to 30 carbon atoms, for

- instance Purcellin oil, isononyl isononanoate, isopropyl myristate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, 2-octyldodecyl stearate, 2-octyldodecyl erucate or isostearyl isostearate; hydroxylated esters, for instance isostearyl lactate, octyl hydroxystearate, octyldodecyl hydroxystearate, diisostearyl malate or triisocetyl
- 5 citrate; fatty alcohol heptanoates, octanoates or decanoates; polyol esters, for instance propylene glycol dioctanoate, neopentyl glycol diheptanoate and diethylene glycol diisononanoate; and pentaerythritol esters, for instance pentaerythrityl tetraisostearate;
- linear or branched hydrocarbons of mineral or synthetic origin, such as volatile
 - 10 or non-volatile liquid paraffins, and derivatives thereof, petroleum jelly, polydecenes, and hydrogenated polyisobutene such as Parleam oil;
 - fatty alcohols having from 8 to 26 carbon atoms, such as cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol and their mixture (cetylstearyl alcohol), octyldodecanol, 2-butyloctanol, 2-hexyldecanol, 2-undecylpentadecanol, oleyl alcohol or linoleyl alcohol;
 - 15 - partially hydrocarbon-based and/or silicone-based fluoro oils, for instance those described in document JP-A-2-295 912;
 - silicone oils, for instance volatile or non-volatile polymethylsiloxanes (PDMS) with a linear or cyclic silicone chain, which are liquid or pasty at room temperature, in particular cyclopolydimethylsiloxanes (cyclomethicones) such
 - 20 as cyclohexasiloxane; polydimethylsiloxanes comprising alkyl, alkoxy or phenyl groups, which are pendent or at the end of a silicone chain, these groups containing from 2 to 24 carbon atoms; phenylsilicones, for instance phenyl trimethicones, phenyl dimethicones, phenyltrimethylsiloxydiphenylsiloxanes, diphenyl dimethicones, diphenylmethyldiphenyltrisiloxanes or 2-phenylethyl
 - 25 trimethylsiloxy silicates, and polymethylphenylsiloxanes;
 - mixtures thereof.

In the list of the abovementioned oils, the term "hydrocarbon-based oil" is understood to mean any oil predominantly comprising carbon and hydrogen

30 atoms, and optionally ester, ether, fluoro, carboxylic acid and/or alcohol groups.

The other fatty substances that may be present in the oily phase are, for example, fatty acids comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms, for instance stearic acid, lauric acid, palmitic acid and oleic acid; waxes, for instance lanolin, beeswax, carnauba wax or candelilla wax, paraffin wax, lignite wax or
5 microcrystalline waxes, ceresin or ozokerite, and synthetic waxes, for instance polyethylene waxes and Fischer-Tropsch waxes; silicone resins such as trifluoromethyl-C₁₋₄-alkyl dimethicone and trifluoropropyl dimethicone; and silicone elastomers, for instance the products sold under the name KSG by the company Shin-Etsu, under the name Trefil, BY29 or EPSX by the company
10 Dow Corning, or under the name Gransil by the company Grant Industries.

These fatty substances can be chosen in a varied manner by those skilled in the art so as to prepare a composition having the desired properties, for example of consistency or texture.

15

According to one particular embodiment of the invention, the composition according to the invention is a water-in-oil (W/O) or oil-in-water (O/W) emulsion, preferably an O/W emulsion.

20 The O/W emulsion also comprises emulsified gels. The term "emulsified gels" means dispersions of oils in an aqueous gel. The addition of surfactant is optional for this galenical form.

The proportion of the oily phase of the emulsion may range from 2% to 80% by
25 weight and preferably from 5% to 50% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

The emulsions generally contain at least one emulsifier chosen from amphoteric, anionic, cationic or nonionic emulsifiers, used alone or as a
30 mixture, and optionally a co-emulsifier. The emulsifiers are appropriately chosen according to the emulsion to be obtained (W/O or O/W). The emulsifier and the co-emulsifier are generally present in the composition in a proportion ranging

from 0.3% to 30% by weight and preferably from 0.5% to 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

For W/O emulsions, examples of emulsifiers that may be mentioned include
5 dimethicone copolyols, such as the mixture of cyclomethicone and dimethicone copolyol sold under the trade name DC 5225 C by the company Dow Corning, and alkyl dimethicone copolyols such as the laurylmethicone copolyol sold under the name Dow Corning 5200 Formulation Aid by the company Dow Corning, and the cetyl dimethicone copolyol sold under the name Abil EM 90®
10 by the company Goldschmidt. A crosslinked elastomeric solid organopolysiloxane comprising at least one oxyalkylene group, such as those obtained according to the procedure of Examples 3, 4 and 8 of patent US-A-5 412 004 and of the examples of patent US-A-5 811 487, especially the product of Example 3 (synthesis example) of patent US-A-5 412 004, such as the
15 product sold under the reference KSG 21 by the company Shin-Etsu, may also be used as surfactants for W/O emulsions.

For O/W emulsions, examples of emulsifiers that may be mentioned include nonionic emulsifiers such as oxyalkylenated (more particularly
20 polyoxyethylenated) fatty acid esters of glycerol; oxyalkylenated fatty acid esters of sorbitan; oxyalkylenated (oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated) fatty acid esters; oxyalkylenated (oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated) fatty alcohol ethers; sugar esters such as sucrose stearate; and mixtures thereof, such as the mixture of glyceryl stearate and PEG-40 stearate.

25

The composition may be an aqueous gel, and may especially comprise common aqueous gelling agents.

Advantageously, the composition according to the invention comprises an
30 aqueous phase. This aqueous phase comprises water and optionally glycols, ethanol and/or hydrophilic adjuvants, which may be water-soluble at room temperature.

The proportion of the aqueous phase of the compositions may range from 20% to 95% by weight and preferably from 60% to 90% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

- 5 Advantageously, the composition according to the invention has a pH ranging from 3 to 9. Preferably, the pH of the composition ranges from 4 to 8.

The composition according to the invention may be a composition for caring for, cleansing or making up bodily or facial skin, in particular a care composition.

- 10 The skincare composition may be, for example, a facial cream, gel or fluid.
The skin makeup composition may be, for example, a foundation, an eyeshadow, a face powder, a concealer product or a body makeup product.

Additives:

15

The composition according to the present invention may also contain various adjuvants commonly used in cosmetics, such as emulsifiers; fillers; preserving agents; sequestrants; dyes; fragrances; thickeners and gelling agents, in particular acrylamide homopolymers and copolymers, acrylic homopolymers
20 and copolymers and acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid (AMPS®) homopolymers and copolymers; UV-screening agents.

- Advantageously, to reinforce the matting effects of the composition according to the invention, it also comprises at least one active agent for caring for greasy
25 skin. This active agent is preferentially chosen from desquamating agents, antimicrobial agents, anti-inflammatory agents, sebum regulators and antioxidants.

- It may also contain cosmetic active agents other than those for caring for greasy
30 skin, for instance moisturizers and vitamins.

Needless to say, a person skilled in the art will take care to select this or these optional additional compound(s), and/or the amount thereof, such that the advantageous properties of the composition according to the invention are not, or are not substantially, adversely affected by the envisioned addition.

5

Active agent for caring for greasy skin

In the context of the present invention, the expression "active agent for caring for greasy skin" is understood to mean a compound which intrinsically has, i.e.
10 not requiring the intervention of an external agent to activate it, biological activity which may be in particular:

- desquamating activity (which allows the opening of comedones), and/or
- antimicrobial activity (especially on *P. acnes*), and/or
- 15 - anti-inflammatory activity, and/or
- sebum-regulating activity, and/or
- antioxidant activity (which prevents the oxidation of squalene and the formation of comedones).

20 The active agent for caring for greasy skin may thus be chosen from: desquamating agents and/or antimicrobial agents and/or anti-inflammatory agents and/or sebum regulators and/or antioxidants.

1. Desquamating agents

25

The term "desquamating agent" means any compound capable of acting:

- either directly on desquamation by promoting exfoliation, such as β -hydroxy acids, in particular salicylic acid and derivatives thereof (including 5-n-
30 octanoylsalicylic acid); α -hydroxy acids, such as glycolic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid or mandelic acid; urea; gentisic acid; oligofucoses;

cinnamic acid; extract of *Saphora japonica*; resveratrol and certain jasmonic acid derivatives;

- or on the enzymes involved in desquamation or decomposition of the corneodesmosomes, glycosidases, stratum corneum chymotryptic enzyme (SCCE) or indeed even other proteases (trypsin, chymotrypsin-like). Mention may be made of aminosulfonic compounds and in particular N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-N-2-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES); 2-oxothiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid (procysteine) derivatives; derivatives of α -amino acids of glycine type (as described in EP-0 852 949, and also sodium methyl glycine diacetate sold by BASF under the trade name Trilon M); honey; sugar derivatives such as O-octanoyl-6-D-maltose and N-acetylglucosamine.

5-n-Octanoylsalicylic acid is preferred for use in the present invention.

15

2. Antimicrobial agents

The antimicrobial agents that may be used in the composition according to the invention may especially be chosen from 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether (or triclosan), 3,4,4'-trichlorobanilide, phenoxyethanol, phenoxypropanol, phenoxyisopropanol, hexamidine isethionate, metronidazole and salts thereof, miconazole and salts thereof, itraconazole, terconazole, econazole, ketoconazole, saperconazole, fluconazole, clotrimazole, butoconazole, oxiconazole, sulfaconazole, sulconazole, terbinafine, ciclopirox, ciclopiroxolamine, undecylenic acid and salts thereof, benzoyl peroxide, 3-hydroxybenzoic acid, 4-hydroxybenzoic acid, phytic acid, N-acetyl-L-cysteine acid, lipoic acid, azelaic acid and salts thereof, arachidonic acid, resorcinol, 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether, 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide, octopirox, octoxyglycerine, octanoylglycine, caprylyl glycol, 10-hydroxy-2-decanoic acid, dichlorophenylimidazoledioxolane and derivatives thereof described in patent WO 93/18743, copper pidolate, salicylic acid, zinc salicylate, iodopropynyl butylcarbamate, farnesol and phytosphingosines, and mixtures thereof.

The preferred antimicrobial agents are octoxyglycerine, copper pidolate, zinc salicylate, salicylic acid and iodopropynyl butylcarbamate.

5 3. Anti-inflammatory agents

As anti-inflammatory or calmative agents that may be used in the composition according to the invention, mention may be made of pentacyclic triterpenes and plant extracts (e.g.: *Glycyrrhiza glabra*) containing the same, for instance β -glycyrrhetic acid and salts and/or derivatives thereof (glycyrrhetic acid monoglucuronide, stearyl glycyrrhetinate, 3-stearoyloxyglycyrrhetic acid), ursolic acid and salts thereof, oleanolic acid and salts thereof, betulinic acid and salts thereof, bisabolol, an extract of *Paeonia suffruticosa* and/or *lactiflora*, salicylic acid salts and in particular zinc salicylate, phycosaccharides from the company
10 Codif, an extract of *Laminaria saccharina*, canola oil, bisabolol and extracts of camomile, allantoin, Sepivital EPC (phosphoric diester of vitamins E and C) from SEPPIC, omega-3 unsaturated oils such as musk rose oil, blackcurrant oil, ecchium oil, fish oil, plankton extracts, capryloylglycine, Seppicalm VG (sodium palmitoylproline and *Nymphaea alba*) from SEPPIC, an extract of *Pygeum*, an
20 extract of *Boswellia serrata*, an extract of *Centipeda cunninghamii*, an extract of *Helianthus annuus*, an extract of *Linum usitatissimum*, tocotrienols, extracts of *Cola nitida*, extracts of *Centella asiatica*, piperonal, an extract of clove, an extract of *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Aloe vera*, an extract of *Bacopa monieri*, phytosterols, niacinamide, cortisone, hydrocortisone, indomethacin and
25 betamethasone.

The preferred anti-inflammatory agents for use in the present invention are extracts of *Centella asiatica*, β -glycyrrhetic acid and salts thereof, α -bisabolol and niacinamide.

4. Sebum regulators

When the composition according to the invention comprises a sebum regulator such as a 5 α -reductase inhibitor, this agent may be chosen especially from:

5

- retinoids, and in particular retinol;
- sulfur and sulfur derivatives;
- zinc salts such as zinc lactate, gluconate, pidolate, carboxylate, salicylate and/or cysteate;

10

- selenium chloride;
- vitamin B6 or pyridoxine;
- the mixture of capryloyl glycine, sarcosine and *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* extract sold especially by the company SEPPIC under the trade name Sepicontrol A5[®];

15

- an extract of *Laminaria saccharina* sold especially by the company SECMA under the trade name Phlorogine[®];
- an extract of *Spiraea ulmaria* sold especially by the company Silab under the trade name Sebonormine[®];

20

- extracts of plants of the species *Arnica montana*, *Cinchona succirubra*, *Eugenia caryophyllata*, *Humulus lupulus*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Mentha piperita*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, *Salvia officinalis* and *Thymus vulgaris*, all sold, for example, by the company Maruzen;

25

- an extract of *Serenoa repens* sold especially by the company Euromed;
- extracts of plants of the genus *Silybum*;
- plant extracts containing sapogenins and in particular extracts of *Dioscorea* plants rich in diosgenin; and
- extracts of *Eugenia caryophyllata* containing eugenol and eugenyl glucoside.

Zinc salts are preferred for use in the present invention.

30

5. Antioxidants

The antioxidants that are preferred for use in the present invention may be chosen from tocopherol and esters thereof, such as tocopheryl acetate; BHT and BHA.

- 5 The active agent(s) used in the composition according to the invention may represent from 0.01% to 50%, preferably from 0.1% to 25% and better still from 0.5% to 10% of the total weight of the composition.

The invention is also directed towards a cosmetic process for caring for and/or
10 making up the skin, comprising the topical application to the skin of the composition according to the invention.

More precisely, it is a process for making the skin matt and/or for reducing its sheen.

- 15 The term "matting" means making the skin more matt and reducing its sheen, and thus its unaesthetic shininess.

The invention also relates to the cosmetic use of the composition according to the invention for caring for combination skin and/or greasy skin.

20

The invention will now be illustrated with the aid of the non-limiting examples that follow. In these examples, the amounts are indicated as weight percentages. Depending on the case, the compounds are cited as the chemical names or as the CTFA names (International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and
25 Handbook).

EXAMPLES

Example 1:

30

A facial care cream in the form of an oil/water emulsion having the composition below was prepared:

In % AM	
Isopropyl N-lauroylsarcosinate (Eldew SL 205 from Ajinomoto)	2
Aerogel (Dow Corning VM-2270 Aerogel Fine Particles)	1
PEG-60 Hydrogenated castor oil (Eumulgin HRE 60 from Cognis)	1
Dimethicone (and) Dimethiconol (trade name: Xiameter PMX-1503 Fluid from Dow Corning)	2
Ammonium polyacryldimethyltauramide (Hostacerin AMPS® from Clariant)	0.4
Sodium polyacrylate (Cosmedia SP from Cognis)	0.2
Phenoxyethanol	0.5
Butylene glycol	6
Xanthan gum	0.15
Water qs	100

The composition is fluid and stable. The silica particles are finely dispersed.

- 5 This composition may be applied in the morning and/or evening to the face to make combination skin and greasy skin matt.

Example 2:

10

A facial care cream in the form of an oil/water emulsion having the composition below was prepared:

In % AM	A	B
Isopropyl N-lauroylsarcosinate (Eldew SL 205 from Ajinomoto)	2	2
Aerogel (Dow Corning VM-2270 Aerogel Fine Particles)	0.5	0.5
PEG-60 Hydrogenated castor oil (Eumulgin HRE 60 from Cognis)	0.5	
Ammonium polyacryldimethyltauramide (Hostacerin AMPS® from Clariant)	0.4	0.4
Phenoxyethanol	0.5	0.5
Butylene glycol	3	3
Ethanol	6	6
Salicylic acid	0.5	0.5
Triethanolamine	0.65	0.65
Xanthan gum	0.15	0.15
Water qs	100	100

A very uniform aerogel dispersion that is stable (microscopically and over time) and an improvement in the mattness measurement relative to the same
5 formulation without the surfactant (composition B) are obtained.

CLAIMS

1. Cosmetic and/or dermatological composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium:
- (a) at least hydrophobic aerogel particles, and
- (b) at least one oxyethylenated nonionic surfactant chosen from triglycerides oxyethylenated with 20 to 100 mol of ethylene oxide, preferably having an HLB ranging from 15 to 20.
2. Composition according to Claim 1, in which the hydrophobic aerogel particles have a specific surface area per unit of mass ranging from 200 to 1500 m²/g and preferably a size expressed as the volume-mean diameter (D[0.5]) of less than 1500 µm.
3. Composition according to Claim 1 or 2, in which the hydrophobic aerogel particles have a specific surface area per unit of mass ranging from 600 to 1200 m²/g and better still from 600 to 800 m²/g.
4. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, in which the hydrophobic aerogel particles have a size expressed as the volume-mean diameter ranging from 5 to 25 µm and better still from 5 to 20 µm.
5. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, in which the hydrophobic aerogel particles have a tapped density ranging from 0.02 g/cm³ to 0.10 g/cm³ and preferably from 0.03 g/cm³ to 0.08 g/cm³.
6. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, in which the hydrophobic aerogel particles have a specific surface area per unit of volume ranging from 5 to 60 m²/cm³, preferably from 10 to 50 m²/cm³ and better still from 15 to 40 m²/cm³.
7. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, in which the hydrophobic aerogel particles have an oil absorption capacity, measured at the wet point,

ranging from 5 to 18 ml/g, preferably from 6 to 15 ml/g and better still from 8 to 12 ml/g of particles.

8. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, in which the hydrophobic aerogel particles are organic, mineral or organic-mineral hybrid particles.

9. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 8, in which the hydrophobic aerogel particles are hydrophobic silica aerogel particles, preferably of silylated silica and more particularly trimethylsiloxyl silica aerogel particles.

10

10. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the hydrophobic aerogel particles represent from 0.1% to 30% by weight, preferably from 0.5% to 20% by weight, better still from 1% to 10% by weight and more preferably from 1.5% to 5% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

15

11. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the said surfactant is chosen from ethoxylated nonionic surfactants with an HLB ranging from 15 to 17.

20

12. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the said surfactant is chosen from triglycerides oxyethylenated with 40 to 80 mol of ethylene oxide.

13. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the said surfactant is present in a content ranging from 0.01% to 20% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.05% to 10% by weight and most preferentially ranging from 0.1% to 5% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

30

14. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the composition also comprises a C2-C8 diol.

15. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the composition also comprises a sebum-absorbing particle.

16. Composition according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in
5 that it also comprises at least one active agent for caring for greasy skin chosen from desquamating agents, antimicrobial agents, anti-inflammatory agents, sebum regulators and antioxidants.

17. Cosmetic process for caring for and/or making up the skin, comprising the
10 topical application to the skin of the composition according to one of Claims 1 to 16.

18. Process according to Claim 17, characterized in that it is a process for making the skin matt and/or for reducing its sheen.

15 **19.** Cosmetic use of the composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 16, for caring for combination skin and/or greasy skin.