

**REVIEW ARTICLE ON HERBAL LIPSTICK**

Ashwini Zade, Sanjay Bais, Sonali Lawate

Fabtech college of pharmacy, Sangola 413307 India

Corresponding author email id - sonalilawate10@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, interest in herbal cosmetics, which is an unexceptional gift, is increasing. Many herbal cosmetic products are available to meet the needs of women. These are safer than synthetic ones. A lot of attention has always been paid to plant-originated preparations. As a result of their herbal constituents, herbal cosmetics are characterised as cosmetics that have desired physiological action. It supports, soothes, boosts, heals and controls. Herbal lipsticks are cosmetic products formulated with natural ingredients, often plant-based, to provide color to the lips. These lipsticks typically avoid synthetic chemicals and may include ingredients like plant oils, waxes, and pigments derived from herbs. They aim to offer a more natural and organic alternative to traditional lipsticks, appealing to those seeking eco-friendly and cruelty-free options. It's essential to check product labels for specific herbal ingredients and potential allergens. The types, formulation process, extraction of various colour pigments, moulding, and flaws in lipstick. Lip colouring has been a tradition since the prehistoric era.

In recent years, the use of these products has increased as they come in a greater variety of colours, textures, and sheens. The gloss option is expanded. This is evident from the fact that lipsticks are available in hundreds of colour options to cater to the needs of women. Since lipstick is one of the main cosmetics used by women, this study was conducted to develop an herbal lipstick. Additionally, attempts were made to evaluate the composition of herbal lipsticks.

**KEYWORDS :** herbal , lipstick, colour pigments**INTRODUCTION**

Cosmetics applied to the human body to improve appearance. Cosmetic refers to any item that is meant to be applied topically, topically or topically to any part of the body for sanitising, disinfecting, beautification, boosting charm, delight, and improving look. Skin is included in cosmetics. Both developed and developing nations have a high need for skin care and many other types of products. Herbalism has a long tradition of use outside conventional medicine.<sup>1</sup> They are materials that are applicable to change the scent / looks. Nowadays, interest in herbal cosmetics, which is an unexceptional gift, is increasing. There are many herbal cosmetics to meet the needs of women. Unlike cosmetics, herbal cosmetics are safe for human health. The most popular cosmetic product used to emphasise the beauty of lips is lipstick.<sup>2</sup> Recently, the use of products has increased and changes in colour, texture, lipstick gloss, etc. Many modifications have been made depending on the choice. A good lip balm should have reliable features that benefit consumers, such as texture and antioxidant benefits. Cosmetics are defined as any item that is intended to be put to on the skin portion for cleanse, promote, reshape the look of person. As per the D&C act of 1940 and laws of 1945.<sup>3</sup>

**LIPSTICK BACKGROUND:**

Cosmetics have a long history dating back to the Stone Age. Particularly among the various Asian countries, lip colour use was widespread. Later, for years, Elizabeth I and ladies of her court dyed their lips red with Cinnabar or HgS. A blush or blusher was employed as a dyestuff. In late 19th-century

western society believed that just immoral ladies used lipdyes. Lipstick and cosmetics in general did not truly attain social acceptance until the 20th century. The cost of cosmetics was decreased by better applicator and metal tube construction. This, together with the general populace's acceptance of the new technology, led to an increase in usage and popularity.

Move up containers were available by 1915, and the 1st allege of immortality appeared. It comes in a wide variety of colours and is designed to appeal to latest vogue. In a fragrance oil-wax base, dyes and pigments are used to create lipstick. Lipstick comes in a variety of tubes, from simple plastic dispensers for lip balm to elaborate metal containers. Although sizes vary, lipstick is often offered in tubes that measure 0.25 feet in length and 4 feet 2 inches diameter. The container is made up of a base and a cover. Two compartments make up the foundation, and by twisting or sliding one of them, the lipstick will be pushed up to be applied. We will solely focus on the maker of lipstick since the production of the tubes uses entirely unique technologies.<sup>4-5</sup>

#### **WOMEN AND BEAUTY:**

Every day, the media and advertising reinforce the association between cosmetics and beauty. ladies' commodification by society while they pursue their goals Unrealistic resemblance to the thin, attractive model stereotype that occasionally appears in the media.<sup>6</sup> The body into a recognised ideal Form, and that ladies "normalise" presence to achieve persona and profile that is accepted as the esthetic standard through consumer rituals of self-care.<sup>7</sup>

#### **TYPES OF LIPSTICK:<sup>8-16</sup>**

Based on consistency, lip products come in the form of solid and liquid form. Lipsticks are divided into two: depending on the degree of use of auxiliary services;

1. Moisturing lipstick Looking at the ingredients will be a good indicator of whether your lips are hydrated or not. Hyaluronic acid, ceramides and peptides are also powerful moisturizers.

2. Nutritive lipstick

Because it shields the lips from the cold, this kind of lipstick is ideal for the winter promote nourishment

3. Lipstick hygiene or therapy lipstick

It promotes softness, natural sheen, and calms the delicate skin on the lips. It also repairs cracks and prevents herpes.

4. Satin is well-pigmented, semi-opaque, and has a slightly silky feel. It also has a little stain sheen.

5. The texture of amplified cream is quite creamy, with a subtle sheen, good pigmentation, and a creamy appearance.

6. The anhydrous texture of cremesheen is fairly silky, they have medium to high pigmentation, and they are quite moisturised.

7. Frost is a type of lipstick that is generally referred to as sparkling and has a lot of glittering particles.

8. Lustre has a wet texture that is akin to a gloss but is not aggressive, is semi-glossy, and has a light amount of pigmentation.

9. Gloss, sparkle, and a thick consistency characterise dazzles.

10. They have little pigmentation, are translucent, and are brilliant.

11. Depending on how expensive the lipsticks' distinctive qualities are; lipstick that lasts for a long time for a whole day and night.

12. Flavourous lipstick.

13. H<sub>2</sub>O resistant lip gloss.

14. Water-repellent, preventing the lipstick from losing contact with it. Depending on how coloured they are, lipsticks;

15. Lip gloss without colour.

16. Neutral-coloured lip colour.

**VARIOUS TYPES OF LIPSTICK'S DIAGRAM****IDEAL CHARACTERISTICS :**

- 1.It should have a bright, smooth appearance that is devoid of perspiration
- 2.It do not bother or be poisonous to the lips.
- 3.It will not droudgtywhile being stored.
- 4.It shall give the application area a consistent colour.
- 5.It shoudnt include any grit.
- 6.It mut be stable. <sup>17</sup>

**ADVANTAGES OF HERBAL LIPSTICK OVER SYNTHETIC LIPSTICK:**

- 1.Organic lip balms contain natural and effective ingredients.
- 2.They have minimal or no impact on any aspect.
- 3.They are used to treat leucoderma of the lips.
- 4.A wide variety of colours from which to pick the original colour colours that colourants come in.
- 5.These colours can be combined and blended in many ways to produce various colours.
- 6.The colour of something changed to varient shades.

**METHODS OF PREPARATION :<sup>18</sup>**

1. First of all, the ingredients at the bottom of the recipe are melted and mixed according to their liquefaction points.
2. In different stainless steel or ceramic containers, heat the solvents, oils, and waxes.
3. Then combine liquid and solvent with the colour pigments.
4. Combine the hot wax and the pigment mass.
5. After cooling, extract, pouring this into tubing moulds.

**STEPS INVOLVED IS:<sup>30</sup>**

- 1) Melting
- 2) Mixing
- 3) Moulding
- 4) Labelling
- 5) Packing.

**1) Melting and Mixing :**

The formulation's ingredients are measured, melted, and blended. One of the mixtures includes solvents, another includes lubricant, and the third includes plump and waxy compounds. They are screw up in individual chromium steel bin. Liquid oil and solution of solvents are then combined with the pigments of colour. In order to prevent the lipstick from feeling gritty, the combination is run through

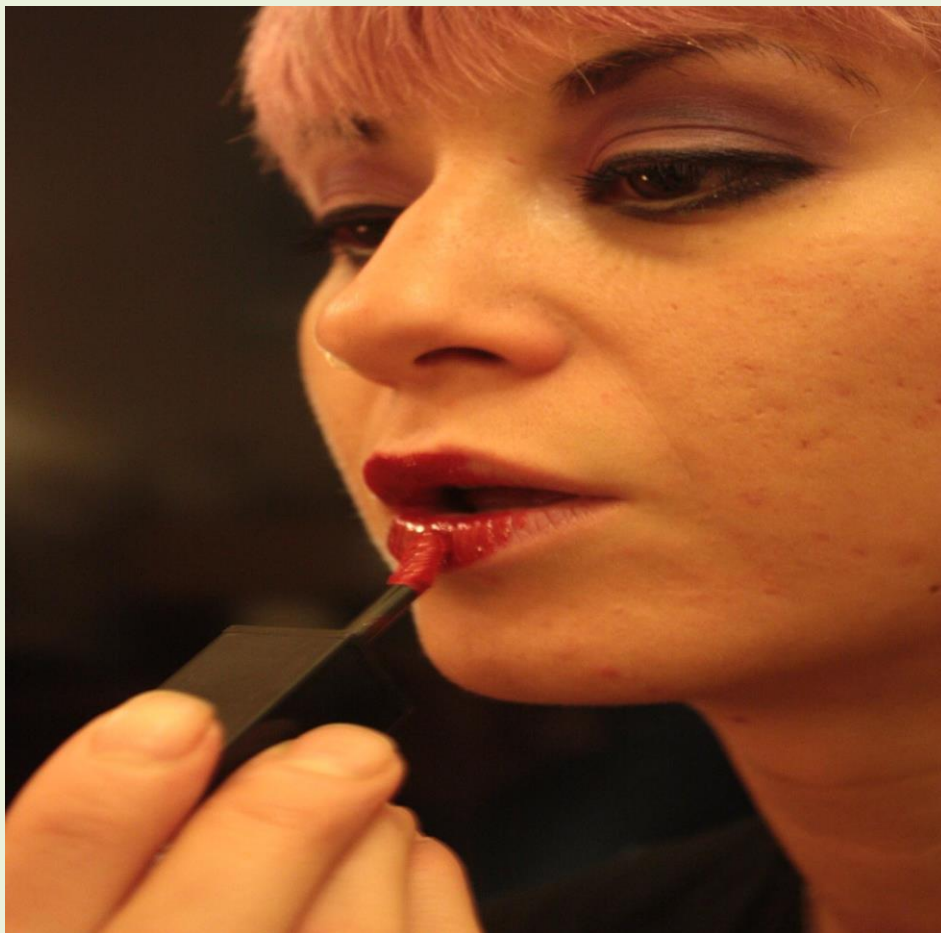
a grinder to crush the pigments. To produce a uniform color and consistency, the pigment mass is first ground and blended before being added to the heated wax mass.

2) Moulding: subsequently the Lipstick mass has been combined and any excess air has been drained, it is prepared to be put into the moulding tubes. A mould, which is made up of the underside of a metal or ductile cylinder duct pipe and an adjusting component that suitable snugly with the duct pipe receives the melted mixture. With the duct pipe lipstick is

Put bottom up. In ordinance for the floor of the tube to be at the upper right of the mould, lipstick is poured upside down. The tube's under surface is sealed when the lipstick has been cooled and removed from the mould. To fix pinprick and enhance the finish, the lipstick is flamed manually or in a flaming cabinet. If necessary, the Lipstick is redone after being visually examined for defects, mold separation lines, and air holes.

**3) Labelling and Packaging :**

The lipstick is prepared for labeling and packing once it has been retracted and the tube has been sealed. The lipstick tube is packaged in either individual or bulk packs as the last stage. The product's final usage determines the package to be used, not the manufacturing process. Packaging can be highly automated or not.

**HOW TO APPLY LIPSTICK ON LIPS DEMO DIAGRAM:****•THE NATURAL INGREDIENTS:**

<b>BASE</b>	<b>OILS</b>	<b>FLAVOURS</b>
Candilla wax	Castor oil	Saffron
Olive wax	Grape seed	Rose
Olive butter	Sesame oil	Cherry
Raspberry butter	Corn oil	Sandalwood

**• COLOURANTS OR COLOURING AGENT:** <sup>24-27</sup>

These substances are mostly employed to give cosmetic items a unique appearance. Since ancient times, colour has been employed in cosmetics. A wish to purchase aSight, touch, and smell are the three senses that influence cosmetic products. Color is therefore a crucial component of cosmetic composition. There are two ways to color your lips: painting the skin with a dye that penetrates the outer layer of the lips, and using a lip color that helps hide the lack of shape of the skin and outer lip. Make it smooth. Water-soluble dyes satisfy the first condition, while insoluble dyes and pigments that increase or decrease the opacity of the film satisfy the second condition. The colours must come from the authorised colours list showed by the Drug and Cosmetic Act.The naturally occurring hues of various plants and fruits. The natural colourants should have no physiological activity and be non-

toxic. It must be a distinct synthetic composition since only thereafter shall its dyeing ability be dependable and its investigation feasible and simple. It is imparting dye need to be hardy enough that unique tiny amount is required for use. Colorants must be stable while stored since they must not be impacted by light, tropical temperatures, hydrolysis, or bacteria.

#### **FLAVOURING AGENTS:** <sup>28-29</sup>

To disguise the four primary taste sensations, flavours or flavouring agents are typically needed. A composition sense of flavour, feel, aroma, eye perception and resound is referred to as flavour. Which each involve the development of innovation in the taste company, various fake or flavourous have been created. These flavours are a combination of physicochemical and physiological processes that influence how substances are perceived. Palatable taste development is comparable of an skill than a knowledge. The taste of the medicine or other components that must be included is taken into consideration while choosing a flavour. Lipstick flavours shouldn't contain any potentially irritating or dangerous ingredient.

#### **DEFECTS IN PREPARATION:**

Formulation related problem

- Sweeting :The most prevalent formulation issue with lipsticks is sweating, which results from either an excessive oil content or poor oil binding. Any climate or range of temperatures can cause it to rise.
- Bleeding: The fractionation of colourful fluids from the wax form base is referred to as bleeding.
- Streaking: The appearance of a slender band or line of a variety of dye or material on the last outcome.
- Mold-relatable Issues.
- Laddering: Lipstick appears multi-layered rather than smooth or consistent after solidifying and setting.
- Deformation: it is a moulding issue there is lipstick's appearance appears distorted. It stands out and is visible on two boarder of the lipstick.
- Cratering is to break apart moulding phenomenon that manifests as burning when a stick develops dimples

#### **QUALITY CONTROL TEST:** <sup>31-33</sup>

Quality Assurance Because products must comply with Food and Drug Administration (FDA) standards procedures are stringent. Due to the rigorous regulations placed on the production process and materials, Lipstick is just a cosmetic product. Mixed lipstick Additionally, it was processed in a controlled setting to ensure that it was contamination-free. No, incoming substance is checked to make sure provide with the necessary requirements. Every batch that is generated has samples that are reserved and kept at ambient temperature for the duration of the end substance Lipstick dye handling is essential, and particular needs to look at the manufacturer's selection of dye to realise this. The colours of lipstick are controlled numerically using colorimetric technology.

#### **EVALUATION TEST OF LIPSTICK:**

Melting point: The Adopt capillary method.. Open the ends of two capillary tubes made of glass. Put enough lipstick, about 10mm high, into each of the five capillary tubes, and let them set for particular amount of duration and appropriate temperature. The melting point Is adopted to be the temperature that is specified in the capillary tube. Calculate the outcome after doing the operation three more times with the additional four capillary tubes.

- Breaking point: Maximum weight before failure Breaking point test used to measure lipstick tensile strength. Put it in a container horizontally, few centimeter from the support's side. A specified weight Increase is regarded as this evaluation.<sup>31</sup>
- pressure of appeal: This test is used to assess how much force should be used when applying. Maintain aLeave a rough brown paper over the shadow image as well. while applying it at a 45° angle, completely conceal a few centimeter square area. The force causes serves as a gauge for application force.
- Penetrometer test: Penetration was measured at several spots on the lipstick's surface, and the average of those measurements was reported in micrometres.The penetrometer needle was set up so that it simply rests on top of the lipstick rod. The penetrating reading was obtained after the needle attachment was withdrawn.
- Microbial testing: Microbial growth may result from contamination of raw ingredients, moulds, storage kettles, or lipstick containers. The sample of the well-known product is coated on two different media that are specially designed for the production of visible colonies through the growth of bacteria and fungus while they are incubated for a predetermined amount of time. So as to count. There is a 100 o/gm upper limit.
- Rancidity:Rancidification is the water removal or degeneration of substances. It forms in a revolting odour, an unpleasant flavour, a gummy material, and for time to time in the product's colour.
- resolvable test: break down in various liquid substances and check to see if it dissolves or not.
- PH parameters: Use a PH metre to ascertain the lipstick's PH.
- To test for skin sensitivity, apply lipstick for 10 minutes and watch what happens.
- Assessing the stability of a perfume can also be done by keeping lipstick in a 40°C oven and performing routine
- A comparison between new lipstick and perfume.

#### **HOW TO USE NATURAL LIPSTICK<sup>19-23</sup>**

##### 1. Use an exfoliant

Make sure your bare lips are in the greatest possible shape before applying lip color to achieve the finest effect. To exfoliate any dry skin, use a toothbrush that is soft and wet. After that, apply lip balm to your lips to hydrate and soften them. This facilitates smooth lipstick application.

##### 2. Use a foundation or concealer base.

It's best to apply a base using foundation or concealer that complements the color of your lips for an even tone. In this manner, when applied, your lipstick will appear more consistent and natural. It will also continue longer.

##### 3. Apply a lipstick.

To ensure perfect application of lipstick, contour and define your lips with a lip liner. Using a lip liner as a guide helps you get a more put together appearance. Use a liner that complements your natural skin tone for a more natural look, or match the liner's tint to your lipstick for a more uniform appearance. Avoid combining a black liner with light lipstick and vice versa. This is due to the fact that, for instance, wearing a pale lipstick and a dark liner may attract unwanted attention.Your lips will appear thicker and bigger with the correct liner. You may also sculpt your lips as you like with a lip pencil.

4.Applying Lipstick Finally, apply your lipstick straight out of the box, with a brush or your fingers. Carefully cover all corners of the lip pencil.

##### 5. Moisturize your lips

Painting your lips will help them become beautiful. Applying a thin layer of clean tissue to your lips will do this. Be sure to wipe off any excess color on the inside and outside of your lips. Many women tighten the tissue on their lips when drying. This leads to inconsistencies with external products. Also,

over time, the inner color will fade faster than the outer color. So you suck all the way to the middle you get

6. Add a coat of lip gloss

If you want more shine, you can apply a coat of lip gloss after drying. Lip gloss reflects light, making lips look attractive.

7. Use expired lipsticks and beware of those who try them

Do not use lipsticks older than 12 to 18 months because it can cause infection and allergies when used. Although it is recommended that you try the color before purchasing, do not use over-the-counter products on your lips. Many people have used them, which can promote the spread of diseases and infections. Try it with the back of your hand instead. You can take the time to mix different shades to see which combination is perfect with your skin tone.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

The information in this review gives a general overview of herbal lipstick. It has few, if any, negative side effects. Herbal lipstick is made using a variety of organic ingredients. Utilisation of plant origin is therefore a move toward well product and women can use in a variety of ways with tremendous enjoyment. The price of cosmetics was reduced by advancements in metal tubes and applicator builders. This plus cutting-edge technology Popularity and widespread use increased as a result of public acceptance. The effectiveness and safety of cosmetics are important for quality control. Therefore, proper management of herbal cosmetics is essential<sup>34-35</sup>

#### **REFERENCES**

1. Kadu M, Vishwasra S, Singh S. Review on Natural Lip Balm. *Int J Res Cosmet Sci*, 2015; 5(1): 1-7.
2. Diamond RL, Montaga W. Histology and cytochemistry of human skin XXXVI. The nose and lips. *Arch Dermatol*, 1976; 112: 1235-1244.
3. Zuckerman C. Dermatologic features of the fat embolism syndrome. *Cutis*, 1986; 38: 116-120.
4. Nanda S, Nanda A, Khar RK. *Cosmetic Technology*. 1st ed. New Delhi (India): Birla publication Pvt. Ltd; 2007. 330-352.
5. Harshad SD, Wankhade AB. Design and characterisation of Nutraceutical lipstick of Beetroot Powder. *Innovative International Journal and Pharmaceuticals Sciences*, 2019; 4(2): 1-4.
6. Mitsui T. *New cosmetic science*. 1st ed. USA: Elsevier; 1997.
7. Nanda S, Nanda A, Khar RK. *Cosmetic Technology*. 1st ed. New Delhi (India): Birla publication Pvt. Ltd; 2007. . 330-352.
8. Indian Standard (IS) (1990): Lipstick (PCD 19: Cosmetics).
9. Balsam MS, Sagarin E. *Cosmetics Science and Technology*. 2nd ed. New York: Wiley International science publication; 2008. 209-512.
10. Deshmukh S, Chavan M, Sugar M, Singh S. Preparation and evaluation of natural lipsticks from Bixa orellana seeds. *Int J Pharm Bio Sci*, 2013; 4: 139-144.
11. Harry RG, Wilkinson JB. *Harry's Cosmeticology*. 6th ed. London: Leonard Hill books and Interest Publisher; 1973.
12. Margaret A. *Selling dreams inside the beauty business*. London: JM Dent & Sons Ltd; 1981.
13. Bashinski R. What the shape of your stick might say about you/ Freudian slip of the lip. *New York: Daily News*; 1999.
14. Nadkari AK. *Indian Materia Media*. 3rd ed. Vol. II. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan; 1975.
15. Korac RR, Khambholja KM. Potential of herbs in skin protection from Ultraviolet radiation *Pharmacogn Rev*, 2011; 7: 164-173.
16. Shivanand P, Nilam M, Viral D. Herbs play an important role in the field of cosmetics. *Int J Pharm Tech Red*, 2010; 2: 632-6



17. Rajesh Kumar Nema, Kamal Singh Rathore, BAL Krishna Dubey; Text of cosmetics. 1st Ed. New Delhi (India): CBS Publishers & Distributors; 2009. 69-81.
18. Kurthika S V, Ram S S, Ahmed S A, Sadiq S, Mallick S D, Sree T R.; Formulation and evaluation of natural lipstick from colored pigments of beta vulgaris taproot. Research reviews: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences. 2014; 3(3): 65-71.
19. Kadu M, Vishwasra S, Singh S. Review on Natural Lip Balm. Int J Res CosmetSci, 2015; 5(1): 1-7.
20. Diamond RL, Montaga W. Histology and cytochemistry of human skin XXXVI. The nose and lips. Arch Dermatol, 1976; 112: 1235-1244.
21. Zuckerman C. Dermatologic features of the fat embolism syndrome. Cutis, 1986; 38: 116-120.
22. Romm S. On the beauty of lips. Clin. Plastic Surg, 1984; 11(4): 571-581.
23. Deweck AC. The sweating of lipsticks. Cosmet Toiletries, 1981; 96(1): 29-32.
24. Ozkur MK, Bozkurt MS, Balabanli B, Aricioglu A, Ilter N, et al., The effects of EGB 761 on lipid peroxide levels and superoxide dismutase activity in sunburn. Photodermatol Photoimmunol Photomed, 2002; 18: 117-120.
25. Jain A, Dubey S, Gupta A, Kannoja P, Tomar V. Potential of herbs as cosmeceuticals. Int J Res Appl Pharmacy, 2010; 1: 71-77.
26. Brown RP, Gerbarg PL, Ramazanov Z. Rhodiola rosea: A phytomedical overview. HerbalGram, 2002; 56: 40-52.
27. Nayak BS, Jena PK, Dindha SC, Ellaiah P. Phytochemical investigation and in vitro evaluation of anthelmintic activity of Gmelina arborea roxb. fruit extracts. Asian J Chem, 2012; 24(8): 3445-3448.
28. Khanpara K, Renuka V, Shukla J, Harsha CR. A Detailed Investigation of shikakai (Acacia concinna) fruit. J Curr Pharm Res, 2012; 9: 6-10
29. Dr Kasture, Gokhale S B, Parakh S R, Hasan S A. Textbook of practical pharmaceutics. 16th ed. Pune (India): Nirali Prakashan; 2008. 33-35.
30. Mishra P, Dwivedi S. Formulation and evaluation of lipstick containing herbal ingredient. Asian Journal of Medical and pharmaceutical Researches. 2012; 2 (3): 58-60
- Navarre MG, editor. The chemistry and Manufacturer of Cosmetics. 2nd ed. Vol.1. New York: Wiley- Inter science; 1974.
31. Hart RG, editor. Harry's Cosmeticology. 6th ed. London: Leonard Hill Books; 1973. pp. 140-156.
32. Nema RK, Rathore KS, Dubey BK. Text of cosmetics. 1st ed. New Delhi (India): CBS Publishers and Distributors; 2009. 69-81.
33. Katiyar SK, Elmets CA. Green tea polyphenols skin protection and antioxidant (Review). Int J Oncol, 2001; 18: 1307-1313.
34. Amol V. Pore, Sanjay K. Bais, Ajit G. Chaudhari, Priyanka S. Deokate, Priyanka B. Satpute. A review on advanced herbal drug technology. International Journal of Pharmacy and Herbal Technology. 2023. 1(1), 6-16.
35. Siddhi M. Shrigiriwar, Heena D. Mehta, Narendra R. Dighade. A REVIEW ON HERBAL DRUGS AND ADVANCED HERBAL DRUG TECHNOLOGY. International Journal of Pharmacy and Herbal Technology. 2023 Vol 1(1) 17-21.