Cosmetic Formulations

Experiment 7 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Aim

To prepare and compare the assigned lipstick, creams, shampoo and dentifrice teaching products.

Principle

Cosmetic performance depends on the dosage-form structure, ingredient compatibility, processing and intended site of application.

Requirements

- Institution-approved cosmetic master formulas, permitted teaching ingredients, suitable mixing equipment and containers.

Procedure

1. Calculate and identify roles

Record emollient, wax, emulsifier, surfactant, humectant, abrasive or other role for each ingredient.

2. Lipstick

Prepare the assigned wax/oil base, disperse pigment uniformly and mould under the prescribed temperature sequence; assess surface and consistency.

3. Cold and vanishing creams

Prepare separate assigned phases, combine at the prescribed conditions and mix during cooling; record each cream formula and its own intended emulsion structure.

4. Clear shampoo

Dissolve/blend the assigned surfactant system and other components while limiting foam; adjust only as the formula permits and assess clarity and pH.

5. Toothpaste / tooth powder

Prepare a uniform blend with the specified abrasive and other components; for paste, incorporate the binder/humectant vehicle as assigned.

6. Evaluate and package

Record appearance, homogeneity, consistency and the product-specific checks. Teaching products are not used on people.

Observations and Record

Product	Formula / yield	Assigned evaluation
Lipstick	_____	_____
Cold cream	_____	_____
Vanishing cream	_____	_____
Clear shampoo	_____	_____
Toothpaste / tooth powder	_____	_____

Worked Example

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

- Mass yield (%) = recovered product mass / theoretical batch mass × 100.
- Example: 19 g recovered from a 20 g batch basis gives 95%.

Result

Record the completed observations, calculations and conclusion with units. State any limitation of the observation.

Precautions

- Use permitted ingredients and product-specific pH/quality requirements.
- Do not describe every cold or vanishing cream with one universal composition or emulsion type.

Viva Questions and Answers

1. Why control cooling in creams?

It influences the emulsion and consistency of the finished preparation.

2. Why limit entrapped air?

It affects appearance, packing and some consistency measurements.

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