Practice 16.2.

Cleansing Cream

	%
Beewax	13
Liquid paraffin	50.0
Bentonite	1.0
Borax	0.9
Methyl paraben	0.1
Alcohol	1.0
Perfume	q.s.
Purified water	34.0

The beeswax and liquid paraffin are melted on a water bath in a container and heated to 70-75°C. Bentonite is swelled up with about 10 ml of water. In the remaining water, methyl paraben and borax dissolve on the water bath. Bentonite is added into it. The mixture is heated to 70-75 ° C in a water bath with thorough mixing. The aqueous phase is added to the oil phase with stirring. Stir until the saponification is completed and the porcelain dish is taken out of the water bath and stirring is continued until the temperature reaches 40˚C. The perfume is dissolved in alcohol and it is added and mixed well.

Questions:
1. What is the type of this emulsion?
2. Explain the cleaning ability of this cream

b- Vanishing cream, Moisturizing creams and Lotions

They are usually prepared in the form of emulsion type O/W. It is a cream that is immediately absorbed and does not leave a greasy feeling on the skin surface. Due to the external phases, there is a humectant in the formulations. They are usually in the form of stearate creams.

Practice 16.3.

Vanishing Cream

	Stearic acid	17.00 g
I	Glycerol mono stearate	1.00 g
	Cetyl alcohol	1.00 g
	Glycerin	6.00 g
	Potassium hydroxide	0.75 g
II	Sodium hydroxide	0.25 g
	Methyl paraben	0.15 g
	Purified water	72.85 g
	Alcohol	1.00 g
III	Perfume	q.s.

The oily phase (I) is melted in the water bath (70-75 ° C) in a porcelain dish. The aqueous phase (II) is heated to 70-75 ° C on a water bath in a beaker. The oil phase is mixed on the water bath and the water phase is added. Saponification is completed by mixing. Remove from the water bath and mix slowly until cool, the perfume is dissolved in alcohol and then it is added to the emulsion.

Questions:

1. Write down the intended purpose of each ingredients in this formulation.
2. What type of ointment base is that formulaiton?
3. What is the reason that it is called "Vanishing Cream"?

c- Hand and body creams and lotions

The main purpose of hand creams is to protect the hand, which is subjected to all kinds of external influences, and keep it in a soft, smooth condition. The formulations for this purpose include a moisturizing agent and protective substances. They are prepared in the form of emulsions of type W/O or O/W according to the condition of the hand.

16.3. Lip Sticks

They are preparations which contains color material or dye in an oily base and leave a film layer on the lip**.**

Practice 16.17.

	%
Beeswax	30
Woolfat	10
Hard paraffin	8
Castor oil	45
Liquid Parafin	3
Paint (D.C.21, Red)	1
Titanium dioxide	3

1. A mass of 5 g was prepared from the above formulation and the weight as a one lipstick mould.
2. Calculate the ingrediends for one lip stick.
3. Beeswax, hard paraffin, wool fat and liquid paraffin are melted onto the water bath. On the other side dye is mixed with castor oil in a glass dish and is diluted with titanium dioxide. This blend is added to oily phase without air bubbles then hot mixture is poured slowly in a mould.
5. The mass in the mould is cooled to room temperature.
6. Weight 20 different lipstick and calculate weight deviations and confidence limits.
7. Cut a lipstick from the center to the vertical and check the color uniformity.

Questions:

1. What is the limit of the melting point for lipstick?
2. Do you find your formulation hard enough?