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(54) **EMPOIS OBTENUS SANS IONS ET LEURS APPLICATIONS DANS DES COMPOSITIONS DE FIXATIFS NON AEROSOLS AUX COV REDUITS**

(54) **NONIONICALLY DERIVATIZED STARCHES AND THEIR USE IN NON-AEROSOL, LOW VOC HAIR COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS**

(57) The present invention is directed to low VOC, non-aerosol hair cosmetic compositions, which contain nonionically modified starches. The starch may be additionally hydrolyzed, particularly enzymatically hydrolyzed. Further, the starch may be modified using ionic substituents. Use of such starches is novel and advantageous in that they provide a clear solution with a low viscosity, and good pump spray characteristics. Further, the resultant composition provides a clear film which is not tacky, good stiffness, and improved humidity resistance.

ABSTRACT

The present invention is directed to low VOC, non-aerosol hair cosmetic compositions, which contain nonionically modified starches. The starch may be additionally hydrolyzed, particularly enzymatically hydrolyzed. Further, the starch may be modified using ionic substituents. Use of such starches is novel and advantageous in that they provide a clear solution with a low viscosity, and good pump spray characteristics. Further, the resultant composition provides a clear film which is not tacky, good stiffness, and improved humidity resistance.

NONIONICALLY DERIVATIZED STARCHES AND THEIR USE IN NON-AEROSOL, LOW VOC HAIR COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel non-aerosol, low VOC hair cosmetic compositions, particularly hair fixative compositions, which contain nonionically derivatized starches and to a process for setting hair utilizing such compositions.

Background of the Invention

In their most basic form, hair cosmetic compositions contain a film-forming polymer, which acts as the cosmetic, and a delivery system, which is usually one or more alcohols, a mixture of alcohol and water, or water.

The hair setting or styling process ordinarily involves the application of an aqueous solution or dispersion of one or more film-forming materials to combed hair which has previously been wettened or dampened whereupon the treated hair is wound on curlers or otherwise styled and dried. In the alternative, application of this solution or dispersion may be to hair which has already been styled and dried. Once the aqueous solution or dispersion has dried, the individual hairs will have a film deposited thereon which presence will prolong the retention of curls or other desired configurations in the user's hair. Furthermore, the presence of such films will impart such desirable properties as body and smoothness.

To be effective, the film-forming ingredients of a hair cosmetic composition preferably meet a number of requirements. The film

derived from these ingredients should be flexible, yet possess strength and elasticity. The ingredients should display good adhesion to hair so as to avoid dusting or flaking off with the passage of time or when the hair is subjected to stress; should not interfere with the combing and brushing of the hair; should remain free of tack or gumminess under humid conditions; should be clear, transparent, and glossy, and should maintain clarity upon aging. Further, the ingredients should maintain good anti-static properties and should be easily removable by washing with water and either a soap or shampoo.

Many film-forming agents have been used in hair cosmetic compositions including, for example, a colloidal solution containing a gum such as tragacanth or a resin such as shellac. The films formed of these materials are, however, quite brittle and the form holding the setting is easily broken if the hair is disturbed. This not only reduces the hair holding power of the material, but also leads to undesirable flaking. Further, some of these film-formers, particularly the resins, are water insoluble and therefore not easily removed with water and soap or shampoo.

Description of Related Prior Art

Starches are often preferred over resins as they are more cost effective and natural. Hair cosmetic compositions which contain starches are also known in the art. For example, GB 1,285,547 discloses a hair setting composition containing a highly substituted cationic starch having an amylose content of more than 50% by weight.

EP 487 000 discloses cosmetic compositions which contain

enzymatically degraded optionally crosslinked starches. However, such derivatives are not significantly soluble in water.

Due to environmental regulations controlling the emission of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) into the atmosphere, VOC emissions have been restricted to 80% in some states, and will soon be restricted to 55% in California. VOC is measured as a wt/wt% based upon the hair cosmetic formulation. As used herein, a volatile organic compound containing from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, which has a vapor pressure of at least 0.1 mm Hg at 20°C, and is photochemically active. Water is generally substituted for at least a portion of the volatile organic compounds and so has become a greater component in hair cosmetic compositions.

Water is generally substituted for at least a portion of the volatile organic compounds and so has become a greater component in hair cosmetic compositions. Such aqueous-based compositions not only meet the low VOC regulations, but are also environmentally friendly and generally lower in cost.

Most starches are incompatible with water in that they are not fully soluble, resulting in starch precipitates which may clog pump valves and produce poor spray aesthetics. Surprisingly, it has now been discovered that nonionically derivatized starches are useful in non-aerosol hair, low VOC hair cosmetic compositions in that they provide a clear solution with a low viscosity, good spray aesthetics, good fixative properties, and improved humidity resistance.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to a non-aerosol, low VOC hair cosmetic compositions which contain nonionically derivatized starches, particularly those derivatized by alkylene oxides. The derivatized starch may be hydrolyzed, particularly enzymatically hydrolyzed by at least one endo-enzyme. In addition, the derivatized starch may be ionically modified, particularly by octenyl succinic anhydride (OSA). Use of such starches is novel and advantageous in that they provide a clear solution with a low viscosity, and good pump spray characteristics. Further, the resultant composition provides a clear film which is not tacky, good stiffness, and improved humidity resistance.

The present hair cosmetic composition contains by weight from about 0.5 to about 15% of the instant starch, from zero to about 15% of a solvent, and sufficient water to bring the composition up to 100%.

The present invention provides a novel non-aerosol, low VOC hair cosmetic composition which contains nonionically derivatized starches. Preferably the novel hair cosmetic composition contains nonionically derivatized starches which have been hydrolyzed.

More preferably, the novel hair cosmetic composition contains starches which have been derivatized with propylene oxide and enzymatically hydrolyzed.

In another aspect, the invention provides a novel hair cosmetic composition which contains starches which have been nonionically derivatized, hydrolyzed, and ionically modified. The novel hair cosmetic

composition contains preferably starches which have been derivatized with propylene oxide, enzymatically hydrolyzed and modified with octenyl succinic anhydride.

The invention preferably provides a novel hair cosmetic composition which has improved humidity resistance, superior stability and contains low volatile organic compounds.

In yet another aspect, the invention provides a novel hair care composition which contains starch which has been derivatized with propylene oxide and coprocessed with polyvinyl pyrrolidone.

The present invention is directed to non-aerosol hair cosmetic compositions which contain nonionically derivatized starches and low or no volatile organic compounds, particularly less than 15% by weight of the hair care composition. The starch may be additionally hydrolyzed, particularly enzymatically hydrolyzed. Further, the starch may be modified using ionic substituents. Use of such starches is novel and advantageous in that they provide a clear solution with a low viscosity, and good pump spray characteristics. Further, the resultant composition provides a clear film which is not tacky, has good hold, and improved humidity resistance.

More particularly, the present invention provides a hair cosmetic composition comprising:

a) a fixative effective amount of a nonionically derivatized starch;

b) up to about 15% of a solvent; and

c) water.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The hair cosmetic composition of the instant invention contains by weight from about 0.5 to about 15% starch, particularly from about 2 to about 10%, from zero to about 15% of a solvent, and sufficient water to bring the composition to 100%.

All starches and flours (hereinafter "starch") are suitable for use herein and may be derived from any native source. A native starch or flour as used herein, is one as it is found in nature. Also suitable are starches and flours derived from a plant obtained by standard breeding techniques including crossbreeding, translocation, inversion, transformation or any other method of gene or chromosome engineering to include variations thereof. In addition, starch or flours derived from a plant grown from artificial mutations and variations of the above generic composition which may be produced by known standard methods of mutation breeding are also suitable herein.

Typical sources for the starches and flours are cereals, tubers, roots, legumes and fruits. The native source can be corn, pea, potato, sweet potato, banana, barley, wheat, rice, sago, amaranth, tapioca, arrowroot, canna, sorghum, and waxy or high amylose varieties thereof. As used herein, the term "waxy" is intended to include a starch or flour containing at least about 95% by weight amylopectin and the term "high amylose" is intended to include a starch or flour containing at least about 45% by weight amylose.

The starch is first nonionically derivatized using an ester or ether which is compatible with the system, particularly with the solvent.

Methods of nonionically derivatization are well known in the art and may be found for example in Starch Chemistry and Technology, 2nd ed., Edited by Whistler, et al., Academic Press, Inc., Orlando (1984) or Modified Starches: Properties and Uses, Wurzburg, O.B., CRC Press, Inc., Florida, (1986).

Nonionic reagents include, but are not limited to alkylene oxides such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, and butylene oxide, acetic anhydride, and butyl ketene dimer. Particularly suitable nonionic reagents are the alkylene oxides, more particularly propylene oxide. The nonionic reagent is added in an amount of from about 1 to 50%, particularly from about 5 to 25%, more particularly from about 7.5 to 18%.

For example, the starch may be derivatized using propylene oxide as follows. An aqueous starch slurry containing from about 5 to about 40%, particularly 30 to 40%, solids is prepared. From about 20 to about 30% percent sodium sulfate based on the weight of the starch is added. The pH is then adjusted to about 11 to about 13 by addition of a 3% sodium hydroxide solution in an amount of from about 40 to about 60% based upon the weight of the starch. The desired amount of propylene oxide is added. The temperature is brought to the range of about 35 to 50°C, particularly about 40°C, and the process is allowed to continue for about 18 to about 24 hours.

The starch is generally at least partially gelatinized. If conversion is to be accomplished enzymatically, the gelatinization is conventionally conducted prior to conversion. Gelatinization may be

accomplished using any technique known in the art, particularly steam cooking, more particularly jet-cooking, and then converted (hydrolyzed). The conversion is important if a reduced molecular weight starch and a reduced viscosity of the starch solution or dispersion is desired, such as when the starch is to be used in a hair spray. The conversion may be accomplished by any method known in the art, such as by enzymes, acid, dextrinization, man-ox, or oxidation, particularly by enzymes. If conversion is conducted using acid or oxidation methods, then it may be done prior to or after derivatization of the starch.

The enzymatic hydrolysis of the starch is carried out using techniques known in the art. Any enzyme or combination of enzymes, known to degrade starch may be used, particularly endo-enzymes. Enzymes useful in the present application include, but are not limited to, α-amylase, β-amylase, maltogenase, glucoamylase, pullulanase, particularly α-amylase and pullulanase. The amount of enzyme used is dependent upon the enzyme source and activity, base material used, and the amount of hydrolysis desired. Typically, the enzyme is used in an amount of from about 0.01 to about 1.0%, particularly from about 0.01 to 0.3%, by weight of the starch.

The optimum parameters for enzyme activity will vary depending upon the enzyme used. The rate of enzyme degradation depends upon factors known in the art, including the enzyme concentration, substrate concentration, pH, temperature, the presence or absence of inhibitors, and the degree and type of modification. These parameters may be adjusted to optimize the digestion rate of the starch base.

Generally the enzyme treatment is carried out in an aqueous or buffered slurry at a starch solids level of about 10 to about 40%, depending upon the base starch being treated. A solids level of from about 15 to 35% is particularly useful, from about 18 to 25% more particularly useful, in the instant invention. In the alternative, the process may utilize an enzyme immobilized on a solid support.

Typically, enzyme digestion is carried out at the highest solids content feasible without reducing reaction rates in order to facilitate any desired subsequent drying of the starch composition. Reaction rates may be reduced by high solids content as agitation becomes difficult or ineffective and the starch dispersion becomes more difficult to handle.

The pH and temperature of the slurry should be adjusted to provide effective enzyme hydrolysis. These parameters are dependent upon the enzyme to be used and are known in the art. In general, a temperature of about 22 to about 65°C is used, particularly from about 50 to about 62°C. In general, the pH is adjusted to about 3.5 to about 7.5, particularly from about 4.0 to about 6.0, using techniques known in the art.

In general, the enzyme reaction will take from about 0.5 to about 24 hours, particularly about 0.5 to about 4 hours. The time of the reaction is dependent upon the type of starch used, the amount of enzyme used, and the reaction parameters of solids percent, pH, and temperature.

The enzyme degradation is then terminated by any technique known in the art such as acid or base deactivation, heat deactivation, ion exchange, and solvent extraction. For example, acid deactivation may be accomplished by adjusting the pH to lower than 2.0 for at least 30 minutes

or heat deactivation may be accomplished by raising the temperature to about 85 to about 95°C and maintaining it at that temperature for at least about 10 minutes to fully deactivate the enzyme. Heat deactivation is not suitable if a granular product is desired as the heat necessary to deactivate the enzyme will generally also gelatinize the starch.

The conversion reaction is continued until the starch is sufficiently degraded to provide proper spray characteristics, particularly to a viscosity of from about 7 to about 80 seconds, more particularly from about 10 to about 60 seconds, measured at 19% w/w solid concentration at room temperature using a standard funnel method. The resultant product may be further characterized by a dextrose equivalent (DE) of from about 2 to about 40 and/or a water fluidity of from about 60 to 80.

Funnel viscosity, as used herein, is defined by the following procedure. The starch dispersion to be tested is adjusted to 19% (w/w) measured by refractometer. The temperature of the dispersion is controlled at 22°C. A total of 100 ml of the starch dispersion is measured into a graduated cylinder. It is then poured into a calibrated funnel while using a finger to close the orifice. A small amount is allowed to flow into the graduate to remove any trapped air and the balance is poured back into the funnel. The graduated cylinder in then inverted over the funnel so that the contents draw (flow) into the funnel while the sample is running. Using a timer, the time required for the 100 ml sample to flow through the apex of the funnel is recorded.

The glass portion of the funnel is a standard 58°, thick-wall, resistance glass funnel whose top diameter is about 9 to about 10 cm

with the inside diameter of the stem being about 0.381 cm. The glass stem of the funnel is cut to an approximate length of 2.86 cm from the apex, carefully fire-polished, and refitted with a long stainless steel tip which is about 5.08 cm long with an outside diameter of about 0.9525 cm. The interior diameter of the steel tip is about 0.5952 cm at the upper end where is attached to the glass stem and about 0.4445 cm at the outflow end with the restriction in the width occurring at about 2.54 cm from the ends. The steel tip is attached to the glass funnel by means of a Teflon® tube. The funnel is calibrated so as to allow 100 ml of water to go through in six seconds using the above procedure.

Finally, the starch may be ionically modified, either anionically, cationically, or zwitterionically. Starch modification techniques are known in the art and may be found, for example, in Starch Chemistry and Technology, 2nd ed., Edited by Whistler, et al., Academic Press, Inc., Orlando (1984) or Modified Starches: Properties and Uses, Wurzburg, O.B., CRC Press, Inc., Florida, (1986).

Anionic modification may be accomplished by any reagent known in the art, such as alkenyl succinic anhydrides, inorganic phosphates, sulfates, phosphonates, sulfonates, and sodium chloroacetic acids. Particularly suitable anionic reagents are alkenyl succinic anhydrides and sodium chloroacetic acids, more particularly octenyl succinic anhydride.

Modification of starch using octenyl succinic anhydride may be accomplished by reacting the selected starch with sufficient octenyl succinic anhydride reagent such that the resulting starch is sufficiently soluble or dispersible in the water or water solvent delivery system. In

particular, the starch will be modified to have a degree of substitution from about 0.2 to about 3.0, preferably from about 0.3 to about 1.6. The degree of substitution (DS) is used herein to describe the number of ester substituted groups per anhydroglucose unit of the starch molecule.

Cationic modification must be to a low degree of substitution, particularly less than about 0.3 equivalents per 100 grams starch. The cationic modification may be accomplished by any reagent known in the art including those containing amino, imino, ammonium, sulfonium, or phosphonium groups. Such cationic derivatives include those with nitrogen containing groups comprising primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary amines and sulfonium and phosphonium groups attached through either ether or ester linkages. Cationic modification, particularly tertiary amino or quaternary ammonium etherification of starch, typically prepared by treatment with 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride , 2-diethylaminoethylchloride, epoxypropyl trimethylammoniumchloride, 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyldimethyldodecyl ammonium chloride, and 4-chloro-2-butenyltrimethylammoniumchloride.

Zwitterionic modification may be accomplished using any reagents known in the art, such as N-(2-chloroethyl)-iminobis(methylene)diphosphonic acid and 2-chloroethylaminodipropionicacid (CEPA).

In general, the degree of nonionic derivatization desired will be greater when the starch is not ionically modified than when the starch is ionically modified.

Optionally, the starch may then be neutralized by raising the pH of the solution to from about 5 to about 9. This may be done by any method known in the art, particularly by the addition of amino methyl propanol, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, or other bases known in the art.

The starch solution is generally filtered to remove impurities, particularly fragmented starch. Filtration may be accomplished by any technique known in the art, particularly by filtration through diatomaceous earth.

The starch may be used as a solution or may be recovered in powdered form by conventional techniques, such as drum-drying or spray-drying.

The modified starch may further be blended or coprocessed with other fixative or conditioning polymers. Such polymer may be selected from polymers known in the art, such as vinyl acetate/crotonates/vinyl neodecanoate copolymer, octylacrylamide/acrylates/butylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer, vinyl acetate/crotonates, polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), polyvinylpyrrolidone/vinylacetate copolymer, PVP acrylates copolymer, vinyl acetate/crotonic acid/vinyl proprionate, acrylates/acrylamide, acrylates/octylacrylamide, acrylates copolymer, acrylates/hydroxyacrylates copolymer, and alkyl esters of polyvinylmethylether/maleicanhydride, diglycol/ cyclohexanedimethanol/ isophthalates/sulfoisophthalates copolymer, vinyl acetate/butyl maleate and isobornyl acrylate copolymer, vinylcaprolactam/PVP/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, vinyl acetate/alkylmaleate half ester/N-substituted acrylamide

terpolymers, vinyl caprolactam/ vinylpyrrolidone/methacryloamidopropyl trimethylammoniumchloride terpolymer, methacrylates/acrylates copolymer/amine salt, polyvinylcaprolactam, polyurethanes, polyquaternium-4, polyquaternium-10, polyquaternium-11, polyquaternium-46, hydroxypropyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar hydroxypropyl trimmonium chloride, polyvinyl formamide, polyquaternium-7, and hydroxypropyl trimmonium chloride guar particularly polyvinyl pyrrolidone.

To coprocess the starch and the polymer, the polymer is dissolved in water. The modified starch is then slurried into the dispersed polymer and the slurry is processed. Processing includes cooking and drying, particularly jet cooking and spray drying, and includes the methods disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,149,799; 4,280,851; 5,188,674 and 5,571,552.

Optional conventional additives may also be incorporated into the hair spray compositions of this invention to provide certain modifying properties to the composition. Included among these additives are plasticizers, such as glycerine, glycol and phthalate esters; emollients, lubricants and penetrants, such as lanolin compounds; fragrances and perfumes; UV absorbers; dyes and other colorants; thickeners; anticorrosion agents; detackifying agents; combing aids and conditioning agents; antistatic agents; neutralizers; glossifiers; preservatives; emulsifiers; surfactants; viscosity modifiers; gelling agents; opacifiers; stabilizers; sequestering agents; chelating agents; pearling agents; and clarifying agents. Such additives are commonly used in hair cosmetic compositions known heretofore.

These additives are present in small, effective amounts to accomplish their function, and generally will comprise from about 0.1 to 10% by weight each, and from about 0.1 to 20% by weight total, based on the weight of the composition.

The instant starch-containing hair care compositions may also be combined with other modified or unmodified starches that provide added functional benefits. For example, formulations with 2-chloroethylamino propionic acid derivatives of potato starch or hydroxypropyl starch phosphate may be incorporated for thickening or rheology modification in hair styling lotions and creams, and starches such as tapioca starch, corn starch, aluminum starch octenyl succinate, or corn starch modified may be used in the hair care compositions as aesthetic enhancers to provide silkier, smoother formulations. Modified starches, as used herein, is intended to include without limitation, converted starches, cross-linked starches, acetylated and organically esterified starches, hydroxypropylated and hydroxyethylated starches, phosphorylated and inorganically esterified starches, cationically, anionically or zwitterionically modified starches, and succinated and substituted succinated starches. Such modified starches are known in the art for example in Modified Starches: Properties and Uses by Wurzburg. Particularly suitable modified starches include hydroxypropylated starches, octenyl succinate derivatives, and 2-chloroethylamino dipropionic acid derivatives.

The delivery system in most cases will be water. However, it is possible to use a small amount, less than about 15% of a solvent. Typically, the solvent will be a lower (C_{1-4}) alcohol, particularly

methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, or butanol.

To prepare the non-aerosol hair cosmetic composition, a solution of the starch in the solvent/water or water is prepared. Then any optional additives may be added.

Hair cosmetic compositions include, but are not limited to, hair fixative compositions and styling aids, such as pump hair sprays, gels, mousses, and lotions.

One advantage of the instant starch-containing hair care compositions is that the starches are substantially soluble in water. This allows a substantially solvent-free composition to be formulated. Solubility is important in that the presence of particulate matter (i.e., undissolved starch) may clog the pump valves, interfering with delivery of the composition by pump.

Another advantage of the instant cornpositions is that they are of relatively low viscosity. This helps to eliminate the undesirable stickiness and heaviness associated with many conventional hair cosmetic compositions.

A further advantage of the instant hair cosmetic compositions is that they do not become tacky at high relative humidity (RH), unlike many conventional water-based starch-containing hair cosmetic compositions.

The present starches may also be used in skin, oral, and other hair care applications, such as lotions, creams, sun screens, lip balms, tanning products, oral rinses, antiperspirants, shampoos, and conditioners.

The following examples are presented to further illustrate and explain the present invention and should not be taken as limiting in any regard.

EXAMPLES

All percentages in the examples are calculated on a wt/wt basis. The following test procedures are used throughout the examples.

A. Determination of the High Humidity Curl Retention of Hair Sprays

The curl retention properties of the hair spray starches are measured at 72°F/90% Relative Humidity over a period of 24 hours.

Equipment:

8" Remi Blue String European Brown hair

Barber shears

Nylon comb

White Cotton thread (size #8)

3" x ½ " Teflon® mandrels

Forced air oven @ 120°F

Plexiglass® retention board

Environmental chamber (precision to ± 2 R.H. @ 72°F)

Prell® Shampoo

Procedure:

Preparation of Curl Swatches

1. Separate hair into small swatches of approximately 2 grams in weight.
2. Secure hair sample ¾" from root end by winding with cotton thread.

3. Fold over at root end and secure the hair into a small loop with thread. Leave approximately 6" of loose thread to secure identification tag.
4. In order to prevent loss of individual hair shafts during combing, glue the root end at the thread windings with epoxy cement. Allow cement to harden.
5. Wash hair swatch in a 10% solution of shampoo. Then rinse thoroughly with warm tap water.
6. Comb to untangle the hair shafts.
7. Cut the hair swatch to measure 6" in length from the looped root end. Dry @ 120°F.

Preparation and Exposure of Test Samples

1. Wet hair and comb through to remove snarls.
2. Squeeze-out excess water by running the swatch between thumb and index finger.
3. Curl hair into a coil configuration by rolling it on a ½" diameter Teflon® mandrel. Secure hair on mandrel with plastic clips.
4. Dry hair, mandrel and clip 120°F.
5. When hair is dry and cool, carefully remove clips and hair curl from the mandrel.
6. Suspend the hair curl from the bound end. Apply a controlled amount of hair spray in a controlled manner. In evaluating a non-aerosol hair spray, a 2 second "burst" is evenly applied to both the from and back of the curl from a distance of 6".
7. Lay the freshly sprayed curl on a horizontal surface and allow to air dry for 1 hour.

8. Suspend the dry curls in random fashion from graduated, clear, transparent, plexiglass® curl retention boards.
9. Take initial curl height reading (L_o) and set curl retention boards into the environmental chamber.
10. Record curl length (L_t) at the 15, 30, 60 and 90 minute, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 24 hour intervals.

Calculations

Calculate percentage curl retention by:

$$\text{Curl Retention \%} = \frac{L - L_t}{L - L_o} \times 100$$

Where: L = length of hair fully extended

L_o = length of hair before exposure

L_t = length of hair after exposure

B. Initial Curl Droop

Scope

Initial curl droop (ICD) is defined as the immediate loss of curl integrity upon spraying a suspended, dry curl with a water-containing formulation.

Equipment

6" Brown hair (9 rolled swatches per sample)

Plexiglass® retention board

Digital timers or stop watches

Procedure

1. Determine both spray rate and polymer deposition of each non-aerosol sample prior to testing.
2. Roll swatches onto white Teflon mandrels.
3. Let rolled hair cool and equilibrate at 50% RH, 72°F for at least three hours before removing from the mandrel.
4. Suspend the hair curl from the bound end onto the retention board using the attached clip. Make sure that the bottom of the curl is lined up with the 0" mark on the board.
5. Spray the first side of the curled hair from left to right for the time period specified to maintain uniform polymer deposition by tracking total spray time. Pivot the curl 180 degrees using the clip and complete the spraying cycle on the other side before rotating back to the original position. All spraying should be done from a distance of six inches (nozzle to hair).
6. Record the curl length after 30, 60 and 90 seconds, as well as 2, 4, and 6 minutes following initial spraying, using markings on board.
7. In order to run more than one curl at a time, begin to spray a second curl after the first curl has been tracked for 2-4 minutes. Using another timer, repeat the procedure as described above. Be careful not to allow over spray to contact initial curl. Repeat this process once initial curl has been tracked for 6 minutes.

Results

Calculate percent curl retention for each time interval.

C. Taber Stiffness Test Procedure

Non-aerosol hair spray formulations are tested for stiffness on

three 4¼" swatches of brown European virgin hair and the results pooled and averaged. The swatches are first dried in an oven at 110°F for 30 minutes to remove moisture and then dried in a desiccator for 15 minutes. The swatches are weighed and the weight recorded as W_1. Each swatch is sprayed with a hair spray formulation for two bursts and then clipped to a retention board and dried in a 110°F oven for 15 minutes. The swatches are cooled in the desiccator and reweighed. This weight was recorded as W_2. The swatches are then placed to equilibrate overnight at 50% relative humidity and 23°C.

Stiffness is tested using a Taber V-5 Stiffness Tester from Taber Industries of North Tonawanda, NY, designed for evaluating stiffness and resilience of paper, cardboard, and other flexible materials. The following procedure and calculation are used with hair samples.

When the machine is first turned on, the optical encoder inside the unit is oriented and the pendulum balanced according to manufacture's instructions.

The hair swatch is inserted between the clamp jaws, with the lower edge resting lightly on the bottom gauge. The clamp jaws are tightened by turning the screws on either side of the clamp.

The swatch is centered between the bottom rollers. With one finger, apply light pressure to the control lever switch and deflect the driving disc to the left until the line on the pendulum is under the 15° deflection mark. Releasing the control lever will act as a brake and stop the driving disc. Be sure to deflect the sample in a smooth, continuous motion without abrupt starts and stops.

Record the stiffness reading on the outer scale that falls opposite to the zero line on the driving disc (LS). Now deflect the same swatch to the right by 15° and take that stiffness reading (RS). Average the left and right readings and multiply by five. The product is the stiffness value for that swatch.

D. Removability Test Procedure

Using non-aerosol formulas, spray eight hair swatches with experimental formulation and eight with control formulation and allow to dry at ambient conditions for one hour. For each swatch, rinse under tap water for 1 minute while working fingers into hair. Put wet swatches in 110°F oven until dry. Pair off experimental swatches vs. control swatches, and evaluate subjectively for residual stiffness, flake, and feel properties. Analyze data for statistical differences at 95% confidence level.

E. Tack and Drying Time Test Procedure

Suspend eight sets of two untreated hair swatches, each separately. Spray one swatch of each set with experimental formulation and other swatch with control formulation simultaneously. Immediately feel swatches for tack and drying times. Record time that tack starts, tack ends, and when each swatch feels dry. Subtract tack start time from tack end time to obtain total tack time. The shorter tack and dry times, the better. Analyze results for statistical differences at 95% confidence level.

Example 1 - Preparation of Starch Modified with Alkylene Oxide

a. A 40% aqueous solution of waxy starch was prepared and 25% sodium sulfate was added. The pH was then adjusted to about 11.5 uses a 3% sodium hydroxide solution. The starch was treated with 7.5% propylene oxide. The pH was then adjusted to 5.5 using dilute sulfuric acid.

b. Example 1a was repeated using a propylene oxide level of 15%.

c. Example 1a was repeated using a propylene oxide level of 3%.

d. Example 1a was repeated using a propylene oxide level of 9%.

e. Example 1d was repeated using a potato starch.

f. Example 1a was repeated using a 50% amylose corn starch.

g. Example 1b was repeated using a 70% amylose corn starch.

h. Example 1b was repeated using a tapioca starch.

i. Example 1a was repeated using 14.4% butylene oxide.

j. Example 1b was repeated using potato starch.

Example 2 - Preparation of Hydrolyzed Starch Modified with Alkylene Oxide

a. The slurried starch of Example 1a was adjusted to a pH of 5.5 using sulfuric acid and cooked until fully gelatinized. The starch was then hydrolyzed using α-amylase to a funnel viscosity of about 30 seconds.

b. Example 2a was repeated using a 70% amylose starch.

c. Example 2a was repeated hydrolyzing to a funnel viscosity of 10 seconds.

d. Example 2a was repeated hydrolyzing to a funnel viscosity of 60 seconds.

Example 3 - Preparation of Hydrolyzed Starch Modified with Alkylene Oxide and Octenyl Succinic Anhydride

a. A 40% aqueous slurry of Amioca™ starch was prepared. 25% sodium sulfate was added. The pH was then adjusted to about 11.50 by addition of a 3% sodium hydroxide solution. The starch was then treated with propylene oxide at a level of 7.5%. After reaction the pH was adjusted to 3.5 using sulfuric acid. The solution was allowed to stir for one hour and the pH was then adjusted to 5.5 with 3% sodium hydroxide. Next the starch was cooked until fully gelatinized and hydrolyzed with alpha-amylase to a funnel viscosity of 30 seconds. The starch cook was cooled to room temperature. Octenyl succinic anhydride was then added at a level of 6% while maintaining the pH at 7.5 using 25% sodium hydroxide solution. The starch was allowed to react until caustic consumption stopped. The pH was then adjusted to 5.5 using dilute hydrochloric acid solution. The starch was then filtered through Celite® (Celite 512 is a diatomaceous earth commercially available from Celite Corporation).

b. Example 3a was repeated using propylene oxide at a level of 15%.

c. Example 3a was repeated using propylene oxide at a level of 3%.

d. Example 3a was repeated hydrolyzing the starch to a funnel

viscosity of less than 10 seconds.

e. Example 3a was repeated hydrolyzing the starch to a funnel viscosity of 15 seconds.

f. Example 3a was repeated hydrolyzing the starch to a funnel viscosity of 60 seconds.

g. Example 3a was repeated hydrolyzing the starch using concentrated hydrochloric acid for sixteen hours and then neutralizing by addition of sodium carbonate and sodium hydroxide.

h. Example 3a was repeated hydrolyzing the starch by using sodium hypochlorite solution for sixteen hours. 10% sodium bisulfite solution was added to remove residual hypochlorite and neutralized using dilute hydrochloric acid.

i. Example 3a was repeated using potato starch in place of Amioca™.

j. Example 3a was repeated using 8% acetic anhydride in place of the octenyl succinic anhydride.

k. Example 3a was repeated using 2.5% butyl ketene dimer in place of the octenyl succinic anhydride.

l. Example 3a was repeated using 8% proprionic anhydride in place of the octenyl succinic anhydride.

m. Example 3a was repeated using 6% dodecenyl succinic anhydride in place of the octenyl succinic anhydride.

Example 4 - Preparation of Other Modified Hydrolyzed Starches

a. A 40% aqueous slurry of Amioca™ starch was prepared. The pH

was adjusted to about 11.5 using 3% NaOH. The slurry was treated with 5% 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethyl ammonium chloride. The slurry was allowed to react for 10-12 hours while maintaining pH=11.5 using 3% NaOH. The starch was then adjusted to pH=5.5 using dilute hydrochloric acid solution, filtered and washed. Next the starch was cooked until fully gelatinized and hydrolyzed with alpha-amylase to a funnel viscosity of 30 seconds. The starch cook was cooled to room temperature. Octenyl succinic anhydride was then added at a level of 6%. The pH was maintained at 7.5 using 25% sodium hydroxide solution. The starch was allowed to react until caustic consumption stopped. The pH was then adjusted to 5.5 using dilute hydrochloric acid solution. The starch was then filtered through Celite® (Celite 512 is a diatomaceous earth commercially available from Celite Corporation).

b. Example 4a was repeated using 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride at a level of 10%.

c. Example 4a was repeated substituting the use of 2-chloroethylaminodipropionicacid at a level of 5% for the use of 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethyl.

d. A 40% aqueous slurry of Amioca™ starch was prepared. 25% sodium sulfate was added. The pH was then adjusted to about 11.50 by addition of a 3% sodium hydroxide solution. The starch was then treated with propylene oxide at a level of 7.5%. After reaction the pH was adjusted to 3.5 using sulfuric acid. The solution was allowed to stir for one hour and the pH was then adjusted to 5.5 with 3% sodium hydroxide. Next the starch was cooked until fully gelatinized and hydrolyzed with

alpha-amylase to a funnel viscosity of 30 seconds. The starch cook was cooled to room temperature. Acetic anhydride was added at a level of 7.5%, while maintaining the slurry pH= 7.5 with 25% NaOH. The starch was allowed to react until caustic consumption stopped. The pH was then adjusted to 5.5 using dilute hydrochloric acid solution. The starch was then filtered through Celite® (Celite 512 is a diatomaceous earth commercially available from Celite Corporation).

e. A 40% aqueous slurry of Amioca™ starch was prepared. 25% sodium sulfate was added. The pH was then adjusted to about 11.50 by addition of a 3% sodium hydroxide solution. The starch was then treated with propylene oxide at a level of 7.5%. After reaction the pH was adjusted to 3.5 using sulfuric acid. The solution was allowed to stir for one hour and the pH was adjusted to 5.5 with 3% sodium hydroxide. Next the starch was cooked until fully gelatinized and hydrolyzed with alpha-amylase to a funnel viscosity of 30 seconds. The starch cook was cooled to room temperature. Acetic anhydride was added at a level of 7.5%, while maintaining the slurry pH= 7.5 with 25% NaOH. Octenyl succinic anhydride was then added at a level of 6%, maintaining pH=7.5 using 25% NaOH. The starch was allowed to react until caustic consumption stopped. The pH was then adjusted to 5.5 using dilute hydrochloric acid solution. The starch was then filtered through Celite® (Celite 512 is a diatomaceous earth commercially available from Celite Corporation).

Example 5 - Coprocessing of Starch with a Polymer

5 g of polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) were dissolved in 900 grams of water. 100 g of the starch of example 1g is then slurried into the polymer solution. The slurry was jet cooked at 150-155°C and then conveyed under pressure directly to the spray drier to prevent retrogradation. The cooked slurry was spray dried with an inlet temperature of 230°C and an outlet temperature of 120°C.

Example 6 - Neutralization of the Starch

The starches of examples 1-5 were neutralized by the addition of 2-amino 2-methyl 1-propanol.

Example 7 - Preparation of Hair Spray Solution

a) The starches of examples 1-6 were are each made into a hair spray solution using the following method. The starch was diluted with water to a 5% solids solution and filled into non-aerosol bottles.

Example 8 - Performance of Starches in a Model Hair Spray

The hair spray solutions of example 7 were tested and compared to a control prepared by mixing 94.5 grams ethanol and 0.5 g 2-amino-2-methyl 1-propanol, then sifting in 5 grams vinyl acetate/crotonic acid/vinyl neodecanoate copolymer. The high humidity curl retention and subjective stiffness results are shown below in Table I.

Table I

Polymer	15 min	30 min	60 min	90 min	2 hrs	3 hrs	4 hrs	5 hrs	24hrs
3a	94.44	93.78	92.55	91.33	89.39	87.53	85.09	84.48	72.66
3j	91.65	86.37	82.28	80.83	78.20	73.59	72.93	71.69	49.03
3k	96.84	96.22	93.06	90.56	89.33	85.55	83.04	82.43	61.77
3l	92.36	89.69	85.97	85.23	80.28	78.27	77.06	75.12	56.43
3m	96.68	93.48	90.26	88.91	87.63	84.34	83.73	83.07	46.52
2a	93.31	92.66	83.19	77.21	65.86	58.53	53.28	51.20	20.19
Control[a]	79.31	71.25	60.51	53.79	49.86	43.21	41.25	38.54	27.89

[a]Control = vinyl acetate/crotonic acid/vinyl neodecanoate copolymer

All samples were judged to have better humidity resistance than the control.

Example 9 - Performance of Starches in an Non-aerosol Hair Spray

The starches from Examples 3a and 3b were formulated into low VOC non-aerosol hair spray systems according to the following formulations. All values reported are parts by weight, based on the total weight of the hair spray composition.

Ingredient	Parts by Weight (dry basis)
starch polymer	5.0
deionized water	95.0

With agitation, the starch polymer is sifted into deionized water until homogeneous. Solutions were filtered and filled into non-aerosol containers.

Formulas were compared to:

Control A (diglycol/CHDM/isophthalates/SIP copolymer in a 5% solids, aqueous non-aerosol, commercially available from Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, Tennessee);

Control B (VA/crotonates/vinyl neodecanoate copolymer in a 5% solids, anhydrous non-aerosol commercially available from National Starch and Chemical Company, Bridgewater, New Jersey);

Control C (acrylates/octylacrylamide copolymer in a 5% solids, anhydrous non-aerosol commercially available from National Starch and Chemical Company, Bridgewater, New Jersey); and/or

Control D (octylacrylamide/acrylates/ butylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer in a 5% solids anhydrous non-aerosol commercially available from National Starch and Chemical Company, Bridgewater, New Jersey).

Shampoo Removability Evaluations

Shampoo removability compared to Control C is listed in Table II, below.

Table II:

Polymer	Stiffness	Flake
Example 3a	=	=

Results are statistically equivalent to the control.

Taber Stiffness

Table III

Polymer	% of Control D Stiffness
Example 3a	65%
Control A	72%

Tack and Drying Time

Tack and drying time was compared to Control D.

Table IV

Polymer	Total Tack Time	Drying Time
Example 3a	+	+

Example 3a is statistically superior (less tack, quicker drying time) than the control.

Initial Curl Droop

The compositions were tested at 50% relative humidity (RH).

Mean % curl retention values of nine values per sample are shown in Table V below.

Table V

Starch ↓	30 sec	60 sec	90 sec	2 min	4 min	6 min
Example 3a	93.46	91.98	91.98	88.42	86.99	84.76

Example 10 - Preparation of All-Natural Texturizing Fixative Lotion

	Ingredients	% By Weight
	Phase A:	
	Deionized Water	55.85
(1)	Potato Starch Modified	1.75
(2)	Brij 78	2.00
	Phase B:	
(3)	DC 345	7.50
(4)	DC 200	2.50
	Phase C:	
(5)	Lanette O	1.40
(6)	Germall II	1.00
	Phase D:	
	Propylene Glycol	5.00
	Example 1g	3.00
	Phase E:	
	Deionized Water	20.00
		100.00

INCI Designations:

(1) Potato Starch Modified (National Starch and Chemical)

(2) Steareth-20 (ICI Surfactants)

(3) Cyclomethicone (Dow Corning)

(4) Dimethicone (Dow Corning)

(5) Cetearyl Alcohol (Henkel)

(6) Diazolidinyl Urea (Sutton Labs)

Procedure:

Potato starch modified was added to cold water and mixed for 2 minutes. The starch solution was heated to 80°C with mixing at moderate speed. Mixing was continued for 25 minutes at 80°C. Brij 78 was added and mixed until dissolved. Phase B was premixed and added to Phase A under high speed (8,000-10,000 RPM). Lanette O was added at 80°C and mixed and then Germall II was added. Phase D was premixed and then Phase E was added to Phase D and mixed well. Phase DE was added to Phase ABC and mixing was continued for approximately 10-15 minutes.

The invention may be varied in any number of ways as would be apparent to a person skilled in the art and all obvious equivalents and the like are meant to fall within the scope of this description and claims. The description is meant to serve as a guide to interpret the claims and not to limit them unnecessarily.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege are claimed is defined as follows.

1. A hair cosmetic composition comprising:

a) a fixative effective amount of a nonionically derivatized starch;

b) up to about 15% of a solvent; and

c) water.

2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the starch is present in an amount of from about 0.5 to 15% by weight of the composition.

3. The composition of claim 1 or 2, wherein the starch is present in an amount of about 2 to 10% by weight of the composition.

4. The composition of claims 1-3, wherein the starch is a waxy starch.

5. The composition of claims 1-4, wherein the starch is a high amylose starch.

6. The composition of claims 1-5, wherein the starch is nonionically derivatized using from about 1 to about 50% of a nonionic modifying reagent.

7. The composition of claim 6, wherein the starch is nonionically derivatized using from about 5 to about 25% of a nonionic modifying reagent.

8. The composition of claims 1-7, wherein the starch is nonionically derivatized using a reagent selected from the group consisting of alkylene oxide, acetic anhydride, and butyl ketene dimer.

9. The composition of claim 8, wherein the starch is nonionically derivatized using an alkylene oxide.

10. The composition of claim 9, wherein the starch is nonionically derivatized using propylene oxide.

11. The composition of claims 1-10, wherein the starch is further at least partially hydrolyzed.

12. The composition of claims 1-11, wherein the starch is further anionically or zwitterionically modified.

13. The composition of claims 1-12, wherein the starch is further cationically modified at a level of less than about 0.03 equivalents per 100 grams starch.

14. The composition of claim 12, wherein the starch is anionically modified using a reagent selected from the group consisting of alkenyl succinic anhydrides, inorganic phosphates, sulfates, phosphonates, sulfonates, and sodium chloroacetic acids.

15. The composition of claim 14, wherein the starch is anionically modified using the reagent octenyl succinic anhydride.

16. The composition of claim 12, wherein the starch is zwitterionically modified using a reagent selected from the group consisting of N-(2-chloroethyl)-iminobis(methylene)diphosphonic acid and 2-chloroethylamino dipropionic acid.

17. The composition of claim 13, wherein the starch is cationically modified using a reagent containing a group selected from the group consisting amino, imino, ammonium, sulfonium, and

phosphonium.

18. The composition of claim 17, wherein the starch is cationically modified using a reagent selected from the group consisting of 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride , 2-diethylaminoethylchloride, epoxypropyltrimethylammoniumchloride and 4-chloro-2-butenyltrimethylammoniumchloride.

19. The composition of claims 1-18, further comprising a fixative or conditioning polymer.

20. The composition of claims 1-19, further comprising a polymer selected from the group consisting of vinyl acetate/crotonates/vinylneodecanoate copolymer, octylacrylamide/acrylates/butylaminoethylmethacrylate copolymer, vinyl acetate/crotonates, polyvinylpyrrolidone(PVP), polyvinylpyrrolidone/vinylacetate copolymer, PVP acrylates copolymer, vinyl acetate/crotonic acid/vinyl proprionate, acrylates/acrylamide, acrylates/octylacrylamide, acrylates copolymer, acrylates/hydroxyacrylates copolymer, and alkyl esters of polyvinylmethylether/maleicanhydride, diglycol/ cyclohexanedimethanol/isophthalates/sulfoisophthalates copolymer, vinyl acetate/butyl maleate and isobornyl acrylate copolymer, vinylcaprolactam/PVP/dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate, vinyl acetate/alkylmaleate half ester/N-substituted acrylamide terpolymers, vinyl caprolactam/ vinylpyrrolidone/ methacryloamidopropyl trimethylammoniumchloride terpolymer, methacrylates/acrylates copolymer/amine salt, polyvinylcaprolactam,polyurethanes,

polyquaternium-4, polyquaternium-10, polyquaternium-11, polyquaternium-46, hydroxypropyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar hydroxypropyl trimmonium chloride, polyvinyl formamide, polyquaternium-7, and hydroxypropyl trimmonium chloride guar.

21. The composition of claim 20, wherein the polymer is polyvinyl pyrrolidone.

22. The composition of claim 20, wherein the starch and polymer are slurried together, cooked, and dried.

23. A hair cosmetic composition comprising:

a) a fixative effective amount of a propylene oxide modified high amylose starch/polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) mixture prepared by slurrying the modified starch with the PVP, jet cooking, and spray drying;

b) up to about 15% of a solvent; and

c) water.

24. The composition of claims 1-23, wherein the composition is substantially solvent-free.

25. The composition of claims 1-24, further comprising at least one additional modified or unmodified starch.

26. The composition of claim 25, wherein the additional starch is selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropylated starches, octenyl succinate derivates, and 2-chloroethylamino dipropionic acid derivatives.

27. A method of styling hair comprising applying to the hair the composition of claims 1-26.