

Formulas for Production of Cosmetics, Drugs, Cleaners, Soaps, Detergents, Dentrices and Depilatories

Description:

Formulas for Production of Cosmetics, Drugs, Cleaners, Soaps, Detergents, Dentrices and Depilatories (Cosmetics and Drugs, Steel (Iron) Baths, Mud Bath, Glycerin Cold Cream, Glycerin Honey Jelly, Turtle Oil Cream, Massage Oil, Acne Face Lotion, Face Pack, Scalp Stimulant, Hair Oil, Lilac Perfume, Nail Polish, Liquid Cream, Toilet Powders, Cream Powder, Cherry Tooth Paste, Zinc Oxide Jelly, Cuticle Remover, Mascara)

Cosmetics, also known as make-up, are substances or products used to enhance or alter the appearance or fragrance of the body. Many cosmetics are designed for use of applying to the face and hair. They are generally mixtures of chemical compounds; some being derived from natural sources (such as coconut oil), and some being synthetics. Common cosmetics include lipstick, mascara, eye shadow, foundation, rouge, skin cleansers and skin lotions, shampoo, hairstyling products (gel, hair spray, etc.). A drug is any substance (other than food that provides nutritional support) that, when inhaled, injected, smoked, consumed, absorbed via a patch on the skin, or dissolved under the tongue, causes a physiological change in the body. A cleaner is a type of industrial or domestic worker who cleans homes or commercial premises for payment. Cleaners may specialize in cleaning particular things or places, such as window cleaners. Cleaners often work when the people who otherwise occupy the space are not around. In chemistry, a soap is a salt of a fatty acid. Household uses for soaps include washing, bathing, and other types of housekeeping, where soaps act as surfactants, emulsifying oils to enable them to be carried away by water. A detergent is a surfactant or a mixture of surfactants with cleaning properties in dilute solutions. These substances are usually alkylbenzenesulfonates, a family of compounds that are similar to soap but are more soluble in hard water, because the polar sulfonate (of detergents) is less likely than the polar carboxylate (of soap) to bind to calcium and other ions found in hard water. A chemical depilatory is a cosmetic preparation used to remove hair from the skin on the body. Currently, common active ingredients are calcium thioglycolate or potassium thioglycolate, which breaks down the disulfide bonds in keratin and weakens the hair so that it is easily scraped off where it emerges from the hair follicle.

This book will be an invaluable resource to development chemists looking for leads in the formulation of a wide range of products.

For more details download PDF file

Keywords: Cosmetics, Production of Eyelid Pencil, Powdered Hand Toilet Soaps, Stone Cleaning, Metal Cleaning, How to Clean Brass and Steel, How to Clean Tarnished Silver, Watchmakers and Jewelers Cleaning, Glass Cleaning, Feed Water Heater Cleaning, Milky Ammonia, Textiles, Fibres, Liquid Soap Shampoos, Soft Soap Manufacture, Fireproofing Soap, Antiseptic Soap, Hexalin Soaps, Lampblack, Production of Lampblack, Liquid Soap, Talcum Powder, Manufacture of Alum Pencil, Creamy Hand Lotion, Eyebrow Pencils, H

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