COSMETIC MAKEUP AND/OR CARE METHOD USING A SILOXANE RESIN AND A FILLER

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The present invention relates to a process for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, in which a composition is applied to the keratin materials, and especially to the lips, this composition containing, in a physiologically acceptable medium:

a) a siloxane resin comprising the following units:

\[(R^1)_{a}SiO_{12-b}\]
\[(R^2)_{b}SiO_{2b}\]
\[(R^3)_{c}O_{2c}\]
\[(SiO_{a})_{d}\]

with

\(R^1, R^2, R^3\) independently representing an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

\(a\) being between 0.05 and 0.5,

\(b\) being between 0 and 0.3,

\(c\) being greater than 0,

\(d\) being between 0.05 and 0.6,

\(a+b+c+d=1\),

on condition that more than 40 mol % of the groups \(R^3\) of the siloxane resin are propyl groups, and

b) at least one non-pigmentary filler chosen from the group comprising silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and/or lauroyllysine.
COSMETIC MAKEUP AND/OR CARE METHOD USING A SILICONE RESIN AND A FILLER

The invention relates to a cosmetic composition for keratin materials, especially the skin, the hair and the nails. The invention relates in particular to makeup compositions for the said keratin materials.

One of the objects of the invention is to produce makeup compositions for keratin materials (skin, mucous membranes, hair, eyelashes and integuments) that allow the application of a total transfer-resistant film which has good comfort and a good level of gloss and which is not tacky.

Formulators are in search of compositions that have good comfort and gloss properties, without developing tackiness. This is because the tacky nature causes these formulas to leave marks on supports, for instance glasses or coffee cups.

Formulators are thus in search of starting materials and/or systems that can produce compositions whose deposit is characterized by comfort, gloss and a transfer-resistant effect, without developing tackiness.

These objects, and others, are achieved by means of a composition containing, in a physiologically acceptable medium,

- a) a silicone resin comprising the following units:
  \[
  (R_1^1SiO_{2x})_a, \qquad (i) \\
  (R_2^2SiO_{2y})_b, \qquad (ii) \\
  (R_3^3SiO_{2z})_c, \quad \text{and} \quad (iii) \\
  (SiO_{2x})_d. \qquad (iv)
  \]

  with

- [0006] \( R_1, R_2 \) and \( R_3 \) independently representing an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group.
- [0007] \( a \) being between 0.05 and 0.5,
- [0008] \( b \) being between 0 and 0.3,
- [0009] \( c \) being greater than 0,
- [0010] \( d \) being between 0.05 and 0.6,
- [0011] \( a+b+c+d=1 \),
- [0012] on condition that more than 40 mol % of the groups \( R_3 \) of the silicone resin are propyl groups, and
- b) at least one non-pigmentary filler chosen from the group comprising silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and/or lauroyllysine.

Preferably, the silicone resin comprises the following units:

- \( (R_1^1SiO_{2x})_a \)
- \( (R_2^2SiO_{2y})_b \)
- \( (R_3^3SiO_{2z})_c \)
- \( (SiO_{2x})_d \)

with

- [0014] \( R_1 \) and \( R_3 \) independently representing an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, \( R_1 \) preferably being a methyl group and \( R_2 \) preferably being a propyl group,
- [0015] \( a \) being between 0.05 and 0.5 and preferably between 0.15 and 0.4,
- [0016] \( c \) being greater than zero, preferably between 0.15 and 0.4,
- [0017] \( d \) being between 0.05 and 0.6, preferably between 0.2 and 0.6 or alternatively between 0.2 and 0.55,
- [0018] \( a+b+c+d=1 \),
- [0019] on condition that more than 40 mol % of the groups \( R_3 \) of the silicone resin are propyl groups.
- [0020] The silicone resins that may be used according to the invention may be obtained via a process comprising the reaction of:

- [0021] a) an MQ resin comprising at least 80 mol % of units \( (R_1^1SiO_{2x})_a \) and \( (SiO_{2x})_d \) \( R_2 \) representing an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,
- [0022] \( a \) being greater than zero,
- [0024] the ratio \( a/d \) being between 0.5 and 1.5;
- [0025] and
- [0026] b) a propyl resin T comprising at least 80 mol % of units \( (R_3^3SiO_{2z})_c \) \( R_2 \) representing an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,
- [0027] the ratio \( a/d \) being greater than zero.

- [0028] on condition that at least 40 mol % of the groups \( R_3 \) are propyl groups,
- in which the mass ratio A/B is between 95/5 and 15/85 and preferably the mass ratio A/B is 30/70.
- [0031] Advantageously, the mass ratio A/B is between 95/5 and 15/85. Preferably, the ratio A/B is less than or equal to 70/30. These preferred ratios have proven to afford comfortable deposits due to the absence of percolation of the rigid particles of MQ resin in the deposit.
- [0032] The compositions according to the invention may be in various forms, especially in the form of a powder, an anhydrous dispersion, a water/oil, water/wax, oil/water, multiple or wax/water emulsion, or a gel.
- [0033] The combinations according to the invention prove to have very good staying power and transfer resistance properties, while at the same time maintaining a glossy and comfortable deposit, which is particularly advantageous for making up the lips, for example.
- [0034] The resins that may be used according to the invention are especially those described in patent application WO 2005/075 542, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference.
- [0035] The MQ-T propyl resin a) according to the invention comprises the following units:

\[
(R_1^1SiO_{2x})_a, \qquad (i) \\
(R_2^2SiO_{2y})_b, \qquad (ii) \\
(R_3^3SiO_{2z})_c, \quad \text{and} \quad (iii) \\
(SiO_{2x})_d. \qquad (iv)
\]

which are known in the prior art and which correspond, respectively, to M, D, T and Q units.

- [0036] The amount of each unit present in the MQ-T propyl resin a) may be expressed as a mole fraction (i.e. a, b, c or d) of the total number of moles of all the units M, D, T and Q present in the MQ-T propyl resin a).
- [0037] The value of a (mole fraction of M units) is between 0.05 and 0.5, or alternatively between 0.15 and 0.4.
- [0038] The value of b (mole fraction of D units) is between 0 and 0.3, or alternatively between 0 and 0.1, or alternatively between 0 and 0.05. Thus, the MQ-T propyl resin a) accord-
ing to the invention may be free of D units, or alternatively may comprise up to 0.3 mole fraction of D units.

[0039] Preferably, the MQ-T propyl resin a) according to the invention is free of D units.

[0040] The value of c (mole fraction of T units) is greater than 0, alternatively between 0.05 and 0.65, or alternatively between 0.4 and 0.65.

[0041] The value of d (mole fraction of Q units) is between 0.05 and 0.6, alternatively between 0.2 and 0.6, or alternatively between 0.2 and 0.55.

[0042] The MQ-T propyl resin a) according to the invention is characterized in that at least 40 mol %, preferably at least 50 mol % and preferably at least 90 mol % of alkyl groups R₃ of the T units are propyl groups.

[0043] The radicals R¹, R² and R³ of the units of the MQ-T propyl resin independently represent an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group.

[0044] The alkyl groups may be chosen especially from methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl and octyl groups. Preferably, the alkyl group is a methyl group or a propyl group.

[0045] The aryl groups may be chosen from phenyl, naphthyl, benzyl, tolyl, xylyl, naphthalenyl/pentyl, 2-phenylethyl, 2-phenyl-2-methylhexyl, chlorophenyl, bromophenyl and fluorophenyl groups, the aryl group preferably being a phenyl group.

[0046] In the present invention, the term “carbinol group” means any group containing at least one hydroxyl radical bonded to a carbon (COH). The carbinol groups may thus contain more than one COH radical, for instance

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} & \\
\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} & \\
\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} & \\
\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

[0047] If the carbinol group is free of aryl groups, it comprises at least 3 carbon atoms. If the carbinol group comprises at least one aryl group, it comprises at least 6 carbon atoms.

[0048] As examples of carbinol groups free of aryl groups and comprising at least 3 carbon atoms, mention may be made of the groups of formula R²OH in which R² represents a divalent hydrocarbon-based radical comprising at least 3 carbon atoms or a divalent hydrocarbonoxy radical comprising at least 3 carbon atoms. As examples of groups R², mention may be made of alkyl oxy radicals such as (—CH₂), —CH₂CH₂—, the value of x being between 3 and 10, —CH₂CH₂CH₂—, —CH₂CH₂CH₂—, —CH₂CH₂CH₂—, —CH₂CH₂CH₂—, —CH₂CH₂CH₂— and —OCH₂CH₂—(CH₂), —x, the value of x being between 1 and 10.

[0049] As examples of carbinol groups comprising aryl groups bearing at least 6 carbon atoms, mention may be made of the groups of formula R³OH in which R³ represents an aryloxy radical such as —(CH₂)₃_, x having a value between 0 and 10, —CH₂CH₂(CH₂)xCH₂—, x having a value of between 0 and 10, —(CH₂)₃_, x having a value of between 0 and 10, —(CH₂)₃_, x having a value between 0 and 10, and the carbinol groups comprising aryl groups generally comprise from 6 to 14 atoms.

[0050] According to the invention, the term “amino group” especially means groups of formula —R'NH₂ or —R'NHR'NH₂, R' representing a divalent hydrocarbon-based radical containing at least 2 carbon atoms and R' representing a divalent hydrocarbon-based radical containing at least 2 carbon atoms. The group R' generally represents an alkylene radical containing from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of groups R' that may be mentioned include ethylene, propylene, —CH₂CH₂—, butylene, —CH₂CH(CH₃)₂—, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 3-ethylhexamethylene, octamethylene and decamethylene groups.

[0051] The group R² generally represents an alkylene radical containing from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. Examples of groups R² that may be mentioned include ethylene, propylene, —CH₂CH₂—, butylene, —CH₂CH(CH₃)₂—, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 3-ethylhexamethylene, octamethylene and decamethylene groups.

[0052] The amino groups are generally —CH₂CH₂CH₂NH₂ and —CH₂CH₂CH₂(CH₂)NH₂, —CH₂CH₂NHCH₂CH₂NH₂, —CH₂CH₂NH₂, —CH₂CH₂NHCH₂CH₂NH₂, —CH₂CH₂NHCH₂CH₂NH₂, —CH₂CH₂NH₂ and —CH₂CH₂NHCH₂CH₂NH₂.

[0053] Preferably, R¹ represents a methyl group, R² represents a methyl group or a phenyl group, and R³ represents a propyl group.

[0054] Preferably, the MQ-T propyl resin a) according to the invention is free of units D, and R represents a methyl group, and R² represents a propyl group.

[0055] The siloxane units D, T or Q of the MQ-T propyl resin a) according to the invention may comprise hydroxyl groups (—OH) and/or alkoxyl groups. Such siloxane units comprising hydroxyl and/or alkoxyl groups are commonly present in siloxane resins having the general formula RₙSiO₄(n+1)/2.

[0056] These hydroxyl groups typically result from the reaction of a hydrolysable group on the siloxane unit with water; the alkoxyl groups result from an incomplete hydrolysis when alkoxysilane precursors are used or result from the exchange of alcohol with hydrolysable groups.

[0057] Preferably, the total amount by weight of —OH groups present in the MQ-T propyl resin is about 3%, preferably 2% and preferably 1.5%. Preferably, the total amount by weight of alkoxyl groups present in the MQ-T propyl resin is less than or equal to 20% by weight and preferably less than or equal to 10% by weight.

[0058] There are no restrictions relating to the molecular mass of the MQ-T propyl siloxane resins, but the number-average molecular mass (Mₙ) is generally between 3000 and 10,000 or alternatively between 5000 and 8000.

[0059] The MQ-T propyl resins that are suitable for use as component a) may be prepared according to the processes known in the prior art for preparing siloxane resins of general formula RₙSiO₄(n+1)/2 in which R is an alkyl group and n is less than 1.8.

[0060] Alternately, the MQ-T propyl resins may be prepared according to the methods described below.

[0061] The MQ-T propyl resins a) according to the invention are illustrated by the MQ-T propyl resins comprising the following units:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{(CH₃)₂SiO₄}_a \\
&\text{(R₂SiO₄)}_a, \text{in which } R=\text{CH₂CH₂CH₃}, \text{and} \\
&\text{(SiO₂)}_a
\end{align*}
\]
or the following units:

- ((CH₃)₂SiO₂)₂
- ((CH₃)_₃SiO₂)₂
- (R₂SiO₃)₂, in which R²=CH₂CH₂CH₂-, and (SiO₄)₂

or the following units:

- ((CH₃)₂SiO₂)₂
- ((CH₃)_₃SiO₂)₂
- (R₂SiO₃)₂, in which R²=CH₂CH₂CH₂-, and (CaH₄SiO₂)₂

or the following units:

- ((CH₃)₂SiO₂)₂
- ((CH₃)_₃SiO₂)₂
- (R₂SiO₃)₂, in which R²=CH₂CH₂CH₂-, and (CaH₄SiO₂)₂

in which a has a total value in the resin of between 0.05 and 0.5, the sum b+b' has a total value in the resin of between 0 and 0.3, c has a total value in the resin of between 0.05 and 0.6 and d has a total value in the resin of between 0.05 and 0.6.

The siloxane resins that may be used according to the invention may be obtained via a process comprising the reaction between:

- [0067] A MQ resin comprising at least 80 mol % of units (R₁₂)₄ and (SiO₄)₄

- [0068] R¹ representing an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbonyl group or an amino group,

- [0069] a and d being greater than zero,

- [0070] the ratio a/d being between 0.5 and 1.5;

and

- [0071] B a T propyl resin comprising at least 80 mol % of units (R₂SiO₂)₂,

- [0072] R² representing an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbonyl group or an amino group,

- [0073] c being greater than zero,

- [0074] on condition that at least 40 mol % of the groups R² are propyl groups,

in which the mass ratio A/B is between 95/5 and 15/85.

- [0075] Component A) is an MQ resin comprising at least 80 mol % of units (R₁₂)₄ and (SiO₄)₄ in which R¹ is as defined above, i.e. it represents an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbonyl group or an amino group, a and d being greater than zero, and the ratio a/d being between 0.5 and 1.5.

- [0076] The MQ resins that may be used as component A), and the method for preparing them, are known in the prior art. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 2,814,601, belonging to Currie et al., dated 26 Nov. 1957, describes a process for manufacturing MQ resins by transformation of a water-soluble silicate into a silicic acid monomer or a silicic acid oligomer using an acid. Once the appropriate polymerization has been performed, trimethylchlorosilane end groups are introduced to obtain the MQ resin. Another process for preparing MQ resins is described in U.S. Pat. No. 2,857,356 belonging to Goodwin, dated 21 Oct. 1958. Goodwin describes a process for manufacturing an MQ resin by cohydrolysis of a mixture of an alkyl silicate and an organopolysiloxane trialkylsilane that is hydrolysable with water.

- [0077] The MQ resins that are suitable for use as component A) in the present invention may contain units D and T, on condition that at least 80 mol % or even 90 mol % of the total siloxane units are units M and Q. The MQ resins may also contain hydroxyl groups. The MQ resins may thus comprise hydroxyl groups in a total weight amount of between 2% and 10% and preferably between 2% and 5%. The MQ resins may also comprise additional end groups, residual hydroxyl groups being, for this purpose, reacted with the groups M.

- [0078] The component B) is a T propyl resin comprising at least 80 mol % of units (R₂SiO₂)₂, R² being as defined above, i.e. representing an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbonyl group or an amino group, c being greater than 0, on condition that at least 40 mol % of the groups R² are propyl groups. Preferably, the T propyl resin according to the invention is a silsesquioxane resin. Silsesquioxane resins are well known in the prior art and are generally obtained by hydrolysis of an organosilane comprising three hydrolysable groups, such as halogen or alkoxide groups, present in the molecule. Component B) may thus be obtained by hydrolysis of propyltrimethoxysilane, propyltrimethoxysilane or propyltrimethoxysilane, or by cohydrolysis of the above-mentioned propylalkoxysilanes with various alkoxysilanes. Examples of these alkoxysilanes that may be mentioned include methyltrimethoxysilane, methyldimethoxysilane, methyldimethoxysilane and phenyltrimethoxysilane. Propylchlorosilane may also be hydrolysed alone, or in the presence of alcohol. In this case, the cohydrolysis may be performed by adding methyltrichlorosilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, phenyltrichlorosilane or similar chlorosilanes and methyltrimethoxysilane, methyltrichlorosilane, methyldimethoxysilane or similar methylalkoxysilanes. As alcohols that are suitable for this purpose, mention may be made of methanol, ethanol, n-propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, butanols, methoxyethanol, ethoxyethanol or similar alcohols. As examples of solvents of hydrocarbon type that may be used, mention may be made of toluene, xylene or similar aromatic hydrocarbons; hexane, heptane, isooctane or similar linear or partially branched saturated hydrocarbons; and also cyclohexane or similar aliphatic hydrocarbons.

- [0079] The T propyl resins as component B) according to the invention may contain units M, D and Q, on condition that at least 80 mol % or even 90 mol % of the total siloxane units are units T. The T propyl resins may also contain hydroxyl groups. Preferably, the T propyl resins comprise between 3% and 8% by weight of hydroxyl groups.

- [0080] A polyorganosiloxane may also be added to the process according to the invention as component C).
The polyorganosiloxanes that are useful as component C) according to the invention comprise units \(R_2SiO_x\) or \(R_3SiO_x\). The polyorganosiloxane may be added to introduce various units D and T into the MQ-T propyl resins, so as to modify the properties of the resulting resins. The structure or the formula of the polyorganosiloxane is not limiting, on condition that the said polyorganosiloxane comprises a measurable amount of units \(R_2SiO_x\) or \(R_3SiO_x\), and that the total amount of polyorganosiloxane added to the reaction between A) and B) does not amount to more than 50 mol % of units D or T in the reaction mixture.

The polyorganosiloxane may comprise combinations of units M, D, T and Q, provided that at least the units D or T are present. Thus, the polyorganosiloxane may be chosen from fluid silicones, gums or resins known in the prior art and comprising units D or T, or mixtures thereof. The units D typically comprise methyl or phenyl groups or mixtures thereof as groups \(R^2\). The units T typically comprise methyl or phenyl groups or mixtures thereof as groups \(R^3\). The polyorganosiloxane may be a linear fluid polydiorganosiloxane with a viscosity of between 100 and 1000 eS (mm²/s). The fluid polyorganosiloxane may be a polydimethylsiloxane or a polymethylphenylsiloxane. The polyorganosiloxane may also be an organosilsesquioxane resin. The organosilsesquioxane resin is typically a methylsilsesquioxane resin or a phenylsilsesquioxane resin.

The components A), B) and optionally C) may react via any method known in the prior art for acting on the units M, D, T and Q. Preferably, however, the components A), B) and optionally C) react via a condensation reaction in the presence of a catalyst. The MQ resin is typically present in an aromatic hydrocarbon-based solvent or silicone solvent. Condensation reaction catalysts that may be used are especially metal hydroxides such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide; metal salts such as silanlates, carboxylates and carbonates; amines; titanates such as tetrapropyl titanate; and mixtures thereof. Typically, the reaction between the components A), B) and optionally C) is performed by heating the reaction mixture to temperatures ranging from 50 to 140°C and preferably ranging from 100 to 140°C. The reaction may be performed as a semi-continuous or continuous process or in batch mode.

The mass ratio A/B in the reaction is between 95/5 and 15/85, preferably between 95/5 and 20/80 and preferably between 90/10 and 20/80.

Preferably, the mass ratio A/B is equal to 85/15, or 50/50, or 30/70, or 95/5. Preferably, the mass ratio A/B is equal to 30/70.

The amount of component C) may vary, but on condition that it results in a content of less than 30 mol % of additional units D or T, relative to the total molar amount of siloxane units in the reaction mixture.

Preferably, the siloxane resin is present in the composition in a total solids content of resin ranging from 1% to 80% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition, preferably ranging from 5% to 70% by weight and better still ranging from 6% to 60% by weight.

According to a first embodiment, the composition according to the invention is liquid.

According to a second embodiment, the composition according to the invention is solid.

The term “solid” characterizes the state of the composition at room temperature (25°C.) and at atmospheric pressure (760 mmHg).

Preferably, the composition according to the invention has, when it is solid, a hardness of between 30 and 300 g, or even from 50 to 200 g.

Protocol for Measuring the Hardness:

The measurement is performed according to the following protocol:

A sample of the composition under consideration is hot-cast into a stick mould 12.7 mm in diameter. The mould is then cooled in a freezer for about one hour. The stick of lipstick is then stored at 20°C.

The hardness of the samples is measured after an interval of 24 hours.

The hardness of the samples is measured in grams, is measured using a DFGB2 tensile testing machine sold by the company Indeko-Chatillon.

The hardness corresponds to the maximum shear force exerted by a rigid tungsten wire 250 μm in diameter, advancing at a rate of 100 mm/minute.

The technique described above is usually referred to as the “cheese wire” method.

Preferably, the composition according to the invention comprises less than 3% and better still less than 1% by weight of a water relative to the total weight of the composition. More preferably, the composition is totally anhydrous. The term “anhydrous” especially means that water is preferably not deliberately added to the composition, but may be present in trace amount in the various compounds used in the composition.

According to another aspect, the present invention relates to a makeup and/or care process in which the composition as defined previously is applied to keratin materials, and especially to the lips.

Filler

The composition according to the invention comprises at least one non-pigmentary filler chosen from the group comprising silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and/or lauroyllysine.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term “filler” denotes solid particles of any form, which are in an insoluble form and dispersed in the medium of the composition, even at temperatures that may be up to the melting point of all of the fatty substances of the composition.

Generally, the fillers used according to the invention are colourless or white, i.e. non-pigmentary, that is to say that they are not used to give the composition according to the invention a particular colour or shade, even if their use may inherently lead to such a result. These fillers serve especially to modify the rheology or texture of the composition.

An example of a silica that may be mentioned is fumed silica.

The fumed silica may be hydrophilic or hydrophobic.

According to one preferred embodiment, the fumed silica is hydrophobic-treated at the surface. The size of the particles is preferably less than 1 μm. The reason for this is that it is possible to chemically modify the surface of the silica, by chemical reaction generating a decrease in the number of silanol groups present at the surface of the silica. It is especially possible to substitute silanol groups with hydrophobic groups: a hydrophobic silica is then obtained. The hydrophobic groups may be:
trimethylsiloxy groups, which are especially obtained by treating fumed silica in the presence of hexamethyldisilazane. Silicas thus treated are known as “Silica silylate” according to the CTFA (8th edition, 2000). They are sold, for example, under the references Aerosil R812® by the company Degussa, and Cab-O-Sil TS-530® by the company Cabot.

dimethylsilyloxy or polydimethylsiloxane groups, which are especially obtained by treating fumed silica in the presence of polydimethylsiloxane or dimethylchlorosilane. Silicas thus treated are known as “Silica dimethyl silylate” according to the CTFA (8th edition, 2000). They are sold, for example, under the references Aerosil R972® and Aerosil R974® by the company Degussa, and Cab-O-Sil TS-610© and Cab-O-Sil TS-720© by the company Cabot.

The hydrophobic fumed silica in particular has a particle size that may be nanometric to micrometric, for example ranging from about 5 to 200 nm.

As lipophilic clays that may be used, mention may optionally be made of hectorites modified with a C10 to C32 ammonium chloride, for instance hectorite modified with distearyl dimethylammonium chloride, for instance the product sold under the name Bentone 38V® by the company Elementis.

Advantageously, a composition according to the invention comprises at least one non-pigmentary filler chosen from the group comprising silica (such as fumed silica), lipophilic clays (such as hectorite modified with distearyl dimethylammonium chloride), kaolin and/or laurlylsilane, especially in a total content ranging from 0.01% to 50%, in particular from 0.01% to 30%, more particularly from 0.1% to 15% or even from 1% to 10% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

According to one advantageous embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises at least two different non-pigmentary fillers chosen from the group comprising silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and/or laurlylsilane.

In particular, the composition may comprise silica (preferably a fumed silica) in combination with at least one other filler, chosen from the group comprising lipophilic clays, kaolin and/or laurlylsilane.

Additional Polymer:

The compositions according to the invention may contain an additional film-forming or non-film-forming polymer.

In the present invention, the term “film-forming polymer” means a polymer that is capable, by itself or in the presence of an auxiliary film-forming agent, of forming a macroscopically continuous film that adheres to keratin materials, and preferably a cohesive film, better still a film whose cohesion and mechanical properties are such that the said film can be isolated and manipulated individually, for example when the said film is prepared by pouring onto a non-stick surface such as a Teflon-coated or silicone-coated surface.

The composition may comprise an aqueous phase and the additional polymer may be present in this aqueous phase. In this case, the polymer will preferably be a polymer in dispersion or an amphilic or associative polymer.

The term “polymer in dispersion” means the water-insoluble polymers present in the form of particles of variable size. The polymer may or may not be crosslinked. The size of the polymer particles is typically between 25 and 500 nanometres and preferably between 50 and 200 nanometres.

The following polymers in aqueous dispersion may be used: Ultrasil 2075 from Ganz Chemical, Daitosol 5000 AD from Daito Kasei, Aviales UR 450 from Noveon, DynamX from National Starch, Syntran 5760 from Interpolymer, Acusol OP 301 and from Rohm & Haas, and Neocryl A 1090 from Avecea.

The acrylic dispersions sold under the names Neocryl XK-908®, Neocryl A-1070®, Neocryl A-1090®, Neocryl BT-62®, Neocryl A-1079® and Neocryl A-523® by the company Avecea-Neoresins, Dow Latex 432® by the company Dow Chemical, Daitosol 5000 AD® or Daitosol 5000S® by the company Daito Kasey Kogyo; Syntran 5760® by the company Interpolymer, Solitex OPT® by the company Rohm & Haas, aqueous dispersions of acrylic or styrene/acrylic polymers sold under the brand name Joncryl® by the company Johnson Polymer, or the aqueous dispersions of polyurethane sold under the names Neozene R-981® and Neozene R-974® by the company Avecia-Neoresins, Avures UR-405®, Avures UR-410®, Avures UR-425®, Avures UR-450®, Sancure 875®, Sancure 861®, Sancure 878® and Sancure 2000® by the company Goodrich, Impranil 85® by the company Bayer and Aquamere H-1511® by the company Hydromer; the sulfolycates sold under the brand name Eastman AQ® by the company Eastman Chemical Products, and vinyl dispersions, for instance Mexomer PAM® from the company Chimex, and mixtures thereof, are other examples of aqueous dispersions of water-dispersible film-forming polymer particles.

The term “amphilic or associative polymers” means polymers comprising one or more hydrophilic parts that make them partially water-soluble and one or more hydrophobic parts via which the polymers associate or interact. The following associative polymers may be used: Nuvis FX 1100 from Elementis, Aculyne 22, Aculyne 44 and Aculyne 46 from Rohm & Haas, Viscohope DB 1000 from Amerchol. Diblock copolymers formed from a hydrophilic block (polyacrylate or polyethylene glycol) and from a hydrophobic block (polypropylene or polysiloxane) may also be used.

Polymers that are soluble in an aqueous phase containing monodisperse particles may be avoided, since they may cause aggregation of the monodisperse particles. The film-forming polymer thus may be insoluble in such an aqueous phase.

The composition may comprise an oily phase and the film-forming polymer may be present in this oily phase. The polymer may then be in dispersion or in solution. The polymers of type NAD (non-aqueous dispersion) or microgels (for example KSG) may be used, as may polymers of the type PS-PA or styrene-based copolymers (Kraton, Regalite).

As examples of liposoluble non-aqueous film-forming polymer dispersions in the form of non-aqueous dispersions of polymer particles in one or more silicone and/or hydrocarbon-based oils, which may be surface-stabilized with at least one stabilizer, especially a block, grafted or random polymer, mention may be made of acrylic dispersions in isododecane, for instance Mexomer PAP from the company Chimex, and dispersions of particles of a grafted ethylenic polymer, preferably an acrylic polymer, in a liquid fatty phase, the ethylenic polymer advantageously being dispersed in the absence of additional stabilizer at the surface of the particles as described especially in document WO 04/055 081.

Among the film-forming polymers that may be used in the composition of the present invention, mention may be
made of synthetic polymers, of free-radical type or of polycondensate type, and polymers of natural origin, and mixtures thereof.

[0125] The expression “free-radical film-forming polymer” means a polymer obtained by polymerization of unsaturated and especially ethylenically unsaturated monomers, each monomer being capable of homopoly-merizing (unlike polycondensates).

[0126] The film-forming polymers of free-radical type may be, in particular, vinyl polymers or copolymers, in particular acrylic polymers.

[0127] The vinyl film-forming polymers may result from the polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomers containing at least one acidic group and/or esters of these acidic monomers and/or amidines of these acidic monomers.

[0128] Monomers bearing an acidic group which may be used are α,β-ethylenic unsaturated carboxylic acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid or fumaric acid. (Meth)acrylic acid and crotonic acid are preferably used, and more preferably (meth)acrylic acid.

[0129] The esters of acidic monomers are advantageously chosen from (meth)acrylic acid esters (also known as (meth) acrylates), especially (meth)acrylates of an alkyl, in particular of a C1-C30, and preferably C1-C20, alkyl, (meth)acrylates of an aryl, in particular of a C6-C20 aryl, and (meth)acrylates of a hydroxalkyl, in particular of a C2-C5 hydroxalkyl.

[0130] Among the (meth)acrylates that may be mentioned are methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, lauryl methacrylate and cyclohexyl methacrylate.

[0131] Among the hydroxyalkyl(meth)acrylates that may be mentioned are hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate and 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate.

[0132] Among the aryl(meth)acrylates that may be mentioned are benzyl acrylate and phenyl acrylate.

[0133] The (meth)acrylic acid esters that are particularly preferred are the alkyl(meth)acrylates.

[0134] According to the present invention, the alkyl group of the esters may be either fluorinated or perfluorinated, i.e. some or all of the hydrogen atoms of the alkyl group are substituted with fluorine atoms.

[0135] Examples of amidines of the acidic monomers that may be mentioned are (meth)acrylamides, and especially N-alkyl (meth)acrylamides, in particular of a C2-C12 alkyl. Among the N-alkyl(meth)acrylamides that may be mentioned are N-ethylacrylamide, N-t-butylacrylamide, N-t-octylacrylamine and N-undecylacrylamide.

[0136] The vinyl film-forming polymers may also result from the homopolymerization or copolymerization of monomers chosen from vinyl esters and styrene monomers. In particular, these monomers may be polymerized with acid monomers and/or esters thereof and/or amidines thereof, such as those mentioned above.

[0137] Examples of vinyl esters that may be mentioned are vinyl acetate, vinyl neodecanoate, vinyl pivate, vinyl benzoleate and vinyl t-butylbenzoate.

[0138] Styrene monomers that may be mentioned are styrene and α-methylstyrene.

[0139] Among the film-forming polycondensates that may be mentioned are polyurethanes, polyesters, polyamides, polyesters, epoxyester resins and polyureas.

[0140] The polyurethanes may be chosen from anionic, cationic, nonionic and amphoteric polyurethanes, polyurethane-polyvinyl-pyrrolidones, polyurethane-polyurethanes, polyurethane-polyurethanes, polyurethane-polyurethanes, and mixtures thereof.

[0141] The polyesters may be obtained, in a known manner, by polycondensation of dicarboxylic acids with polyols, in particular diols.

[0142] The dicarboxylic acid may be aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic. Examples of such acids that may be mentioned are: oxalic acid, malonic acid, dimethylmalonic acid, succionic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, pimelic acid, 2,2-dimethylglutaric acid, azelaic acid, suberic acid, sebacic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, phthalic acid, dodecanedioic acid, 1,3-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, 2,5-norbornanedicarboxylic acid, diglycolic acid, thiodipropionic acid, 2,5-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid or 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid. These dicarboxylic acid monomers may be used alone or as a combination of at least two dicarboxylic acid monomers. Among these monomers, the ones preferentially chosen are phthalic acid, isophthalic acid and terephthalic acid.

[0143] The diol may be chosen from aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic diols. The diol used is preferably chosen from: ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, cyclohexanediol and 4-butanediol. Other polyols that may be used are glycerol, pentaerythritol, sorbitol and trimethylolpropane.

[0144] The polyurethanes may be obtained in a manner analogous to that of the polyesters, by polycondensation of diacids with diamines or amino alcohols. Diamines that may be used are ethylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine and meta- or para-phenylenediamine. An amino alcohol that may be used is monoethanolamine.

[0145] The polyurethane may also comprise at least one monomer bearing at least one group —SO2M, with M representing a hydrogen atom, an ammonium ion NH4+ or a metal ion such as, for example, an Na+, Li+, K+, Mg2+, Ca2+, Cu2+, Fe3+ or Fe2+ ion. A difunctional aromatic monomer comprising such a group —SO2M may be used in particular.

[0146] The aromatic nuclei of the difunctional aromatic monomer also bearing a group —SO2M as described above may be chosen, for example, from benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, biphenyl, oxybiphenyl, sulfonylbiphenyl and methylenebiphenyl nuclei. As examples of difunctional aromatic monomers also bearing a group —SO2M, mention may be made of: sulfoisophthalic acid, sulfterephthalic acid, sulfolactic acid, 4-sulfonaphthalene-2,7-dicarboxylic acid.

[0147] According to one example of a composition according to the invention, the film-forming polymer may be a polymer dissolved in a liquid fatty phase comprising organic solvents or oils (the film-forming polymer is thus said to be a liposoluble polymer). The liquid fatty phase preferably comprises a volatile oil, optionally mixed with a non-volatile oil.

[0148] Examples of liposoluble polymers that may be mentioned are copolymers of vinyl ester (the vinyl group being directly linked to the oxygen atom of the ester group and the vinyl ester containing a saturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon-based radical of 1 to 19 carbon atoms, linked to the carbonyl of the ester group) and of at least one other monomer which may be a vinyl ester (other than the vinyl ester already present), an α-olefin (containing from 8 to 28 carbon atoms), an alkyl vinyl ether (in which the alkyl group comprises from 2 to 18 carbon atoms) or an allylic or methallylic ester (con-
containing a saturated, linear or branched hydrocarbon-based radical of 1 to 19 carbon atoms, linked to the carbonyl of the ester group).

These copolymers may be crosslinked with the aid of crosslinking agents, which may be either of the vinyl type or of the allylic or methallylic type, such as tetraallylxylozyethane, divinylbenzene, divinyl octane-dioate, divinyl dodecadiene and divinyl octodecadiene.

Examples of these copolymers that may be mentioned are the following copolymers: vinyl acetate/allyl stearate, vinyl acetate/vinyl laurate, vinyl acetate/vinyl stearate, vinyl acetate/octodecyl vinyl ether, vinyl propionate/allyl laurate, vinyl propionate/vinyl laurate, vinyl stearate/1-octodecene, vinyl acetate/1-decene, vinyl stearate/ethyl vinyl ether, vinyl propionate/ethyl vinyl ether, vinyl propionate/cetyl vinyl ether, vinyl stearate/alkyl acetate, vinyl 2,2-diethoxycetanoate/vinyl laurate, allyl 2,2-dimethylpentanoate/vinyl laurate, vinyl dimethylpropionate/vinyl stearate, allyl dimethylpropionate/vinyl stearate, vinyl propionate/vinyl stearate, crosslinked with 0.2% divinylbenzene, vinyl dimethylpropionate/vinyl laurate, crosslinked with 0.2% divinylbenzene, vinyl stearate/octodecyl vinyl ether, crosslinked with 0.2% tetraallylxylozyethane, vinyl acetate/allyl stearate, crosslinked with 0.2% divinylbenzene, vinyl acetate/1-octodecene, crosslinked with 0.2% divinylbenzene, and allyl propionate/allyl stearate, crosslinked with 0.2% divinylbenzene.

Examples of liposoluble film-forming polymers that may be mentioned include copolymers of a vinyl ester and at least one other monomer that may be a vinyl ester, especially vinyl neodecanoate, vinyl benzoate and vinyl t-butylenzoate, an α-olefin, an alkyl vinyl ether or an allylic or methallylic ester.

Examples of liposoluble film-forming polymers that may also be mentioned are liposoluble copolymers, and in particular those resulting from the copolymerization of vinyl esters containing from 9 to 22 carbon atoms or of alkyl acrylates or methacrylates, and alkyl radicals containing from 10 to 20 carbon atoms.

Such liposoluble copolymers may be chosen from copolymers of polyvinyl stearate, polyvinyl stearate crosslinked with the aid of divinylbenzene, of diallyl ether or of diallyl phthalate, polyacrylate[methacrylate, polyvinyl laurate and polyallyl[methacrylate, it being possible for these poly[methacrylates to be crosslinked with the aid of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate or tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate.

The liposoluble copolymers defined above are known and are described in particular in patent application FR-A-2 232 303; they may have a weight-average molecular weight ranging from 2000 to 5000 and preferably from 4000 to 200 000.

As liposoluble film-forming polymers that may be used in the invention, mention may also be made of polyalkylenes and in particular copolymers of C2-C3 alkenes, such as polybutene, allylcelluloses with a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated C1-C6 alkyl radical, for instance ethylcellulose and propylcellulose, copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone (VP) and in particular copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and of C3 to C4, and better still C3 to C5, alkane. As examples of VP copolymers which may be used in the invention, mention may be made of the copolymers of VP/vinyl acetate, VP/ethyl methacrylate, butylated polyvinylpyrrolidone (IVP), VP/VP/ethyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid, VP/icosene, VP/hexadecene, VP/triaccontene, VP/styrene or VP/ acrylic acid/lauryl methacrylate.

Mention may also be made of silicone resins, which are generally soluble or swellable in silicone oils, which are crosslinked polyorganosiloxane polymers. The nomenclature of silicone resins is known under the name “MDTQ”, the resin being described as a function of the various siloxane monomer units it comprises, each of the letters “MDTQ” characterizing a type of unit.

Examples of commercially available polymethylsilsesquioxane resins that may be mentioned include those sold by the company Wacker under the reference Resin MK, such as Belasil PMS MK, or by the company Shin-Etsu under the reference KR-220L.

Examples of commercially available polypropylsilsesquioxane resins that may be mentioned include those sold under the reference DC670 by the company Dow Corning.

Siloxysilicate resins that may be mentioned include trimethyl siloxysilicate (TMS) resins such as those sold under the reference SR 1000 by the company General Electric or under the reference TMS 803 by the company Wacker. Mention may also be made of the trimethyl siloxysilicate resins sold in a solvent such as cyclomethicone, sold under the name KF-7312J by the company Shin-Etsu, and DC 749 and DC 593 by the company Dow Corning.

In the case of skin makeup or care compositions, the combination of a resin according to the invention with a trimethyl siloxysilicate resin or a polypropylsilsesquioxane resin makes it possible to improve the durability of the transfer resistance.

Mention may also be made of silicone resin copolymers such as those mentioned above with polydimethylsiloxanes, for instance the pressure-sensitive adhesive copolymers sold by the company Dow Corning under the reference Bio-PSA and described in document U.S. Pat. No. 5,162,410, or the silicone copolymers derived from the reaction of a silicone resin, such as those described above, and of a diorganosiloxane, as described in document WO 2004/073 626.

According to one embodiment of the invention, the film-forming polymer is a film-forming block ethylenic polymer (which is preferably essentially linear), which preferably comprises at least a first block and at least a second block with different glass transition temperatures (Tg), the said first and second blocks being linked together via an intermediate block comprising at least one constituent monomer of the first block and at least one constituent monomer of the second block.

Advantageously, the first and second blocks of the block polymer are mutually incompatible.

Such polymers are described, for example, in documents EP 1 411 069 or WO 04/028 488.

Preferably, according to this embodiment, the block ethylenic polymer, comprising at least a first block and at least a second block, is characterized in that the first block is obtained from at least one acrylate monomer of formula CH2=CH—COOR in which R3 represents a C4 to C12 cycloalkyl group and at least one methacrylate monomer of formula CH2=CH—COOR in which R3 represents a C4 to C12 cycloalkyl group, and characterized in that the second block is obtained from an acrylic acid monomer and from at least one monomer with a glass transition temperature of less than or equal to 20°C. Such polymers and the process for preparing them are described, for example, in document EP 1 882 709.

The film-forming polymer may be chosen from block or random polymers and/or copolymers especially
comprising polyurethanes, polyacrylics, silicones, fluoro polymers, butyl rubbers, ethylene copolymers, natural gums and polyvinyl alcohol, and mixtures thereof. The monomers of the block or random copolymers comprising at least one combination of monomers whose resulting polymer has a glass transition temperature of less than room temperature (25°C.) may be chosen especially from butadiene, ethylene, propylene, acrylic, methacrylic, isoprene, isobutene and a silicone, and mixtures thereof.

The film-forming polymer may also be present in the first and/or second composition in the form of particles dispersed in an aqueous phase or in a non-aqueous solvent phase, which is generally known as a latex or pseudolatex. The techniques for preparing these dispersions are well known to those skilled in the art.

The composition according to the invention may comprise a plasticizer that promotes the formation of a film with the film-forming polymer. Such a plasticizer may be chosen from any compound known to those skilled in the art as being capable of satisfying the desired function.

As other examples of film-forming systems that may be used in the compositions according to the invention, mention may be made of systems in which the film is formed in situ at the time of application of the composition of a mixture of compositions containing two silicone compounds that react together when they are placed in contact. Such systems are described especially in patent application WO 2007/071706, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference. Systems of this type are also described in patent applications US 2007/142575 and US 2007/142599, the content of which is also incorporated herein by reference.

Other Polymers:

The compositions according to the invention may contain an elastomer, especially a polyglycerolated silicone elastomer. By way of example, use is made of an elastomeric crosslinked organopolysiloxane that may be obtained by a crosslinking addition reaction of a diorganopolysiloxane containing at least one hydrogen bonded to silicon and of polyglycerolated compounds containing ethylenically unsaturated groups, especially in the presence of a platinum catalyst.

Polyglycerolated silicone elastomers that may be used include those sold under the names KSG-710, KSG-810, KSG-820, KSG-830 and KSG-840 by the company Shin-Etsu.

The compositions according to the invention may also comprise an additional emulsifying silicone elastomer.

By way of example, use may be made of polyoxyalkylenated elastomers as described especially in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,236,986, 5,412,004, 5,837,793 and 5,811,487, the content of which is incorporated by reference.

Polyoxyalkylenated silicone elastomers that may be used include those sold under the names KSG-21, KSG-20, KSG-30, KSG-31, KSG-32, KSG-33, KSG-210, KSG-310, KSG-320, KSG-330, KSG-340 and X-226146 by the company Shin-Etsu, and DC9010 and DC9011 by the company Dow Corning.

When they are in combination with the resins according to the invention, these particular elastomers may make it possible to improve the transfer-resistance and comfort (suppleness) properties of the compositions comprising them.

The compositions according to the invention may also comprise a non-emulsifying elastomer.


Spherical non-emulsifying elastomers that may be used include those sold under the names DC9040, DC9041, DC9509, DC9505 and DC9506 by the company Dow Corning.

The spherical non-emulsifying silicone elastomer may also be in the form of an elastomeric crosslinked organopolysiloxane powder coated with silicone resin, especially with silesquioxane resin, as described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,538,793, the content of which is incorporated by reference. Such elastomers are sold under the names KSP-100, KSP-101, KSP-102, KSP-103, KSP-104 and KSP-105 by the company Shin-Etsu.

Other elastomeric crosslinked organopolysiloxanes in the form of spherical powders may be powders of a hybrid silicone functionalized with fluoroalkyl groups, sold especially under the name KSP-200 by the company Shin-Etsu; powders of a hybrid silicone functionalized with phenyl groups, sold especially under the name KSP-300 by the company Shin-Etsu.

Silicone elastomers bearing a group MQ, such as those sold by the company Wacker under the names Belsil RG100, Belsil RPG33 and, preferably, RG80, may also be used in the compositions according to the invention. These particular elastomers, when they are in combination with the resins according to the invention, may make it possible to improve the transfer-resistance properties of the compositions comprising them.

The Oils:

The composition according to the invention may comprise at least one oil.

The oil may be chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils, silicone oils and fluoro oils.

The oil may be chosen from volatile oils, non-volatile oils and mixtures thereof.

The term hydrocarbon-based oil means an oil formed essentially from, or even consisting of, carbon and hydrogen atoms, and possibly oxygen and nitrogen atoms, and containing no silicon or fluorine atoms; it may contain ester, ether, amine or amide groups.

The term silicone oil means an oil containing at least one silicon atom, and especially containing Si-O groups.

The term fluoro oil means an oil containing at least one fluorine atom.

The composition according to the invention may comprise at least one volatile oil.

The term “volatile oil” means an oil (or non-aqueous medium) that is capable of evaporating on contact with the skin in less than one hour, at room temperature and atmospheric pressure. The volatile oil is a cosmetic volatile oil, which is liquid at room temperature, having in particular a non-zero vapour pressure, at room temperature and atmospheric pressure, in particular having a vapour pressure ranging from 0.13 Pa to 40 000 Pa (10⁻³ to 300 mmHg), and preferably ranging from 1.3 Pa to 13 000 Pa (0.01 to 100 mmHg) and preferentially ranging from 1.3 Pa to 1300 Pa (0.01 to 10 mmHg).

Furthermore, the volatile oil generally has a boiling point, measured at atmospheric pressure, ranging from 150°C. to 260°C. and preferably ranging from 170°C. to 250°C.
The composition according to the invention may comprise a volatile hydrocarbon-based oil in particular chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils with a flash point ranging from 40°C to 102°C, preferably ranging from 40°C to 55°C, and preferentially ranging from 40°C to 50°C.

As a volatile hydrocarbon-based oil, mention may be made of volatile hydrocarbon-based oils containing from 8 to 16 carbon atoms and mixtures thereof, and especially C8-C16 branched alkanes, for instance C8-C16 isoalkanes (also known as isoparaffins), isododecane, isodecane, isohexadecane and for example the oils sold under the trade names Isopor or Permethyl, C8-C16 branched esters such as isohexyl neopentanoate, and mixtures thereof. Preferably, the volatile hydrocarbon-based oil is chosen from volatile hydrocarbon-based oils containing from 8 to 16 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof, in particular from isododecane, isodecane, isohexadecane and is especially isododecane.

For skin makeup products, especially foundations and lipsticks, linear hydrocarbon-based volatile oils containing from 8 to 16 carbon atoms will advantageously be used.

Volatile silicone oils that may be mentioned include linear or cyclic siloxanes containing from 2 to 7 silicon atoms, these siloxanes optionally comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups containing from 1 to 10 carbon atoms. As volatile silicone oils that may be used in the invention, mention may be made especially of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane, heptamethylpentasiloxane, heptamethyloctasiloxane, octamethyltrisiloxane and decamethyltetrasiloxane, and mixtures thereof.

The volatile oil may be present in the composition according to the invention in a content ranging from 0.1% to 90% by weight, preferably ranging from 1% to 70% by weight and preferentially ranging from 5% to 50% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

The composition according to the invention may comprise at least one non-volatile oil.

Non-volatile hydrocarbon-based oils that may be used include liquid paraffin (or petroleum jelly), squalane, hydrogenated polyisobutylene (Parleum oil), perhydroquinulene, mink oil, turtle oil, soybean oil, sweet almond oil, beauty-leaf oil, palm oil, grapeseed oil, sesame oil, corn oil, arachis oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower oil, cotton oil, apricot oil, castor oil, avocado oil, jojoba oil, olive oil or cereal germ oil; esters of lanonic acid, of oleic acid, of laurie acid or of stearic acid; fatty esters, especially of C12-C36, such as isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, butyl stearate, hexyl laurate, disopropyl adipate, isononyl isononanoate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, 2-hexyldecyl laurate, 2-ocytyldecyl palmitate, 2-ocytldodecyl myristate or lactate, bis(2-ethylhexyl) succinate, diisostearyl malate, and glyceryl or diglyceryl trisostearate; behenic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid or isostearic acid; higher fatty alcohols, especially of C16-C22, such as cetanol, oleyl alcohol, linoleyl alcohol or linolenyl alcohol, isostearoyl alcohol or ocotydodecanol; and mixtures thereof.

The non-volatile oil may be present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 70% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.5% to 60% by weight and preferentially ranging from 1% to 50% by weight relative to the total weight of the non-volatile liquid fatty phase.

For skin makeup products, especially foundations and lipsticks, linear volatile or non-volatile silicone oils will advantageously be used. The combination of a resin according to the invention and of a linear silicone oil may especially make it possible to improve the transfer resistance.

For skin makeup products, especially lipsticks, phenyl silicone oils will advantageously be used. The combination of a resin according to the invention and of a phenyl silicone oil especially may make it possible to improve the gloss and comfort and to reduce the tacky sensation.

Structuring Agents:

The composition according to the invention may comprise a structuring agent.

The term "structuring agent" means a compound capable of increasing the viscosity of the composition. The structuring agent makes it possible especially to obtain a composition that can have a texture ranging from fluid to solid textures.

The structuring agent may be present in the composition in a content ranging from 0.05% to 40% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.1% to 30% by weight and preferentially ranging from 0.1% to 25% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

The structuring agent may be chosen especially from thickeners (oily-medium thickeners; aqueous-medium thickeners), organogelling agents, waxes, pasty compounds and gums.

The aqueous-medium thickener may be chosen from:

Hydrophilic clays,
water-soluble cellulose-based thickeners,
guar gum, xanthan gum, carob gum, scleroglucon gum, gellan gum, rhamsan gum, karaya gum or carrageenan gum,
alginates, maltodextrins, starch and its derivatives, and hyaluronic acid and its salts,
the polyglyceryl(meth)acrylate polymers sold under the names "Hispagel" or "Lubregel" by the companies Hispano Quimica or Guardian,
polyvinylpyrrolidone,
polyvinyl alcohol,
crosslinked acrylamide polymers and copolymers, such as those sold under the names PAS 5161 or Bozepol C by the company Hoechst, Sepigel 305 by the company SEPPIC by the company Allied Colloid, or alternatively
the crosslinked methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride homopolymers sold under the name "Salcare SC95" by the company Allied Colloid,
associative polymers and especially associative polyurethanes.

Such thickeners are described especially in patent application EP-A-1 400 234, the content of which is incorporated by reference.

The oily-medium thickener may be chosen from:

Carboxylate silicones,
saccharide silicones,
alkyl guar gums (with a Cn-Cm alkyl group), such as those described in EP-A-708 114,
hydrophobic celluloses,
oil-gelling polymers, for instance triblock polymers or star polymers resulting from the polymerization...
or copolymerization of at least one monomer containing an ethylenic group, for instance the polymers sold under the name Kraton;

[0226] polymers with a weight-average molecular mass of less than 100,000, comprising a) a polymer skeleton containing hydrocarbon-based repeating units containing at least one heteroatom, and optionally b) at least one pendant fatty chain and/or at least one terminal fatty chain, which are optionally functionalized, containing from 6 to 120 carbon atoms and being linked to these hydrocarbon-based units, as described in patent applications WO-A-02/058447 and WO-A-02/47619, the content of which is incorporated by reference; in particular, polyamide resins (especially comprising alkyl groups containing from 12 to 22 carbon atoms) such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,783,657, the content of which is incorporated by reference;

[0227] the silicone-based polyamide resins as described in patent application EP-A-1 266 647 and in the French patent application filed under the number 0 216 039, the content of which is incorporated by reference.

[0228] Such thickeners are especially described in patent application EP-A-1 400 234, the content of which is incorporated by reference.

[0229] The organogelling agents may be chosen from those described in patent application WO-A-03/105 788, the content of which is incorporated by reference.

[0230] In particular, it may be advantageous to combine the resins according to the invention with particular organogelling agents, and especially:

[0231] the bis-urea derivatives of general formula (I): 

\[
\begin{align*}
R & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad K \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad L
\end{align*}
\]

in which:

[0232] A is a group of formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
R' & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad K
\end{align*}
\]

with \( R' \) being a linear or branched \( C_1 \) to \( C_4 \) alkyl radical and the * symbolizing the points of attachment of the group A to each of the two nitrogen atoms of the rest of the compound of general formula (I), and

[0233] R is a saturated or unsaturated, non-cyclic, monobrached \( C_1 \) to \( C_4 \) alkyl radical whose hydrocarbon-based chain is optionally interrupted with 1 to 3 heteroatoms chosen from O, S and N, or

[0234] a salt or isomer thereof, described especially in patent application FR-A-2 892 303,

[0235] the silicone bis-urea derivatives of general formula (I), or a salt and/or isomer thereof:

\[
\begin{align*}
R & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad K
\end{align*}
\]

in which:

[0236] A is a group of formula (II):

\[
\begin{align*}
R & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad K
\end{align*}
\]

with \( R \) being a linear or branched \( C_1 \) to \( C_4 \) alkyl radical, and the * symbolizing the points of attachment of the group A to each of the two nitrogen atoms of the rest of the compound of general formula (I), and

[0237] R and R', which may be identical or different, are chosen from:

[0238] i) the radicals of formula (III):

\[
\begin{align*}
R & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad K
\end{align*}
\]

in which:

[0239] L is a single bond or a divalent carbon-based radical, especially a linear, branched and/or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radical (alkylene), containing 1 to 18 carbon atoms, and possibly comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms chosen from N, O and S;

[0240] R is:

[0241] a) a carbon-based radical, especially a linear, branched and/or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radical (alkyl), containing 1 to 18 carbon atoms, and possibly comprising 1 to 8 heteroatoms chosen from N, O, Si and S; or

[0242] b) a silicone radical of formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
R & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad K
\end{align*}
\]

with \( R' \) to \( R_4 \), and \( R_5 \) and \( R_6 \), and \( R_3 \) and \( R_5 \) being, independently of each other, chosen from:

[0243] with \( n \) being between 0 and 100, especially between 1 and 80, or even 2 to 20;

[0244] and \( R_2 \) to \( R_4 \) being, independently of each other, carbon-based radicals, especially linear or branched hydrocarbon-based radicals (alkyl) containing 1 to 12 and especially 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and possibly comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms, especially O;

[0245] R_5 and R_6 are, independently of each other, chosen from:
[0248] a) carbon-based radicals, especially linear, branched and/or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon-based radicals (alkyl), containing 1 to 18 carbon atoms, and possibly comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms chosen from N, O, Si and S;

[0249] b) the radicals of formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{R}_2' & \equiv \text{O} - \text{Si} - \text{O}_n - \text{Si} - \text{R}_6 \\
\text{R}_3' & \equiv \text{R}_4'
\end{align*}
\]

[0250] with \( n \) being between 0 and 100, especially between 1 and 80, or even 2 to 20;

[0251] and \( \text{R}_2' \) to \( \text{R}_4' \) being, independently of each other, carbon-based radicals, especially linear or branched hydrocarbon-based radicals (alkyl), containing 1 to 12 and especially 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and possibly comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms, especially O;

[0252] and

[0253] ii) linear, branched and/or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated C\(_1\) - C\(_{30}\) alkyl radicals, optionally comprising 1 to 3 heteroatoms chosen from O, S, F and N;

[0254] it being understood that at least one of the radicals \( R \) and/or \( R' \) is of formula (III), such as those described in patent application FR-A-2 900 819.


[0256] The structuring agents may be composed of waxes. Wax for the purposes of the present invention means a lipophilic compound that is solid at room temperature (25°C), with a solid-liquid reversible change of state, having a melting point of greater than or equal to 30°C, which may be up to 120°C.

[0257] The structuring agents may be formed from waxes. For the purposes of the present invention, the term “wax” means a lipophilic compound, which is solid at room temperature (25°C), with a reversible solid-liquid change of state, and which has a melting point of greater than or equal to 30°C, which may be up to 120°C.

[0258] By bringing the wax to the liquid state (melting), it is possible to make it miscible with the oils that may be present and to form a microscopically homogeneous mixture, but, on returning the temperature of the mixture to room temperature, recrystallization of the wax in the oils of the mixture is obtained. The melting point of the wax may be measured using a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC), for example the calorimeter sold under the name DSC 30 by the company Metler.

[0259] The wax may also have a hardness ranging from 0.05 MPa to 15 MPa and preferably ranging from 6 MPa to 15 MPa. The hardness is determined by measuring the compression force measured at 20°C using the textureometer sold under the name TA-TX2i by the company Rhee, equipped with a stainless-steel cylinder 2 mm in diameter, moving at a measuring speed of 0.1 mm/s, and penetrating into the wax to a penetration depth of 0.3 mm.

[0260] The waxes may be hydrocarbon-based, fluoro and/or silicone waxes and may be of plant, mineral, animal and/or synthetic origin. In particular, the waxes have a melting point of greater than 30°C and better still greater than 45°C.

[0261] As waxes that may be used in the composition of the invention, mention may be made of beeswax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, paraffin, microcrystalline waxes, rice bran wax, olive wax (Phytowax Olive L14), Phytowax Olive L18L57), cerasin or ozokerite; synthetic waxes, for instance polyethylene wax or Fischer-Tropsch wax, and silicone waxes, for instance alkyl or alkoxy dimethicone containing from 16 to 45 carbon atoms.

[0262] As a guide, the composition may contain from 0.1% to 50% by weight and better still from 1% to 30% by weight of waxes relative to the total weight of the composition.

[0263] Pasty Compounds

[0264] The composition according to the invention may comprise at least one pasty compound as structuring agent. Pasty fatty substances are considered as solid fatty substances for the purposes of the present invention.

[0265] For the purposes of the present invention, the term “pasty” means a lipophilic fatty compound that undergoes a reversible solid/liquid change of state and that comprises in the solid state an anisotropic crystal organization, and comprises, at a temperature of 23°C, a liquid fraction and a solid fraction.

[0266] In other words, the starting melting point of the pasty compound is less than 23°C. The liquid fraction of the pasty compound measured at 23°C may represent 9% to 97% by weight of the compound. This liquid fraction at 23°C preferably represents between 15% and 85% and more preferably between 40% and 85% by weight.

[0267] The liquid fraction by weight of the pasty compound at 23°C is equal to the ratio of the heat of fusion consumed at 23°C to the heat of fusion of the pasty compound.

[0268] The heat of fusion of the pasty compound is the heat consumed by the compound to change from the solid state to the liquid state. The pasty compound is said to be in the solid state when all of its mass is in solid form. The pasty compound is said to be in the liquid state when all of its mass is in liquid form.

[0269] The heat of fusion of the pasty compound is equal to the area under the curve of the thermogram obtained using a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC), such as the calorimeter sold under the name MDSC 2020 by the company TA Instrument, with a temperature rise of 5 or 10°C per minute, according to standard ISO 11357-3:1999. The heat of fusion of the pasty compound is the amount of energy required to make the compound change from the solid state to the liquid state. It is expressed in J/g.

[0270] The heat of fusion consumed at 23°C is the amount of energy absorbed by the sample to change from the solid state to the state that it has at 23°C, constituted of a liquid fraction and a solid fraction.

[0271] The liquid fraction of the pasty compound, measured at 32°C, preferably represents from 30% to 100% by weight of the compound, preferably from 50% to 100% and more preferably from 60% to 100% by weight of the compound. When the liquid fraction of the pasty compound measured at 32°C is equal to 100%, the temperature of the end of the melting range of the pasty compound is less than or equal to 32°C.

[0272] The liquid fraction of the pasty compound measured at 32°C is equal to the ratio of the heat of fusion consumed at 32°C to the heat of fusion of the pasty compound. The heat of fusion consumed at 32°C is calculated in the same manner as the heat of fusion consumed at 23°C.
The pasty compound is preferably chosen from synthetic compounds and compounds of plant origin. A pasty compound may be obtained by synthesis from starting materials of plant origin.

The pasty compound may advantageously be chosen from:

- lanolin and derivatives thereof,
- polymer or non-polymer silicone compounds,
- vinyl polymers, especially:
- olefin homopolymers
- olefin copolymers
- hydrogenated diene homopolymers and copolymers
- linear or branched oligomers, which are homopolymers or copolymers of alkyl (meth)acrylates preferably containing a C₈-C₃₀ alkyl group
- oligomers, which are homopolymers and copolymers of vinyl esters containing C₈-C₃₀ alkyl groups
- oligomers, which are homopolymers and copolymers of vinyl ethers containing C₈-C₃₀ alkyl groups.

Liposoluble polyethers resulting from the polyetherification between one or more C₈-C₁₀₀ diols, esters, mixtures thereof.

Among the esters that are especially preferred are:

- esters of a glycerol oligomer, especially diglycerol esters, in particular condensates of adipic acid and of glycerol for which some of the hydroxyl groups of the glycerols have reacted with a mixture of fatty acids such as stearic acid, capric acid, stearic acid and icosanic acid, and 12-hydroxyeicosanic acid, especially such as the product sold under the brand name Softisan 649 by the company Sasol,
- arachidyl propionate sold under the brand name Waxenol 801 by Alco,
- phytosterol esters,
- fatty acid triglycerides and derivatives thereof,
- pentaerythritol esters,
- non-crosslinked polyesters resulting from polycondensation between a linear or branched C₈-C₅₀ dicarboxylic acid or polycarboxylic acid and a C₈-C₃₀ diol or polyol,
- aliphatic esters of an ester resulting from the esterification of an aliphatic hydroxy carboxylic acid with an aliphatic carboxylic acid,
- polyesters resulting from the esterification, with a polycarboxylic acid, of an ester of an aliphatic hydroxy carboxylic acid, the said ester comprising at least two hydroxyl groups, such as the products Riscopest DA-H® and Riscopest DA-L®,
- esters of a diol dimer and of a diacid dimer, where appropriate esterified on their free alcohol or acid function(s) with acid or alcohol radicals, such as Plasdone-G, and mixtures thereof.

Among the pasty compounds of plant origin, a mixture of soybean sterols and of oxyethylated (5 EO) oxypropyleneated (5 PO) pentaerythritol, sold under the reference Lanolid-5 by the company Vevy, will preferably be chosen.

Preferably, the composition comprises a total content of fatty substances ranging from 0.5% to 50% by weight, preferably from 1% to 40% by weight and better still from 5%, to 30% by weight relative to the weight of the composition.

The gums are generally polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMS) of high molecular weight or cellulose gums or polysaccharides.

Surfactants

The composition according to the invention may comprise at least one surfactant.

The surfactant may be lipophilic or hydrophilic, used alone or in combination.

The surfactant may be chosen from nonionic, anionic, cationic and amphoteric surfactants.

The nonionic surfactant may be chosen from:

- a C₈-C₂₂ alkyl dimethicone copolyol, i.e. an oxypropylated and/or oxyethylated polymethyl (C₈-C₂₂) alkyl dimethyl siloxane.

The C₈-C₂₂ alkyl dimethicone copolyol is advantageously a compound of formula (I) below:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(CH₃)₃Si} & \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{Si(CH₃)}₃ & \quad n & \quad \text{Si(CH₃)}₃ \\
\end{align*}
\]

in which:

- PE represents (—C₃H₇O)ₙ(—C₃H₇O)ₙ—R, R being chosen from a hydrogen atom and an alkyl radical of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, x ranging from 0 to 100 and y ranging from 0 to 80, x and y not simultaneously being 0
- m ranging from 1 to 40
- n ranging from 10 to 200
- o ranging from 1 to 100
- p ranging from 7 to 21
- q ranging from 0 to 4

and preferably:

- R—H
- m=1 to 10
- n=10 to 100
- o=1 to 30
- p=15
- q=3

A C₈-C₂₂ alkyl dimethicone copolyol that may be mentioned is cetyl dimethicone copolyol, for instance the product sold under the name Abil EM-90 by the company Goldschmidt.

A dimethicone copolyol, i.e. an oxypropylated and/or oxyethylated polydimethyl siloxane. It contains no alkyl groups with a chain length of more than 8 carbon atoms, especially C₈-C₂₂.
Dimethicone copolyls that may be used include those corresponding to formula (II) below:

\[
\text{(II)} \quad R_1\begin{array}{c}
\text{SiO} \\
\text{Si}
\end{array}_{a} \text{SiO} \\
\text{Si}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{SiO} \\
\text{Si}
\end{array}_{b} \text{SiO} \\
\text{Si}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Si}
\end{array}_{p} \text{Si} \quad R_3
\]

in which:
- \( R_1, R_2, \) and \( R_3, \) independently of each other, represent a \( C_1-C_6 \) alkyl radical or a radical \(-\text{CH}_2_-\) \( \text{(CH}_2\text{)}_n=\text{OR}_a \), at least one radical \( R_1, R_2, \) or \( R_3, \) not being an alkyl radical; \( R_4, \) being a hydrogen, a \( C_1-C_2 \) alkyl radical or a \( C_2-C_6 \) acyl radical;
- \( A \) is an integer ranging from 0 to 200;
- \( B \) is an integer ranging from 0 to 50; on condition that \( A \) and \( B \) are not simultaneously equal to zero;
- \( x \) is an integer ranging from 1 to 6;
- \( y \) is an integer ranging from 1 to 30;
- \( z \) is an integer ranging from 0 to 5.

Examples of compounds of formula (II) that may be mentioned include the compounds of formula (III):

\[
\text{(III)} \quad (\text{CH}_2\text{)}_2\text{SiO}-(\text{CH}_3\text{)}_2\text{SiO}_y \text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3
\]

in which \( A \) is an integer ranging from 20 to 105, \( B \) is an integer ranging from 2 to 10 and \( y \) is an integer ranging from 10 to 20.

Examples of silicone compounds of formula (II) that may also be mentioned include the compounds of formula (IV):

\[
\text{(IV)} \quad \text{HO}-(\text{CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{CH}_2\text{O}_y-(\text{CH}_3\text{)}_2\text{SiO}_y-(\text{CH}_3)_3
\]

in which \( A \) and \( y \) are integers ranging from 10 to 20.

Dimethicone copolyls that may be used include those sold under the names DC 5329, DC 7439-146, DC 2-5695 and Q4-3667 by the company Dow Corning; KF-6013, KF-6015, KF-6016 and KF-6017 by the company Shin-Etsu.

The compounds DC 5329, DC 7439-146 and DC 2-5695 are compounds of formula (III) in which, respectively, \( A \) is 22, \( B \) is 2 and \( y \) is 12; \( A \) is 103, \( B \) is 10 and \( y \) is 12; \( A \) is 27, \( B \) is 3 and \( y \) is 12.

Nonionic surfactants that may also be mentioned include fatty acid esters of polyols, for instance sorbitol or glycerc mon-, di-, tri- or sesqui-oleates or stearates, glycerc or polyethylene glycol laurates; fatty acid esters of polyethylene glycol (polyethylene glycol monostearate or mono-laurate); polyoxyethylenated fatty acid esters (stearate or oleate) of sorbitol; polyoxyethylenated alkyl (lauryl, cetyl, stearyl or octyl) esters.

Anionic surfactants that may be mentioned include carboxylates (sodium 2-(2-hydroxyalkyloxy)acetate), amine derivatives (N-acylglutamates, N-acylglycinates or acylsarcosinates), alkyl sulfates, alkyl ether sulfates and oxyethylenated derivatives thereof, sulfonates, isethionates and N-acylisethionates, taurates and N-acyl N-methyltaurates, sulfosuccinates, alkylsulfocacetates, phosphates and alkyl phosphates, polypeptides, anionic derivatives of alkyl polyglycoside (acyl-D-galactoside uronate), and fatty acid soaps, and mixtures thereof.

Amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactants that may be used include betaines, N-alkylamidobetaines and derivatives thereof, glycine derivatives, sulfonates, alkyl polyaminocarboxylates and alkylamphocetates, and mixtures thereof.

Such surfactants are described especially in patent application WO-A-02/056 854, the content of which is incorporated by reference.

The surfactant may be present in the composition according to the invention in a content ranging from 0.1% to 10% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.5% to 8% by weight and preferentially ranging from 0.5% to 7% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

In particular, when the compositions according to the invention are in the form of a composition intended for making up and/or treating the eyelashes or the eyebrows, the surfactant may be chosen from:

- a) nonionic surfactants with an HLB of greater than or equal to 8 at 25°C, used alone or as a mixture; mention may be made especially of:
  - oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated ethers (which may comprise from 1 to 150 oxyethylene and/or oxypropylene groups) of glycerol;
  - oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated ethers (which may comprise from 20 to 1000 oxyethylene and/or oxypropylene groups) of fatty alcohols (especially of \( C_8-C_{12} \) and preferably \( C_8-C_{14} \) alcohol), such as oxyethylenated cetearyl alcohol either containing 30 oxyethylene groups (CTFA name Ceteareth-30), oxyethylenated stearyl alcohol ether containing 20 oxyethylene groups (CTFA name Steareth-20) such as BRJ 78 sold by the company Uniqema, the oxyethylenated cetearyl alcohol ether containing 30 oxyethylene groups (CTFA name ceteareth-30) and the oxyethylenated ether of the mixture of C12-15 fatty alcohols comprising 7 oxyethylene groups (CTFA name c12-15 Parex-7) sold under the name Neodol 25-7% by Shell Chemicals;
  - fatty acid esters (especially of a C8-C24 and preferably C16-C22 acid) of polyethylene glycol (which may comprise from 1 to 150 ethylene glycol units), such as PEG-50 stearate and PEG-40 monostearate sold under the name Myrij 52P® by the company ICI Uniqema;

- fatty acid esters (especially of a C8-C24 and preferably C16-C22 acid) of oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated glyceryl ethers (which may comprise from 1 to 150 oxyethylene and/or oxypropylene groups), for instance PEG-200 glyceryl monostearate sold under the name Simulsol 220 TM® by the company SEPPIC; glyceryl stearate polyethoxylated with 30 ethylene oxide groups, for instance the product Tagat S® sold by the company Goldschmidt, glyceryl oleate polyethoxylated with 30 ethylene oxide groups, for instance the product Tagat O® sold by the company Goldschmidt, glyceryl cocoyl polyethoxylated with 30 ethylene oxide groups, for instance the product Varionic L15®
sold by the company Sherex, glyceryl isostearate polyethoxylated with 30 ethylene oxide groups, for instance the product Tagat L® sold by the company Goldschmidt, and glyceryl laurate polyethoxylated with 30 ethylene oxide groups, for instance the product Tagat L® sold by the company Goldschmidt;

(fatty acid esters (especially of a C8-C24 and preferably C16-C22 acid) of oxyethylated and/or oxypropylated sorbitol ethers (which may comprise from 1 to 150 oxyethylene and/or oxypropylene groups), for instance polyol sorbitol 60 sold under the name Tween 60® by the company Uniqema;

(dimethicone copolyol, such as the product sold under the name Q2-5220® by the company Dow Cornig);

(dimethicone copolyol benzoate (Finsolv SLB 101® and 201® from the company Fintex),

(poly)glycerols of propylene oxide and of ethylene oxide, also known as EO/PO polycondensates;

and mixtures thereof.

The EO/PO polycondensates are more particularly polyglycerols consisting of polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol blocks, for instance polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol/polyethylene glycol triblock polycondensates. These triblock polycondensates have, for example, the following chemical structure:

\[
H \rightarrow (O-C\text{H}_{2}-C\text{H}_{2})_{n} \rightarrow (O-C\text{H}(CH_{2})\text{H})_{m} \rightarrow O\text{H},
\]

in which \( n \) ranges from 2 to 120 and \( m \) ranges from 1 to 100.

The EO/PO polycondensate preferably has a weight-average molecular weight ranging from 1000 to 15 000 and better still ranging from 2000 to 10 000.

Advantageously, the said EO/PO polycondensate has a cloud point, at 10 g/l in distilled water, of greater than or equal to 20°C and preferably greater than or equal to 60°C. The cloud point is measured according to ISO standard 1065. As EO/PO polycondensates that may be used according to the invention, mention may be made of the polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol/polyethylene glycol triblock polycondensates sold under the name Synerpon®, for instance Synerpon PE/L44® and Synerpon PE/F127®, by the company ICI.

b) nonionic surfactants with an HLB of less than 8 at 25°C, optionally combined with one or more nonionic surfactants with an HLB of greater than 8 at 25°C, such as those mentioned above, such as:

saccharide esters and ethers, such as sucrose stearate, sucrose cocoate and sorbitan stearate, and mixtures thereof, for instance Araltone 2121® sold by the company ICI;

(fatty acid esters (especially of a C8-C24 and preferably C16-C22 acid) of polyols, especially of glycerol or of sorbitol, such as glyceryl stearate, glyceryl stearate such as the product sold under the name Tegint M® by the company Goldschmidt, glyceryl laurate such as the product sold under the name Invitari 312® by the company Hills, polyglyceryl-2 stearate, sorbitan stearate or glyceryl ricinoleate;

the cyclomethicone/dimethicone copolyol mixture sold under the name Q2-3225® by the company Dow Cornig.

(c) anionic surfactants such as:

C16-C30 fatty acid salts, especially those derived from amines, for instance triethanolamine stearate and/or or 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol stearate; but preferably the composition according to the present application does not contain triethanolamine stearate;

polyoxyethylated fatty acid salts, especially those derived from amines or alkali metal salts, and mixtures thereof;

alkyl ether sulfates, such as sodium lauryl ether sulfate;

isethionates;

phosphoric esters and salts thereof, such as DEA oleth-10 phosphate (Crodafos N10N from the company Croda) or monosteryl monopotassium phosphate (Amphiso K from Givaudan);

acylglutamates such as Disodium hydrogenated tallow glutamate (Amisol® HT-21 R® sold by the company Ajinomoto), and mixtures thereof.

Dyestuffs:

The composition according to the invention may comprise at least one dyestuff.

The dyestuff may be chosen from pulverulent dyestuffs (especially pigments and nacres) and water-soluble dyestuffs.

The term “pigments” should be understood as meaning white or coloured, mineral or organic particles of any form, which are insoluble in the physiological medium, and which are intended to colour the composition.

The term “nacres” should be understood as meaning iridescent particles of any form, produced especially by certain molluscs in their shell, or else synthesized.

The pigments may be white or coloured, and mineral and/or organic. Among the mineral pigments that may be mentioned are titanium dioxide, optionally surface-treated, zirconium oxide or cerium oxide, and also zinc oxide, iron oxide (black, yellow or red) or chromium oxide, manganese violet, ultramarine blue, chromium hydrate and ferric blue, and metal powders, for instance aluminium powder or copper powder.

Among the organic pigments that may be mentioned are carbon black, pigments of D & C type, and lakes based on cochineal carmine or on barium, strontium, calcium or aluminium.

Mention may also be made of pigments with an effect, such as particles comprising a natural or synthetic, organic or mineral substrate, for example glass, acrylic resins, polyester, polyurethane, polyethylene terephthalate, ceramics or aluminas, the said substrate being uncoated or coated with metallic substances, for instance aluminium, gold, silver, platinum, copper or bronze, or with metal oxides, for instance titanium dioxide, iron oxide or chromium oxide, and mixtures thereof.

The nacreous pigments may be chosen from white nacreous pigments such as mica coated with titanium or with bismuth oxychloride, coloured nacreous pigments such as titanium mica coated with iron oxides, titanium mica coated especially with ferric blue or with chromium oxide, titanium mica coated with an organic pigment of the abovementioned type, and also nacreous pigments based on bismuth oxychloride. Interference pigments, especially liquid-crystal or multilayer interference pigments, may also be used.
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.


The water-soluble dyes are, for example, beetroot juice or methylblue.

The synthetic or natural liposoluble dyes are, for example, DC Red 17, DC Red 21, DC Red 27, DC Green 6, DC Yellow 11, DC Violet 2, DC Orange 5, Sudan red, caroten (β-carotene, lycopene), xanthophylls (capsanthin, capsorubin, lutein), palm oil, Sudan brown, quinoline yellow, annatto and curcumin.

The dyestuffs, in particular the pigments treated with a hydrophobic agent, may be present in the composition in a content ranging from 0.1% to 50% by weight, preferably ranging from 0.5% to 30% by weight and preferentially ranging from 1% to 20% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

Additional Fillers:

The composition according to the invention may comprise the non-pigmentary filler chosen from silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and/or laurylpylene, as well as other additional different fillers chosen from organic fillers and mineral or organic fillers.

For the purposes of the present invention, the term “filler” denotes solid particles of any form, which are in an insoluble form and dispersed in the medium of the composition, even at temperatures that may be up to the melting point of all the fatty substances of the composition.

Generally, the fillers used according to the invention are colourless or white, namely non-pigmentary, i.e. they are not used to give a particular colour or shade to the composition according to the invention, even though their use may inherently lead to such a result. These fillers serve especially to modify the rheology or texture of the composition.

In this respect, they are different from nacreous, organic pigmentary materials, for instance carbon black, pigments of D&C type, and lakes based on cochenille carmine or on barium, strontium, calcium or aluminium, and inorganic pigmentary materials, for instance titanium dioxide, zirconium oxide or cerium oxide, and also iron oxides (black, yellow or red), chromium oxide, manganese violet, ultramarine blue, chromium hydrate and ferric blue, which are, themselves, used to give a shade and coloration to the compositions incorporating them.

For the purposes of the invention, such compounds are not covered by the definition of fillers, which thus covers non-pigmentary fillers, which may be organic or inorganic.

The non-pigmentary fillers used in the compositions according to the present invention may be of lamellar, globular or spherical form, of fibre type, or of any intermediate form between these defined forms.

The size of the particles, i.e. their granulometry, is chosen so as to ensure the good dispersion of the fillers in the composition according to the invention. The granulometry of the particles may be distributed within the range from 5 μm to 10 nm and in particular from 10 μm to 10 nm.

The fillers according to the invention may or may not be surface-coated, in particular surface-treated with silicones, amino acids, fluoro derivatives or any other substance that promotes the dispersion and compatibility of the filler in the composition.

Advantageously, the composition according to the invention comprises a total filler content ranging from 0.01% to 50%, in particular from 0.01% to 30% and more particularly from 0.1% to 15%, or even from 1% to 10% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

Mineral Fillers

For the purposes of the present invention, the terms “mineral” and “inorganic” are used interchangeably.

Among the non-pigmentary mineral fillers that may be used in the compositions according to the invention, mention may be made of talc, mica, perlite, which is especially commercially available from the company World Minerals Europe under the trade name Perlit P1430, Perlite P2550 or Perlit P204, precipitated calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydrogen carbonate, hydroxyapatite, boron nitride, hollow silica microspheres (Silica Beads® from Maproco), and glass or ceramic microcapsules, and mixtures thereof.

Organic Fillers

Among the organic fillers that may be mentioned are polyamide powder (Orgasol® Nylon® from Atochem), poly-β-alanine powder and polyethylene powder, starch, tetrafluoroethylene polymer powders (Teflon®), hollow polymer microspheres such as those of polyvinylidene chloride/acrylonitrile, for instance Expancel® (Nobel Industrie) or of acrylic acid copolymer (such as Polytrap (Dow Corning)), acrylate copolymers, PMMA, 12-hydroxystearic acid oligomer stearate and silicone resin microbeads (for example Tospearls® from Toshiba), magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydrogen carbonate, and metal soaps derived from organic carboxylic acids containing from 8 to 22 carbon atoms and preferably from 12 to 18 carbon atoms, for example zinc stearate, magnesium stearate, lithium stearate, zinc laurate or magnesium myristate, and mixtures thereof.

For the purposes of the present invention, the organic fillers are different from the pigments.

They may also be particles comprising a copolymer, the said copolymer comprising trimethylhexyl lactone. In particular, it may be a hexamethylene disocyanate/trimethylhexyl lactone copolymer. Such particles are especially commercially available, for example under the name Plastic Powder D-400® or Plastic Powder D-800 from the company Tosoh.

One or more dispersants may be used, where appropriate, to protect the dispersed fillers or particles against aggregation or flocculation. They may be added independently of the solid fillers or particles or in the form of a colloidal dispersion of particles.

The concentration of dispersants is chosen so as to obtain satisfactory dispersion of the solid particles (without flocculation).

This dispersant may be a surfactant, an oligomer, a polymer or a mixture of several thereof, bearing one or more functionalities with strong affinity for the surface of the particles to be dispersed. In particular, poly(12-hydroxystearic acid) esters are used, such as poly(12-hydroxystearic acid) stearate with a molecular weight of about 750 g/mol, such as the product sold under the name Solspere 21 000® by the company Avecia, esters of poly(12-hydroxystearic acid) with polyols such as glycerol or diglycerol, such as polyglyceryl-2 dipolyhydroxystearate (CITA name) sold under the reference Dehymuls PGPH® by the company Henkel (or diglycerol poly(12-hydroxystearate)), or alternatively poly(12-hy-
droxystearic acid), such as the product sold under the reference Arlacel P100 by the company Uniqema, and mixtures thereof.

[0403] As other dispersants that may be used in the composition of the invention, mention may be made of quaternary ammonium derivatives of polycondensate fatty acids, for instance Solperse 17 000® sold by the company Avicea, and mixtures of polydimethylsiloxane/oxypropylene such as those sold by the company Dow Corning under the references DC2-5185 and DC2-5225 C.

[0404] The composition according to the invention may also contain ingredients commonly used in cosmetics, such as vitamins, thickeners, trace elements, softeners, sequestrants, fragrances, acidifying agents, basifying agents, preserving agents, sunscreens, surfactants, antioxidants, hair-loss counteractants, antiandrogen agents and propellants, or mixtures thereof.

[0405] Needless to say, a person skilled in the art will take care to select this or these optional additional compounds, and/or the amount thereof, such that the advantageous properties of the corresponding composition according to the invention are not, or are not substantially, adversely impaired by the envisaged addition.

[0406] According to another aspect, the invention also relates to a cosmetic assembly comprising:

[0407] i) a container delimiting at least one compartment, the said container being closed by a closing member; and

[0408] ii) a composition placed inside the said compartment, the composition being in accordance with the invention.

[0409] The container may be in any adequate form. It may especially be in the form of a bottle, a tube, a jar, a case, a box, a sachet or a carton.

[0410] The closing member may be in the form of a removable stopper, a lid, a cap, a tear-off strip or a capsule, especially of the type comprising a body attached to the container and a cover cap articulated on the body. It may also be in the form of a member for selectively closing the container, especially a pump, a valve or a flap valve.

[0411] The container may be combined with an applicator, especially in the form of a brush comprising an arrangement of bristles maintained by a twisted wire. Such a twisted brush is described especially in U.S. Pat. No. 4,887,622. It may also be in the form of a comb comprising a plurality of application members, obtained especially by moulding. Such combs are described, for example, in patent FR 2 796 529. The applicator may be in the form of a fine brush, as described, for example, in patent FR 2 722 380. The applicator may be in the form of a block of foam or of elastomer, a felt or a spatula. The applicator may be free (tuft or sponge) or securely fastened to a rod borne by the closing member, as described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,492,426. The applicator may be securely fastened to the container, as described, for example, in patent FR 2 761 959.

[0412] The product may be contained directly in the container, or indirectly. By way of example, the product may be arranged on an impregnated support, especially in the form of a wipe or a pad, and arranged (individually or in plurality) in a box or in a sachet. Such a support incorporating the product is described, for example, in patent application WO 01/035358.

[0413] The closing member may be coupled to the container by screwing. Alternatively, the coupling between the closing member and the container is done other than by screwing, especially via a bayonet mechanism, by click-fastening, gripping, welding, bonding or by magnetic attraction. The term “click-fastening” in particular means any system involving the crossing of a bead or cord of material by elastic deformation of a portion, especially of the closing member, followed by return to the elastically unconstrained position of the said portion after the crossing of the bead or cord.

[0414] The container may be at least partially made of thermoplastic material. Examples of thermoplastic materials that may be mentioned include polypropylene or polyethylene.

[0415] Alternatively, the container is made of non-thermoplastic material, especially glass or metal (or alloy).

[0416] The container may have rigid walls or deformable walls, especially in the form of a tube or a tubular bottle.

[0417] The container may comprise means for distributing or facilitating the distribution of the composition. By way of example, the container may have deformable walls so as to allow the composition to exit in response to a positive pressure inside the container. This positive pressure being caused by elastic (or non-elastic) squeezing of the walls of the container. Alternatively, especially when the product is in the form of a stick, the product may be driven out by a piston mechanism. Still in the case of a stick, especially of makeup product (lipstick, foundation, etc.), the container may comprise a mechanism, especially a rack mechanism, a threaded-rod mechanism or a helical groove mechanism, and may be capable of moving a stick in the direction of the said aperture. Such a mechanism is described, for example, in patent FR 2 806 273 or in patent FR 2 775 566. Such a mechanism for a liquid product is described in patent FR 2 727 609.

[0418] The container may be formed from a carton with a base delimiting at least one housing containing the composition, and a lid, especially articulated on the base, and capable of at least partially covering the said base. Such a carton is described, for example, in patent application WO 93/014823 or in patent FR 2 791 042.

[0419] The container may be equipped with a drainer arranged in the region of the aperture of the container. Such a drainer makes it possible to wipe the applicator and possibly the rod to which it may be securely fastened. Such a drainer is described, for example, in patent FR 2 792 618.

[0420] The composition may be at atmospheric pressure inside the container (at room temperature) or pressurized, especially by means of a propellant gas (aerosol). In the latter case, the container is equipped with a valve (of the type used for aerosols).

[0421] The present invention also relates to a cosmetic product for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, comprising at least two compositions that can be applied successively to keratin materials, especially to the lips.

[0422] The present invention also relates to a process for making up the face and the body using these two compositions. They are preferably applied successively to the keratin materials: the first composition and then the second composition.

[0423] These two compositions are conventionally known as a topecoat and a basecoat.

[0424] Thus, according to this embodiment, the invention relates to a product (also known as a kit) for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, especially the lips, comprising a first composition and a second composition conditioned in separate containers,
the first composition containing, in a physiologically acceptable medium:

\[
\begin{align*}
(R_1^3SiO_{x+y})_n & \quad & (i) \\
(R_2^3SiO_{x+y})_n & \quad & (ii) \\
(R_3^3SiO_{x+y})_n & \quad & (iii) \\
(SiO_{x+y})_n & \quad & (iv)
\end{align*}
\]

with

- R\(^3\) independently representing an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,
- a being between 0.05 and 0.5,
- b being between 0 and 0.3,
- c being greater than 0,
- d being between 0.05 and 0.6,
- a+b+c+d=1,
- on condition that more than 40 mol % of the groups R\(^2\) of the siloxane resin are propyl groups, and
- at least one non-pigmentary filler chosen from the group comprising silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and/or lauryl/linole.

The fatty substance of the second composition is preferably chosen from waxes and non-volatile oils.

According to one preferred embodiment, the second composition comprises at least one wax and at least one non-volatile oil.

Advantageously, the wax is a sunflower wax.

Preferably, the non-volatile oil is an oil such as caprylic/capric acid triglycerides.

The presence of a second composition applied over the first composition onto the keratin materials can especially improve the gloss and/or comfort properties.

The content of all the patents or patent applications cited previously is incorporated by reference into the present patent application.

In the patent application, unless specifically mentioned otherwise, the contents are expressed on a weight basis relative to the total weight of the composition.

The invention is illustrated in greater detail by the examples described below, which are given as non-limiting illustrations. The percentages are weight percentages.

**EXAMPLE 1**

Preparation of the Siloxane Resins

The following resins are used:

- MQ resin — an MQ resin of formula M\(_{0.48}\)Q\(_{0.57}\) and of M\(_{w}=3230\) dissolved in xylene to a proportion of 70.8% by weight of solids. The MQ resin was manufactured according to the techniques described by Daudt in U.S. Pat. No. 2,676,182.

T Propyl resin — a propyl silsesquioxane resin at 74.8% by weight in toluene. The propyl silsesquioxane resin was obtained by hydrolysis of propyltrichlorosilane.

**EXAMPLE 2**

Liquid Lipstick

The following lipstick formulation was prepared. It contains, inter alia, a hydrophobic fumed silica, a hydrophilic fumed silica and kaolin.
Composition | Trade name and supplier | Weight percentages %
--- | --- | ---
PDMS | Dow Corning 200 Fluid 5 cSt from Dow Corning | 3.5
Trimethylpentaphenyl-trisiloxane | Dow Corning PH-1555 HR1 Cosmetic Fluid from Dow Corning | 6
Isododecane | Isododecane from Ineos | 4.72
DC Red 7 | Unipure Red LC 3079 OR from LCW (Sensient) | 1.28
Mica-titania dioxide-brown iron oxide | Cloisone Sparkle Gold 222 J from Engelhard | 1
Calcium aluminium borosilicate (and) silver | Metashine ME 2040 PS from Nippon Sheet Glass | 2.5
Hydrophobic fumed silica, surface-treated with dimethyldichlorosilane | Aerosil R 972 from Evonik Degussa | 7
Hydrophobic fumed silica | Aerosil 200 from Evonik Degussa | 0.5
Kaolin | Kaolin Polwhite B from Imerys | 7
--- | --- | ---
100

**EXAMPLE 3 Liquid Lipstick**

The following lipstick formulation was prepared (the same preparation procedure as that described previously). It contains, inter alia, a hydrophobic fumed silica, a hydrophilic fumed silica and lauroyllysine.

1. A process for making up and/or caring for the keratin materials, comprising:

applying to the keratin material a composition, comprising in a physiologically acceptable medium:

a) a siloxane resin comprising the following units:

\[(R^1)_{a}SiO_{a+b+c+d}\]

\[(R^2)_{b}SiO_{a+b+c+d}\]

\[(R^3)_{c}O_{a+b+c+d}\]

\[(SiO_{a+b+c+d})\]

wherein

- R1, R2 and R3 are each independently an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,
- a is between 0.05 and 0.5,
- b is between 0.0 and 0.3,
- c is greater than 0,
- d is between 0.05 and 0.6,
- a+b+c+d=1,

with the proviso that more than 40 mol % of the groups R3 of the siloxane resin are propyl groups, and

b) at least one non-pigmentary filler selected from the group consisting of silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and lauroyllysine.
2. The process according to claim 1, wherein the siloxane resin comprises the following units:

\[(R^1)^2SiO_{2a}\]  
\[(R^2SiO)_{2b}\]  
\[(SiO_{2a})\]  
\[(SiO_{2b})\]

wherein

\(R^1\) and \(R^2\) are each independently an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms,  
\(a\) is between 0.05 and 0.5,  
\(b\) is between 0.05 and 0.6, and  
\(a+b+c+d=1\),

with the proviso that more than 40 mol% of the groups \(R^2\) of the siloxane resin are propyl groups.

3. The process according to claim 1, wherein the siloxane resin is obtained via a process comprising the reaction between:

A) an MQ resin comprising at least 80 mol% of units

\[(R^1)^2SiO_{2a}\]  
\[(SiO_{2a})\]

wherein

\(R^1\) is a methyl group,  
\(a\) and \(b\) are both greater than zero,  
a ratio \(a/b\) is between 0.5 and 1.5;

and

B) a \(T\) propyl resin comprising at least 80 mol% of units

\[(R^2SiO)_{2b}\]  
\[(SiO_{2b})\]

wherein

\(R^2\) is a propyl group,  
c is greater than zero, and  
a mass ratio \(A/B\) is between 95/5 and 15/85.

4. The process according to claim 1, wherein the silica is a fumed silica.

5. The process according to claim 4, wherein the fumed silica is a fumed silica that is hydrophobic-treated at the surface.

6. The process according to claim 1, wherein the lipophilic clay is selected from clays modified with a C_{10} to C_{22} ammonium chloride.

7. The process according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises at least two different non-pigmentary fillers selected from the group consisting of silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and lauryllysine.

8. The process according to claim 1, wherein a content of the non-pigmentary filler, is from 0.01% to 50% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

9. The process according to claim 1, wherein a total resin solids content of the siloxane resin is from 1% to 80% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

10. The process according to claim 1, wherein the composition comprises less than 3% by weight of water relative to the total weight of the composition.

11. The process according to claim 1, wherein the composition further comprises at least one structuring agent selected from the group consisting of thickeners, organomodelling agents, waxes, pasty fatty substances and gums.

12. The process according to claim 1, wherein the composition further comprises at least one film-forming polymer.

13. The process according to claim 1, wherein the composition further comprises at least one volatile and/or non-volatile oil.

14. The process according to claim 1, wherein the composition further comprises at least one dyestuff and/or at least one additional filler other than the non-pigmentary filler selected from the group consisting of silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and lauryllysine.

15. A composition for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium:

a) a siloxane resin comprising the following units:

\[(R^1)^2SiO_{2a}\]  
\[(R^2SiO)_{2b}\]  
\[(SiO_{2c})\]  
\[(SiO_{2d})\]

wherein

\(R^1\), \(R^2\) and \(R^3\) are each independently an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,  
a is between 0.05 and 0.5,  
b is between 0 and 0.3,  
c is greater than 0,  
d is between 0.05 and 0.6,  
a+b+c+d=1,

with the proviso that more than 40 mol% of the groups \(R^3\) of the siloxane resin are propyl groups, and

b) at least one non-pigmentary filler selected from the group consisting of silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and lauryllysine.

16. A product for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, comprising: a first composition and a second composition conditioned in separate containers, wherein

the first composition comprises in a physiologically acceptable medium:

a) a siloxane resin comprising the following units:

\[(R^1)^2SiO_{2a}\]  
\[(R^2SiO)_{2b}\]  
\[(SiO_{2c})\]  
\[(SiO_{2d})\]

wherein

\(R^1\), \(R^2\) and \(R^3\) are each independently an alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,  
a is between 0.05 and 0.5,  
b is between 0 and 0.3,  
c is greater than 0,  
d is between 0.05 and 0.6,  
a+b+c+d=1,

with the proviso that more than 40 mol% of the groups \(R^3\) of the siloxane resin are propyl groups, and

b) at least one non-pigmentary filler selected from the group consisting of silica, lipophilic clays, kaolin and lauryllysine.

* * * * *