

Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Eye Mascra

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Abstract:- Mascara is a cosmetic preparation that is commonly used to enhance eyelashes.

It can darken, thicken, lengthen, and/or describe eyelashes. The present investigation was conducted to develop herbal mascara using aloe as a natural polymer.

Due to the side effect of the available polymer synthesis, the natural source was used. Various batches of herbal mascara were prepared and tested using the o/w emulsion process.

Keyword:- Mascara, Gum Rosin, Composition, Testing.

I. INTRODUCTION

Mascara is a beauty product that offers an appealing look for eyelashes. Mascara gives the amplifier the length, the waves, the darkening of the eyelashes. If the lashes are short, thin or brittle, you need a mascara that adds some intensity and length. There are so many formulations available on the market, ideal mascara properties quick dryness shine, weight, simple to apply even pigment, no allergic reaction. They offer all the properties of good mascara but due to the chemical organic nature they also have a harmful effect on the skin. Even some chemical that is used in mascara shows carcinogenic effect after some time, skin irritation swelling of the eye, therefore, rosin has been used which gives some side effect. Herbal mascara no substance is used less likely to cause toxic effects.

All ingredients are naturally derived from plants and animal. Less ingredients are used in the preparation (wax, oil, and pigments) main purpose to make herbal mascaras that there will be no chemical reactivity. It is more effective than the chemical mascara.

II. TYPES OF MASCARA

A. Cake

This type of mascara contains mixture of soap and pigments but due to soap this product causes irritation such as tears and rashes.

B. Cream

It is also another type of cake mascara. It can be applied with brush after cut down by water.

C. Liquid

It is available for very long time as compared to other mascaras. It can be easily removed by water.

➤ Quality Characteristics

- It should be easy to apply
- It should not form a smudge
- It should not cause the sticking of eyelashes together
- It should be easy to remove

III. MATERIAL AND METHOD:

➤ Rosin:

It is also called as colophony having a solid form & obtained from pines. It is produced by heating liquid resin into vaporize the volatile terpene compounds finally the semi-transparent compound appears color from yellowish to the black.

➤ Charcoal

It is also known as activated carbon, its used into the treatment of poisonings by mouth. For the effective it should be used in a short time. It is also used in the preparation of eye cosmetics.

➤ Coconut Oil

It is an oil extracted from the kernel of coconut which is harvested or picked from the coconut palm. They have several applications due to high saturated fat content.

➤ Rose Water

It is prepared by distilling petals of rose by steam. It is fragrant, and used as natural fragrance. It is thought to have originated in what is now Iran. It is traditionally used in beauty products and also used in food and drink products.

➤ Alovera

Aloe vera is prepared by fleshy, fresh, pointed green leaves of aloe which also having laxative properties and is used in natural remedies for the preparation of the cosmetics. Leaves have the capability to store the water, which makes the leaves thick to get the "gel" to the preparation of aloe vera products.

➤ Method of Preparation:

Oil in the Water Emulsion

Take and weigh all the ingredients accurately. The coconut oil, aloe vera gel mix together. Add given quantity of rose water and glycerin in given mixture. Add remaining ingredients and heated for 10min. After the heating the pigment is mixed to each other.

IV. FORMULATION OF HERBAL MASCARA

After many studies and three formulations Viz., f1, f2 and f3 all formulations were formulated with different quantities and ingredients.

<i>Ingredients</i>	<i>F1</i>	<i>F2</i>	<i>F3</i>
<i>Rosin</i>	<i>0.70gm</i>	<i>0.50gm</i>	<i>1gm</i>
<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Coconut oil</i>	<i>5ml</i>	<i>4ml</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Rose water</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5ml</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Glycerin</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1ml</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Aloevera gel</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Result</i>	<i>Dose not dry</i>	<i>Dose not dry</i>	<i>Have all characters</i>

Table 1:- Formulation of herbal mascara

➤ *Assessment of mascara:*

• *Evaluation of eye preparation:*

Consistency and purity tests are carried out at different stages in the manufacture of eye preparation to ensure that the right ingredients and the appropriate amount are used. Presence of microorganisms and allergens tested by these studies.

• *Patch testing :*

Patch examination to determine if the material that is in contact with the skin causes inflammation of the skin (skin dermatitis) involves two forms of dermatitis: irritant, allergic dermatitis.

• *Open or closed patch testing :*

Whether the makeup is the cause of the dermatitis, the difference between irritant and eye contact dermatitis must be made clear or near patch examination can be done as with shadows.

• *Irritant contact Dermatitis:*

An irritant is one that will induce inflammation in almost any person if administered at a sufficiently high concentration for appropriate duration. An irritant response caused by the close touch of the irritant to the skin and not associated with the immune system.

• *Observation :*

• *Allergic contact dermatitis:*

Allergic reactions in particular to the person and to the substance or group of substances referred to call and allergens. Allergy is hypersensitivity (oversensitivity) to a material, often affecting the immune system.

Any parts of the skin that are in contact with allergens may produce a rash if contact with the material is prevented.

• *Method :*

Checking is done by positioning the eye cream at the corner of the eye for five consecutive days, followed by an examination of the skin for allergic or irritant contact dermatitis.

- ✓ Allergens are combined with a nonallergic substance (based)
- ✓ They are put in close contact with the skin* Adhesive tape is used to hold them in place.
- ✓ The test side is labeled.
- ✓ The patch is left in place for 48 hours, during which time it is necessary not to wash the area or play competitive sport because the adhesive tapes peel off the procedure would have to be repeated.

<i>Test</i>	<i>Result</i>
<i>Irritant Contact Dermatitis</i>	<i>No irritation was occurs</i>
<i>Allergic Contact Dermatitis</i>	<i>No allergic action was occur</i>

Table 2



Fig 1

V. CONCLUSION

In the context of the present inquiry, it was found that this formulation is appropriate for use by comprehensive clinical trials in order to have access to the formulation for improved efficacy.

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