Preparation of Cosmetic Toothpaste

Experiment 24 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Aim

To prepare, evaluate, package and label a cosmetic toothpaste.

Principle

A paste combines an abrasive, humectant, binder and appropriate vehicle.

Working Formula

Use the assigned current monograph for ingredient grades, amounts and specifications. Enter the working quantities before starting.

Ingredient	Purpose	Working quantity
Assigned abrasive	Cleaning	_____
Humectant	Prevents drying	_____
Binder / surfactant	Texture and dispersion	_____
Purified water	Vehicle	_____

Scaling factor = required batch size / master batch size. Working ingredient amount = master amount × scaling factor.

Requirements

- Assigned master formula and ingredients
- Balance, measuring glassware and suitable mixing equipment
- Appropriate clean container and label

Procedure

1. Read the formula

Record the assigned cosmetic formula, batch size and ingredient grade.

2. Prepare

Hydrate the binder, levigate the abrasive into humectant and incorporate other ingredients without excessive aeration.

3. Complete

Add any heat-sensitive ingredients at the assigned stage and bring to final mass.

4. Evaluate

Inspect texture, separation, pH where assigned and spreading or pouring behaviour.

5. Package and label

Use a suitable training container and record the composition and external route.

Evaluation and Label

- Record the appearance, consistency, phase stability, assigned pH and final yield.
- Label the name, strength where relevant, route, batch/date, storage and institution-assigned use period. Mark laboratory preparations as training material.

Observations and Record

Check	Observation
Appearance / consistency	_____
Final mass or volume	_____
pH or other assigned test	_____
Packaging / label check	_____

Worked Example

The numbers below are illustrative; enter your own observations in the record.

- For a 25-unit batch from a 100-unit master formula, multiply every ingredient quantity by 0.25.
- Enter the actual final yield and compare it with the target batch size.

Result

The training preparation was obtained as _____. Final yield: _____. Assigned quality checks: _____. It was packaged and labelled for the intended route.

Precautions

- A pleasant appearance does not establish skin compatibility or preservative effectiveness.
- Avoid strong fragrance or sensitising additions outside the assigned formula.
- Label as a training preparation.

Viva Questions and Answers

1. Why scale every ingredient?

The proportions must remain constant when batch size changes.

2. Why record the method?

Mixing order, temperature and technique affect the product.

3. Which quality checks are needed?

Record the appearance, consistency, phase stability, assigned pH and final yield.

4. Why is a label required?

It identifies the product, route, directions, storage and the training batch.

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