

***Aim: To carry out  
the preparation of Cleansing cream***

- ❖ **To protect and nourish skin, daily creams are required.**
- ❖ **Face cream play an important role in field of cosmetics.**
- ❖ **Depending on type of skin oily, dry, normal and sensitive perfect skin cream is needed.**
- ❖ **Creams: Creams are semisolid emulsion of either oil in water or water in oil.**
- ❖ **Oil in water creams are more comfortable and cosmetically accepted as they are less greasy and can be easily washed off by water.**

**Variety of creams are available according to their use:**

- ❖ Cold Cream
- ❖ Vanishing cream
- ❖ **Cleansing cream**
- ❖ Day cream
- ❖ Night cream
- ❖ Massage cream
- ❖ Foot cream
- ❖ Suntan cream
- ❖ Anti wrinkle cream

## **CLEANSING CREAMS**

- ❖ Cleanser's are facial care product that is used to remove make-up, dead skin cells, oil, dirt and other types of pollutants from the skin of the face.
- ❖ This helps to unclog pores and prevent skin conditions such as acne.



- ❖ **Active cleansers are more suitable for oily skins to prevent breakouts.**
- ❖ **Very dry skin require a creamy lotion-type cleanser.**
- ❖ **Dry skin requires much less cleansing power. Cleanser should be alcohol-free for use on dry, sensitive or dehydrated skin.**

## **Required qualities and characteristics of cleansing cream**

- ❖ **Neutral or pleasant odor and color.**
- ❖ **Easy to rub with appropriate foaming property**
- ❖ **Spread easily without dragging**
- ❖ **Pleasant feeling during application**
- ❖ **Non-oily/non-greasy feeling**
- ❖ **Leaves no residue**
- ❖ **Moisturizes the skin while cleaning**
- ❖ **Non-comedogenic**
- ❖ **Well tolerated and non-allergenic**

## **Qualities of skin cleansing products**

- ❖ **Long-term stability**
- ❖ **Smooth texture**
- ❖ **No microbiological contamination and growth**
- ❖ **Appropriate foaming activity**
- ❖ **Appropriate performance**
- ❖ **Appropriate pH**
- ❖ **Dermatological safety**

## **Ingredients of Skin Cleansing Products**

- 1) Surfactants :** Surfactants act as cleansing agents and emulsifiers.

**There are four main groups of surfactants**

- i. Anionic surfactant**
- ii. Cationic surfactant**
- iii. Non-ionic surfactant**
- iv. Amphoteric surfactant**



2) **Solvents** act as cleansing agents as well as provide a vehicle for various formulations.

Examples water (the most commonly used vehicle in emulsions), ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, mineral oil as a non-polar solvent for cleaning purposes.

3) **Thickeners** are structuring agents , primarily used for gels , lotions and creams.

They contribute in the stability.

Examples include hydrophilic ingredients, such as cellulose derivatives, gums, acrylates and other types of polymers, as well as waxes for the oil phase.



**4) Skin conditioning agents** is known as moisturizers.

Examples include glycerin, olive oil, almond oil, mineral oil, silicone oils, waxes, panthenol, and allantoin.

**5) pH buffers** may be used for various reasons in facial cleansing products.

Alkaline solutions are used for saponification.

Examples include potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and ammonium hydroxide.

Additional ingredients that may include citric acid and lactic acid.

**6) Abrasives** Facial scrubs contain specific **exfoliating components** that are responsible for physical cleaning.

Examples include natural components, seeds of many fruits (such as peach, apple, apricot), nut shells (such as almond, walnut), and grains (such as oats, wheat).

Synthetic scrub particles include polyethylene or polypropylene beads.

**Colorants** may contribute to the marketing appeal of the product. Both natural and synthetic colorants can be used as facial cleansers. In certain products, titanium dioxide or glycol stearate is used as an opacifier.

**Fragrances** are often added to facial cleansing preparations to mask the odor of the raw ingredients. It should be kept in mind , however, that they may be highly irritative, especially for users with sensitive skin.

**Preservatives** provide protection against microbiological contamination. Most systems contain preservatives, including parabens, phenoxyethanol and benzoates.



## Composition

S. No.	Ingredients	Composition
1.	Water	1.5 ml
2.	Bee Wax	0.6 g
3.	Paraffin	1.25 g
4.	Mineral oil	5.8 g
5.	$K_2CO_3$	0.03 g
6.	$B_2H_6$	0.02 g
7.	White Petroleum jelly	0.8 g

### **Procedure:**

- ❖ Take bee wax, mineral oil and petroleum jelly in a beaker and warm it on water bath till homogeneous mixture is obtained.
- ❖ In a test tube take water and  $K_2CO_3$  and borax. Keep this solution in water bath so that beaker and test tube attain same temperature.
- ❖ Now transfer the content of test tube in a beaker with stirring.
- ❖ Let it be cool and store in the bottle

**Result :** A smooth textured and thick cream is obtained