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(54) Title: COSMETIC COMPOSITION HAVING IMPROVED PROPERTIES

(57) **Abstract:** Cosmetic composition having improved properties Composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, i) a siloxane resin comprising the units: (i) $(R^{1}\ 3\ SiO_{1/2})$ a (ii) $(R^{2}\ 2\ SiO_{2/2})$ b (iii) $(R^{3}\ SiO_{3/2})$ c and (iv) $(SiO_{4/2})$ d and ii) at least one additional ingredient chosen in particular from oils, pasty compounds, hard or soft waxes, rheological additives, colouring materials, in particular pigments, fillers or polymers, in particular those comprising saccharide or carboxylate groups.

Cosmetic composition having improved properties

The invention relates to a cosmetic composition intended for keratinous substances, in particular for the skin, hair and nails. The invention relates in particular to compositions for making up the said keratinous substances.

One of the objectives of the patent application is to produce makeup compositions intended for keratinous substances (skin, mucous membranes, fibres, eyelashes and superficial body growths) which make it possible to deposit an entirely transfer-free film, the gloss of which can be controlled, and which exhibit good comfort.

In the field of foundations, the formulator is in search of compositions which exhibit good hold properties, in particular mattness properties. These compositions should also be transfer-free while offering good comfort properties.

In the field of lipsticks, good hold is also a requirement of consumers; it is obtained today by using “film-forming” polymers in the compositions so as to limit colour transfer. The production of polymer films on the lips can be a source of discomfort, in particular due to the tightening effects which the film formation exerts on the labial mucous membrane.

Makeup compositions for the lips are also predominantly glossy or exhibit a glossy effect. This glossiness, which makes it possible to enhance the lips, is generally obtained by the formulation of glossy oils and/or of particles possessing glints. When formulation is carried out with glossy oils, the makeup formulations then exhibit the characteristic of being sticky. This sticky nature results in these formulations leaving traces on substrates, such as glasses or coffee cups.

The formulator is thus in search of starting materials and/or of systems which make it possible to obtain compositions having a deposited layer characterized by comfort, glossiness and a transfer-free effect.

It is known to a person skilled in the art to use polymers in order to obtain these properties of hold during the day.

These polymers have very different chemical natures and are carried either in a fatty phase or in an aqueous phase.
Mention may be made, by way of examples, of silicone resins, in particular of MQ type, polyacrylates, latexes, and the like.

While these polymers do indeed contribute hold properties, in particular transfer-free properties, these properties are generally accompanied by discomfort, either during the application of the product (difficult spreading, stickiness, and the like) or during the day (tightness, mask effect, and the like).

It is therefore necessary to look for a technical solution which makes it possible to obtain these hold properties while still being comfortable to use.

In the making up of the eyelashes or eyebrows, mascara compositions can be provided in the form of a dispersion of waxes in a solvent or in the form of a waxes-in-water emulsion comprising surfactants. The major challenge of these compositions for making up the eyelashes consists in retaining a correct makeup throughout the length of the day, without the presence of specks or rings under the eyes, whatever the climate. In addition, the maintenance of the makeup performance has to be assured at least until the end of the day.

However, the mascara films conventionally obtained with these compositions do not exhibit good resistance to water and the film, on contact with water, during swimming or under the shower, breaks up in part and disintegrates or also spreads out around or under the eye to result in “panda eyes”. Furthermore, the disintegration of the film results in a loss in the intensity and quality of the film, indeed even a loss in elongation and load at the end of the day.
Tears, sweat and sebum cause the same inconveniences.

In order to promote the resistance to water of the makeup, it is known to a person skilled in the art to use water-dispersible film-forming polymers (latexes).

On the other hand, a gap remains, since a person skilled in the art does not have available film-forming polymers or binders which simultaneously protect the mascara from “aqueous” assaults (rain, swimming, sweat, tears) and “oily” assaults (sebum) while retaining a correct (speck-free) film after being applied for 12 hours.

These objects, and others, are achieved by means of a composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, i) a siloxane resin comprising the units:

(i) $(R^1{}_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

(ii) $(R^2{}_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

(iii) $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ and

(iv) $(SiO_{4/2})_d$

with

R^1, R^2 and R^3 independently representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

a being between 0.05 and 0.5,

b being between zero and 0.3,

c being greater than zero,

d being between 0.05 and 0.6,

$a + b + c + d = 1$,

provided that more than 40 mol% of the R^3 groups of the siloxane resin are propyl groups, and ii) at least one additional ingredient chosen in particular from oils, pasty compounds, hard or soft waxes, rheological additives, colouring materials, in particular pigments, fillers or polymers, in particular those comprising saccharide or carboxylate groups.

The siloxane resins which can be used according to the invention can be obtained by a process comprising the reaction of:

A) an MQ resin comprising at least 80 mol% of $(R^1{}_3SiO_{1/2})_a$ and $(SiO_{4/2})_d$ units

R^1 representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

a and d being greater than zero,

the ratio a/d being between 0.5 and 1.5;

and of

B) a T propyl resin comprising at least 80 mol% of $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ units,

R^3 representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

c being greater than zero,

provided that at least 40 mol% of the R^3 groups are propyl groups.

Advantageously, the A/B ratio by weight is between 95:5 and 15:85. Preferably the A/B ratio is less than or equal to 70:30. These preferred ratios have proved to make possible comfortable deposited layers as a result of the absence of percolation of the rigid particles of MQ resin in the deposited layer.

The compositions according to the invention can be provided in various forms, in particular in the form of a powder, anhydrous dispersion, water/oil or water/wax, oil/water, multiple or wax/water emulsion, or gel.

The combinations according to the invention have proved to exhibit very good hold and transfer-free properties while retaining a glossy and comfortable deposited layer, for lip and eyelash applications, and a matt and comfortable deposited layer for complexion applications, which is a particularly noteworthy result.

The resins which can be used according to the invention are in particular those described in Application WO 2005/075542, the content of which is incorporated here by way of reference.

The MQ-T propyl siloxane resin of the present invention comprises

(i) $(R^1{}_3SiO_{1/2})_a$
(ii) $(R^2{}_2SiO_{2/2})_b$
(iii) $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ and
(iv) $(SiO_{4/2})_d$

units which are commonly known in the art, and also used herein, as M, D, T, and Q units respectively. The amount of each unit present in the MQ-T propyl siloxane resin can be expressed as a mole fraction (i. e. a, b, c, or d) of the total number of moles of all M, D, T, and Q units present in the MQ-T propyl siloxane resin.

The value of a (mole fraction of M units) is 0.05-0. 5, or alternatively 0.15 to 0.4.

The value of b (mole fraction of D units) is 0-0.3, alternatively 0 to 0.1, or alternatively 0 to 0.05. Thus, the MQ-T propyl siloxane resins can be free of D units, or alternatively can contain up to and including 0.3 mole fraction of D units.

The value of c (mole fraction of T units) is greater than 0, alternatively 0.05 to 0.65, or alternatively 0.4 to 0.65.

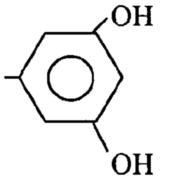
The value of d (mole fraction of Q units) is 0.05 to 0.6, alternatively 0.2 to 0.6, or alternatively 0.2 to 0.55.

The MQ-T propyl siloxane resins of the present invention are characterized by having at least 40 mole %, alternatively 50 mole %, or alternatively 90 mole % of the R3 alkyl groups on the T unit be propyl.

The R1, R2, and R3 in the units of the MQ-T propyl siloxane resin are independently an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group, or an amino group. The alkyl groups are illustrated by methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, and octyl.

The aryl groups are illustrated by phenyl, naphthyl, benzyl, tolyl, xylyl, xenyl, methylphenyl, 2-phenylethyl, 2-phenyl-2-methylethyl, chlorophenyl, bromophenyl and fluorophenyl with the aryl group typically being phenyl.

For the purposes of this invention "carbinol group" is defined as any group containing at least one carbon-bonded hydroxyl (COH) radical. Thus the carbinol groups may contain more than one COH radical such as for example



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The carbinol group if free of aryl groups has at least 3 carbon atoms, or an aryl- containing carbinol group having at least 6 carbon atoms.

The carbinol group free of aryl groups having at least 3 carbon atoms is illustrated by groups having the formula R4OH wherein R4 is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 3 carbon atoms or divalent hydrocarbonoxy radical having at least 3 carbon atoms. The group R4 is illustrated by alkylene radicals such as- (CH2) x- where x has a value of 3 to 10, - CH2CH (CH3) -, -CH2CH (CH3) CH2-, -CH2CH2CH (CH2CH3) CH2CH2CH2-, and - OCH (CH3) (CH2) x- wherein x has a value of 1 to 10.

The aryl-containing carbinol group having at least 6 carbon atoms is illustrated by groups having the formula R5OH wherein R5 is an arylene radical such as - (CH2) xC6H4- wherein x has a value of 0 to 10, -CH2CH (CH3) (CH2) xC6H4- wherein x has a value of 0 to 10,- (CH2) XC6H4 (CH2) x- wherein x has a value of 1 to 10. The aryl- containing carbinol groups typically have from 6 to 14 atoms.

The amino group is illustrated by groups having the formula-R6NH2 or- R6NHR7NH2 wherein R6 is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 2 carbon atoms and R7 is a divalent hydrocarbon radical having at least 2 carbon atoms. The group R6 is typically an alkylene radical having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. R6 is illustrated by ethylene, propylene,-CH2CHCH3-, butylene,-CH2CH (CH3) CH2-, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 3-ethyl-hexamethylene, octamethylene, and decamethylene.

R7 is typically an alkylene radical having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms. R7 is illustrated by ethylene, propylene, -CH2CHCH3-, butylene, -CH2CH (CH3) CH2-, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 3-ethyl-hexamethylene, octamethylene, and decamethylene.

Typical amino groups are-CH2CH2CH2NH2 and -CH2 (CH3) CHCH2 (H) NCH3,-CH2CH2NHCH2CH2NH2,-CH2CH2NH2, -

CH2CH2NHCH3, -CH2CH2CH2CH2NH2, -(CH2CH2NH) 3H, and -CH2CH2NHCH2CH2NHC4H9.

Typically, R'is a methyl group, R 2 is a methyl or phenyl group, and R3 is a propyl group.

Any individual D, T or Q siloxane units of the MQ-T propyl siloxane resins can also contain a hydroxy group and/or alkoxy group. Such siloxane units containing hydroxy and/or alkoxy groups are commonly found in siloxane resins having the general formula $R_nSiO_{(4-n)/2}$.

The hydroxy groups in these siloxane resins typically result from the reaction of the hydrolyzable group on the siloxane unit with water; the alkoxy groups result from incomplete hydrolysis when alkoxysilane precursors are used or from exchange of alcohol with hydrolysable groups. Typically, the weight percent of the total hydroxy groups present in the MQ-T propyl siloxane resin is 3 %, alternatively, 2 %, or alternatively, 1.5%. Typically, the weight percent of the total alkoxy groups present in the MQ-T propyl siloxane resin is up to 20 %, alternatively up to 10 %.

The molecular weights of the MQ-T propyl siloxane resins are not restricted, but typically the number average molecular weight (MN) ranges from 3,000 to 10,000, or alternatively from 5,000 to 8,000.

The MQ-T propyl siloxane resins of the present invention can be prepared by any of the methods known in the art for preparing siloxane resins having the general formula $R_nSiO_{(4-n)/2}$ where R is an alkyl group and n is generally less than 1.8. Alternatively, the MQ- T propyl resins can be prepared by the methods described infra.

The MQ-T propyl resins of this invention are illustrated by:

MQ-T propyl resins comprising the units:

$((CH_3)_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

$(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ where R^3 = $CH_3CH_2CH_2$-, and

$(SiO_{4/2})_d$;

MQ-T propyl resins comprising the units:

$((CH_3)_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

$((CH_3)_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

$(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ where R^3 = $CH_3CH_2CH_2$-, and

$(SiO_{4/2})_d$;

MQ-T propyl resins comprising the units:

$((CH_3)_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

$((CH_3)_2SiO_{2/2})_{b,}$ $((CH_3)(C_6H_5)SiO_{2/2})_{b'}$

$(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ where R^3 = $CH_3CH_2CH_2$-, and

$(SiO_{4/2})_d$;

MQ-T propyl resins comprising the units:

$((CH_3)_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

$((CH_3)_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

$(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ where R^3 = $CH_3CH_2CH_2$-, and

$(C_6H_5SiO_{3/2})_c$

$(SiO_{4/2})_d$;

MQ-T propyl resins comprising the units:

$((CH_3)_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

$((CH_3)_2SiO_{2/2})_{b,}$ $((CH_3)(C_6H_5)SiO_{2/2})_{b'}$

$(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ where R^3 = $CH_3CH_2CH_2$-, and

$(C_6H_5SiO_{3/2})_c$

$(SiO_{4/2})_d$;

wherein a has a total value in the resin of 0.05 to 0.5, the sum of b+b' has a total value in the resin of zero to 0.3, c has a total value in the resin of 0.05 to 0.65, and d has a total value in the resin of 0.05 to 0.6.

The siloxane resin can be obtained by the method comprising reacting:

A) a MQ resin comprising at least 80 mole % $(R^1{}_3SiO_{1/2})_a$ and $(SiO_{4/2})_d$ units where R1 is an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group, or an amino group, a and d has a value greater than zero, the ratio of a/d is 0.5 to 1.5 ; and

B) a T propyl resin comprising at least 80 mole % $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ units, where R3 is an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group, or an amino group, c has a value greater than zero, and with the provisio that at least 40 mole % of the R3 groups are propyl, wherein the weight ratio of A/B is from 95: 5 to 15: 85.

Component A) is a MQ resin comprising at least 80 mole % $(R^1{}_3SiO_{1/2})_a$ and $(SiO_{4/2})_d$ units where R1 is the same as defined above, i. e. an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms an aryl group, a carbinol group, or an amino group, a and d has a value greater than zero, and the ratio of a/d is 0.5 to 1.5.

MQ resins suitable for use as component (A), and methods for their preparation, are known in the art. For example, U. S. Patent No. 2,814, 601 to Currie et al. , November 26,1957, which is hereby incorporated by reference, discloses that MQ resins can be prepared by converting a water-soluble silicate into a silicic acid monomer or silicic acid oligomer using an acid. When adequate polymerization has been achieved, the resin is end-capped with trimethylchlorosilane to yield the MQ resin. Another method for preparing MQ resins is disclosed in U. S. Patent No. 2,857, 356 to Goodwin, October 21,1958, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Goodwin discloses a method for the preparation of an MQ resin by the cohydrolysis of a mixture of an alkyl silicate and a hydrolyzable trialkylsilane organopolysiloxane with water.

The MQ resins suitable as component A) in the present invention may contain D and T units, providing that at least 80 mole %, alternatively 90 mole % of the total siloxane units are M and Q units. The MQ resins may also contain hydroxy groups. Typically, the MQ resins have a total weight % hydroxy content of 2-10 weight %, alternatively 2-5 weight %. The MQ resins can also be further"capped"wherein residual hydroxy groups are reacted further with M groups.

Component B) is a T propyl resin comprising at least 80 mole % of $(R^3SiO_{3/2})c$ units, where R3 is the same as defined above, i. e. an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms an aryl group, a carbinol group, or an amino group, c has a value greater than zero, and with the proviso that at least 40 mole % of the R3 groups are propyl. Typically, the T propyl resin is a silsesquioxane resin.

Silsesquioxane resins are well known in the art and are typically prepared by hydrolyzing an organosilane having three hydrolyzable groups, such as a halogen or alkoxy group, present in the molecule. Thus, component (B) can be obtained by hydrolyzing propyltrimethoxysilane, propyltriethoxysilane, propyltripropoxysilane, or by co-hydrolyzing the aforementioned propylalkoxysilanes with various alkoxysilanes. Examples of these alkoxysilanes include methyltrimethoxysilane, methyltriethoxysilane, methyltriisopropoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, and phenyltrimethoxysilane. Propyltrichlorosilane can also be hydrolyzed alone, or in the presence of alcohol. In this case, co-hydrolyzation can be carried out by adding methyltrichlorosilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, phenyltrichlorosilane, or similar chlorosilanes and methyltrimethoxysilane, methyltriethoxysilane, methyltriisopropoxysilane, or similar methylalkoxysilane. Alcohols suitable for these purposes include methanol, ethanol, n-propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, butanol, methoxy ethanol, ethoxy ethanol, or similar alcohols. Examples of hydrocarbon-type solvents which can also be concurrently used include toluene, xylene, or similar aromatic hydrocarbons; hexane, heptane, isooctane, or similar linear or partially branched saturated hydrocarbons ; and cyclohexane, or similar aliphatic hydrocarbons.

The T-propyl resins suitable as component B) in the present invention may contain M, D, and Q units, providing that at least 80 mole %, alternatively 90 mole % of the total siloxane units are T units. The T-propyl resins may also contain hydroxy groups. Typically, the T- propyl resins have a total weight % hydroxy content of 3-8 weight %.

A polyorganosiloxane can optionally be added to the method of the present invention as component C). Polyorganosiloxane useful as component C) in the present invention comprise $R^2{}_2SiO_{2/2}$ (ie D units) or $R^3SiO_{3/2}$ (T units). The polyorganosiloxane can be added to introduce various D and T units into MQ-T propyl resins to alter the properties of the resulting resins. The structure or formula of the polyorganosiloxane is not restrictive, providing the polyorganosiloxane contains some measurable quantity of $R^2{}_2SiO_{2/2}$, ou $R^3SiO_{3/2}$ units, and the total amount of polyorganosiloxane added to the reaction of A) and B) does not provide more than 50 mole % D or T units into the reaction mixture. The polyorganosiloxane can contain any combination of M, D, T and Q units, providing at least some D or T units are present. Thus, the polyorganosiloxane can be selected from any of the fluid, gum, or resinous silicones known in the art containing D or T units, or combinations thereof. The D units typically contain methyl or phenyl as the R2 substituents, which can be designated as DMe and Dph respectively, or any combinations thereof. The T units typically contain methyl or phenyl as the R3 substituents, which can be designated as TMe and TPh respectively, or any combinations thereof. The polyorganosiloxane can be a linear polydiorganosiloxane fluid having a viscosity of 10- 1000 cS (mm2/s). Typically the polydiorganosiloxane fluid is polydimethylsiloxane, or alternatively a polymethylphenylsiloxane. The polyorganosiloxane can also be an organosilsequioxane resin. The organosilsequioxane resin typically is a methylsilsequioxane resin or a phenylsilsequixone resin.

Components A), B), and optionally C) can be reacted by any method in the art known to effect reaction of M, D, T, and Q siloxane units. Typically however, components A), B), and optionally C) are reacted by a condensation reaction in the presence of a catalyst.

Typically the MQ resin is contained in an aromatic hydrocarbon or siloxane solvent. Suitable condensation reaction catalysts are base catalysts including metal hydroxides such as potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide; metal salts such as silanolates, carboxylates, and carbonates; ammonia ; amines; and titanates such as tetrabutyl titanates; and combinations thereof. Typically the reaction of components A), B), and optionally C) is effected by heating the reaction mixture to temperatures ranging from 50 to 140°C, alternatively 100 to 140°C. The reaction can be conducted in a batch, semi-continuous, or continuous process.

The weight ratio of component A) to component B) (i. e. A/B) in the reaction can vary from 95: 5 to 15: 85, alternatively 95: 5 to 20: 80, or alternatively 90: 10 to 20: 80. The amount of component C) can vary, but the amount of component C) added should introduce less than 30 mole% of additional D or T units, based on the total moles of siloxane units in the reaction mixture.

Additional polymer:

The compositions according to the invention can comprise an additional polymer which may or may not be film forming.

In the present invention, the term "film-forming polymer" is understood to mean a polymer capable of forming, by itself alone or in the presence of an additional agent which is able to form a film, a film which is macroscopically continuous and which adheres to keratinous substances and preferably a cohesive film and better still a film having a cohesion and mechanical properties such that the said film can be isolable and handleable in isolation, for example when the said film is produced by casting on a nonstick surface, such as a Teflon- or silicone-treated surface.

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

The term "*polymer in dispersion*" is understood to mean water-insoluble polymers present in the form of particles of variable size. The polymer may or may not be crosslinked. The mean particle size is typically between 25 and 500 nm, preferably between 50 and 200 nm. The following polymers in aqueous dispersion can be used: Ultrasol 2075 from Ganz Chemical, Daitosol 5000AD from Daito Kasei, Avalure UR 450 from Noveon, DynamX from National Starch, Syntran 5760 from Interpolymer, Acusol OP 301 from Röhm & Haas or Neocryl A 1090 from Avecia.

The acrylic dispersions sold under the names Neocryl XK-90®, Neocryl A-1070®, Neocryl A-1090®, Neocryl BT-62®, Neocryl A-1079® and Neocryl A-523® by Avecia-Neoresins, Dow Latex 432® by Dow Chemical, Daitosol 5000 AD® or Daitosol 5000 SJ® by Daito Kasey Kogyo; Syntran 5760® by Interpolymer, Soltex OPT by Röhm & Haas, the aqueous dispersions of acrylic or styrene/acrylic polymers sold under the trade name Joncryl® by Johnson Polymer or also the aqueous polyurethane dispersions sold under the names Neorez

R-981® and Neorez R-974® by Avecia-Neoresins, the names Avalure UR-405®, Avalure UR-410®, Avalure UR-425®, Avalure UR-450®, Sancure 875®, Sancure 861®, Sancure 878® and Sancure 2060® by Goodrich, Impranil 85® by Bayer or Aquamere H-1511® by Hydromer; the sulphopolyesters sold under the trade name Eastman AQ® by Eastman Chemical Products, or vinylic dispersions, such as Mexomer PAM® from Chimex, and their mixtures, are other examples of aqueous dispersions of particles of film-forming polymers which are dispersible in water.

The term "*amphiphilic or associative polymers*" is understood to mean polymers comprising one or more hydrophilic parts which render them partially soluble in water and one or more hydrophobic parts via which the polymers form an association or interact. The following associative polymers can be used: Nuvis FX1100 from Elementis, Aculyn 22, Aculyn 44, Aculyn 46 from Röhm & Haas or Viscophobe DB1000 from Amerchol. Diblock copolymers composed of a hydrophilic block (polyacrylate, polyethylene glycol) and of a hydrophobic block (polystyrene, polysiloxane) can also be used.

Polymers soluble in an aqueous phase comprising monodisperse particles can be avoided as they can bring about aggregation of the monodisperse particles. The film-forming polymer can thus be insoluble in such an aqueous phase.

The composition can comprise an oily phase and the film-forming polymer can be present in this oily phase.

The polymer can then be in dispersion or in solution. Polymers of NAD (nonaqueous dispersion) type or microgels (for example KSGs) can be used, and also polymers of the PS-PA type or styrene-based copolymers (Kraton, Regalite).

Mention may be made, as examples of nonaqueous dispersions of fat-dispersible film-forming polymer in the form of nonaqueous dispersions of polymer particles in one or more silicone and/or hydrocarbon oils, which particles can be stabilized at their surface by at least one stabilizing agent, in particular a block, grafted or random polymer, of acrylic dispersions in isododecane, such as Mexomer PAP® from Chimex, or dispersions of particles of a grafted ethylenic polymer, preferably an acrylic polymer, in a liquid fatty phase, the ethylenic polymer advantageously being dispersed in the absence of additional stabilizer at the surface of the particles, such as described in particular in the document WO 04/055081.

Mention may be made, among film-forming polymers which can be used in the composition of the present invention, of synthetic polymers of radical type or of polycondensate type, polymers of natural origin, and their blends.

The term "radical film-forming polymer" is understood to mean a polymer obtained by polymerization of monomers possessing unsaturation, in particular ethylenic unsaturation, each monomer being capable of homopolymerizing (unlike polycondensates).

The film-forming polymers of radical type can in particular be vinyl polymers or copolymers, in particular acrylic polymers.

The film-forming vinyl polymers can result from the polymerization of monomers possessing ethylenic unsaturation having at least one acid group and/or of the esters of these acidic monomers and/or of the amides of these acidic monomers.

Use may be made, as monomer carrying an acid group, of unsaturated α,β-ethylenic carboxylic acids, such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid or itaconic acid. Use is preferably made of (meth)acrylic acid and crotonic acid and more preferentially of (meth)acrylic acid.

The esters of acidic monomers are advantageously chosen from esters of (meth)acrylic acid (also known as (meth)acrylates), in particular alkyl (meth)acrylates, especially C_1-C_{30} alkyl (meth)acrylates, preferably C_1-C_{20} alkyl (meth)acrylates, aryl (meth)acrylates, in particular C_6-C_{10} aryl (meth)acrylates, hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates, in particular C_2-C_6 hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates.

Mention may be made, among alkyl (meth)acrylates, of methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, lauryl methacrylate or cyclohexyl methacrylate.

Mention may be made, among hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates, of hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate or 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate.

Mention may be made, among aryl (meth)acrylates, of benzyl acrylate and phenyl acrylate.

Esters of (meth)acrylic acid which are particularly preferred are alkyl (meth)acrylates.
According to the present invention, the alkyl group of the esters can be either fluorinated or perfluorinated, that is to say that a portion or all of the hydrogen atoms of the alkyl group are substituted by fluorine atoms.

Mention may be made, as amides of the acidic monomers, for example, of (meth)acrylamides, in particular N-alkyl(meth)acrylamides, especially N-(C_2-C_{12} alkyl)(meth)acrylamides. Mention may be made, among N-alkyl(meth)acrylamides, of N-ethylacrylamide, N-(t-butyl)acrylamide, N-(t-octyl)acrylamide and N-undecylacrylamide.

The film-forming vinyl polymers can also result from the homopolymerization or from the copolymerization of monomers chosen from vinyl esters and styrene monomers. In particular, these monomers can be polymerized with acidic monomers and/or their esters and/or their amides, such as those mentioned above.

Mention may be made, as examples of vinyl esters, of vinyl acetate, vinyl neodecanoate, vinyl pivalate, vinyl benzoate and vinyl t-butylbenzoate.

Mention may be made, as styrene monomers, of styrene and α-methylstyrene.

Mention may be made, among film-forming polycondensates, of polyurethanes, polyesters, polyesteramides, polyamides, epoxy ester resins or polyureas.

The polyurethanes can be chosen from anionic, cationic, nonionic or amphoteric polyurethanes, polyurethane-acrylics, polyurethane-polyvinylpyrrolidones, polyester-polyurethanes, polyether-polyurethanes, polyureas, polyurea-polyurethanes, and their blends.

The polyesters can be obtained in a known way by polycondensation of dicarboxylic acids with polyols, in particular diols.

The dicarboxylic acid can be aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic. Mention may be made, as examples of such acids, of: oxalic acid, malonic acid, dimethylmalonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, pimelic acid, 2,2-dimethylglutaric acid, azelaic acid, suberic acid, sebacic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, itaconic acid, phthalic acid, dodecanedioic acid, 1,3-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, 2,5-norbornanedicarboxylic acid, diglycolic acid, thiodipropionic acid, 2,5-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid or 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid. These dicarboxylic acid monomers can be used alone or as a combination of at least two dicarboxylic acid monomers. The choice is preferably made, among these monomers, of phthalic acid, isophthalic acid or terephthalic acid.

The diol can be chosen from aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic diols. Use is preferably made of a diol chosen from: ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, cyclohexanedimethanol or 4-butanediol. Use may be made, as other polyols, of glycerol, pentaerythritol, sorbitol or trimethylolpropane.

Polyesteramides can be obtained analogously to the polyesters by polycondensation of diacids with diamines or aminoalcohols. Use may be made, as diamines, of ethylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine, meta-phenylenediamine or para-phenylenediamine. Use may be made, as aminoalcohol, of monoethanolamine.

The polyester can additionally comprise at least one monomer carrying at least one $-SO_3M$ group, with M representing a hydrogen atom, an ammonium ion NH_4^+ or a metal ion, such as, for example, an Na^+, Li^+, K^+, Mg^{2+}, Ca^{2+}, Cu^{2+}, Fe^{2+} or Fe^{3+} ion. Use may in particular be made of a bifunctional aromatic monomer comprising such an $-SO_3M$ group.

The aromatic ring system of the bifunctional aromatic monomer additionally carrying an $-SO_3M$ group as described above can be chosen, for example, from the benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, biphenyl, oxydiphenyl, sulphonyldiphenyl or methylenediphenyl ring systems. Mention may be made, as example of bifunctional aromatic monomer additionally carrying an $-SO_3M$ group, of: sulphoisophthalic acid, sulphoterephthalic acid, sulphophthalic acid or 4-sulphonaphthalene-2,7-dicarboxylic acid.

According to an example of composition according to the invention, the film-forming polymer can be a polymer dissolved in a liquid fatty phase comprising oils or organic solvents (the film-forming polymer is then described as a fat-soluble polymer). Preferably, the liquid fatty phase comprises a volatile oil, optionally as a mixture with a non-volatile oil.

Mention may be made, as examples of fat-soluble polymer, of copolymers of vinyl ester (the vinyl group being directly connected to the oxygen atom of the ester group and the vinyl ester having a saturated, linear or branched, hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 19 carbon atoms bonded to the carbonyl of the ester group) and of at least one other monomer which can be a vinyl ester (other than the vinyl ester already present), an α-olefin (having from 8 to 28 carbon atoms), an alkyl vinyl ether (the alkyl group of which comprises from 2 to 18 carbon atoms) or an allyl or methallyl ester (having a saturated, linear or branched, hydrocarbon radical of 1 to 19 carbon atoms bonded to the carbonyl of the ester group).

These copolymers can be crosslinked using crosslinking agents which can be either of the vinyl type or of the allyl or methallyl type, such as tetraallyloxyethane, divinylbenzene, divinyl octanedioate, divinyl dodecanedioate and divinyl octadecanedioate.

Mention may be made, as examples of these copolymers, of the following copolymers: vinyl acetate/allyl stearate, vinyl acetate/vinyl laurate, vinyl acetate/vinyl stearate, vinyl acetate/octadecene, vinyl acetate/octadecyl vinyl ether, vinyl propionate/allyl laurate, vinyl propionate/vinyl laurate, vinyl stearate/1-octadecene, vinyl acetate/1-dodecene, vinyl stearate/ethyl vinyl ether, vinyl propionate/cetyl vinyl ether, vinyl stearate/allyl acetate, vinyl 2,2-dimethyloctanoate/vinyl laurate, allyl 2,2-dimethylpentanoate/vinyl laurate, vinyl dimethyl-propionate/vinyl stearate, allyl dimethylpropionate/vinyl stearate, vinyl propionate/vinyl stearate, crosslinked with 0.2% of divinylbenzene, vinyl dimethylpropionate/vinyl laurate, crosslinked with 0.2% of divinylbenzene, vinyl acetate/octadecyl vinyl ether, crosslinked with 0.2% of tetraallyloxyethane, vinyl acetate/allyl stearate, crosslinked with 0.2% of divinylbenzene, vinyl acetate/1-octadecene, crosslinked with 0.2% of divinylbenzene, and allyl propionate/allyl stearate, crosslinked with 0.2% of divinylbenzene.

Mention may be made, as example of fat-soluble film-forming polymers of copolymers of a vinyl ester and of at least one other monomer which can be a vinyl ester, in particular vinyl neodecanoate, vinyl benzoate and vinyl t-butylbenzoate, an α-olefin, an alkyl vinyl ether or an allyl or methallyl ester.

Mention may also be made, as fat-soluble film-forming polymers, of fat-soluble copolymers and in particular those resulting from the copolymerization of vinyl esters having from 9 to 22 carbon atoms or of alkyl acrylates or methacrylates, the alkyl radicals having from 10 to 20 carbon atoms.

Such fat-soluble copolymers can be chosen from copolymers of poly(vinyl stearate), of poly(vinyl stearate) crosslinked using divinylbenzene, diallyl ether or diallyl phthalate, copolymers of poly(stearyl (meth)acrylate), of poly(vinyl laurate), of poly(lauryl (meth)acrylate), it being possible for these poly(meth)acrylates to be crosslinked using ethylene glycol dimethacrylate or tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate.

The fat-soluble copolymers defined above are known and are described in particular in Application FR-A-2 232 303; they can have a weight-average molecular weight ranging from 2000 to 500 000 and preferably from 4000 to 200 000.

Mention may also be made, as fat-soluble film-forming polymers which can be used in the invention, of polyalkylenes and in particular copolymers of C_2-C_{20} alkenes, such as polybutene, alkylcelluloses with a saturated or unsaturated and linear or branched C_1 to C_8 alkyl radical, such as ethylcellulose and propylcellulose, copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone (VP) and in particular copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone and of C_2 to C_{40} alkene and better still C_3 to C_{20} alkene. Mention may be made, as examples of VP copolymer which can be used in the invention, of the VP/vinyl acetate, VP/ethyl methacrylate, VP/ethyl methacrylate/methacrylic acid, VP/eicosene, VP/hexadecene, VP/triacontene, VP/styrene or VP/acrylic acid/lauryl methacrylate copolymer or butylated polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP).

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

Mention may be made, as examples of commercially available polymethylsilsesquioxane resins, of those which are sold by Wacker under the reference Resin MK, such as Belsil PMS MK, or by Shin-Etsu under the reference KR-220L.
Mention may be made, as examples of commercially available polypropylsilsesquioxane resins, of those which are sold under the reference DC670 by Dow Corning.

Mention may be made, as siloxysilicate resins, of trimethylsiloxysilicate (TMS) resins, such as those sold under the reference SR1000 by General Electric or under the reference TMS 803 by Wacker. Mention may also be made of trimethylsiloxysilicate resins sold in a solvent, such as cyclomethicone, sold under the names KF-7312J by Shin-Etsu or "DC 749" or "DC 593" by Dow Corning.

In the case of the compositions for making up or caring for the skin, the combination of a resin according to the invention with a trimethylsiloxysilicate resin or a polypropylsilsesquioxane resin makes it possible to improve the transfer-free hold.

Mention may also be made of copolymers of silicone resins, such as those mentioned above with polydimethylsiloxanes, such as the pressure-sensitive adhesive copolymers sold by Dow Corning under the reference BIO-PSA and described in the document US 5 162 410 or the silicone copolymers resulting from the reaction of a silicone resin, such as those described above, and of a diorganosiloxane, such as are described in the document WO 2004/073626.

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

Advantageously, the first and second blocks of the block polymer are incompatible with one another.

Such polymers are described, for example, in the documents EP 1 411 069 and WO 04/028488.

The film-forming polymer can be chosen from block or random polymers and/or copolymers comprising in particular polyurethanes, polyacrylics, silicones, fluoropolymers, butyl rubbers, ethylene copolymers, natural gums and polyvinyl alcohols and their blends. The monomers of the block or random copolymers comprising at least one combination of monomers, the polymer of which results in a glass transition temperature below ambient temperature (25°C), can be chosen in particular from butadiene, ethylene, propylene, acrylic, methacrylic, isoprene, isobutene, a silicone and their mixtures.

The film-forming polymer can also be present in the composition in the form of particles in dispersion in an aqueous phase or in a nonaqueous solvent phase, generally known under the name of latex or pseudolatex. The techniques for the preparation of these dispersions are well known to a person skilled in the art.

The composition according to the invention can comprise a plasticizing agent which promotes the formation of a film with the film-forming polymer. Such a plasticizing agent can be chosen from all the compounds known to a person skilled in the art as being capable of performing the desired role.

Mention may be made, as other examples of a film-forming system which can be used in the compositions according to the invention, of the systems in which the film is formed in situ during the application of the composition or of a mixture of compositions comprising two silicone compounds which react when they are brought into contact with one another. Such systems are described in particular in Application WO 2007/071706, the content of which is incorporated here by way of reference. Systems of this type are also described in Applications US 2007/142575 or US 2007/142599, the contents of which are also incorporated here by way of reference.

Other polymers:

The compositions according to the invention can comprise an elastomer, in particular a polyglycerolated silicone elastomer. Use is made, by way of example, of a crosslinked organopolysiloxane elastomer which can be obtained by a crosslinking addition reaction of a diorganopolysiloxane comprising at least one hydrogen bonded to the silicon and of polyglycerolated compounds having groups possessing ethylenic unsaturation, in particular in the presence of a platinum catalyst.

Use may be made, as polyglycerolated silicone elastomers, of those sold under the names "KSG-710", "KSG-810", "KSG-820", "KSG-830" and "KSG-840" by Shin-Etsu.

The compositions according to the invention can in addition comprise an additional emulsifying silicone elastomer.

Use is made, by way of examples, of polyoxyalkylenated elastomers, such as described in particular in Patents US 5 236 986, US 5 412 004, US 5 837 793 and US 5 811 487, the contents of which are incorporated by way of reference.

Use may be made, as polyoxyalkylenated silicone elastomer, of those sold under the names "KSG-21", "KSG-20", "KSG-30", "KSG-31", KSG-32", "KSG-33", "KSG-210", "KSG-310", "KSG-320", "KSG-330", "KSG-340" and "X-226146" by Shin-Etsu and "DC9010" and "DC9011" by Dow Corning.

These specific elastomers, when they are in combination with the resins according to the invention, can make it possible to improve the transfer-free and comfort (softness) properties of the compositions comprising them.

The compositions according to the invention can additionally comprise a nonemulsifying elastomer.

Nonemulsifying elastomers are described in particular in Applications JP-A-61-194009, EP-A-242 219, EP-A-285 886 and EP-A-765 656, the contents of which are incorporated by way of reference.

Use may be made, as spherical nonemulsifying elastomers, of those sold under the names "DC9040", "DC9041", "DC9509", "DC9505" and "DC 9506" by Dow Corning.

The spherical nonemulsifying silicone elastomer can also be provided in the form of a crosslinked organopolysiloxane elastomer powder coated with silicone resin, in particular with silsesquioxane resin, as described, for example, in Patent US 5 538 793, the content of which is incorporated by way of reference. Such elastomers are sold under the names "KSP-100", "KSP-101", "KSP-102", "KSP-103", "KSP-104" and "KSP-105" by Shin-Etsu.

Other crosslinked organopolysiloxane elastomers in the form of spherical powders can be powders formed of hybrid silicone functionalized by fluoroalkyl groups, sold in particular under the name "KSP-200" by Shin-Etsu; or powders formed of hybrid silicone functionalized by phenyl groups, sold in particular under the name "KSP-300" by Shin-Etsu.

Use may also be made, in the compositions according to the invention, of silicone elastomers with an MQ group, such as those sold by Wacker under the names Belsil RG100, Belsil RPG33 and, preferably, Belsil RG80. These specific elastomers, when they are in combination with the resins according to the invention, can make it possible to improve the transfer-free properties of the compositions comprising them.

Oils:

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

The oil can be chosen from hydrocarbon oils, silicone oils or fluorinated oils.

The oil can be chosen from volatile oils, nonvolatile oils and their mixtures.

The term “hydrocarbon oil” is understood to mean an oil formed essentially, indeed even composed, of carbon and hydrogen atoms and optionally of oxygen or nitrogen atoms and not comprising a silicon or fluorine atom; it can comprise ester, ether, amine or amide groups.

The term “silicone oil” is understood to mean an oil comprising at least one silicon atom and comprising in particular Si-O groups.

The term “fluorinated oil” is understood to mean an oil comprising at least one fluorine atom.

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

The term "volatile oil" is understood to mean an oil (or nonaqueous medium) capable of evaporating on contact with the skin in less than one hour, at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure. The volatile oil is a volatile cosmetic oil which is liquid at ambient temperature, which has in particular a nonzero vapour pressure, at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure, and which especially has a vapour pressure ranging from 0.13 Pa to 40 000 Pa (10^{-3} to 300 mmHg), preferably ranging from 1.3 Pa to 13 000 Pa (0.01 to 100 mmHg) and preferentially ranging from 1.3 Pa to 1300 Pa (0.01 to 10 mmHg).

In addition, the volatile oil generally has a boiling point, measured at atmospheric pressure, ranging from 150°C to 260°C and preferably ranging from 170°C to 250°C.

The composition according to the invention can comprise a volatile hydrocarbon oil chosen in particular from hydrocarbon oils having a flash point ranging from 40°C to 102°C, preferably ranging from 40°C to 55°C and preferentially ranging from 40°C to 50°C.

Mention may be made, as volatile hydrocarbon oil, of volatile hydrocarbon oils having from 8 to 16 carbon atoms and their mixtures, in particular branched C_8-C_{16} alkanes, such as C_8-C_{16} isoalkanes (also known as isoparaffins), isododecane, isodecane, isohexadecane and, for example, the oils sold under the Isopar or

Permethyl trade names, branched C_8-C_{16} esters, such as isohexyl neopentanoate, and their mixtures. Preferably, the volatile hydrocarbon oil is chosen from volatile hydrocarbon oils having from 8 to 16 carbon atoms and their mixtures, in particular from isododecane, isodecane or isohexadecane, and is in particular isododecane.

Use will advantageously be made, for products for making up the skin, in particular foundations and lipsticks, of volatile linear hydrocarbon oils having from 8 to 16 carbon atoms.

Mention may be made, as volatile silicone oil, of linear or cyclic silicones having from 2 to 7 silicon atoms, these silicones optionally comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Mention may in particular be made, as volatile silicone oils which can be used in the invention, of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane, heptamethylhexyltrisiloxane, heptamethyloctyltrisiloxane, octamethyltrisiloxane, decamethyltetrasiloxane and their mixtures.

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

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

Use may be made, as nonvolatile hydrocarbon oil, of liquid paraffin (or petrolatum), squalane, hydrogenated polyisobutylene (Parleam oil), perhydrosqualene, mink oil, turtle oil, soybean oil, sweet almond oil, calophyllum oil, palm oil, grape seed oil, sesame oil, maize oil, arara oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower oil, cottonseed oil, apricot oil, castor oil, avocado oil, jojoba oil, olive oil or cereal germ oil; esters of lanolic acid, of oleic acid, of lauric acid or of stearic acid; fatty esters, in particular C_{12}-C_{36} fatty esters, such as isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, butyl stearate, hexyl laurate, diisopropyl adipate, isononyl isononanoate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, 2-hexyldecyl laurate, 2-octyldecyl palmitate, 2-octyldodecyl myristate, 2-octyldodecyl lactate, di(2-ethylhexyl) succinate, diisostearyl malate, glyceryl triisostearate or diglyceryl triisostearate; behenic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid or isostearic acid; higher fatty alcohols, in particular C_{16}-C_{22} fatty alcohols, such as cetanol, oleyl alcohol, linoleyl alcohol, linolenyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol or octyldodecanol; and their mixtures.

The nonvolatile oil can be present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 70% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the nonvolatile liquid fatty phase, preferably ranging from 0.5% to 60% by weight and preferentially ranging from 1% to 50% by weight.

Use will advantageously be made, for products for making up the skin, in particular foundations and lipsticks, of volatile or nonvolatile linear silicone oils. The combination of a resin according to the invention and of a linear silicone oil can in particular make it possible to improve the freedom from transfer.

Use will advantageously be made, for products for making up the skin, in particular lipsticks, of phenylated silicone oils. The combination of a resin according to the invention and of a phenylated silicone oil can in particular make it possible to improve the gloss or the comfort and to reduce the feeling of stickiness.

Structuring agents:

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

The term "structuring agent" is understood to mean a compound capable of increasing the viscosity of the composition.
The structuring agent makes it possible in particular to obtain a composition which can exhibit a texture ranging from fluid textures to solid textures.

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

The structuring agent can be chosen in particular from thickeners (thickeners for an oily medium; thickeners for an aqueous medium), organic gelling agents, waxes, pasty compounds or gums.

The thickening agent for an aqueous medium can be chosen from:

- hydrophilic clays,
- hydrophilic pyrogenic silica,
- water-soluble cellulose thickeners,
- guar, xanthan, locust bean, scleroglucan, gellan, rhamsan, karaya or carrageenan gums,
- alginates, maltodextrins, starch and its derivatives, or hyaluronic acid and its salts,
- the poly(glyceryl (meth)acrylate) polymers sold under the names of "Hispagel" or "Lubragel" by Hispano Quimica or Guardian,
- polyvinylpyrrolidone,
- polyvinyl alcohol,
- crosslinked polymers and copolymers of acrylamide, such as those sold under the names of "PAS 5161" or "Bozepol C" by Hoechst, of "Sepigel 305" by SEPPIC by Allied Colloids,
- the crosslinked methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride homopolymers sold under the name of "Salcare SC95" by Allied Colloids, or
- associative polymers and in particular associative polyurethanes.

Such thickening agents are described in particular in Application EP-A-1 400 234, the content of which is incorporated by way of reference.

The thickening agent for an oily medium can be chosen from:

- silicone carboxylates,
- silicone saccharides,
- organophilic clays,
- hydrophobic pyrogenic silicas,

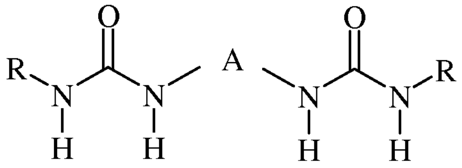
- alkylated guar gums (with C_1-C_6 alkyl group), such as those described in EP-A-708 114;
- hydrophobic celluloses,
- gelling polymers for an oil, such as triblock or star polymers resulting from the polymerization or copolymerization of at least one monomer comprising an ethylene group, such as the polymers sold under the name Kraton;
- polymers with a weight-average molecular weight of less than 100 000, comprising a) a polymer backbone having hydrocarbon repeat units which are provided with at least one heteroatom and optionally b) at least one optionally functionalized pendant fatty chain and/or at least one optionally functionalized end fatty chain, having from 6 to 120 carbon atoms, which are bonded to these hydrocarbon units, such as described in Applications WO-A-02/056847 and WO-A-02/47619, the contents of which are incorporated by way of reference; especially, polyamide resins (in particular comprising alkyl groups having from 12 to 22 carbon atoms), such as those described in US-A-5 783 657, the content of which is incorporated by way of reference;
- silicone-modified polyamide resins, such as described in Application EP-A-1 266 647 and in the French patent application filed under No. 02/16039, the content of which is incorporated by way of reference.

Such thickening agents are described in particular in Application EP-A-1 400 234, the content of which is incorporated by way of reference.

The organic gelling agents can be chosen from those described in Application WO-A-03/105788, the content of which is incorporated by way of reference.

In particular, it can be advantageous to combine the resins according to the invention with specific organic gelling agents, in particular:

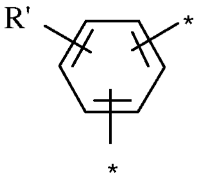
- bisurea derivatives of general formula (I):



(I)

in which:

- A is a group of formula:

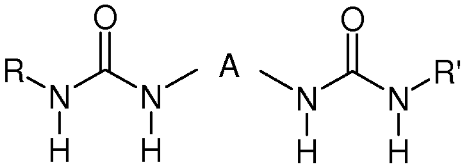


with R′ being a linear or branched C_1 to C_4 alkyl radical and the * symbolizing the points of attachment of the group A to each of the two nitrogen atoms of the remainder of the compound of general formula (I), and

- R is a saturated or unsaturated noncyclic monobranched C_6 to C_{15} alkyl radical, the hydrocarbon chain of which is optionally interrupted by 1 to 3 heteroatoms chosen from O, S and N, or

one of their salts or isomers described in particular in Patent Application FR-A-2 892 303,

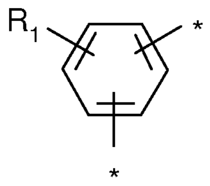
- silicone-modified bisurea derivatives of general formula (I) or one of their salts and/or isomers:



(I)

in which:

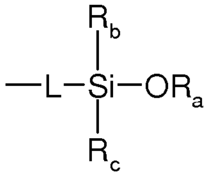
- A is a group of formula (II):



with R_1 being a linear or branched C_1 to C_4 alkyl radical and the * symbolizing the points of attachment of the group A to each of the two nitrogen atoms of the remainder of the compound of general formula (I), and

- R and R′, which are identical or different, are chosen from:

- i) radicals of formula (III):



(III)

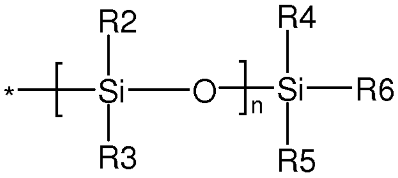
in which:

- L is a simple bond or a saturated or unsaturated, linear, branched and/or cyclic, divalent carbon, in particular hydrocarbon (alkylene), radical which comprises from 1 to 18 carbon atoms and which can comprise from 1 to 4 heteroatoms chosen from N, O and S;

- R_a is:

a) a saturated or unsaturated, linear, branched and/or cyclic, carbon, in particular hydrocarbon (alkyl), radical which comprises from 1 to 18 carbon atoms and which can comprise from 1 to 8 heteroatoms chosen from N, O, Si and S; or else

b) a silicone radical of formula:



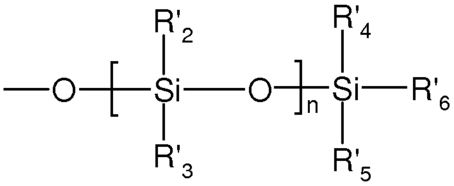
with n being between 0 and 100, in particular between 1 and 80, indeed even 2 to 20;

and R2 to R6 being, independently of one another, linear or branched carbon, in particular hydrocarbon (alkyl), radicals which have from 1 to 12, in particular from 1 to 6, carbon atoms and which can comprise from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, in particular O;

- R_b and R_c are chosen, independently of one another, from:

a) saturated or unsaturated, linear, branched and/or cyclic, carbon, in particular hydrocarbon (alkyl), radicals which comprise from 1 to 18 carbon atoms and which can comprise from 1 to 4 heteroatoms chosen from N, O, Si and S;

b) radicals of formula:



with n being between 0 and 100, in particular between 1 and 80, indeed from 2 to 20;

and R'_2 to R'_6 being, independently of one another, linear or branched carbon, in particular hydrocarbon (alkyl), radicals which have from 1 to 12, in particular from 1 to 6, carbon atoms and which can comprise from 1 to 4 heteroatoms, in particular O,

and

- ii) saturated or unsaturated, linear, branched and/or cyclic, C_1 to C_{30} alkyl radicals optionally comprising from 1 to 3 heteroatoms chosen from O, S, F and N;

  it being understood that at least one of the R and/or R′ radicals is of formula (III), such as those described in Patent Application FR-A-2 900 819,

- the bisurea derivatives described in Patent Application FR-A-2 894 476.

The structuring agents can be composed of waxes. The term “wax” is understood to mean, within the meaning of the present invention, a lipophilic compound which is solid at ambient temperature (25°C), which exhibits a reversible solid/liquid change in state and which has a melting point of greater than or equal to 30°C which can range up to 120°C.

In bringing the wax to the liquid state (melting), it is possible to render it miscible with the oils which may be present and to form a microscopically homogeneous mixture but, on bringing the temperature of the mixture back to ambient temperature, recrystallization of the wax in the oils of the mixture is obtained. The melting point of the wax can be measured using a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC), for example the calorimeter sold under the name DSC 30 by Mettler.

The wax can also exhibit a hardness ranging from 0.05 MPa to 15 MPa and preferably ranging from 6 MPa to 15 MPa. The hardness is determined by the measurement of the compressive force measured at 20°C using the texture analyser sold under the name TA-TX2i by Rheo, equipped with a stainless steel cylinder with a diameter of 2 mm which is displaced at the measuring rate of 0.1 mm/s and which penetrates the wax to a penetration depth of 0.3 mm.

The waxes can be hydrocarbon, fluorinated and/or silicone waxes and can be of vegetable, mineral, animal and/or synthetic origin. In particular, the waxes exhibit a melting point of greater than 30°C and better still of greater than 45°C.

Mention may be made, as wax which can be used in the composition of the invention, of beeswax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, paraffin wax, microcrystalline waxes, rice bran wax, olive waxes (photowax olive 14L48, photowax olive 18L57), ceresin or ozokerite; synthetic waxes, such as polyethylene waxes or Fischer-Tropsch waxes, or silicone waxes, such as alkyl or alkoxy dimethicones having from 16 to 45 carbon atoms.
By way of indication, the composition can comprise from 0.1 to 50% by weight of waxes, with respect to the total weight of the composition, and better still from 1 to 30% by weight.

The gums are generally high molecular weight polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMSs) or cellulose gums or polysaccharides and the pasty substances are generally hydrocarbon compounds, such as lanolins and their derivatives or also PDMSs.

Surfactants:

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

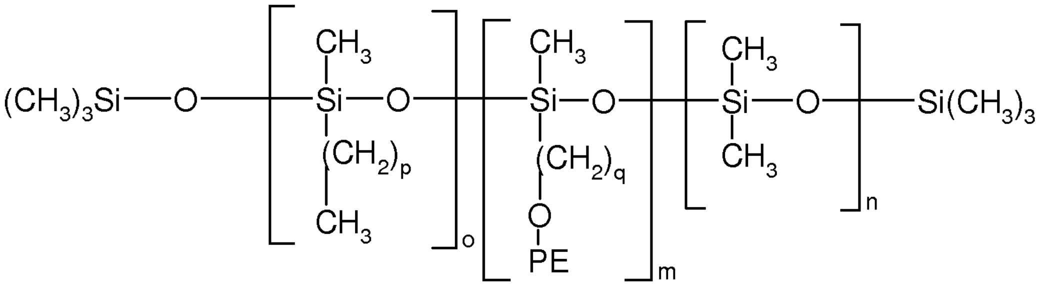
The surfactant can be lipophilic and/or hydrophilic, and used alone or coupled.

The surfactant can be chosen from nonionic, anionic, cationic or amphoteric surfactants.

The nonionic surfactant can be chosen from:

- a C_8-C_{22} alkyl dimethicone copolyol, that is to say an oxypropylenated and/or oxyethylenated polymethyl[(C_8-C_{22})alkyl](dimethyl)(methyl)siloxane.

The C_8-C_{22} alkyl dimethicone copolyol is advantageously a compound of following formula (I):



$$(CH_3)_3Si-O-\left[\begin{array}{c}CH_3\\|\\-Si-O-\\|\\(CH_2)_p\\|\\CH_3\end{array}\right]_o\left[\begin{array}{c}CH_3\\|\\-Si-O-\\|\\(CH_2)_q\\|\\O\\|\\PE\end{array}\right]_m\left[\begin{array}{c}CH_3\\|\\-Si-O-\\|\\CH_3\end{array}\right]_n-Si(CH_3)_3 \quad (I)$$

in which:

- PE represents -$(C_2H_4O)_x$-$(C_3H_6O)_y$-R, R being chosen from a hydrogen atom and an alkyl radical of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, x ranging from 0 to 100 and y ranging from 0 to 80, x and y not simultaneously being 0,
- m ranging from 1 to 40,
- n ranging from 10 to 200,
- o ranging from 1 to 100,
- p ranging from 7 to 21,
- q ranging from 0 to 4,

and, preferably:

$R = H$,

$m = 1$ to 10,

$n = 10$ to 100,

$o = 1$ to 30,

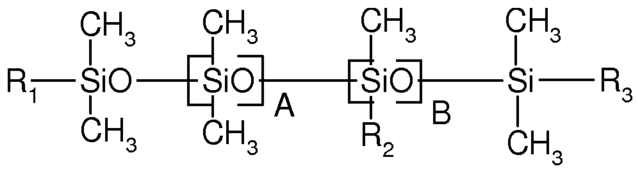
$p = 15$

$q = 3$.

Mention may be made, as C_8-C_{22} alkyl dimethicone copolyol, of cetyl dimethicone copolyol, such as the product sold under the name Abil EM-90 by Goldschmidt.

- a dimethicone copolyol, that is to say an oxypropylenated and/or oxyethylenated polydimethyl-(methyl)siloxane. It does not comprise a long-chain alkyl group of more than 8 carbon atoms, in particular a C_8–C_{22} alkyl group.

Use may be made, as dimethicone copolyol, of those corresponding to the following formula (II):



$$R_1-\underset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}{Si}}O-\left[\underset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}{Si}}O\right]_A-\left[\underset{R_2}{\overset{CH_3}{Si}}O\right]_B-\underset{CH_3}{\overset{CH_3}{Si}}-R_3$$

(II)

in which:

R_1, R_2 and R_3 represent, independently of one another, a C_1-C_6 alkyl radical or a $-(CH_2)_x-(OCH_2CH_2)_y-(OCH_2CH_2CH_2)_z-OR_4$ radical, at least one R_1, R_2 or R_3 radical not being an alkyl radical; R_4 being a hydrogen, a C_1-C_3 alkyl radical or a C_2-C_4 acyl radical;

A is an integer ranging from 0 to 200;

B is an integer ranging from 0 to 50; provided that A and B are not simultaneously equal to zero;

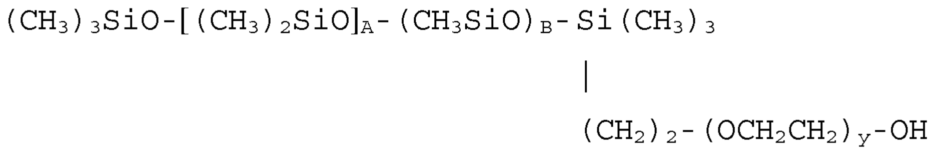
x is an integer ranging from 1 to 6;

y is an integer ranging from 1 to 30;

z is an integer ranging from 0 to 5.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, in the compound of formula (II), $R_1 = R_3 =$ methyl radical, x is an integer ranging from 2 to 6 and y is an integer ranging from 4 to 30. R_4 is in particular a hydrogen.

Mention may be made, as example of compounds of formula (II), of the compounds of formula (III):



$$(CH_3)_3SiO\text{-}[(CH_3)_2SiO]_A\text{-}(\underset{\displaystyle (CH_2)_2\text{-}(OCH_2CH_2)_y\text{-}OH}{CH_3SiO})_B\text{-}Si(CH_3)_3 \qquad (III)$$

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

Mention may also be made, as example of silicone compounds of formula (II), of the compounds of formula (IV):

$$HO\text{-}(CH_2CH_2O)_y\text{-}(CH_2)_3\text{-}[(CH_3)_2SiO]_{A'}\text{-}[(CH_3)_2Si]\text{-}(CH_2)_3\text{-}(OCH_2CH_2)_y\text{-}OH \qquad (IV)$$

in which A′ and y are integers ranging from 10 to 20.

Use may be made, as dimethicone copolyol, of those sold under the names DC 5329, DC 7439-146, DC 2-5695 and Q4-3667 by Dow Corning and KF-6013, KF-6015, KF-6016 and KF-6017 by Shin-Etsu.
The compounds DC 5329, DC 7439-146 and DC 2-5695 are compounds of formula (III) where, respectively, A is 22, B is 2 and y is 12, A is 103, B is 10 and y is 12, and A is 27, B is 3 and y is 12.

Mention may also be made, as nonionic surfactant, of polyol fatty acid esters, such as sorbitol mono-, di-, tri- or sesquioleates or –stearates, glycerol mono-, di-, tri- or sesquioleates or -stearates, or glycerol or polyethylene glycol laurates; polyethylene glycol fatty acid esters (polyethylene glycol monostearate or monolaurate); polyoxyethylenated sorbitol fatty acid esters (stearate, oleate); or polyoxyethylenated alkyl (lauryl, cetyl, stearyl, octyl) ethers.

Mention may be made, as anionic surfactant, of carboxylates (sodium 2-(2-hydroxyalkyloxy)acetate), amino acid derivatives (N-acylglutamates, N-acylglycinates, acylsarcosinates), alkyl sulphates, alkyl ether sulphates and their oxyethylenated derivatives, sulphonates, isethionates and N-acylisethionates, taurates and N-acyl-N-methyltaurates, sulphosuccinates, alkyl sulphoacetates, phosphates and alkyl phosphates, polypeptides, alkyl polyglycoside anionic derivatives (acyl-D-galactosideuronate), soaps of fatty acids, and their mixtures.

Use may be made, as amphoteric and zwitterionic surfactant, of betaines, N-alkyl amido betaines and their derivatives, glycine derivatives, sultaines, alkyl polyaminocarboxylates, alkyl amphoacetates, and their mixtures.

Such surfactants are described in particular in Application WO-A-02/056854, the content of which is incorporated by way of reference.

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

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

a) nonionic surface-active agents with an HLB of greater than or equal to 8 at 25°C, used alone or as a mixture; mention may in particular be made of:

- oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated ethers (which can comprise from 1 to 150 oxyethylene and/or oxypropylene groups) of glycerol;
- oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated ethers (which can comprise from 20 to 1000 oxyethylene and/or oxypropylene groups) of fatty alcohols (in particular of C_8-C_{24} and preferably C_{12}-C_{18} alcohols), such as the oxyethylenated ether of stearyl alcohol comprising 20 oxyethylene groups (CTFA name "Steareth-20"), such as Brij 78, sold by Uniqema, the oxyethylenated ether of cetearyl alcohol comprising 30 oxyethylene groups (CTFA name "Ceteareth-30") and the oxyethylenated ether of

the mixture of C_{12}-C_{15} fatty alcohols comprising 7 oxyethylene groups (CTFA name "C12-15 Pareth-7") sold under the name Neodol 25-7® by Shell Chemicals,

- esters of fatty acid (in particular of C_8-C_{24} and preferably C_{16}-C_{22} acid) and of polyethylene glycol (which can comprise from 1 to 150 ethylene glycol units), such as PEG-50 stearate and PEG-40 monostearate, sold under the name Myrj 52P® by ICI Uniqema,
- esters of fatty acid (in particular of C_8-C_{24} and preferably C_{16}-C_{22} acid) and of the oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated glycerol ethers (which can comprise from 1 to 150 oxyethylene and/or oxypropylene groups), such as PEG-200 glyceryl monostearate, sold under the name Simulsol 220 TM® by SEPPIC; polyethoxylated glyceryl stearate comprising 30 ethylene oxide groups, such as the product Tagat S® sold by Goldschmidt, polyethoxylated glyceryl oleate comprising 30 ethylene oxide groups, such as the product Tagat O® sold by Goldschmidt, polyethoxylated glyceryl cocoate comprising 30 ethylene oxide groups, such as the product Varionic LI 13® sold by Sherex, polyethoxylated glyceryl isostearate comprising 30 ethylene oxide groups, such as the product Tagat L® sold by Goldschmidt, and polyethoxylated glyceryl laurate comprising 30 ethylene oxide groups, such as the product Tagat I® from Goldschmidt,
- esters of fatty acid (in particular of C_8-C_{24} and preferably C_{16}-C_{22} acid) and of the oxyethylenated and/or oxypropylenated sorbitol ethers (which can comprise from 1 to 150 oxyethylene and/or oxypropylene groups), such as polysorbate 60, sold under the name Tween 60® by Uniqema,

- dimethicone copolyol, such as that sold under the name Q2-5220® by Dow Corning,
- dimethicone copolyol benzoate (Finsolv SLB 101® and 201® from Fintex),
- copolymers of propylene oxide and of ethylene oxide, also known as EO/PO polycondensates,
- and their mixtures.

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

$$H-(O-CH_2-CH_2)_a-(O-CH(CH_3)-CH_2)_b-(O-CH_2-CH_2)_a-OH,$$

in which formula a ranges from 2 to 120 and b ranges from 1 to 100.

The EO/PO polycondensate preferably has a weight-average molecular weight ranging from 1000 to 15 000 and better still ranging from 2000 to 13 000. Advantageously, the said EO/PO polycondensate has a cloud point, at 10 g/l in distilled water, of greater than or equal to 20°C, preferably of greater than or equal to 60°C. The cloud point is measured according to Standard ISO 1065. Mention may be made, as EO/PO polycondensate which can be used according to the invention, of the polyethylene glycol/polypropylene glycol/polyethylene glycol triblock polycondensates sold under the Synperonic® names, such as Synperonic PE/L44® and Synperonic PE/F127®, by ICI,

b) nonionic surface-active agents with an HLB of less than 8 at 25°C, optionally in combination with one or more nonionic surface-active agents with an HLB of greater than 8 at 25°C, such as mentioned above, such as:

- esters and ethers of monosaccharides, such as sucrose stearate, sucrose cocoate, sorbitan stearate and their mixtures, such as Arlatone 2121®, sold by ICI;
- esters of fatty acids (in particular of C_8-C_{24} and preferably C_{16}-C_{22} acid) and of polyol, in particular of glycerol or of sorbitol, such as glyceryl stearate, such as the product sold under the name Tegin M® by Goldschmidt, glyceryl laurate, such as the product sold under the name Imwitor 312® by Hüls, polyglyceryl-2 stearate, sorbitan tristearate or glyceryl ricinoleate;
- the cyclomethicone/dimethicone copolyol mixture sold under the name Q2-3225C® by Dow Corning,

c) anionic surfactants, such as:

- C_{16}-C_{30} fatty acid salts, in particular those deriving from amines, such as triethanolamine stearate and/or 2-amino-2-methylpropane-1,3-diol stearate; however, preferably, the composition according to the present patent application does not comprise triethanolamine stearate;
- salts of polyoxyethylenated fatty acids, in particular those deriving from amines or the alkali metal salts, and their mixtures;
- alkyl ether sulphates, such as sodium lauryl ether sulphate;
- isethionates;
- phosphoric esters and their salts, such as "DEA oleth-10 phosphate" (Crodafos N 10N from Croda) or monopotassium monocetyl phosphate (Amphisol K from Givaudan);

- acylglutamates, such as "Disodium hydrogenated tallow glutamate" (Amisoft HS-21 R®, sold by Ajinomoto), and their mixtures.

Colouring materials:

The composition according to the invention can comprise at least one colouring material.

The colouring material can be chosen from pulverulent colouring materials (in particular pigments and pearlescent agents) or water-soluble or fat-soluble colouring materials.

The term "pigments" should be understood as meaning white or coloured and inorganic or organic particles of any shape which are insoluble in the physiological medium and which are intended to colour the composition.

The term "pearlescent agents" should be understood as meaning iridescent particles of any shape produced in particular by certain shellfish in their shells or else synthesized.

The pigments can be white or coloured and inorganic or organic. Mention may be made, among inorganic pigments, of titanium dioxide, optionally surface-treated, zirconium or cerium oxides, and also zinc, iron (black, yellow or red) or chromium oxides, manganese violet, ultramarine blue, chromium hydrate and ferric blue, or metal powders, such as aluminium powder or copper powder.

Mention may be made, among organic pigments, of carbon black, pigments of D & C type, and lakes, based on cochineal carmine, of barium, strontium, calcium or aluminium.

Mention may also be made of effect pigments, such as particles comprising an organic or inorganic and natural or synthetic substrate, for example glass, acrylic resins, polyester, polyurethane, polyethylene terephthalate, ceramics or aluminas, the said substrate being covered or not being covered with metal substances, such as aluminium, gold, silver, platinum, copper or bronze, or with metal oxides, such as titanium dioxide, iron oxide or chromium oxide, and their mixtures.

The pearlescent pigments can be chosen from white pearlescent pigments, such as mica covered with titanium oxide or with bismuth oxychloride, coloured pearlescent pigments, such as titanium oxide-coated mica covered with iron oxides, titanium oxide-coated mica covered with in particular ferric blue or chromium oxide, or titanium oxide-coated mica covered with an organic pigment of the abovementioned type, and pearlescent pigments based on bismuth oxychloride. Use may also be made of interferential pigments, in particular liquid crystal or multilayer pigments.

The term “alkyl” mentioned in the abovementioned compounds denotes in particular an alkyl group having from 1 to 30 carbon atoms, preferably having from 5 to 16 carbon atoms.
Hydrophobic treated pigments are described in particular in Application EP-A-1 086 683.

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

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

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

Fillers:

The composition according to the invention can additionally comprise one or more fillers, in particular in a content ranging from 0.01% to 50% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, preferably ranging from 0.01% to 30% by weight. The term “fillers” should be understood as meaning colourless or white and inorganic or synthetic particles of any shape which are insoluble in the medium of the composition, whatever the temperature at which the composition is manufactured. These fillers are used in particular to modify the rheology or the texture of the composition.

The fillers can be inorganic or organic and of any shape, platelet, spherical or oblong, whatever the crystallographic form (for example sheet, cubic, hexagonal, orthorhombic, and the like). Mention may be made of talc, mica, silica, kaolin, polyamide (Nylon®) powders (Orgasol® from Atochem), poly-β-alanine powders, polyethylene powders, powders formed of tetrafluoroethylene polymers (Teflon®), lauroyllysine, starch, boron nitride, polymeric hollow microspheres, such as those of polyvinylidene chloride/acrylonitrile, for example Expancel® (Nobel Industrie), or of acrylic acid copolymers (Polytrap® from Dow Corning), silicone resin microbeads (Tospearls® from Toshiba, for example), polyorganosiloxane elastomer particles, precipitated calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, basic magnesium carbonate, hydroxyapatite, hollow silica microspheres (Silica Beads® from Maprecos), glass or ceramic microcapsules, or metal soaps derived from organic carboxylic acids having from 8 to 22 carbon atoms, preferably from 12 to 18 carbon atoms, for example zinc stearate, magnesium stearate, lithium stearate, zinc laurate or magnesium myristate.

The inventors have shown a synergic effect of the combination of the resin according to the invention with at least one filler which makes it possible to improve the mattness and the hold over time of the mattness of the compositions for caring for or making up the skin, in comparison with a composition comprising the same filler without the resin according to the invention.

In order to further improve the mattness and the hold over time of the mattness obtained with the compositions comprising the combination of a resin according to the invention with a filler, the filler can be chosen from "sebum-absorbing" fillers. The sebum-absorbing filler can be an inorganic powder or an organic powder; it can be chosen from silica, polyamide (Nylon®) powders, powders formed of acrylic polymers, in particular of polymethyl methacrylate, of polymethyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate or of polyallyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, or of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate/lauryl methacrylate copolymer; polymeric hollow microspheres formed of polyvinylidene chloride/acrylonitrile or silicone elastomer powders, in particular obtained by polymerization of organopolysiloxane having at least two hydrogen atoms each bonded to a silicon atom and of an organopolysiloxane comprising at least two groups possessing ethylenic unsaturation (in particular two vinyl groups), in the presence of a platinum catalyst.

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

The hydrophobic treatment agent can be chosen from fatty acids, such as stearic acid; metal soaps, such as aluminium dimyristate or the aluminium salt of hydrogenated tallow glutamate; amino acids; N-acylated amino acids or their salts; lecithin; isopropyl triisostearoyltitanate; and their mixtures.
The N-acylated amino acids can comprise an acyl group having from 8 to 22 carbon atoms, such as, for example, a 2-ethylhexanoyl, caproyl, lauroyl, myristoyl, palmitoyl, stearoyl or cocoyl group. The salts of these

compounds can be aluminium, magnesium, calcium, zirconium, zinc, sodium or potassium salts. The amino acid can be, for example, lysine, glutamic acid or alanine.

The term "alkyl" mentioned in the abovementioned compounds denotes in particular an alkyl group having from 1 to 30 carbon atoms, preferably having from 5 to 16 carbon atoms.

Mention may be made, as silica powder, of:
- porous silica microspheres sold under the name Silica Beads SB-700 by Myoshi; or "Sunsphere® H51" or "Sunsphere® H33" by Asahi Glass;
- amorphous silica microspheres coated with polydimethylsiloxane, sold under the name "SA Sunsphere® H33" or "SA Sunsphere® H53" by Asahi Glass.

Mention may be made, as powder formed of acrylic polymers, of:
- the polymethyl methacrylate powders sold under the name Covabead® LH85 by Wackherr;
- the polymethyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate powders sold under the name Dow Corning 5640 Microsponge® Skin Oil Adsorber by Dow Corning; or Ganzpearl® GMP-0820 by Ganz Chemical;
- the polyallyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate powders sold under the name Poly-Pore® L200 or Poly-Pore® E200 by Amcol;
- the ethylene glycol dimethacrylate/lauryl methacrylate copolymer powders sold under the name Polytrap® 6603 by Dow Corning.

Mention may be made, as polymeric hollow microspheres formed of polyvinylidene chloride/acrylonitrile, of those sold under the Expancel® name by Nobel Industrie.

Mention may be made, as silicone elastomer powder, of the powders sold under the names "Trefil® Powder E-505C" and "Trefil® Powder E-506C" by Dow Corning.

The solid particles, such as pulverulent colouring materials (pigments and pearlescent agents) and fillers, can be completely or partially surface-treated with a compound of silicone nature, a compound of fluorinated nature, a compound of fluorinated/silicone nature, a fatty acid or amino acid or one of their mixtures.

According to a preferred embodiment, the compositions for making up or caring for the skin and in particular foundations can comprise solid particles completely or partially surface-treated with a compound of fluorinated nature, in particular in order to improve the hold of the colour and mattness.

The hydrophobic treatment agent can be chosen from silicones, such as methicones, dimethicones, perfluoroalkylsilanes, perfluoroalkylsilazanes, triethoxycapryloylsilane or triethoxysilylethyl polydimethylsiloxyethyl hexyl dimethicone; fatty acids such as stearic acid; metal soaps, such as aluminium dimyristate or the aluminium salt of hydrogenated tallow glutamate; perfluoroalkyl phosphates, polyhexafluoropropylene oxides, polyorganosiloxanes comprising perfluoroalkyl perfluoropolyether groups or silicone-grafted acrylic polymers (described in particular in Application JP-A-05-339125, the content of which is incorporated by way of reference); amino acids; N-acylated amino acids or their salts; lecithin, isopropyl triisostearoyltitanate, isostearyl sebacate, and their mixtures.

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

The fluorinated surface-active agents can be chosen from perfluoroalkyl phosphates, perfluoropolyethers, polytetrafluoroethylenes (PTFEs) and perfluoroalkanes.

The perfluoropolyethers are described in particular in Patent Application EP-A-486 135 and are sold under the Fomblin trade names by Montefluos.

Perfluoroalkyl phosphates are described in particular in Application JP H05-86984. The diethanolamine perfluoroalkyl phosphates sold by Asahi Glass under the reference AsahiGuard AG530 can be used.

Mention may be made, among linear perfluoroalkanes, of perfluorocycloalkanes, perfluoro(alkylcycloalkanes), perfluoropolycycloalkanes, aromatic perfluorinated hydrocarbons (perfluoroarenes) and organoperfluorinated hydrocarbon compounds comprising at least one heteroatom.

Mention may be made, among perfluoroalkanes, of the series of the linear alkanes, such as perfluorooctane, perfluorononane or perfluorodecane.

Mention may be made, among perfluorocycloalkanes and perfluoro(alkylcycloalkanes), of perfluorodecalin, sold under the name of "Flutec PP5 GMP" by Rhodia, perfluoro(methyldecalin) or perfluoro(C_3-C_5 alkylcyclohexanes), such as perfluoro(butylcyclohexane).

Mention may be made, among perfluoropolycycloalkanes, of bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane derivatives, such as perfluorotrimethylbicyclo[3.3.1]nonane, adamantane derivatives, such as perfluorodimethyladamantane, and perfluorinated derivatives of hydrogenated phenanthrene, such as tetracosafluorotetradecahydrophenanthrene.

Mention may be made, among perfluoroarenes, of perfluorinated derivatives of naphthalene, such as perfluoronaphthalene and perfluoro-1-methylnaphthalene.

Mention may be made, as example of commercial references for pigments and fillers treated with a fluorinated compound, of:

- Yellow iron oxide/perfluoroalkyl phosphate, sold under the reference PF 5 Yellow 601 by Daito Kasei,
- Red iron oxide/perfluoroalkyl phosphate, sold under the reference PF 5 Red R 516L by Daito Kasei,
- Black iron oxide/perfluoroalkyl phosphate, sold under the reference PF 5 Black BL 100 by Daito Kasei,
- Titanium dioxide/perfluoroalkyl phosphate, sold under the reference PF 5 TiO2 CR 50 by Daito Kasei,

- Yellow iron oxide/perfluoro(isopropyl methyl ether), sold under the reference Iron Oxide Yellow BF-25-3 by Toshiki,
- DC Red 7/perfluoro(isopropyl methyl ether), sold under the reference D&C Red 7 FHC by Cardre Inc.,
- DC Red 6/PTFE, sold under the reference T 9506 by Warner-Jenkinson,
- Boron nitride/perfluoroperhydrophenanthrene, sold under the reference Boron Nitride TBN12 by Saint Gobain Advanced Ceramics.

The composition can comprise fibres.

The term "fibre" should be understood as meaning an object with a length L and a diameter D such that L is greater than D, D being the diameter of the circle in which the cross section of the fibre is framed. In particular, the L/D ratio (or aspect ratio) is chosen within the range from 3.5 to 2500, preferably from 5 to 500 and better still from 5 to 150.

The fibres which can be used in the composition of the invention can be fibres of synthetic or natural and inorganic or organic origin. They can be short or long, individual or organized, for example plaited, and hollow or solid. They can have any shape and can in particular be circular or polygonal (square, hexagonal or octagonal) in cross section, according to the specific application envisaged. In particular, their ends are blunted and/or polished to prevent injury.

In particular, the fibres have a length ranging from 1 µm to 10 mm, preferably from 0.1 mm to 5 mm and better still from 0.3 mm to 3 mm. Their cross section can be included within a circle with a diameter ranging from 2 nm to 500 µm, preferably ranging from 100 nm to 100 µm and better still from 1 µm to 50 µm. The weight or count of the fibres is often given in denier or decitex and represents the weight in grams per 9 km of yarn. Preferably, the fibres according to the invention have a count chosen within the range from 0.01 to 10 denier, preferably from 0.1 to 2 denier and better still from 0.3 to 0.7 denier.

Such fibres are described in particular in the French patent application filed under No. 0 450 074 and Applications FR-A-2 844 710 and EP-A-1 201 221, the contents of which are incorporated by way of reference.

The fibres can be present in the composition in a content ranging from 0.1% to 30% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, preferably ranging from 0.1% to 20% by weight and preferentially ranging from 0.1% to 10% by weight.

The composition according to the invention can also comprise ingredients commonly used in cosmetics, such as vitamins, thickeners, trace elements, softeners, sequestering agents, fragrances, basifying or acidifying agents, preservatives, sunscreens, surfactants, antioxidants, agents for combating hair loss, antidandruff agents, propellants, or their mixtures.

Of course, a person skilled in the art will take care to choose this or these optional additional compounds and/or their amounts so that the advantageous properties of the corresponding composition according to the invention are not, or not substantially, detrimentally affected by the envisioned addition.

According to another aspect, the invention also relates to a cosmetic combination comprising:

i) a container delimiting at least one compartment, the said container being closed by a closing element; and

ii) a composition positioned inside the said compartment, the composition being in accordance with the invention.

The container can have any appropriate form. It can in particular be in the form of a bottle, a tube, a pot, a box, a tin, a bag or a case.

The closing element can be in the form of a removable stopper, of a lid, of a seal, of a tear-off strip or of a capsule, in particular of the type comprising a body fixed to the container and a cap articulated over the body. It can also be in the form of an element providing the selective closure of the container, in particular a pump, a valve or a flap.

The container can be used in combination with an applicator, in particular in the form of a brush comprising an arrangement of hairs held by a twisted wire. Such a twisted brush is described in particular in Patent US 4 887 622. It can also be in the form of a comb comprising a plurality of application elements, obtained in particular from moulding. Such combs are described, for example, in Patent FR 2 796 529. The applicator can be in the form of a fine brush, such as described, for example, in Patent FR 2 722 380. The applicator can be in the form of a pad of foam or elastomer, of a felt-tipped pen or of a spatula. The applicator can be free (powder puff or sponge) or integrally attached to a rod carried by the closing element, such as described, for example, in Patent US 5 492 426. The applicator can be integrally attached to the container, such as described, for example, in Patent FR 2 761 959.

The product may be contained directly in the container or indirectly. By way of example, the product can be positioned on an impregnated support, particularly in the form of a wipe or of a wad, and can be positioned (singly or severally) in a tin or in a bag. Such a support incorporating the product is described, for example, in Application WO 01/03538.

The closing element can be coupled to the container by screwing. Alternatively, the coupling between the closing element and the container is carried out other than by screwing, in particular via a bayonet mechanism, by snapping, clamping, welding or adhesive bonding, or by magnetic attraction. The term “snapping” is understood to mean in particular any system involving the crossing of a row or strip of material by elastic deformation of a portion, in particular of the closing element, and then by elastically returning the said portion to the unstressed position after the row or strip has been crossed.

The container can be at least partially made of thermoplastic material. Mention may be made, as examples of thermoplastic materials, of polypropylene or polyethylene.

Alternatively, the container is made of non-thermoplastic material, in particular of glass or of metal (or alloy).

The container can have rigid walls or deformable walls, in particular in the form of a tube or of a tube bottle.

The container can comprise means intended to bring about or facilitate the distribution of the composition. By way of example, the container can have deformable walls, so as to bring about the departure of the composition in response to excess pressurization inside the container, which excess pressurization is brought about by the elastic (or non-elastic) crushing of the walls of the container. Alternatively, in particular when the product is in the form of a stick, the latter can be driven by a piston mechanism. Still in the case of a stick, in particular of a make-up product (lipstick, foundation, and the like), the container can comprise a mechanism, in particular a rack-and-pinion mechanism or a mechanism with a screw rod or a mechanism with a helical groove, capable of moving a stick in the direction of the said opening. Such a mechanism is described, for example, in Patent FR 2 806 273 or in Patent FR 2 775 566. Such a mechanism for a liquid product is described in Patent FR 2 727 609.

The container can be composed of a case with a bottom delimiting at least one receptacle comprising the composition and a lid, in particular articulated over the bottom, capable of at least partially covering the said bottom. Such a case is described, for example, in Application WO 03/018423 or in Patent FR 2 791 042.

The container can be equipped with a drainer positioned in the vicinity of the opening of the container. Such a drainer makes it possible to wipe the applicator and optionally the rod to which it may be integrally attached. Such a drainer is described, for example, in Patent FR 2 792 618.

The composition can be at atmospheric pressure inside the container (at ambient temperature) or pressurized, in particular using a propellant gas (aerosol). In the latter case, the container is equipped with a valve (of the type of those used for aerosols).

The contents of all the patents or patent applications mentioned above are incorporated by reference in the present patent application.

In the patent application, the contents, unless expressly mentioned otherwise, are expressed by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

The invention is illustrated in more detail by the examples described below.

The following examples are presented to further illustrate the compositions and methods of this invention, but are not to be construed as limiting the invention. All parts and percentages in the examples are on a weight basis and all measurements were obtained at about 23°C, unless indicated to the contrary.

Materials

MQ Resin = a MQ resin having the formula Mo. 43Qo. 57 and Mn = 3230 dissolved in xylene at 70.8 wt % solids. The MQ resin was prepared according to techniques taught by Daudt in US 2, 676,182.

T propyl resin = propyl silsesquioxane resin at 74.8 wt % in toluene. The propyl silsesquioxane resin was prepared from the hydrolysis of propyl trichlorosilane.

Preparation of MQT^{Pr}

A 3-neck reaction flask equipped with an agitator, temperature probe, and a Dean Stark trap fitted with a condenser on top, was loaded with MQ Resin, T propyl resin, xylene and 1M KOH in water at the ratios as shown in Table 1. The Dean Stark trap was pre-loaded with xylene to insure a 50% solids level in the reaction flask was maintained. The mixture in the flask was maintained at reflux temperature (100-140°C) for at least 3 hours. Any water that formed in the reaction mixture was continuously removed as needed and trapped as an azeotrope in the Dean Stark trap. After 3 hours of reflux, water was removed from the trap, and heating continued for an additional 30 min. After allowing the mixture to cool, excess acetic acid was added to neutralize the KOH in the mixture. The mixture was then filtered to remove the salts formed by passing it through a pressure filter. A solvent exchange was completed by heating the mixture in a rotary evaporator under vacuum. After the majority of xylene was removed, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane or isododecane was added while continuing to remove any residual aromatic solvent. The structures of the resulting siloxane resins were characterized by 29Si NMR spectroscopy and GPC and the results summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 1

Example #	Wt ratio MQ/T^{Pr} resins added	Wt% MQ resin	Wt% T propyl resin	Wt% xylene	Wt% 1M KOH	Wt% Acetic acid
1-a	(85:15)	59,4	10,5	29,1	0,9	0,2
1-b	(50:50)	34,9	34,8	29,1	0,9	0,2
1-c	(30:70)	20,9	48,8	29,2	0,9	0,2
1-d	(95:5)	67,1	3,5	28,3	0,9	0,2
1-e	(100:0)	69,3	0	28,8	0,9	0,2

Table 2

Example #	Resin structure according to NMR characterisation	Wt% OH	Mn	Mw	Mw/Mn
MQ resin	$M^{0,43}Q^{0,57}$		3 230	1 516	4,7
T Propyl resin	$T^{Pr}_{1,0}$	7,0	3 470	11 400	3,3
1-a	$M_{0,374}Q_{0,529}:T^{Pr}_{0,097}$	1,4	5 880	271 000	46,1
1-b	$M_{0,248}Q_{0,341}:T^{Pr}_{0,412}$	2,1	6 640	3 860 000	581,3
1-c	$M_{0,162}Q_{0,217}:T^{Pr}_{0,621}$	1,5	7 600	25 300 000	3329
1-d	$M_{0,419}Q_{0,5485}:T^{Pr}_{0,03}$	1,5			
1-e	MQ	1,7	5 200	28 900	5,6

Such resins could be useful for the examples below.

Example No. 1: Liquid lipstick

Example No. 1	
MQ-T propyl resin (ratio MQ:Tpropyl = 30:70 according to example 1c) of WO2005/075542) in isododecane	65.1
Pigments	2.5
PDMS 5 cSt	4.5
Isododecane	27.9

<u>Example No. 2: Liquid lipstick</u>

Example No. 2	
MQ-T propyl resin (ratio MQ:Tpropyl = 30:70 according to example 1c) of WO2005/075542) in isododecane	44.1
Parleam oil	10.0
PDMS 5 cSt	20.0
Hydrophilic pyrogenic silica	1.0
Pigments	2.5
Isododecane	22.4

Procedure

1. A pigment mill base of the pigments is produced in the oily phase by carrying out 3 passes of the mixture on the triple roll mill.
2. The mill base necessary for the composition, the nonvolatile SMs and the volatile SMs are weighed into the beaker.

3. The mixture is stirred with a Rayneri stirrer for 45 min.
4. The formulation is poured into small pots which are leaktight with regard to the isododecane.

Example No. 3a: Wax-in-water emulsion mascara

Example No. 3a	
MQ-T propyl resin (ratio MQ:Tpropyl = 30:70 according to example 1c) of WO2005/075542) in isododecane	10
Isododecane	5
Pigments	7.25
Beeswax	6
Candelilla wax	6
Potassium cetyl phosphate	7
HEC	0.88
Gum Arabic	3.45
Preservative	q.s.
Water	q.s. for 100

Procedure

1. On the one hand, the fatty phase (wax, pigments, surfactant) is heated to 90°C and, on the other hand, the aqueous phase (water, HEC, GA) is also heated to approximately 85°C.
2. The emulsion is produced by phase inversion at approximately 85-90°C, the aqueous phase being added to the waxy phase while stirring with a Moritz stirrer.

3. The MQT/isododecane mixture is added using paddle stirring after emulsification at approximately 35°C.

Example No. 3b: Waterproof mascara

Example No. 3b	
MQ-T propyl resin (ratio MQ:Tpropyl = 30:70 according to example 1c) of WO2005/075542) in isododecane	6
Pigments	6
Beeswax	20
Organophilic bentone	5.32
Propylene carbonate	1.74
Isododecane	q.s. for 100

The wax and pigments of phase A are heated until the wax has melted, the mixture is then homogenized and allowed to cool to ambient temperature (25°C), and then the resin is added.

At the same time, a gel is prepared by mixing the compounds of phase B, then this mixture is added to the mixture A at ambient temperature and the combined product is passed through the triple roll mill.

Example No. 3c: Waterproof mascara

Example No. 3c	
MQ-T propyl resin (ratio MQ:Tpropyl = 30:70 according to example 1c) of WO2005/075542) in isododecane	15
Pigments	6
Candelilla wax	25
PDMS 500 000 cSt	15
Cyclopentasiloxane	q.s. for 100

The pigments and wax are heated until the wax has melted and then the mixture is homogenized.
At the same time, the silicone oils and the resin are mixed at ambient temperature (25°C), then this mixture is added to the wax/pigments mixture at ambient temperature and the combined product is passed through the triple roll mill.

Example No. 4: Foundation

Example No. 3		
A1	Pigments	10
	D5	5
A2	MQ-T propyl resin (ratio MQ:Tpropyl = 30:70 according to example 1c) of WO2005/075542) in isododecane	10
	Propylene oxide in solution in D5	1.8
	Isostearyl diglyceryl succinate	0.6
	Isododecane	q.s. for 100
	D5	5
	Polydiphenyldimethylsiloxane and cyclopentadimethylsiloxane	3
A3	Nylon powder	8
B	Water	41.4
	Preservatives	1

Procedure

- A pigment mill base of the pigments is produced in the oily phase by carrying out 3 passes of the mixture A1 on the triple roll mill.
- The mill base A1 necessary for the composition, the nonvolatile SMs and the volatile SMs of the mixture A2 and A3 are weighed into a beaker.
- The mixture B is weighed out. B is heated until a clear solution is obtained and then the mixture B is brought back to ambient temperature.
- The emulsion is produced by adding the mixture B to the mixture A1+A2+A3 while stirring with a Moritz stirrer at 1500 revolutions/minute for 10 minutes.

Example No. 5: Foundation powder

Example No. 4		
A	Pigments	10
	Talc	64.7
	Nylon powder	10
	Preservative	0.3
B	Parleam oil	8
	MQ-T propyl resin (ratio MQ:Tpropyl = 30:70 according to example 1c) of WO2005/075542) in isododecane	10

Procedure

- The starting materials of the phase A are weighed out and homogenization is carried out with the mixer for 10 minutes.
- The starting materials of the phase B are weighed out, which phase is added to the phase A.
- The mixture is homogenized using the mixer for 3 minutes.
- The mixture A+B is passed through an Alpine mill.

CLAIMS

1. Composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium:

i) a siloxane resin comprising the units:

(i) $(R^1{}_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

(ii) $(R^2{}_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

(iii) $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ and

(iv) $(SiO_{4/2})_d$

with

R^1, R^2 and R^3 independently representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

a being between 0.05 and 0.5,

b being between zero and 0.3,

c being greater than zero,

d being between 0.05 and 0.6,

a + b + c + d = 1,

provided that more than 40 mol% of the R^3 groups of the siloxane resin are propyl groups, and

ii) at least one additional ingredient chosen in particular from oils, pasty compounds, waxes, rheological additives, colouring materials, in particular pigments, fillers or polymers, in particular film-forming polymers.

2. Composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that it is intended for making up and/or caring for the lips.

3. Composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that it is intended for making up and/or caring for the keratinous fibres, in particular the eyelashes or eyebrows.

4. Composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that it is intended for making up and/or caring for the skin.

5. Composition according to Claim 1 or Claim 4, characterized in that the additional ingredient is chosen from fillers.

6. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the filler is a sebum-absorbing filler chosen from silica, polyamide (Nylon®) powders, powders formed of acrylic polymers, in particular of polymethyl methacrylate, of polymethyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate or of polyallyl methacrylate/ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, or of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate/lauryl methacrylate copolymer; polymeric hollow microspheres formed of polyvinylidene chloride/acrylonitrile or silicone elastomer powders, in particular obtained by polymerization of organopolysiloxane having at least two hydrogen atoms each bonded to a silicon atom and of an organopolysiloxane comprising at least two groups possessing ethylenic unsaturation (in particular two vinyl groups), in the presence of a platinum catalyst.

7. Composition according to Claim 1 to Claim 4, characterized in that the additional ingredient is chosen from film-forming polymers.

8. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the film-forming polymer is a polymethylsilsesquioxane resin.

9. Composition according to Claim 7, characterized in that the film-forming polymer is a trimethylsiloxysilicate resin.

10. Composition according to Claim 1 to Claim 4, characterized in that the additional ingredient is a silicone elastomer comprising an MQ group.

11. Composition according to either one of Claims 1 and 4, characterized in that it comprises at least a solid particle completely or partially surface-treated with a compound of silicone nature, a compound of fluorinated nature, a compound of fluorinated/silicone nature, a fatty acid or amino acid or one of their mixtures.

12. Composition according to either one of Claims 1 and 4, characterized in that it is provided in the form of a powder.

13. Composition for making up or caring for the skin in the form of a water-in-oil emulsion, comprising:

i) a siloxane resin comprising the units:

(i) $(R^1{}_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

(ii) $(R^2{}_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

(iii) $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ and

(iv) $(SiO_{4/2})_d$

with

R^1, R^2 and R^3 independently representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

a being between 0.05 and 0.5,

b being between zero and 0.3,

c being greater than zero,

d being between 0.05 and 0.6,

$a + b + c + d = 1$,

provided that more than 40 mol% of the R^3 groups of the siloxane resin are propyl groups,

ii) a filler,

iii) a volatile silicone oil, and

iv) a pigment.

14. Method for making up and/or for the cosmetic care of the eyelashes or eyebrows, which consists in applying, to the latter, an anhydrous or substantially anhydrous (less than 3% of water) composition comprising:

i) from 1 to 30% by weight and preferably from 4 to 20% by weight of a siloxane resin comprising the units:

(i) $(R^1_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

(ii) $(R^2_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

(iii) $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ and

(iv) $(SiO_{4/2})_d$

with

R^1, R^2 and R^3 independently representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

a being between 0.05 and 0.5,

b being between zero and 0.3,

c being greater than zero,

d being between 0.05 and 0.6,

$a + b + c + d = 1$,

provided that more than 40 mol% of the R^3 groups of the siloxane resin are propyl groups,

ii) from 1 to 15% by weight and preferably from 2 to 10% by weight of a colouring material, in particular pigments;

iii) from 5 to 40% by weight and preferably from 10 to 30% by weight of a structuring agent, in particular of a wax, and

iv) from 1 to 70% by weight and preferably from 5 to 55% by weight of at least one oil.

15. Method for making up and/or for the cosmetic care of the eyelashes or eyebrows, which consists in applying, to the latter, a composition comprising:

i) from 1 to 30% by weight and preferably from 4 to 20% by weight of a siloxane resin comprising the units:

(i) $(R^1_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

(ii) $(R^2_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

(iii) $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ and

(iv) $(SiO_{4/2})_d$

with

R^1, R^2 and R^3 independently representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

a being between 0.05 and 0.5,

b being between zero and 0.3,

c being greater than zero,

d being between 0.05 and 0.6,

$a + b + c + d = 1$,

provided that more than 40 mol% of the R^3 groups of the siloxane resin are propyl groups,

ii) from 1 to 15% by weight and preferably from 2 to 10% by weight of a colouring material, in particular pigments;

iii) from 5 to 40% by weight and preferably from 10 to 30% by weight of a structuring agent, in particular of a wax, and

iv) from 1 to 20% by weight and preferably from 2 to 15% by weight of at least one oil; and

v) from 20 to 80% of water.

16. Method for making up and/or for the cosmetic care of keratinous substances, in particular the lips, eyelashes or eyebrows, which consists in applying, to the latter, a composition comprising:

i) from 1 to 80% by weight and preferably from 10 to 70% by weight of a siloxane resin comprising the units:

(i) $(R^1_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

(ii) $(R^2_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

(iii) $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ and

(iv) $(SiO_{4/2})_d$

with

R^1, R^2 and R^3 independently representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

a being between 0.05 and 0.5,

b being between zero and 0.3,

c being greater than zero,

d being between 0.05 and 0.6,

$a + b + c + d = 1$,

provided that more than 40 mol% of the R^3 groups of the siloxane resin are propyl groups,

ii) from 1 to 15% by weight and preferably from 2 to 10% by weight of a colouring material, in particular pigments;

iii) from 1 to 60% by weight and preferably from 5 to 50% by weight of at least one oil.

17. Method for making up and/or for the cosmetic care of keratinous substances, in particular the lips,

eyelashes or eyebrows, which consists in applying, to the latter, a composition comprising:

i) from 1 to 80% by weight and preferably from 5 to 50% by weight of a siloxane resin comprising the units:

(i) $(R^1{}_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

(ii) $(R^2{}_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

(iii) $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ and

(iv) $(SiO_{4/2})_d$

with

R^1, R^2 and R^3 independently representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

a being between 0.05 and 0.5,

b being between zero and 0.3,

c being greater than zero,

d being between 0.05 and 0.6,

$a + b + c + d = 1$,

provided that more than 40 mol% of the R^3 groups of the siloxane resin are propyl groups,

ii) from 0.5 to 25% by weight and preferably from 2 to 15% by weight of a colouring material, in particular pigments;

iii) from 0.2 to 40% by weight and in particular from 5 to 30% by weight of at least one filler;

iv) from 1 to 60% by weight and preferably from 0.5 to 15% by weight of at least one oil; and

v) from 1 to 70% by weight and preferably from 10 to 60% by weight of water.

18. Method for making up and/or for the cosmetic care of the skin, which consists in applying, to the latter, a pulverulent composition comprising:

i) from 1 to 50% by weight and preferably from 2 to 20% by weight of a siloxane resin comprising the units:

(i) $(R^1{}_3SiO_{1/2})_a$

(ii) $(R^2{}_2SiO_{2/2})_b$

(iii) $(R^3SiO_{3/2})_c$ and

(iv) $(SiO_{4/2})_d$

with

R^1, R^2 and R^3 independently representing an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, a carbinol group or an amino group,

a being between 0.05 and 0.5,

b being between zero and 0.3,

c being greater than zero,

d being between 0.05 and 0.6,

$a + b + c + d = 1$,

provided that more than 40 mol% of the R^3 groups of the siloxane resin are propyl groups,

ii) from 0.25 to 30% by weight and preferably from 2 to 20% by weight of a colouring material, in particular pigments;

iii) from 5 to 80% by weight and in particular from 10 to 70% by weight of at least one filler; and

iv) from 1 to 30% by weight and preferably from 2 to 20% by weight of at least one oil.