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(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
BRIEVA, HERNANDO, US;
RUSS, JULIO GANS, US;
SANDEWICZ, IDA MARIE, US

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:

(54) Titre : COMPOSITIONS COSMETIQUES COMPRENANT UN PRE-MELANGE DE SILICONE VOLATILE ET DE SILICE TRIMETHYLEE
(54) Title: COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING VOLATILE SILICONE AND TRIMETHYLATED SILICA PRE-BLEND MIXTURE

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A cosmetic composition having improved transfer resistance comprising: a) from about 0.1 to about 60% by weight of trimethylated silica; b) from about 0.1 to about 60% by weight of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 100 centipoise at 25°C; c) from about 0.1 to about 60% by weight of a non-volatile oil having a viscosity of 200 to 1,000,000 centipoise at 25°C; and d) from about 0.1 to about 80% of a cosmetically acceptable carrier.



(73) Propriétaires(suite)/Owners(continued):REVLON CONSUMER PRODUCTS CORPORATION, US

(74) Agent: LANG MICHENER LLP

ABSTRACT OF DISCLOSURE

COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING VOLATILE
SILICONE AND TRIMETHYLATED SILICA PRE-BLEND MIXTURE

A cosmetic composition having improved transfer resistance comprising:

a) from about 0.1 to about 60% by weight of trimethylated silica;

b) from about 0.1 to about 60% by weight of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 100 centipoise at 25°C;

c) from about 0.1 to about 60% by weight of a non-volatile oil having a viscosity of 200 to 1,000,000 centipoise at 25°C; and

d) from about 0.1 to about 80% of a cosmetically acceptable carrier.

COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING
VOLATILE SILICONE AND TRIMETHYLATED
SILICA PRE-BLEND MIXTURE

The invention is in the field of cosmetic compositions for application to the skin or hair.

Cosmetic compositions are generally defined as compositions suitable for application to the human body. Cosmetic compositions such as creams and lotions are used to moisturise the skin and keep it in a smooth, supple condition. Pigmented cosmetic compositions such as foundation (makeup), blusher, lipstick and eyeshadow, are used to colour the skin and lips. Since colour is one of the most important reasons for wearing cosmetics, colour-containing cosmetics must be very carefully formulated to provide maximum wear and effect.

One of the long-standing problems with cosmetics such as foundation or face makeup, lipstick, mascara and the like, is the tendency of the cosmetic to blot or transfer from the skin or lashes onto other surfaces such as glassware, silverware or clothing. This not only creates soiling, but forces the cosmetic user to reapply cosmetic at fairly short intervals.

For example, traditional makeup compositions are either water and oil emulsions containing pigments, or they can be anhydrous systems containing waxes, oils and

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pigments. These formulations are applied and blended into the skin to provide colour and correct skin topography to provide an even, smooth appearance. The films are simply deposited on the surface of the skin and if touched with fingers the product may transfer or become blotchy and uneven. Perspiration or sebum will break through the film and cause running or smearing. If skin comes into contact with clothing, the clothing may become soiled.

One object of this invention is to formulate a cosmetic with long-lasting adherence to skin.

Another object of the invention is to formulate a cosmetic which yields a film which is not disturbed when blotted to remove sebum or perspiration.

Another object of the invention is to formulate a cosmetic which yields a film which does not readily transfer to clothing or utensils.

Another object of the invention is to formulate a cosmetic which yields a film which exhibits reduced permeability to oil and water.

The invention is directed to a cosmetic composition having improved transfer resistance comprising:

a) from about 0.1-60% by weight of trimethylated silica;

b) from about 0.1-60% by weight of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of from about 0.5 to 100 centipoise at

25°C.

c) 0.1 -60% of a non-volatile oil having a viscosity of from about 200 to 1,000,000 centipoise at 25°C; and

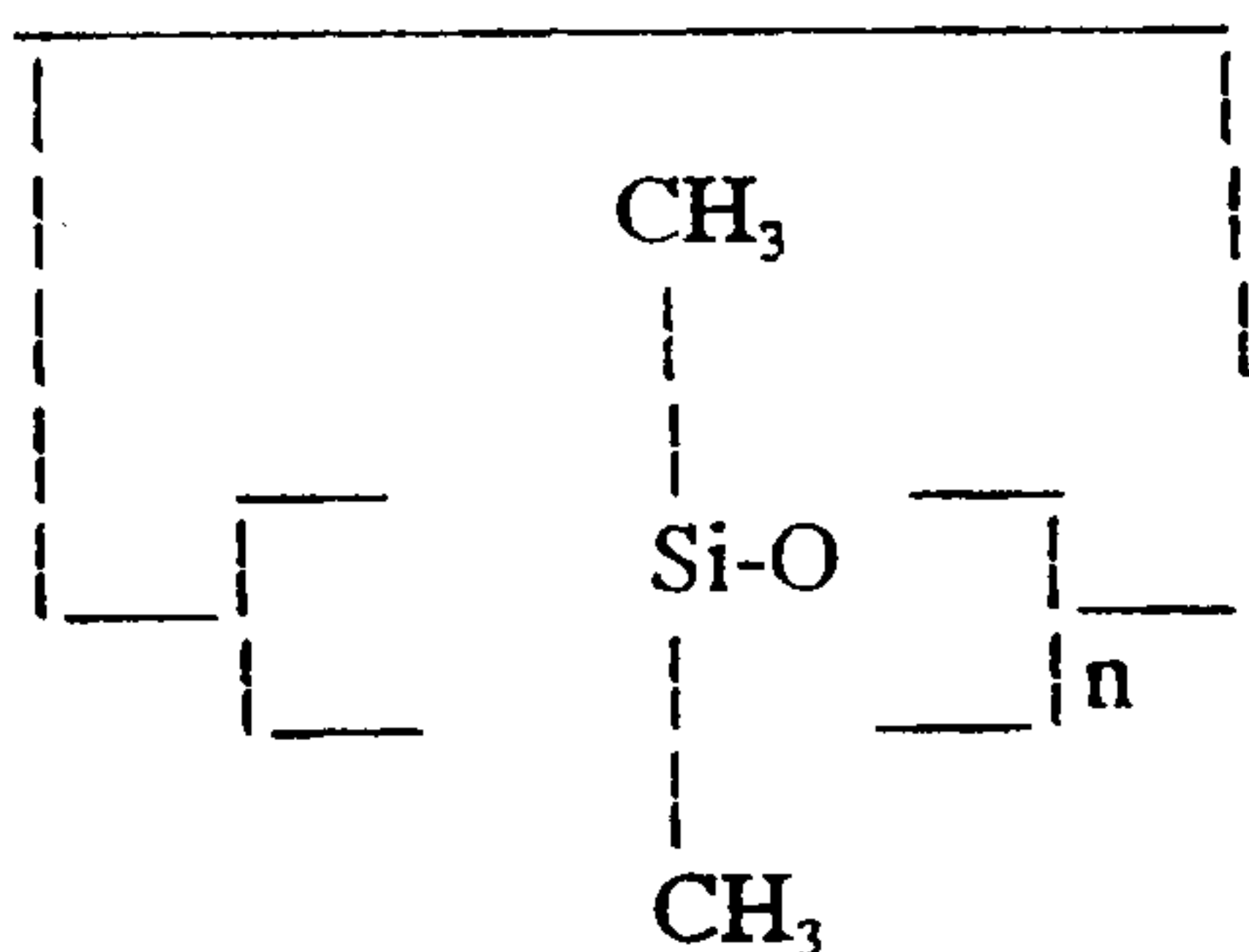
d) 0.1-80% of a cosmetically acceptable carrier.

The composition of the invention contains 0.1-60%, preferably 0.5-50%, more preferably 1-30% trimethylated silica (also referred to as trimethyl siloxylicite). The trimethylated silica and the volatile solvent may be added separately, or purchased as a pre-blended mixture. The particles preferably have an average particle size of 0.5 to 100 nanometres (millimicrons). The silica particles may be spheroidal or non-spheroidal. Volatile silicone and trimethylated silica suitable for use in this invention can be made in accordance with US patent specification no. 4,983,388. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, a combination of trimethylated silica and volatile solvent is purchased as a blend from Dow Corning Corporation under the tradenames Dow 2-0747 or 2-0749 COSMETIC FLUID, which comprise approximately equal parts of a combination of volatile silicones (decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane and octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane) and trimethylated silica. This fluid has a viscosity of 200-700 mPa.s (centipoises) as measured by Dow Corning test method CTM 0004A, a specific gravity of 1.000-1.100 at 25°C as measured by Dow Corning

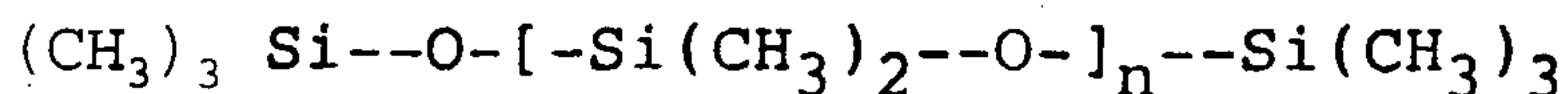
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test method CTM 0509C, and a refractive index of 1.400-1.410 as measured by Dow Corning test method 0526A. The blend comprises, by weight of the total fluid approximately 49% of decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, 1% octamethyl cyclotetrasiloxane and 50% trimethylated silica.

The volatile solvents of this invention generally have a low viscosity ranging from 0.5 to 100, preferably 0.5 to 20 mPa.s (centipoise), and more preferably 0.5 - 10 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C. Volatile silicones suitable for use in the compositions of this invention include volatile low viscosity silicone fluids such as cyclic silicones having the formula:



wherein n is from 1 to 7. Volatile linear polydimethylsiloxanes are also suitable and generally have from about 2 to 9 silicon atoms and are of the formula:



wherein n is from 0 to 7. These silicones are available from various sources including Dow Corning Corporation and General Electric. Dow Corning silicones are sold under the

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trademarks Dow Corning 244, 245, 344, 345 and 200 fluids. These fluids comprise octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, hexamethyldisiloxane, or mixtures thereof.

The volatile solvent component may comprise straight or branched chain hydrocarbons having from 8 to 20 carbon atoms, more preferably from 10 to 16 carbon atoms. Suitable hydrocarbons are decane, dodecane, tetradecane, tridecane, and C₈₋₂₀ isoparaffins as disclosed in US patent specifications nos. 3,439,088 and 3,818,105.

Preferred volatile paraffinic hydrocarbons have a molecular weight of from 160 to 180 and a boiling point range of from 105 to 320°C and a viscosity of less than 20 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C. Such paraffinic hydrocarbons are available from Exxon under the ISOPARS registered trademark, and from Permethyl Corporation. Such C₈₋₂₀ paraffinic hydrocarbons such as C₁₂ isoparaffin manufactured by the Permethyl Corporation having the tradename Permethyl 99A (registered trademark), or a C₁₂ isoparaffin (isododecane) are distributed by Presperse having the trademark Permethyl 99A (registered trademark). Various C₁₆ isoparaffins are commercially available, such as isohexadecane (having the tradename Permethyl R (registered trademark)) are also suitable. The volatile solvent may be a mixture of

volatile silicone and isoparaffins; a ratio of from 1:20 to 20:1, respectively, is suggested. The volatile solvent preferably ranges from 1-40%, preferably 5-30% by weight of the total composition.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention 5-35% by weight of the total composition comprises a blend of volatile silicones and trimethylated silica, a fluid having the characteristics set forth herein, and the composition may contain an additional amount of volatile silicone in addition to that found in the blend.

The non-volatile oil has a viscosity ranging from 200 to 1,000,000 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C, preferably 200 to 600,000 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C, and ranges from 0.1-40%, preferably 0.5-30% by weight of the composition.

The non-volatile oil may comprise esters of the formula RCO-OR' wherein R and R' are each independently a C₁₋₂₅, preferably a C₄₋₂₀, straight or branched chain alkyl, alkenyl or alkoxy. Examples of such esters include isotridecyl isononanoate, PEG-4 diheptanoate, isostearyl neopentanoate, tridecyl neopentanoate, cetyl octanoate, cetyl palmitate, cetyl ricinoleate, cetyl stearate, cetyl myristate, coco-dicaprylate/caprate, decyl isostearate, isodecyl oleate, isodecyl neopentanoate, isohexyl neopentanoate, octyl palmitate, dioctyl malate, tridecyl octanoate, myristyl myristate, octododecanol, as well as

the esters disclosed on pages 24-26 of the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, First Edition, 1988.

The non-volatile oil may also comprise high viscosity surface oils generally having a viscosity of 100,000 to 250,000 mPa.s (centipoises) at 25°C. Such surface oils include castor oil, lanolin, lanolin derivatives, triisocetyl citrate, C₁₀₋₁₈ triglycerides, caprylic/capric/triglycerides, coconut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, hydrogenated castor oil, linseed oil, mink oil, olive oil, palm oil, illipe butter, rapeseed oil, soybean oil, sunflower seed oil, tallow, tricaprin, trihydroxystearin, triisotearin, trilaurin, trilinolein, trimyristin, triolein, tripalmitin, tristearin, tribehenin, walnut oil, wheat germ oil, cholesterol, as well as oils set forth on pages 26-27 of the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, First Edition, 1988.

Also suitable as the non-volatile oil are glyceryl esters and derivatives thereof such as acetylated castor oil, glyceryl stearate, glyceryl dioleate, glyceryl distearate, glyceryl trioctanoate, glyceryl distearate, glyceryl linoleate, glyceryl myristate, glyceryl isostearate, PEG castor oils, PEG glyceryl oleates, PEG glyceryl stearates, PEG glyceryl tallowates, and those

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further set forth on pages 28-29 of the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, First Edition 1988.

Also suitable as the non-volatile oil are non-volatile hydrocarbons such as isoparaffins, hydrogenated polyisobutene, mineral oil, squalene, petrolatum, and the like.

Also suitable as the non-volatile oil are various lanolin derivatives such as acetylated lanolin, acetylated lanolin alcohol, acetylated lanolin ricinoleate, laneth phosphates and acetates, lanolin acid, lanolin linoleate, lanolin wax, PEG hydrogenated lanolins, PEG lanolins, PPG lanolin alcohol ethers, and those further set forth on page 35 of the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, First Edition, 1988.

Non-volatile nonfluorinated silicones are also suitable as the nonvolatile component. Such silicones have a viscosity of 200 to 600,000 mPa.s (centistokes), preferably 350 to 100,000 mPa.s (centistokes) at 25°C. Suitable silicones include amodimethicone, bisphenylhexamethicone, dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, dimethiconol, hexadecyl methicone, hexamethyldisiloxane, methicone, phenyl trimethicone, simethicone, dimethylhydrogensiloxane, stearoxy dimethicone, stearoxytrimethylsilane, vinyl dimethicone, and mixtures thereof. Such silicones are available from Dow Corning as the 3225C formulation aid, Dow 190 and 193

fluids, or similar products marketed by Goldschmidt under the ABIL™ tradename.

Also suitable as the non-volatile oil are various fluorinated oils such as fluorinated silicones or perfluoropolyethers. Particularly suitable are fluorosilicones such as trimethylsilyl endcapped fluorosilicone oil, polytrifluoropropylmethylsiloxanes, and similar silicones such as those disclosed in US patent specification no. 5,118,496. The nonvolatile component may comprise mixtures of fluorosilicones and dimethylpolysiloxanes. The nonvolatile component may also comprise perfluoropolyethers like those disclosed in US patent specifications nos. 5,183,589, 4,803,067 and 5,183,588. These perfluoropolyethers are commercially available from Montefluos under the trademark Fomblin™.

Other suitable non-volatile oils include sorbitan derivatives such as PEG sorbitan beeswax, PEG sorbitan isostearate, PEG sorbitan lanolate, PEG sorbitan laurate, PEG sorbitan oleate, PEG sorbitan palmitate, PEG sorbitan stearate, polysorbates, sorbitan trioleates, sorbitan sesquioleates, sorbitan stearates, sorbitan tristearates, and the like, as set forth on page 44 of the C.T.F.A

Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, First Edition, 1988.

The compositions of the invention contain from 0.1 to 80% of a cosmetically acceptable carrier which may be a water/oil emulsion, a colour cosmetic such as blusher, liquid or powder makeup, eyeshadow, mascara, concealer, lipstick, and the like.

Creams or lotions are generally water and oil emulsions containing water, humectants, surfactants, preservatives, sunscreens, dry particulate matter, and the like. Generally the ranges of these ingredients are 0.1-80% water, 0.01-10% humectants, 0.01-5% surfactants, 0.001-5% preservatives, and 0.001-10% sunscreens. Suitable emollients, humectants, surfactants, preservatives and sunscreens are as set forth in the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, First Edition, 1988.

Creams may be anhydrous or aqueous, and water, humectants, surfactants, thickeners, preservatives and sunscreens, as mentioned above, may also be included.

The creams and lotions of the invention are particularly good vehicles for sunscreen. In particular, about 0.001-10% by weight of various sunscreen compounds such as PABA (para-amino benzoic acid) and derivatives thereof can be incorporated into the cream or lotion. Because the compositions exhibit superior transfer resistance characteristics, the sunscreens are able to

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remain on the skin for a longer time period. Especially suitable creams in accordance with the invention are sunscreen creams comprising:

1-30% trimethylated silica

1-40% volatile solvent

0.5-30% non-volatile oil

0.1-70% dry, particulate matter

The dry, particulate matter is selected from titanium dioxide and other powdered materials which provide good sunscreen protection. Usually, titanium dioxide forms the majority of the dry, particulate matter.

Preferably, the compositions of this invention comprise a carrier which is a colour cosmetic composition such as lipstick, powder, blush, eyeshadow, liquid or powder makeup, and the like.

Suitable face powders generally contain a dry particulate matter having a particle size of from 0.02 to 200, preferably 0.5 to 100 microns. The particulate matter may be coloured or non-coloured (for example, white) and, in particular, pigments are considered as powders for the purposes of this invention. Suitable powders include bismuth oxychloride, titanated mica, fumed silica, spherical silica, polymethylmethacrylate, micronized Teflon (registered trademark), boron nitride, acrylate polymers, aluminum silicate, aluminium starch

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octenylsuccinate, benonite, calcium silicate, cellulose, chalk, corn starch, diatomaceous earth, Fuller's earth, glyceryl starch, hectorite, hydrated silica, kaolin, magnesium aluminum silicate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, magnesium silicate, magnesium trisilicate, maltodextrin, montmorillonite, micro-crystalline cellulose, rice starch, silica, talc, mica, titanium dioxide, zinc laurate, zinc myristate, zinc neodecanoate, zinc rosinatate, zinc stearate, polyethylene, alumina, attapulgite, calcium carbonate, calcium silicate, dextran, kaolin, nylon, silica silylate, silk powder, sericite, soy flour, tin oxide, titanium hydroxide, trimagnesium phosphate, walnut shell powder, or mixtures thereof. The above-mentioned powders may be surface treated with lecithin, amino acids, mineral oil, silicone oil, or various other agents either alone or in combination, which coat the powder surface and render the particles hydrophobic.

The powder component may also comprise various organic and inorganic pigments. The organic pigments are generally various aromatic types including azo, indigoid, triphenylmethane, anthraquinone, and xanthine dyes which are designated as D&C and FD&C blues, browns, greens, oranges, reds, yellows and the like. Organic pigments generally consist of insoluble metallic salts or certified

colour additives, referred to as the Lakes. Inorganic pigments include iron oxides, ultramarine and chromium or chromium hydroxide colours, and mixtures thereof.

The percentage of pigments used in the powder component will depend upon the type of cosmetic being formulated. Blushers, eyeshadow, lipsticks and similar cosmetics will contain higher percentages of pigment in the powder phase, usually ranging from 5 to 50% of the total cosmetic composition. Generally the pigment: powder ratio ranges from 1:20 to 20:1.

Preferred face powder compositions comprise:

0.1-60% trimethylated silica;

0.1-60% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 100 centipoise at 25°C;

0.1-60% of a non-volatile oil having a viscosity of 200 to 1,000,000 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C; and

0.1-80% of a dry particulate matter.

The composition of the invention may also be incorporated into mascaras which generally comprise film formers, waxes, emulsifiers, and pigment.

Suitable mascara compositions comprise:

0.1-15% trimethylated silica;

0.1-40% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 100 centipoise at 25°C;

0.1-10% of a non-volatile oil;

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0.1-30% of a dry particulate matter;

0.1-20% film former;

0.1-30% wax; and

0.1-10% emulsifier.

Preferably, the volatile solvent comprises a mixture of a volatile silicone and a volatile hydrocarbon, and the dry particulate matter comprises a combination of pigments and non-pigment powders.

Suitable film formers include acacia gum, cellulose derivatives, guar derivatives and all those set forth on pages 68-69 of the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, First Edition, 1988.

Suitable waxes have a melting point ranging from 35 to 120°C and include natural and synthetic waxes such as bayberry wax, beeswax, candelilla wax, carnauba, ceresin, cetyl esters, hydrogenated jojoba oil, hydrogenated jojoba wax, hydrogenated rice bran wax, japan wax, jojoba butter, jojoba oil, jojoba wax, lanolin wax, microcrystalline wax, mink, montan acid, montan, ouricury, ozokerite, rice bran, shellac, synthetic beeswax and synthetic wax, etc.

Suitable emulsifiers or emulsifying agents are as set forth on pages 90 to 94 of the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, First Edition, 1988.

The composition of the invention may also be incorporated into water and oil emulsion makeup

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compositions or foundations. Makeup generally contains water and pigment in addition to an oil phase. Suitable cosmetic makeup compositions comprise:

0.1-20% trimethylated silica

0.1-40% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 100 centipoise at 25°C,

0.1-25% of a non-volatile oil having a viscosity of 350 to 1,000,000 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C,

0.1-70% dry particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns, and

0.1-50% water.

Preferably, the non-volatile oils are dimethicone and dimethicone copolyol, and the pigment to powder ratio is 1:20 to 20:1.

The cosmetically acceptable vehicle may also be a blusher. Preferred are blushers comprising:

0.1-20% trimethylated silica,

0.1-30% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 100 centipoise at 25°C.,

0.1-25% of a non-volatile oil having a viscosity of 200 to 1,000,000 centipoise at 25°C.,

0.1-10% water, and

0.1-70% dry particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns.

In the above composition, it is preferred that the

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non-volatile oils are dimethylhydrogen siloxane, dimethicone, dimethiconol and fluorosilicone.

The cosmetically acceptable vehicle may also be an eyeshadow. Eyeshadows generally contain pigment or powder in addition to waxes and oils. Preferred eyeshadow compositions comprise:

0.1-20% trimethylated silica,

0.1-30% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 100 centipoise at 25°C.,

0.1-40% non-volatile oil,

0.1-60% dry particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns.

In the above eyeshadow composition, it is preferred that the volatile solvent comprises cyclomethicone and the non-volatile oil comprises dimethiconol.

The cosmetically acceptable vehicle may also be a concealer, which generally comprises pigment or powder, wax and other ingredients such as humectants, preservatives and others such as those mentioned hereinbefore. A preferred composition of the invention is a concealer comprising:

0.1-15% trimethylated silica,

0.1-40% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 100 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C,

0.1-35% of a nonvolatile oil having a viscosity of 350 to 1,000,000 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C, and

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0.1-40% of a dry particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns.

In this concealer composition it is preferred that the non-volatile oil comprises fluorinated silicon, dimethylpolysiloxane or mixtures thereof.

The cosmetically acceptable vehicle may be a lipstick. Lipsticks are generally comprised of wax, oil and pigment. Preferred lipstick compositions comprise:

- 0.1-60% trimethylated silica,
- 0.1-60% volatile solvent,
- 0.1-60% non-volatile oil,
- 0.1-80% dry, particulate matter,
- 0.1-40% wax.

Lipstick compositions may additionally contain one or more of preservatives, antioxidants, emulsifiers, thickeners, and the like. The ingredients corresponding to these categories may be selected from those set forth in the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, First Edition, 1988.

The compositions of the invention provide cosmetics which adhere well to the skin and exhibit improved transfer resistance.

The invention will be further described by reference to the following examples which are set forth for the purpose of illustration only.

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EXAMPLE 1

A makeup composition was made as follows:

	<u>w/w%</u>
1 Cyclomethicone/dimethicone copolyol	20.85
1 Sorbitan sesquioleate	0.05
1 Propyl paraben	0.10
1 Titanium dioxide/methicone	8.00
1 Red iron oxide/methicone	0.47
1 Yellow iron oxide/methicone	1.16
1 Black iron oxide/methicone	0.18
1 Mica/dimethicone	0.98
2 Nylon 12/lecithin	2.00
2 Boron nitride	4.00
3 Cyclomethicone	1.00
3 Dimethicone	1.50
3 Dow Corning 2-0747	15.00
3 Tribehenin	2.00
4 Glyceryl rosinate/C ₉₋₁₁ isoparaffin	5.00
5 Water	30.00
6 Methyl paraben	0.20
6 Trisodium EDTA	0.20
6 Butylene glycol	4.50
7 SD alcohol 40-B	3.00

The sequence 1 ingredients were milled in the colloid mill, one after the other until no undispersed white or colour was present. Then sequence 2 ingredients were milled in until dispersed. In the main beaker, sequence 1 and 2 were charged and heated to 55-60°C. Then sequence 3 ingredients were added. When all the tribehenin was melted, the sequence 4 ingredients were added. For the water phase, in a side beaker the sequence 5 ingredients and a pre-mix of sequence 6 ingredients were heated to 50-55°C. Just before emulsification, the sequence 7

ingredients were added to the water phase. The water phase and the oil phase were then emulsified using a homogenizer for 15 minutes. The mixture was cooled using a paddle mixer.

EXAMPLE 2

A mascara composition was made as follows:

	<u>w/w%</u>
Carnauba wax	4.25
Candelilla wax	9.25
Beeswax	4.60
Synthetic wax	4.85
BHA	0.05
Propyl paraben	0.10
Glyceryl rosinate/C ₉₋₁₁ isoparaffin	12.00
Lanolin acid	6.00
Isododecane	16.40
Oleyl alcohol	1.00
Black iron oxide	10.00
Silica	4.50
Polyethylene	2.00
Water	7.60
Methyl paraben	0.35
Sodium EDTA	0.10
Sodium dehydroacetate	0.30
Yeast glycoprotein	1.00
Hydrolyzed keratin	0.05
Ammonium hydroxide	0.60
Dow Corning 2-0747	15.00

The ingredients were mixed sequentially.

EXAMPLE 3

A blusher was made as follows:

	<u>w/w%</u>
Dow Corning 2-0747 cosmetic fluid	32.50
Dow Corning silastic™ Q7-4350	

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(silica, methyl and methyl vinyl siloxane copolyer)	5.50
Dimethicone/dimethiconol	3.00
Boron nitride	5.00
Talc	4.00
Water	2.00
Ethyl alcohol	3.00
Iron Oxides	3.00
Red #30 lake	1.80
Titanium dioxide	4.00
Quaternium 18 hectorite/cyclomethicone	20.00
Cyclomethicone	12.20
Trifluoropropylmethylpolysiloxane (Dow Corning FS-1265)	4.00

EXAMPLE 4

A concealer was made as follows:

	<u>w/w%</u>
Dow Corning 2-0747	20.00
Iron oxides	4.00
Titanium dioxide	14.00
Talc	8.00
Water	3.00
Ethyl alcohol	3.00
Dow Corning Silastic Q7-4350	7.00
Dimethyl polysiloxane	10.00
Cyclomethicone	19.00
Trifluoropropylmethyl polysiloxane (Dow Corning FS-1265)	4.00

EXAMPLE 5

An eyeshadow formulation was made as follows:

	<u>w/w%</u>
Talc	22.41
Mica	20.00
Zinc stearate	1.50
Polyethylene/talc	5.00
Mica/titanium dioxide	10.00
Polyethylene	1.50
Bismuth oxychloride	4.49
Titanium dioxide	4.00
Black iron oxide	0.15
Yellow iron oxide	0.35
Red iron oxide	0.60

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Dow Corning 2-0747	22.00
Cyclomethicone	2.00
Cyclomethicone/dimethiconol	3.00
Coco caprylate caprate	3.00

EXAMPLE 6

A sun-blocking cream was made as follows:

	<u>w/w%</u>
Dow Corning 2-0747	30.00
Iron oxides	3.50
Titanium dioxide	20.00
Zinc oxide	5.00
Boron nitride	8.00
Dow Corning Silastic Q7-4350	7.00
Hexamethyl disiloxane	10.00
Cyclomethicone	11.50
Trifluoropropylmethyl polysiloxane	5.00

EXAMPLE 7

The eyeshadow formula of Example 5 (ES) was subjected to panel testing. Three panelists were asked to apply the eyeshadow to the eyelids. Fourteen hours later the panelists were asked to rate the eyeshadow as follows:

	<u>No. of panelists</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Was ES smooth & creamy?	3	0
Did ES apply easily?	3	0
Did ES have good deposit?	3	0
Did ES have even coverage?	3	0
Did ES have good appearance?	3	0
How long did ES wear?	12 hours	- 2 panelists
	10 hours	- 1 panelist

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

1. A water and oil emulsion makeup composition having transfer resistance comprising, by weight of the total composition:
 - (a) 0.1-60% trimethylated silica;
 - (b) 0.1-60% of a volatile cyclomethicone having up to 7 dimethylsiloxy units and a viscosity of 0.5 to 20 centipoise at 25°C;
 - (c) 0.1-60% of a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof;
 - (d) 0.1-70% of particulate matter comprised of pigments and powders; and
 - (e) 0.1-50% water,wherein the trimethylated silica is supplied to the composition in the form of a pre-blend with a volatile cyclomethicone.
2. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the nonvolatile oil has a viscosity of 200 to 1,000,000 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C.
3. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said nonvolatile oil is dimethicone copolyol.
4. The composition of Claim 1 comprising, by weight of the total composition:
 - (a) 1-30% of said trimethylated silica,
 - (b) 1-40% of said cyclomethicone,
 - (c) 0.5-30% of a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixture thereof,

- (d) 0.1-70% of said particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns, and
 - (e) 0.1-50% water.
5. The composition of Claim 4, wherein said pigments are inorganic pigments.
6. The composition of Claim 4, wherein said powders are mica, nylon, boron nitride, titanium dioxide, or mixtures thereof.
7. The composition of Claim 4, wherein said water and oil emulsion composition consists essentially of, by weight of the total composition:
- (a) 1-30% trimethylated silica,
 - (b) 1-40% of said cyclomethicone,
 - (c) 0.5-30% of a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof,
 - (d) 0.1-70% particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns comprised of a mixture of pigments and powders where the pigment to powder weight ratio is 1:20 to 20:1 and
 - (e) 0.1-50% water.
8. The composition of Claim 1, further comprising an ingredient selected from the group consisting of sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan stearate, sorbitan tristearate, and mixtures thereof.
9. The composition of Claim 1, further comprising a wax having a melting point of 35° to 120°C.

10. The composition of Claim 9, wherein the wax is tribehenin.
11. The composition of Claim 1, which further comprises butylene glycol.
12. The composition of Claim 1, which further comprises 0.01-10% by weight of a humectant which is propylene glycol.
13. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said particulate matter comprises a mixture of pigments and powders wherein at least a portion of the particulates are coated with a hydrophobic material selected from the group consisting of lecithin, amino acids, mineral oil, silicone oil, and mixtures thereof.
14. The composition of Claim 13, wherein a portion of said particulates are coated with silicone oil.
15. A water and oil emulsion makeup composition having transfer resistance comprising, by weight of the total composition:
 - (a) 1-30% trimethylated silica;
 - (b) 5-60% of a volatile cyclomethicone having up to 7 dimethylsiloxy units and a viscosity of 0.5 to 20 centipoise at 25°C;
 - (c) 0.5-30% of a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof;
 - (d) 5-50% of particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns; and
 - (e) 0.1-50% water,

wherein the trimethylated silica is supplied to the composition in the form of a pre-blend with a volatile cyclomethicone.

16. The composition of Claim 15, wherein said particulate matter comprises a mixture of pigments and powders wherein a portion of the particulates are coated with silicone oil.
17. The composition of Claim 15, wherein said pre-blend contains approximately equal parts of trimethylated silica and volatile cyclomethicone.
18. The composition of Claim 15, wherein said volatile cyclomethicone in said pre-blend is comprised of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane and octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane.
19. The composition of Claim 17, wherein said volatile cyclomethicone in said pre-blend is comprised of decamethylcyclopentasiloxane and octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane.
20. The composition of Claim 17, further comprising a wax having a melting point of 35° to 120°C.
21. The composition of Claim 18, further comprising a wax having a melting point of 35° to 120C.
22. The composition of Claim 19, further comprising a wax having a melting point of 35° to 120°C.
23. The composition of Claim 20, wherein the wax is tribehenin.

24. The composition of Claim 21, wherein the wax is tribehenin.

25. The composition of Claim 22, wherein the wax is tribehenin.

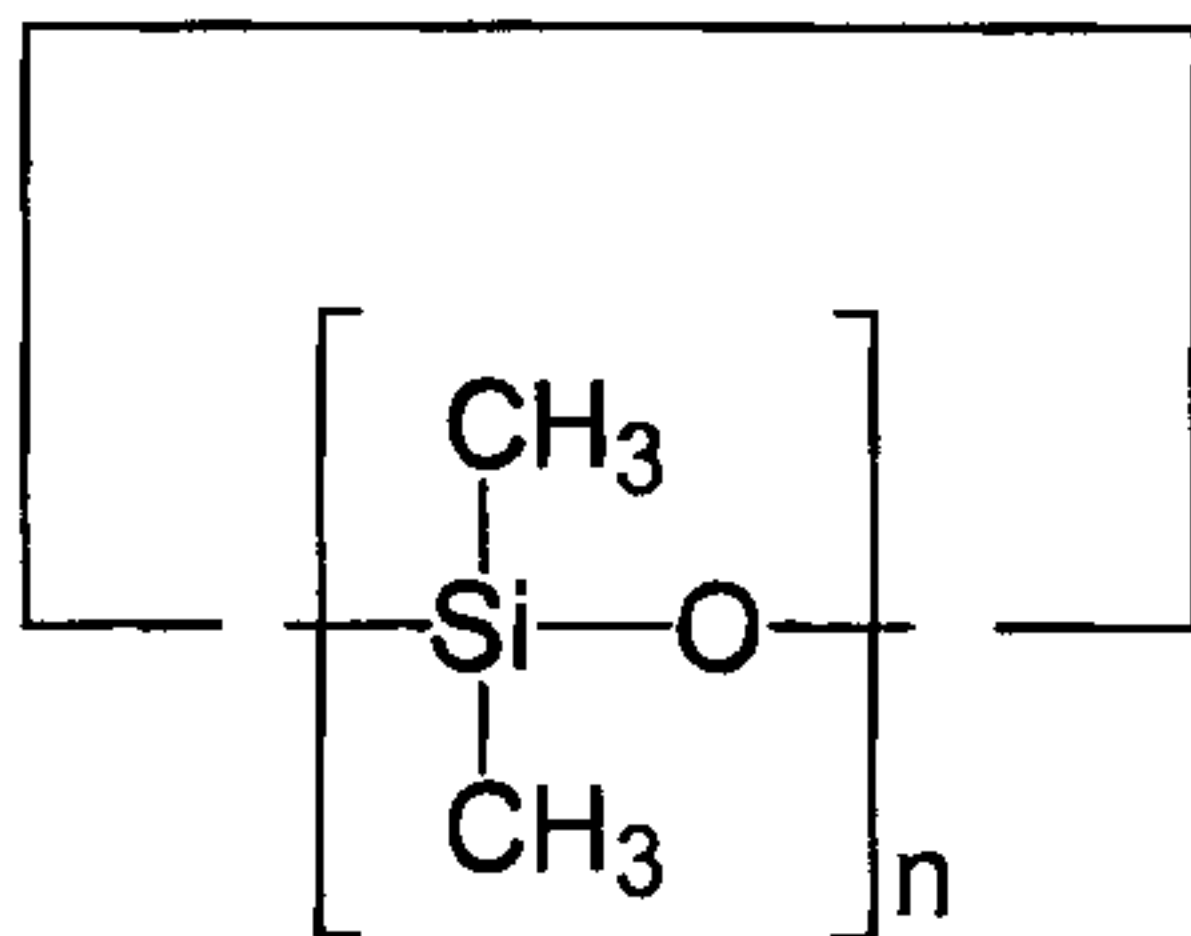
26. A water and oil emulsion makeup composition having transfer resistance comprising, by weight of the total composition:

- (a) 1-30% trimethylated silica;
- (b) 5-60% of volatile cyclic silicone having up to 7 dimethylsiloxy units;
- (c) 0.5-30% of a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof;
- (d) 5-50% of particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns; and
- (e) 0.1-50% water;

wherein approximately equal parts of cyclic silicone and trimethylated silica are initially combined to form a cosmetic fluid.

27. A water and oil emulsion cosmetic composition having transfer resistance comprising, by weight of the total composition:

- (a) 0.1-60% trimethylated silica;
- (b) 0.1-60% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 20 centipoise at 25°C, selected from the group consisting of a cyclic silicone having the formula



wherein $n=1-7$; a linear silicone having the formula:



wherein $n=0-7$; a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms; and mixtures thereof;

- (c) 0.1-60% of a nonvolatile fluorinated oil;
- (d) 0.1-80% water, and
- (e) 0.1-70% of particulate matter comprised of pigments and powders.

28. The composition of Claim 27, comprising, by weight of the total composition:

- (a) 1-30% of said trimethylated silica,
- (b) 1-40% of said volatile solvent,
- (c) 0.5-30% of said nonvolatile fluorinated oil,
- (d) 0.1-70% of said dry particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns, and
- (e) 0.1-50% water.

29. The composition of Claim 28, wherein said volatile solvent is said cyclic silicone, said straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms, or mixtures thereof.

30. The composition of Claim 28, wherein said pigments are inorganic pigments.

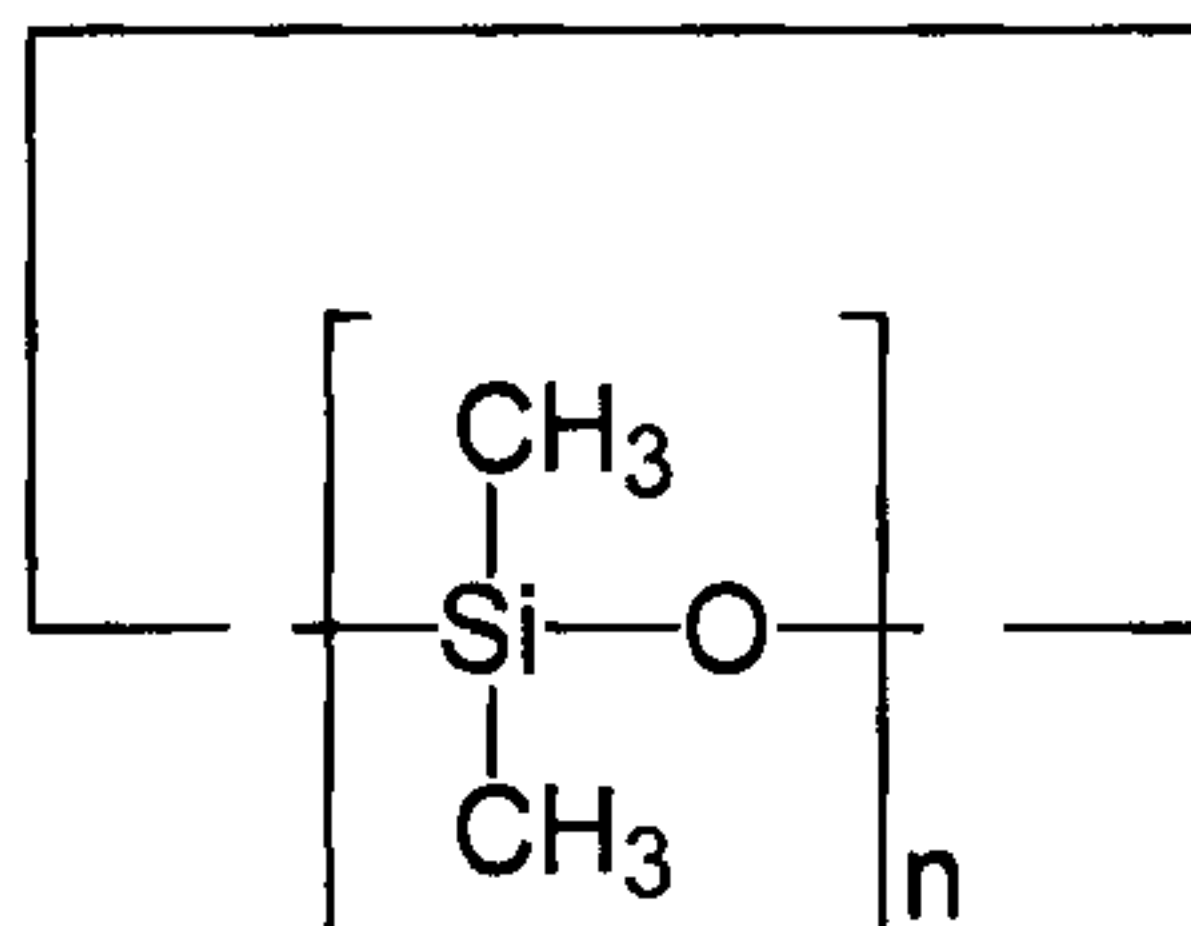
31. The composition of Claim 28, wherein said powders are mica, nylon, boron nitride, titanium dioxide, or mixtures thereof.

32. The composition of Claim 27, wherein said volatile solvent is a volatile cyclic silicone and

approximately equal parts of said volatile cyclic silicone and said trimethylated silica are initially combined to form a cosmetic fluid.

33. The composition of Claim 27, wherein said water and oil emulsion composition consists essentially of, by weight of the total composition:
- a) 1-30% trimethylated silica;
 - b) 1-40% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5-20 centipoise at 25°C, and selected from the group consisting of cyclic silicone, linear silicone, a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof,
 - c) 0.5-30% of a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of a perfluoropolyether, a fluorinated silicone, and mixtures thereof,
 - d) 0.1-70% dry particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns comprised of a mixture of pigments and powders where the pigment to powder weight ratio is 1:20 to 20:1, and
 - e) 0.1-80% water.
34. The composition of Claim 27, wherein the fluorinated oil is a fluorinated silicone.
35. The composition of Claim 34, wherein said fluorinated silicone is trifluoropropylmethyl polysiloxane.
36. The composition of Claim 27, wherein said powders are nylon-12, mica, boron nitride, and mixtures thereof.
37. A transfer resistant lipstick composition comprising, by weight of the total composition:
- (a) 0.1-60% trimethylated silica;

(b) 0.1-60% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 20 centipoise at 25°C, selected from the group consisting of a cyclic silicone having the formula:



wherein $n=1-7$; a linear silicone having the formula:



wherein $n=0-7$; a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms; and mixtures thereof;

- (c) 0.1-60% of a nonvolatile silicone oil,
 (d) 0.1-70% of particulate matter comprised of pigments and powders, and
 (e) 0.1-30% wax.

38. The composition of Claim 37, wherein said volatile solvent comprises a mixture of volatile silicone and isoparaffin.

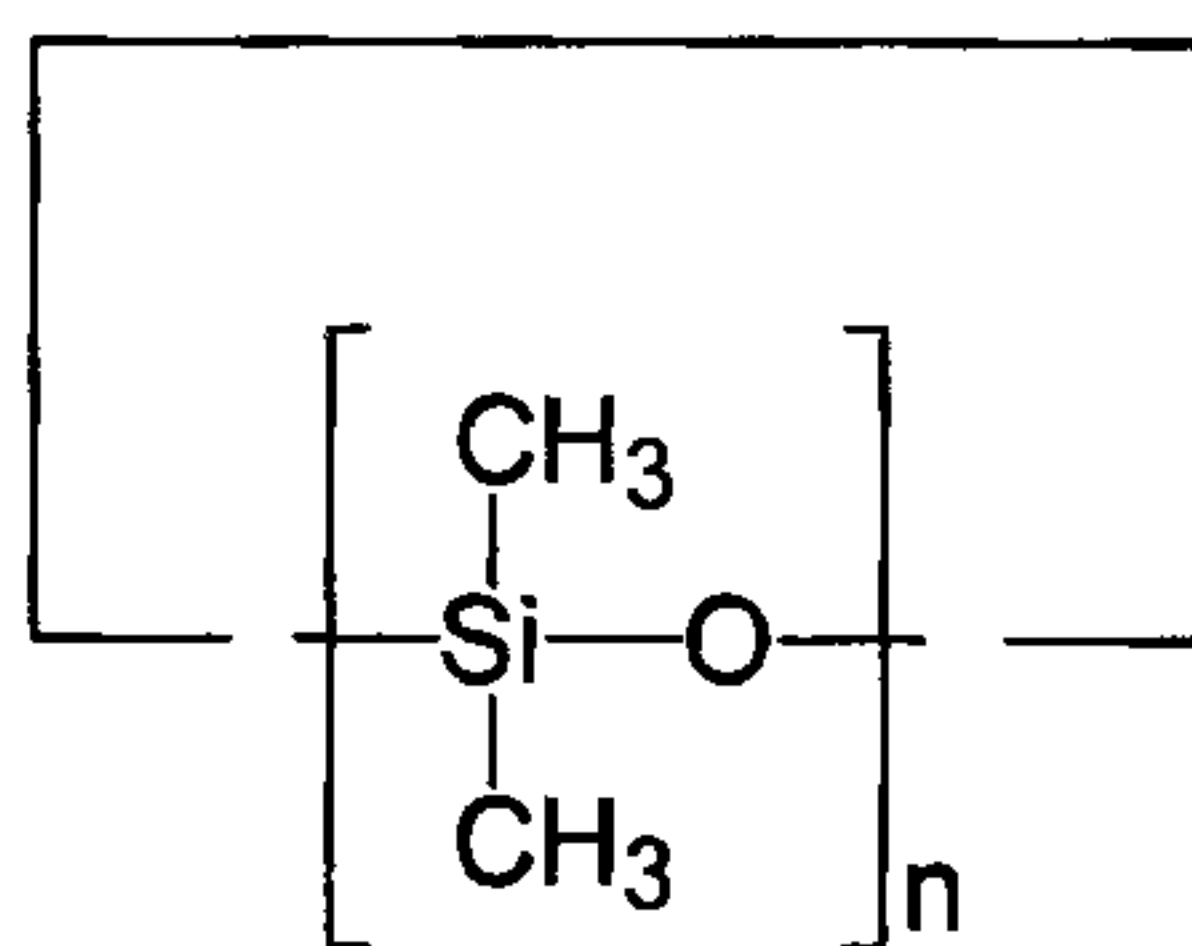
39. The composition of Claim 38, wherein said volatile solvent comprises a mixture of cyclomethicone and isoparaffin.

40. The composition of Claim 39, wherein the ratio of cyclomethicone to isoparaffin is 1:20 to 20:1 respectively.

41. The composition of Claim 37, wherein said wax has a melting point of 35 to 120°C.

42. The composition of Claim 41, wherein said wax is selected from the group consisting of synthetic wax, ceresin, microcrystalline, candelilla, beeswax, and mixtures thereof.
43. The composition of Claim 37, wherein said volatile solvent is cyclomethicone.
44. The composition of Claim 43, wherein said cyclomethicone is present at 10-60% by weight of the total composition.
45. The composition of Claim 37, wherein said trimethylated silica is present at 1-30% by weight of the total composition.
46. The composition of Claim 37, wherein said nonvolatile oil comprises 0.5-30% by weight of the total composition.
47. A transfer resistant lipstick composition comprising, by weight of the total composition:
1-30% trimethylated silica;
1-60% cyclomethicone,
0.5-30% of a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of phenyl trimethicone, dimethicone, and mixtures thereof,
0.1-30% of a wax having a melting point of 35 to 120°C,
0.1-30% of particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns comprised of a mixture of pigments and powders.

48. The composition of Claim 47, wherein said pigments are organic pigments, inorganic pigments, or mixtures thereof.
49. The composition of Claim 48, wherein said powders are selected from the group consisting of bismuth oxychloride, mica, boron nitride, titanium dioxide, nylon 12, and mixtures thereof.
50. The composition of Claim 49, wherein said powders are surface treated with an ingredient selected from the group consisting of lecithin, amino acids, mineral oil, silicone oil, and mixtures thereof.
51. A mascara composition comprising, by weight of the total composition:
- (a) 0.1-15% trimethylated silica,
 - (b) 0.1-40% of a volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 20 centipoise at 25°C, selected from the group consisting of a cyclic silicone having the formula:



wherein $n=1-7$; a linear silicone having the formula:



wherein $n=0-7$; a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms; and mixtures thereof;

- (c) 0.1-10% of a nonvolatile oil,

- (d) 0.1-30% dry particulate matter,
- (e) 0.1-20% film former,
- (f) 0.1-30% wax; and
- (g) 0.1-10% emulsifier.

52. The composition of Claim 51, wherein said nonvolatile oil is selected from the group consisting of:

(i) esters of the formula RCO-OR', wherein R and R' are each independently a C₁₋₂₅ straight or branched chain alkyl, alkenyl, or alkoxy,

(ii) oils having a viscosity of 100,000 to 250,000 mPa.s (centipoise) at 25°C,

(iii) glyceryl esters and derivatives thereof,

(iv) nonvolatile hydrocarbons,

(v) lanolin and lanolin derivatives,

(vi) nonfluorinated silicones,

(vii) fluorinated silicones,

(viii) perfluoropolyethers,

(ix) sorbitan derivatives,

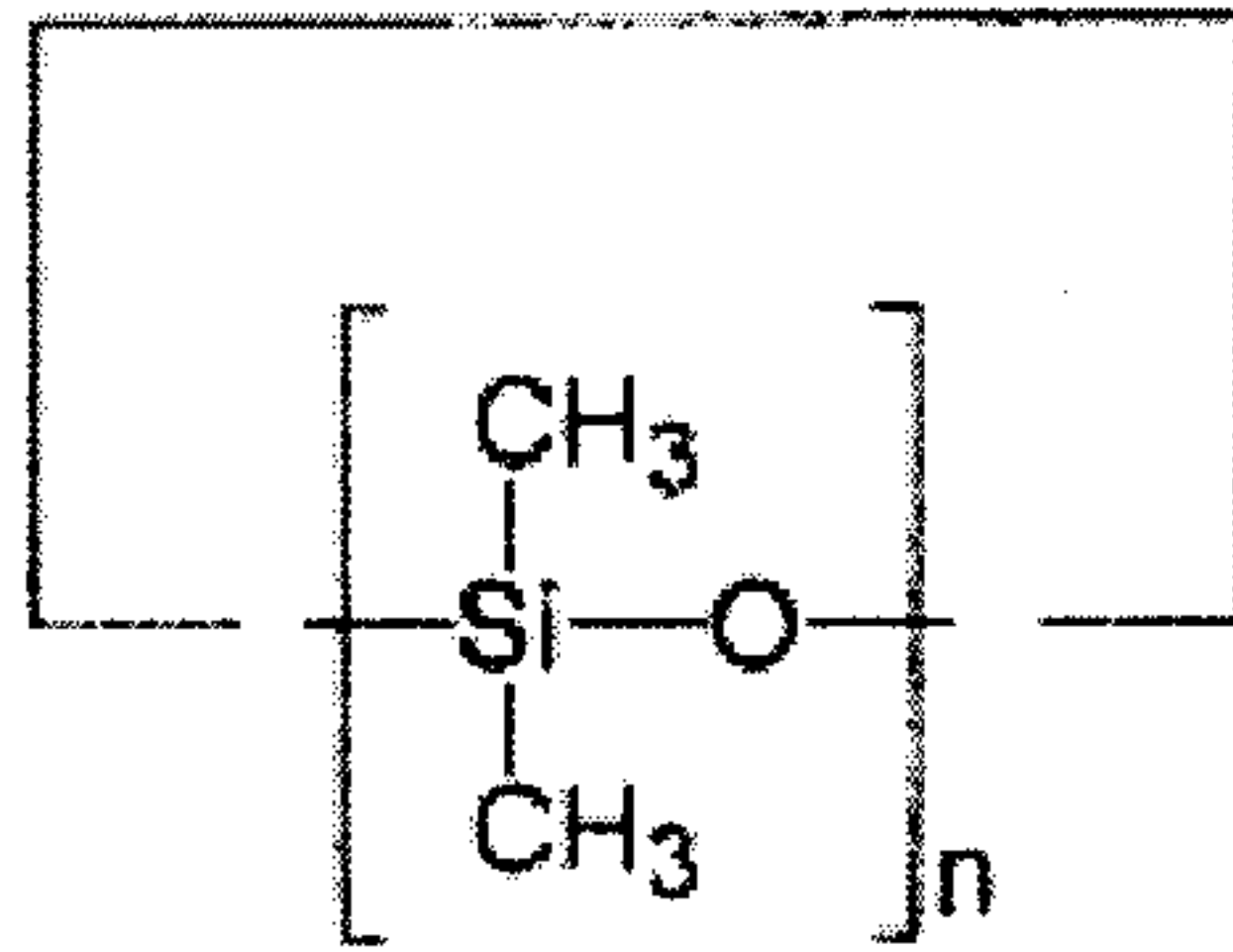
(x) and mixtures thereof.

53. The composition of Claim 52, wherein said nonfluorinated silicones are dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, dimethiconol, phenyl trimethicone, or mixtures thereof.

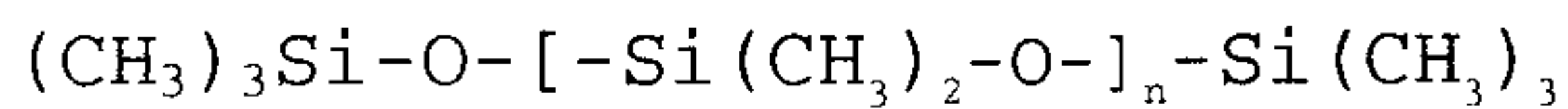
54. The composition of Claim 52, wherein said nonvolatile oil comprises nonfluorinated silicones; esters of the formula RCO-OR', wherein R and R' are each independently a C₁₋₂₅ straight or branched chain alkyl, alkenyl, or alkoxy; sorbitan derivatives; glyceryl esters; or mixtures thereof.

55. The composition of Claim 51, wherein said volatile solvent is cyclomethicone, a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms, or mixtures thereof.
56. The composition of Claim 51, wherein said dry particulate matter comprises inorganic pigments.
57. The composition of Claim 51, wherein said film former is selected from the group consisting of acacia gum, cellulose derivatives, guar derivatives, and mixtures thereof.
58. The composition of Claim 51, wherein said wax has a melting point of 35 to 120°C.
59. The composition of Claim 58, wherein said wax is a natural or synthetic wax.
60. The composition of Claim 59, wherein said wax is selected from the group consisting of bayberry wax, beeswax, candelilla wax, carnauba, ceresin, cetyl esters, hydrogenated jojoba oil, hydrogenated jojoba wax, lanolin wax, microcrystalline wax, mink wax, montan wax, ouricury wax, ozokerite wax, rice bran wax, shellac wax, synthetic beeswax, synthetic wax, and mixtures thereof.
61. The composition of Claim 51, wherein said volatile solvent is a volatile cyclic silicone and approximately equal parts of said volatile cyclic silicone and said trimethylated silica are initially combined to form a cosmetic fluid.

62. An anhydrous composition in the form of a makeup for application to skin or lips that provides sunscreen protection comprising, by weight of the total composition: 0.1-30% trimethylated silica, 0.1-40% volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 20 centipoise at 25°C, selected from the group consisting of a cyclic silicone having the formula:



wherein $n=1-7$; a linear silicone having the formula:



wherein $n=0-6$; a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms ; and mixtures thereof;

0.1-30% nonvolatile oil, and

0.1-70% particulate matter comprising titanium dioxide.

63. The composition of Claim 62, wherein said trimethylated silica is in the form of spherical particles.

64. The composition of Claim 62, wherein said trimethylated silica has a particle size of 0.5 to 100 millimicrons.

65. The composition of Claim 64, wherein the trimethylated silica is found in a cosmetic fluid

composition comprising about equal parts of volatile solvent and trimethylated silica.

66. The composition of Claim 62, wherein said volatile solvent is selected from the group consisting of cyclomethicone, a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof.

67. The composition of Claim 62, wherein said nonvolatile oil comprises an oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof.

68. The composition of Claim 62, wherein said nonvolatile oil comprises esters.

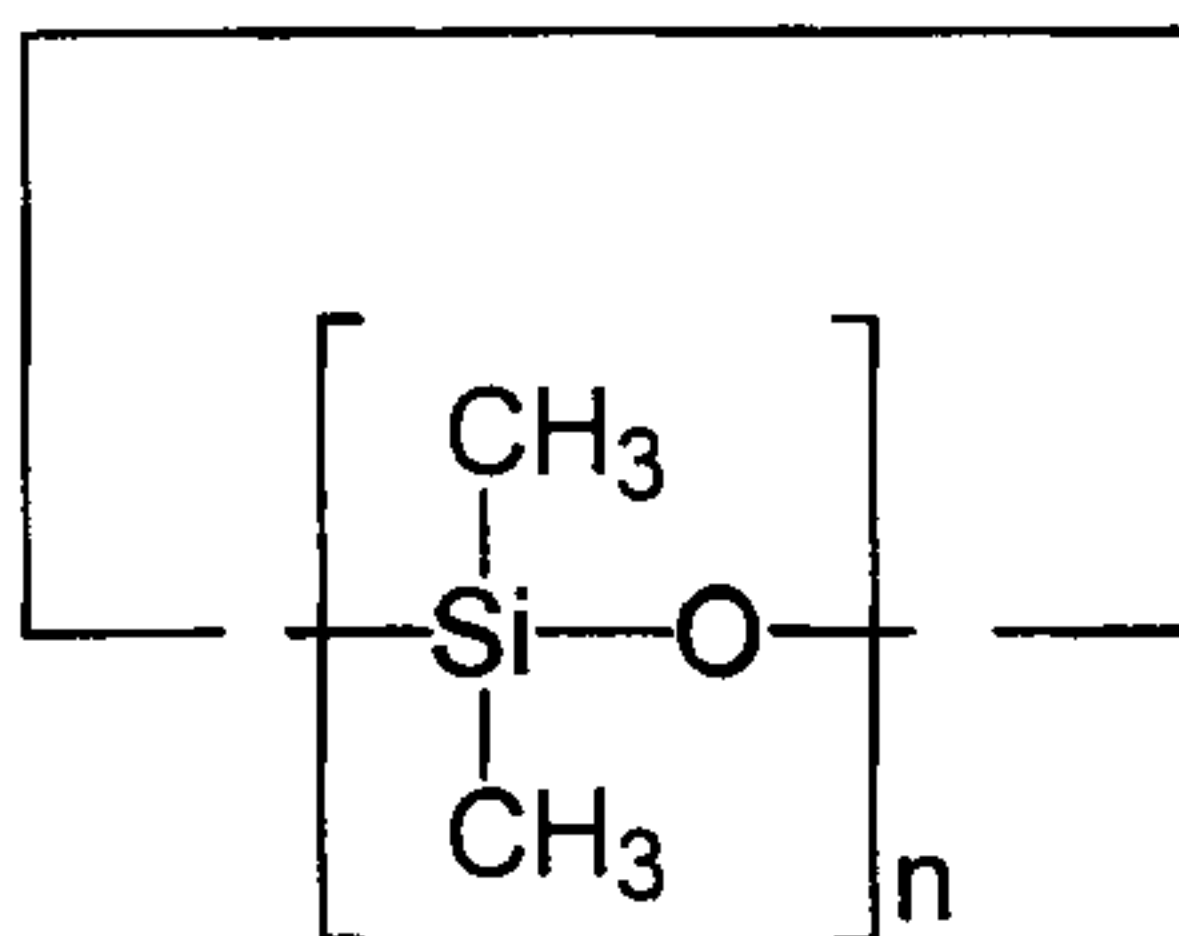
69. The composition of Claim 68, wherein said nonvolatile oil comprises esters and an oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof.

70. The composition of Claim 62, wherein said particulate matter comprises, in addition to titanium dioxide one or more pigments or powders having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns.

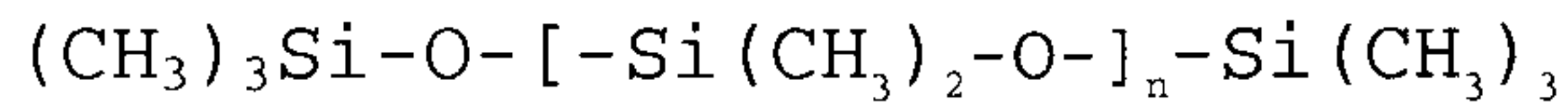
71. The composition of Claim 70, wherein said pigments comprise inorganic pigments, organic pigments, or mixtures thereof.

72. The composition of Claim 70, wherein said particulate matter further comprises zinc oxide.

73. The composition of Claim 70, wherein said particulate matter further comprises boron nitride.
74. The composition of Claim 62, further comprising a wax.
75. The composition of Claim 74, wherein said wax is tribehenin.
76. An anhydrous sunscreen makeup comprising, by weight of the total composition:
 1-30% trimethylated silica;
 1-40% volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 20 centipoise at 25°C., selected from the group consisting of a cyclomethicone, hexamethyldisiloxane, isododecane, and mixtures thereof,
 0.1-60% of a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof; and
 0.1-70% particulate matter comprising titanium dioxide and an ingredient selected from the group consisting of zinc oxide, boron nitride, silica, mica, iron oxides, and mixtures thereof.
77. An anhydrous pigmented cosmetic composition comprising, by weight of the total composition:
 0.1-20% trimethylated silica,
 1-30% volatile solvent volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 20 centipoise at 25°C selected from the group consisting of a cyclic silicone having the formula:



wherein n=1-7; a linear silicone having the formula:



wherein n=0-6; a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms; and mixtures thereof;

0.1-40% nonvolatile oil, and

0.1-60% particulate matter having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns wherein at least a portion of the particulates are surface treated with lecithin.

78. The composition of Claim 77, wherein said trimethylated silica is in the form of spherical particles.

79. The composition of Claim 77, wherein said trimethylated silica has a particle size of 0.5 to 100 millimicrons.

80. The composition of Claim 77, wherein said trimethylated silica is found in a cosmetic fluid composition comprising about equal parts of volatile solvent and trimethylated silica.

81. The composition of Claim 77, wherein said volatile solvent is an cyclomethicone, a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon having 8-20 carbon atoms, and mixtures thereof.

82. The composition of Claim 77, wherein said nonvolatile oil comprises an oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof.

83. The composition of Claim 77, wherein said nonvolatile oil comprises esters.

84. The composition of Claim 83, wherein said nonvolatile oil comprises esters and an oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof.

85. The composition of Claim 77, wherein said particulate matter comprises, in addition to titanium dioxide, one or more pigments or powders having a particle size of 0.02 to 100 microns.

86. The composition of Claim 85, wherein said pigments comprise inorganic pigments, organic pigments, or mixtures thereof.

87. The composition of Claim 85, wherein said particulate matter further comprises zinc oxide.

88. The composition of Claim 85, wherein said particulate matter further comprises boron nitride.

89. The composition of Claim 77, further comprising a wax.

90. The composition of Claim 89, wherein said wax is polyethylene.

91. The composition of Claim 77, which is selected from the group consisting of eyeshadow and blush.

92. An anhydrous pigmented cosmetic composition comprising, by weight of the total composition:

1-30% trimethylated silica;
1-40% volatile solvent having a viscosity of 0.5 to 20 centipoise at 25°C, selected from the group consisting of a cyclomethicone, hexamethyldisiloxane, isododecane, and mixtures thereof,
05-30% of a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, and mixtures thereof; and
0.1-70% particulate matter comprising titanium dioxide and an ingredient selected from the group consisting of zinc oxide, boron nitride, silica, mica, iron oxides, and mixtures thereof wherein one or more of the particulates are surface treated with lecithin.

93. A cosmetic composition having transfer resistance comprising, by weight of the total composition:
- (a) 0.1-60% trimethylated silica,
 - (b) 0.1-60% of a volatile solvent comprising cyclomethicone,
 - (c) 0.1-60% of a nonvolatile oil comprising castor oil,
 - (d) 0.1-70% dry particulate matter;
- in a cosmetically acceptable carrier.
94. The composition of Claim 93, which is a lipstick.
95. The composition of Claim 93, which is in the emulsion form.
96. The composition of Claim 93, which is a water and oil emulsion.

97. The composition of Claim 93, further comprising a sunscreen.
98. The composition of Claim 93, wherein said trimethylated silica is present in an amount of 0.1-30% by weight of the total composition.
99. The composition of Claim 93, wherein said nonvolatile oil further comprises dimethicone.
100. The composition of Claim 93, wherein said dry particulate matter comprises pigments.
101. The composition of Claim 93, wherein said pigment comprises inorganic pigments, organic pigments, or mixtures thereof.
102. The composition of Claim 101, wherein said inorganic pigments are metal oxides.
103. The composition of Claim 102, wherein said metal oxides are iron oxides.
104. The composition of Claim 102, wherein said organic pigments are in the form of insoluble metallic salts.
105. The composition of Claim 93, wherein said particulate matter comprises powders.
106. The composition of Claim 105, wherein said powders are mica, bismuth oxychloride, and mixtures thereof.
107. The composition of Claim 105, wherein said powder comprises bismuth oxychloride.

108. A lipstick composition comprising, by weight of the total composition:

(a) 0.1-30% trimethylated silica,

(b) 0.1-60% of a volatile solvent comprising cyclomethicone,

(c) 0.1-40% of a nonvolatile oil comprising castor oil,

(d) 0.1-70% dry particulate matter comprising pigments which are inorganic pigments, organic pigments, or mixtures thereof;

in a cosmetically acceptable carrier comprising a sunscreen.

109. The composition of Claim 108, wherein said nonvolatile oil further comprises dimethicone.

110. The composition of Claim 108, further comprising a cellulose film former.

111. A transfer resistant lipstick composition comprising trimethylated silica, castor oil, dimethicone, pigments, powder, and a film former.

112. The composition of Claim 111, wherein said film former comprises a cellulose film former.

113. A cosmetic composition having transfer resistance comprising, by weight of the total composition:

(a) 0.1-60% trimethylated silica,

(b) 0.1-60% of a volatile solvent comprising cyclomethicone,

(c) 0.1-60% of a nonvolatile oil comprising dimethicone,

(d) 0.1-70% dry particulate matter;
in a cosmetically acceptable carrier comprising a
sunscreen.

114. The composition of Claim 113, which is a lipstick.

115. The composition of Claim 113, which is anhydrous.

116. A transfer resistant emulsion lipstick composition
comprising trimethylated silica and cyclomethicone,
and 0.1-60% by weight of the total composition of a
nonvolatile oil comprising castor oil, and 0.1-70%
dry particulate matter, in a cosmetically acceptable
carrier.

117. The lipstick composition of Claim 116, wherein said
trimethylated silica is present at 0.1-60% by weight
of the total composition.

118. The lipstick composition of Claim 116, wherein said
composition further comprises a cellulose film
former.

119. The lipstick composition of Claim 118, further
comprising bismuth oxychloride, titanium dioxide,
mica, or mixtures thereof.

120. The lipstick composition of Claim 116, comprising a
pigment which is an organic pigment.

121. The lipstick composition of Claim 116, comprising a
pigment which is an inorganic metal oxide.

122. A transfer resistant makeup composition in the water and oil emulsion form comprising trimethylated silica, volatile silicone, a nonvolatile oil selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, castor oil, and mixtures thereof, at least one sunscreen, at least one cellulose film former, at least one organic pigment, at least one inorganic pigment, and at least one powder.
123. The composition of Claim 122, which is a lipstick.
124. An anhydrous transfer resistant makeup composition comprising, by weight of the total composition: 0.1-60% trimethylated silica, 0.1-60% of a volatile solvent which is isododecane, 0.1-60% of a nonvolatile oil which is dimethicone, 0.1-70% of dry particulate matter comprising mica.
125. The composition of Claim 124, which is a lipstick.
126. The composition of Claim 125, further comprising titanium dioxide.
127. The composition of Claim 124, wherein said dry particulate matter comprises a mixture of mica, titanium dioxide, organic pigments, and inorganic pigments.
128. An anhydrous transfer resistant makeup composition comprising, by weight of the total composition: 0.1-60% trimethylated silica, 0.1-60% of a volatile solvent comprising a volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon, 0.1-60% of a nonvolatile oil which is dimethicone,

0.1-70% of dry particulate matter; and further including a Quaternium-18 hectorite.

129. The composition of Claim 128, which is a lipstick.

130. The composition of Claim 129, wherein said volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon comprises isododecane.

131. The composition of Claim 129, wherein said dry particulate matter comprises a mixture of inorganic pigments and organic pigments.

132. A transfer resistant makeup composition comprising, by weight of the total composition:

0.1-60% trimethylated silica,

0.1-60% of a volatile solvent comprising isododecane,

0.1-60% of a nonvolatile oil which is a nonvolatile silicone,

0.1-70% of dry particulate matter; and further including a Quaternium-18 hectorite.

133. The composition of Claim 132, which is anhydrous.

134. The composition of Claim 133 wherein said dry particulate matter comprises mica.

135. The composition of Claim 133, wherein said dry particulate matter comprises titanium dioxide.

136. The composition of Claim 133, wherein said nonvolatile silicone comprises dimethicone.

137. The composition of Claim 133, wherein said dry particulate matter comprises organic pigments, inorganic pigments, or mixtures thereof.

138. A cosmetic composition comprising trimethylated silica, a volatile solvent, a nonvolatile oil comprising a glyceryl ester, and a film former.

139. The composition of Claim 138, wherein said volatile solvent comprise a paraffinic hydrocarbon.

140. The composition of Claim 139, wherein said paraffinic hydrocarbon is isododecane.

141. The composition of Claim 138, wherein said glyceryl ester is glyceryl distearate.

142. The composition of Claim 138, comprising trimethylated silica, a volatile solvent which is paraffinic hydrocarbon, a nonvolatile oil comprising a glyceryl ester and a nonvolatile silicone.

143. The composition of Claim 142, further comprising dry particulate matter.

144. The composition of Claim 142, wherein said nonvolatile silicone is dimethicone, phenyl trimethicone, or mixtures thereof.

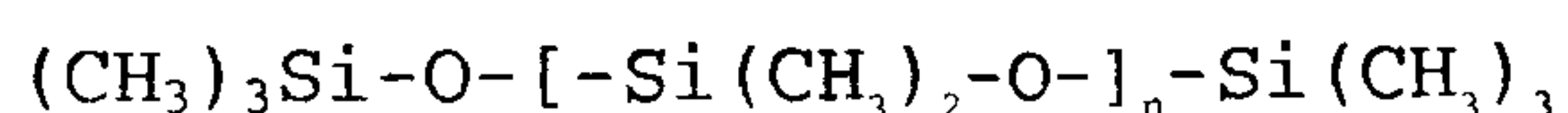
145. The composition of Claim 138, comprising trimethylated silica, a volatile solvent which is a paraffinic hydrocarbon, a nonvolatile oil and a nonvolatile silicone, and dry particulate matter.

146. The composition of Claim 145, wherein said paraffinic hydrocarbon comprises isododecane.

147. A transfer resistant cosmetic composition comprising, by weight of the total composition:

0.1-60% trimethylated silica,

0.1-60% of a volatile solvent which is a linear dimethicone having the formula:



wherein $n=0-7$;

0.1-60% of a nonvolatile oil; and

0.1-80% of a cosmetically acceptable carrier.

148. The composition of Claim 147, wherein said volatile solvent further comprises a volatile paraffinic hydrocarbon.

149. The composition of Claim 147, wherein said volatile solvent further comprises isododecane, isohexadecane, or mixtures thereof.

150. The composition of Claim 147, wherein said nonvolatile oil is a silicone oil.

151. The composition of Claim 150, wherein said silicone oil is dimethicone, phenyl trimethicone, dimethicone copolyol, or mixtures thereof.

152. The composition of Claim 147, wherein said nonvolatile oil is a glyceryl ester.

153. The composition of Claim 152, wherein said nonvolatile oil is glyceryl stearate, glyceryl distearate, glyceryl isostearate, or mixtures thereof.

154. The composition of Claim 147, wherein said nonvolatile oil is a fluorinated oil.

155. The composition of Claim 154, wherein said fluorinated oil is a fluorinated silicone.

156. The composition of Claim 147, which is a lipstick.

157. The composition of Claim 147, which is a blusher.

158. The composition of Claim 147, which is an eyeshadow.

159. The composition of Claim 147, which is a mascara.

160. The composition of Claim 147, which is a concealer.

161. The composition of claim 147, which is a liquid or powder makeup.