

## A Review On: Herbal Lipstick from Beetroot and Carrot Juice

<sup>1</sup> Rameshwar Bhaskar Wakade <sup>2</sup> Akash Ravsaheb Waghule <sup>3</sup> Sonali Ajinath Shirsat

<sup>1,2,3</sup> students of Dr. N. J. Paulbudhe College of Pharmacy, Ahmednagar  
Corresponding author: Rameshwar Bhaskar Wakade

Submitted: 05-01-2024

Accepted: 15-01-2024

### ABSTRACT:

Lipstick is a cosmetic used to colour the lips. It enhances the appearance of the lips. Lipstick is used to improve appearance, look attractive, and protect lips from many types of damaging UV rays, etc. Herbal lipstick is a cosmetic product containing pigments, oils, fragrances, preservatives, colours, texture, and protection for the lips. It has become an almost universal constituent of ladies' handbags. Moist lips, dry lips, shiny lips, smooth lips, all are simple matters of cosmetic application herbal lipsticks are gaining popularity because natural cosmetics are safe. In the market, hundreds of shades of colours are available to satisfy the demand of women in forms like liquid as well as stick-on lips. Herbal lipsticks have minimum side effects. It contains natural ingredients or nutrients is safe to use and keeps lips healthy. Lipstick contains synthetic colourants which are made up of harmful chemicals and it is very harmful for our skin. Continuous use for a long time of synthetic colours may cause serious health problems like skin discolouration, lip cancer, skin irritation, etc. Lipsticks demonstrate many types of negative effects like- as allergy, nausea, dermatitis, and drying of the lips, and are more severe/used even fatal. So, the demand for cosmetics containing herbal ingredients increased universally because it is safe. This review paper is about the overview of herbal lipstick which includes advantages, anatomy of lips, ideal characteristics, and formulation defects.

**KEYWORDS** natural, herbal, colour, ingredients, lipstick, formulation, side effect, herbal lipstick, evaluation

### I. INTRODUCTION:-

Cosmetics have become an integral part of every woman's life. Herbal cosmetics are products that are formulated using various permissible cosmetic ingredients in which one or more herbal ingredients are used to provide distinct cosmetic benefits cosmetics are the substances used to alter

of appearance or fragrance of the human body. Cosmetics have gained the most popular cosmetic used to makeup to accentuate the beauty of the lips lipstick. Cosmetics are substances used to change a person's look or scent. The most popular cosmetic used to makeup to accentuate the beauty of the lips is lipstick a good lipstick should have qualities that appeal to consumers and persuade them, like a pleasing texture and antioxidant qualities. Fine lipsticks are made up of several ingredients, including bases, oils, emollients, and colourants.

By altering the ratio of components used in the formulation, the three main characteristics of lipstick texture, melting point, and hardness can be changed. The component known as colourant or pigment is crucial to the formulation of lipsticks because it establishes their aesthetic value the most popular type of cosmetic product is lipstick its ingredients pigments, oils, waxes, and emollients give lips protection, colour, and texture. Lipstick comes in a variety of hues and styles. Some lip balms double as lipsticks to provide moisture and colour a good lipstick should have qualities that appeal to consumers and persuade them, like a pleasing texture and antioxidant qualities. Fine lipsticks are made up of a variety of ingredients, including bases, oils, emollients, and colourants. By altering the ratio of components used in the formulation, the three main characteristics of lipstick texture, melting point, and hardness can be changed.

The ingredient that most significantly affects the lipstick's formulation and determines its aesthetic value is pigment or colourant. Both natural and synthetic sources can provide colourant. Chemicals are used to create synthetic colours. When ingested by humans, the synthetic dyes used to give lipstick its colour can be harmful and have unfavourable effects like allergy, dermatitis, skin discolouration, lip drying, etc. They may even be lethal in certain situations and cause cancer. Because of this restriction, natural colourants are used to make lipstick. Natural sources like plants, insects, and algae are the

sources of natural colours women use lipstick more often than men to enhance the appearance and feel of their lips. Lipstick has the power to alter a woman's facial appearance. They consist of colouring pigments mixed or dispersed throughout a fatty base consisting of the appropriate ratios of oils, fats, and waxes that have been fragrantly perfumed. They are often shaped like moulded sticks a growing number of herbs are being used nowadays to make cosmeceuticals for personal hygiene natural or herbal cosmetics are the newest trend that combines aesthetic and health care the fact that most consumers today prefer natural products over artificial ones makes these products more in demand on the market.

Any substance intended to be sprayed, poured, rubbed, sprinkled on, injected into, or applied to the human body or any part of it to clean, glamorize, encourage enchantment, or change one's appearance is considered a cosmetic as defined by the d & c act of 1940 and rules of 1945, in addition to boron acid, D & C red no. 21, and d & c red no. , pigments and lake dyes, such as calcium lake, which contains d&c red 7 d&c red 34, and orange no. 17, are now available. Herbal cosmetics, also called products, are made by first building a base with a variety of legal cosmetic ingredients and then adding one or more herbal ingredients that are used specifically for their cosmetic benefits. Herbs do not provide immediate relief. They provide a means to restore the body's natural equilibrium. Indian botanicals are now utilized in a variety of cosmetic and personal hygiene products.

Apart from their traditional use, Indian herbs have also been tested in some recent research on personal care products. Because herbal medicines are gentle on the skin and have no side effects, the market for them is growing rapidly. The fact that herbal cosmetics are completely composed of herbs and shrubs and have no negative side effects is their best feature. Consumers who occasionally use synthetic products containing chemicals such as phthalates, petrolatum, and lead may experience adverse effects. These items could irritate your lips, cause them to become dry and chapped, and raise your risk of allergies, asthma, and other respiratory conditions. Melanoma formulation is used to protect the lips from sun damage and pollution and also increase the beauty of lips. It is too easy to handle in my generation of women. Recently the use of botanicals in cosmetics has increased mainly due to their mild action and non-toxic nature.

Both natural and Phyto-ingredients are used in cosmetics. Made from natural materials are oils, extracts, secretions, etc. Pure components derived from diverse processes are included in the Phyto ingredients. Women's lives were significantly impacted by herbal cosmetics because they enhanced their natural beauty. Products like lipstick, talcum powder, kajal, and liner are used for herbal properties. The herbal product is on the cutting edge of fashion and beauty trends. Numerous pharmacological effects of natural herbal products, such as antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and crystalline effects, are beneficial to humans. Natural lipstick has great value and is in high demand in these preparations and evaluations. In the winter, it was also used to hydrate our lips. These ingredients also treat problems with black lips and dry lips. The herbal products have no negative effects and are the safest. We are studying the evolutionary characteristics of herbal lipstick in these preparations



fig – shades of lipsticks

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY:

Cosmetics have become an integral part of every woman's life. Herbal cosmetics are products that are formulated using various permissible cosmetic ingredients in which one or more herbal ingredients are used to provide distinct cosmetic benefits cosmetics are the substances used to alter of appearance or fragrance of the human body. Cosmetics have gained the most popular cosmetic used to makeup to accentuate the beauty of the lips a lipstick. Cosmetics are substances used to change a person's look or scent. The most popular cosmetic used to makeup to accentuate the beauty of the lips is lipstick a good lipstick should have qualities that appeal to consumers and persuade them, like a pleasing texture and antioxidant qualities. Fine lipsticks are made up of several ingredients, including bases, oils, emollients, and colourants. [a. Bhanu prakash yadav, n sai vani, j. Bharti, m. Kishore babu]

Any substance intended to be sprayed, poured, rubbed, sprinkled on, injected into, or applied to the human body or any part of it to clean, glamorize, encourage enchantment, or change one's appearance is considered a cosmetic as defined by

the d & c act of 1940 and rules of 1945, in addition to boron acid, D & C red no. 21, and d & c red no. , pigments and lake dyes, such as calcium lake, which contains d & c red 7 d&c red 34, and orange no. 17, are now available.

[v .anilkumar, m.d dhanaraj]

Since the Stone Age, people have used cosmetics. Lip colour use was common, especially among the Sumerians, Assyrians, Persians, Egyptians, Babylonians, and Greeks. Later, in keeping with the era's fashion, Elizabeth I and the women in her court years, the court would apply crimson mercuric sulphide to their lips and cheeks. It was widely believed in late 19th-century Western society that only immoral women wore lipstick or other cosmetics. The 20th century saw the true social acceptance of lipstick and other cosmetics.

[mr. Dipak prakash thendge, ms. Ashvini bhivsave, dr. Gajanan s.sanap]

Why you should switch to natural lipstick: natural lipstick contains none of the harmful chemicals found in conventional lipsticks. This means that using organic and natural lipsticks helps protect you from the adverse effects of the synthetic chemical ingredients found in traditional formulas. International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews, Vol 3, issue 7, pp 1269-1284, July 2022 1271 instead of these chemicals, natural lipsticks use naturally derived ingredients such as essential oils, plant-derived butter and waxes, and earth minerals. These create formulations that are not only beautifying but also nourishing. Therefore, using natural and organic lipstick is one of the best ways to keep your lips looking soft and hydrated while also giving them an attractive pop of colour.

[ms. Nisha sarode d .asst. Gaikwad vishal]

Lips are soft, movable body parts at the mouth of humans and help with the intake of food and speech. "labium superius oris" and "labium inferius oris", are the upper and lower lips respectively. The meeting point where the lips join the surrounding skin of a smooth area is the vermilion border and the reddish area within the border is called the vermilion zone. Cupid's bow is the vermilion border of the upper lips. The fleshy protuberance located in the centre of the upper lip is a tubercle. They are known by various terms including the pyochelin (also spelled prochilon), the "tuberculum labii superioris", and the "labial tubercle". The lips serve as a prehension, suction, and speech organ. The borders of the lips are covered in a dry, crimson mucous membrane that is

continuous with the skin and is rich in touch corpuscles and vascular papillae. It is composed of the skin, superficial fascia, orbicular, a muscle, and the muscles placed surrounding it (areolar tissue and mucous membrane). The skin of the lip, with three to five cellular layers, is very thin compared to typical face skin, which has up to 16 layers.

[s. Uzma, shayesta k, abdul sameeh, juveriya m, s.m shahidulla]

#### NEED OF WORK:

Lipsticks provide hydration as it has ingredients like cocoa butter. Lipsticks define your lips and brighten your smile, provided you choose the right shade. Wearing lipstick can complete your look, whether it is about looking more credible in a professional setting or more attractive on a date night. Just Herbs has a collection of 16 shades of ayurvedic lipsticks (from peachy pink to caramel ) these lipsticks are free of petrochemicals, film-formers, parabens, and, silicones, so they're safe to use. A lot of lipsticks that have sun protection ingredients protect your lips from harmful UV rays.

#### HISTORY:

Over the century's lipstick has been embraced and shunned by different cultures with swings for and against the product changing throughout history ancient Egyptians loved lip paints and according to Pallington, were masters at mixing colour and precise application. In the Roman days, the real lip colours were inverted for hustlers, while the ignoramus used the blue tone of the face and lip paint for men to impeach into battle. Lipstick was combined with Satan during the medieval days and it was not until Elizabeth Tudor that lipstick once again became an authorized and attractive prime aid. In 1770, lipstick one more time fell into blemish when the British parliament passed a law condemning the use of lip paint. Similarly, the New York Board of Health considered banning it in 1924, fearing it might poison men who kissed the women who wore it. During the Second World War, cosmetics and distinct lipstick, gambol played an important psychological role as governments performed the fundamental observances of the morale of the women who worked in munitions factories or other war work. Providing lipstick was a relatively inexpensive way of making women look and feel good. Lipstick, while little more than a decade before had been regarded as suitable only for fast women, became a priority product for the female market. Self-enrichment used by women has

alternated markedly over the last decades. Today, with the specialized lipstick companies that sprang up during the nineties, lipstick has undergone a resurgence in popularity to become an everyday commodity a good lipstick should have to persuade characteristics and be acceptable to consumers, such as having a suitable texture and antioxidant properties. Bases, oils, emollients, and colourants are among the variety of components that contribute to the properties of fine lipstick. Texture, melting point, and hardness of lipstick are the dominant characteristics that are modified by varying the ratio of components that are used in the formulation. Colourants or pigments are the components that play an important role in the lipstick formulation as they determine the aesthetic value of lipstick. Colourants can be from synthetic and natural sources. Synthetic colours are manufactured chemically. The synthetic dyes that contribute to the colour of the lipstick are dangerous to human consumption and may cause adverse effects such as allergy, dermatitis, skin discoloration, drying of lips, etc. In some cases, they can be carcinogenic and even fatal. This limitation thus leads to the use of natural colourants in the production of lipstick. Natural colours are extracted from natural sources such as plants, insects, and algae. Customers occasionally using synthetic products with chemicals like lead, petrolatum, and phthalates may suffer harm in some situations. These items could irritate your lips, cause them to become dry and chapped, and raise your risk of allergies, asthma, and other respiratory conditions.

#### DEFINITION:

Lipstick is a cosmetic product containing pigments, oils, waxes, and emollients that apply colour and texture to the lips. It is the most widely used cosmetic item by women to give an attractive colour and appearance to the lips. There are many varieties of lipstick. Lippy is a common British word for lipstick.

#### ANATOMY OF LIPS :

Lips are soft, movable body part at the mouth of humans and help with the intake of food and speech. "labium superius oris" and "labium inferius oris", are the upper and lower lips respectively. The meeting point where the lips join the surrounding skin of a smooth area is the vermilion border and the reddish area within the border is called the vermilion zone. Cupid's bow is the vermilion border of the upper lips. The fleshy

protuberance located in the centre of the upper lip is a tubercle. They are known by various terms including the pyochelin (also spelled prochilon), the "tuberculum labii superioris", and the "labial tubercle".

The lips serve as a prehension, suction, and speech organ. The borders of the lips are covered in a dry, crimson mucous membrane that is continuous with the skin and is rich in touch corpuscles and vascular papillae. It is composed of the skin, superficial fascia, orbicularis oris muscle, and the muscles placed surrounding it (areolar tissue and mucous membrane).

The skin of the lip, with three to five cellular layers, is very thin compared to typical face skin, which has up to 16 layers. With light skin colour, the lip skin contains fewer melanocytes (cells that produce melanin pigment, which gives skin its colour). Because of this, the blood vessels appear through the skin of the lips, which leads to their notable red colouring. With darker skin colour this effect is less prominent, as in this case, the skin of the lips contains more melanin and thus is visually darker. The skin of the lip forms the border between the exterior skin of the face and the interior mucous membrane of the inside of the mouth.

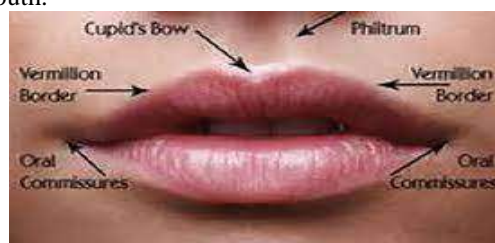


fig – anatomy of lips

**MECHANISM OF LIPSTICK:** a lipstick swivelling mechanism includes a cup having a cup body for holding a lipstick bullet nosepiece for containing the cup and guiding the movement of the cup. A spiral rotatable connected to the nosepiece, having helical guiding grooves formed on the inner surface thereof, and a screw received within the spiral and detachably connected to the cup. The screw has double helical protrusions, formed on the outer surface of the screw. The double-helical protrusions are received in and guided by the helical guiding grooves inside the spiral to make the screw and the cup move upward or downward when the spiral is rotated.

#### Ideal characteristics of good lipstick:

- 1) It should be non-irritant.
- 2) It should have required plasticity.

- 3) it should be non-toxic.
- 4) it should be stable (physically and chemically)
- 5). It should give shiny and smooth appearance free from sweating
- 6). It should not dry in storage.
- 7.) The container should operate easily
- 8).it should impart uniform colour to the area of application
- 9). It should be free from gritty particles
- 10) Should not melt or harden within reasonable variation of climatic temperature.

#### **Different types of lipstick and their uses:-**

1. Moisturizing lipsticks: - individuals who have dry lips should use moisturizing lipsticks as they keep lips soft and smooth. These lipsticks moisturize lips due to ingredients like vitamin E, glycerine, and aloe. Other great things about using moisturizing lipsticks are wet and very shiny lips
2. Matte and lipstick: - matte lipsticks are the perfect selection for women who are seeking colourful and nice shades. These lipsticks have an affectation of flat and not shiny lips. Your lips will look smoother and younger with matte lipstick. Plus it is advised to mix products with vitamin E and aloe with matte lipsticks.
3. Cream lipstick: - women who have small lips should use cream lipsticks. Lipstick with cream formula is not shiny, but it has a smooth influence on lips. You need to use lip
- 4) lipstick nutritive: this type of lipstick is perfect for winter because it protects the lips against the cold
- 5) lipstick for hygiene or treatment: it nourishes the sensitive skin on the lips, repairs cracks, wards off herpes, and imparts a gentle, natural gloss. Depending on how much you want to use, the lipsticks from Mattel come in gloss, glitter, and thick varieties. Consistency.
- 6) frost is the name for lipsticks that are covered in a large number of sparkling particles
- 7) long-lasting lipstick: they stand for 8 to 24 hours. Glaze, they are translucent, bright, and has low pigmentation.
- 8) waterproof lipstick: is made of a material that prevents it from evaporating and allows it to stay in touch with water. The lipstick's level of colouring will determine;
- 9) Lipstick with no colour.
- 10) neutral-coloured lipstick

#### **Lipstick background:**

Since the stone age, people have used cosmetics. Lip colour use was common, especially

among the Sumerians, Syrians, Persians, Egyptians, Babylonians, and Greeks. Later, in keeping with the era's fashion, Elizabeth I and the women in her court years, the court would apply crimson mercuric sulfide to their lips and cheeks. It was widely believed in late 19th-century Western society that only immoral women wore lipstick or other cosmetics. The 20th century saw the true social acceptance of lipstick and other cosmetics. The development of applicator and metal tube construction decreased the cost of cosmetics. This led to the new technology being used widely, growing in popularity, and being accepted by the general population. Push-up bars. However, lipstick ultimately vanished from the stage as religion cast a shadow over people's minds and led many to believe that makeup is the devil's mask. Before the current industrial revolution, developed countries did not modernize and experienced rapid economic growth. Revolution. Lipstick soon became a symbol of women's liberation, independence, and feminism during the American feminist movement for women's suffrage. With the outbreak of World War II, lipstick received a new military look. Campaigns like War, women, and Lipsticks urged women to wear bright lipstick colours to motivate the countries and suggested that doing so was a successful tactic for going to war. Many people started pursuing personal freedom and liberation after the fall of the Berlin Wall in the 1970s. An individuality that

#### **Women and beauty:**

The media and advertising continue to promote the link between beauty products and cosmetics on a daily basis. As they strive to resemble the unattainable ideal of a slender, attractive model that is occasionally depicted in the media, young girls are being commodified by society. The change idea that women "normalize" their bodies to achieve an appearance that is valued as the cultural norm by partaking in consumer rituals of self-care was also explored.

#### **Difference between the lip and regular skin structure:**

Compared to normal skin, lips are more attractive. Normally, normal skin has 15 to 16 layers in the top corneum layer, mostly for protective purposes. The top corneum layers of the lip have three to four layers, which is a very small number compared to the normal facial skin. The skin of the lips contains very few melanin-producing cells, which makes it possible for blood vessels to be seen more clearly through the skin,

giving the lips their appealing pinkish colour. Lip skin cannot be shielded from the environment by body oil or sweat since it lacks sweat glands and hair follicles. Lip skin is distinct in that it is prone to drying up and developing minute fissures when exposed to cold, dry air.

#### Herbal cosmetics:

Herbal cosmetics are a useful gift from nature and are in greater demand globally. You can fill your beauty salon with a variety of herbal cosmetics, and employing herbal substances in cosmetics is safer for the skin. Because of the advancement of science with the exception of food, vegetarians now exclusively use plants. People have been using herbs for a variety of purposes, including food, medicine, and cosmetics. However, there has been a recent uptick in the usage of herbs as medications and cosmetics. Natural substances can penetrate the human skin's barrier. Consumers always opt for cosmetics comprised of natural materials to avoid allergic reactions, allergic disorders, and any other negative effects.



fig - herbal cosmetic

#### Introduction to herbal ingredient

##### (1) bees wax: -

**Synonym:** paraffin-wax, cranauba

**Biological source:** it is a product made from the honeycomb of the honeybee and other bees.

**Family:** Apidae

**Chemical constituents:** the main chemical constituents are carbon (73.3%), hydrogen (13.2%), and oxygen (7.5%).

**Uses:** - it offers a moisturizer that protects your lips from becoming dry and developing cracks. It is also used in lip balm, lip gloss, etc.

##### (2) castor oil:

**Synonym:** linseed oil, Ricinus oil

**Biological source:** - it is a non-volatile fatty oil obtained from the seeds of the castor bean, *Ricinus communis*.

**Family:** - spurge

**Chemical constituents:** it is mainly composed of fatty acids and neutral lipids.

**Uses:** - it is used as a laxative. It is used as a moisturizer. It may promote the healing of cracked lips. It promotes hydration.

##### (3) olive oil:

**Synonym:** - vegetable oil

**Biological source:** it is a liquid fat obtained from olives (the fruit of *Olea europaea*), a traditional tree crop of the Mediterranean basin, produced by pressing whole olives and extracting the oil.

**Family:** Oleaceae

**Chemical constituents:** it is composed mainly of triacylglycerols and contains small quantities of free fatty acids, glycerol, phosphatides, pigments, and sterols.

**Uses:** - it is used for superior hydration. It's relief from cracked and chapped lips. It gives natural SPF protection. It helps to keep your lips hydrated. It is used to remove dead skin from lips and rejuvenate your skin. It nourishes the lips.

##### (4) coconut oil:

**Synonym:** - copra oil, coconut palm oil, *cocos nucifera* oil

**Biological source:** - it is the oil expressed from the dried solid part of the endosperm of coconut, *cocos nucifera*.

**Family:** Palmae

**Chemical constituents:** it is composed of the fatty acids, caprylic acid c-8:0 (8%), capric acid c-10:0 (7%), lauric acid c-12:0 (49%), myristic acid c-14:0 (8%), palmitic acid c-16:0 (8%), stearic acid c-18:0 (2%), oleic acid c-18:1 (6%) and 2% of c-18:2 linoleic acid.

**Uses:** - it protects skin from UV rays. It relieves irritation. It is used as a moisturizer.

##### (5) beetroot



fig - beetroot powder

**Biological source:** it consists of the fresh root of *beta vulgaris*.

**Family:** Amaranthaceae

**Chemical constituents:** it consists of multiple biologically active phytochemicals including betalains, flavonoids, polyphenols, saponins, and inorganic nitrate, it is a rich source of diverse minerals such as potassium, sodium, phosphorous, calcium, magnesium, copper, iron, and zinc.

**Uses:** - it is used as a colouring agent. It is used as a binder. It gives a glossy appearance to lips. It also provides emollient action on lips. It also prevents the cracking of lips.

**(6) Vitamin E:**

**Synonym:** - tocopherol

**Biological source:** - it is a group of compounds found in a wide variety of foods.

**Chemical constituents:** - it refers to a group of eight different compounds:  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -,  $\gamma$ -, and  $\delta$ -tocopherols and the corresponding four tocotrienols.

**Uses:** - it is used as a preservative and treating fine lines and wrinkles. It makes lips softer.

**(7) rose oil:**

**Synonym:** - rose otto, attar of rose

**Biological source:** it is obtained from the petals of different Rosa species, especially Rosa centifolia and rosa damascena mill.

**Family:** Rosaceae

**Chemical constituents:** the most common chemical compounds present in rose oil are citronellol, geraniol, nerol, linalool, phenyl ethyl alcohol, farnesol, stearoptene, limonene eugenol, etc.

**Uses:** it is used as a fragrance. It is used to create a more natural aroma. It is used to give a pleasant scent.

**Extraction method:**

**Beetroot extraction:** beetroot was purchased from the local market of bardoli. Beetroot was washed, peeled, and cut into uniform-sized fine slices. Spread it over butter paper, cover it with a fine mesh, and allow it to shade dry for a day. If there is any moisture left dry in it in an oven. Take the dried beetroot and grind it into a fine powder. Pass the powdered material through a fine sieve. Check for any grainy particles. Sieve it again if required. Weight the amount of powder and pack it.<sup>2</sup>

**Carrot juice extraction:** fresh carrots were purchased from the local market. Carrots are taken and their upper layer is removed with the help of a peeler. The peeled carrot was grated evenly then the mixture was poured into a fine muslin cloth and squeezed to separate the juice from the seeds. The juice was collected from the beaker and stored for further use

**Method of preparation:**

**Formulation 1:** the herbal lipstick was formulated as per the general method of lipstick formulation. In this formulation, beeswax is melted in a beaker at 70°C in a water bath. Similarly, castor oil, coconut oil, and olive oil were taken in another beaker and melted at 70°C on a water bath in decreasing order of their melting point. The coloured pigment (beetroot) was added to the oil phase until a homogenous mixture was obtained. Then it was added to the wax phase at the same temperature. The mixture was cooled to 40°C and vitamin E and rose oil were added. The molten mixture was poured into lipstick moulds. Upon solidification, it was separated from the moulds and fitted in a lipstick case.

Sr.no.	Ingredients	Quantity
1	Beetroot	10 mg
2	Castor oil	5 ml
3	Olive oil	2ml
4	Coconut oil	5ml
5	Beetroot	3 gram
6	Vitamin -e	Q.s
7	Rose oil	Q.s

**Formulation 2:** the herbal lipstick was formulated as per the general method of lipstick formulation.

In this formulation bees, wax was melted in a beaker at 70°C in a water bath. Similarly, coconut

oil and almond oil were melted at 70°C in a water bath in decreasing order of their melting point. The coloured pigment (carrot juice) was added to the oil phase until a homogenous mixture was obtained. Then it was cooled to 40°C and 1-2 drops of rose oil

was added. The molten mixture was poured into lipstick moulds. Upon solidification, it was separated from the moulds and fitted in the lipstick case.<sup>2</sup>

Sr.no	Ingredient	Quantity
1	Beeswax	6 gm
2	Castor oil	11 gm
3	Almond oil	3 gm
4	Carrot juice	0.9 gm
5	Rose oil	Q.s

**The basic manufacturing process of lipstick:**

the formulation of herbal lipstick involves the basic manufacturing process;

- **Pigment pre-milling:** the first step involved in the formulation of herbal lipstick is pigment pre-milling where the agglomerates in the powder are broken down to provide homogeneous smooth and even colour to the lipstick.
- **Melting and mixing:** the next step involves the melting and mixing stage, since waxes are solid at room temperature they cannot be

mixed with other ingredients to make this process easy as the waxes are melted. It can be usually mixed with oil and melted to the melted base, the pigment, and other additives are added and mixed to form a homogeneous product.

- **Moulding:** moulding is the actual step where the melted lipstick is poured into metal or plastic mould, the mix is poured while it is hot however it is beneficial to harden, and then it is removed from the mole with slight pressure



Figure:3(A)-Filling of moulds



Figure:3(B)-lipsticks ready to place in container



Figure:3(C)- Lipsticks

- **Flaming:** flaming is the last step where the lipstick is passed through the flame, it is typically held and twisted in the flame for up to a second and then removed to avoid melting and losing shape to obtain a glossy finish, and it is placed in the containers.

**Defects in lipsticks:**

**Formulation related problems:**

- **Sweating:**  
It is the most common problem of lipstick formulation due to high oil content or inferior oil binding. It may arise in any climate or temperature range.
- **Bleeding:**  
This refers to the separation of coloured liquids from the waxy base.
- **Streaking:**  
a thin line or band of a different colour or a substance appears on the finished product.



Figure:4-lipstick after flaming process and burner used.



**Moulding related problems:**

- Laddering: lipstick does not look smooth or homogeneous after congealing and setting but instead has a multi-layered appearance.
- Deformation: this is a moulding problem where the shape of the lipstick looks deformed. It is noticeable and appears on both sides of the lipstick. →
- Cratering: this appears in split moulding and it shows up flaming when the stick develops dimples.
- Mushy failure: this is a problem in which the central core of the lipstick lacks structure and breaks.

**Formulation table:**

Sr.no.	Common name	Role
1	Beeswax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lubricating agent</li> <li>• Waterproofing agent</li> <li>• Thickening agent</li> </ul>
2	Castor oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humectants</li> <li>• Moisturizer</li> </ul>
3	Olive oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emollient</li> <li>• occlusive agent</li> </ul>
4	Coconut oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hydrating agent</li> <li>• moisturizing agent</li> <li>• rejuvenate</li> </ul>
5	Beetroot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colouring agent</li> <li>• For nourishment</li> </ul>
6	Vitamin e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preservative</li> <li>• hydrating agent</li> </ul>
7	Rose oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fragrance</li> <li>• Perfuming agent</li> </ul>

**The problem with conventional lipsticks:**

Most mainstream lipsticks are made using synthetic ingredients. These include chemicals that are toxic to the skin and body. Some of the ingredients that you should be wary of are synthetic dyes, heavy metals, and methyl paraben. Unfortunately, you may not find metals such as lead listed in labels because they usually find their way into cosmetics as contaminants. However, studies carried out by the food and drug

administration (fda) have established the presence of lead in many cosmetics from the top brands in the u.s. in the body, lead causes neurotoxicity, which affects learning abilities. Long term exposure also diminishes fertility in both women and men. Other harmful metals that have been found in conventional lipsticks include cadmium, manganese, and aluminium.

Methyl paraben is used as a preservative in lip products and becomes harmful when exposed to high-intensity sunlight. This exposure accelerates dna damage to the cells, which increases the risk of cancer. Synthetic dyes, on the other hand, have been found to induce kidney and thyroid cancers. They also make the lips sensitive and cause irritation. Such artificial colourants can be identified on labels by the letters d & c or fd & c.

#### **Why you should switch to herbal lipstick:**

Natural lipstick contains none of the harmful chemicals found in conventional lipsticks. This means that using organic and natural lipsticks helps protect you from the adverse effects of the synthetic chemical ingredients found in traditional formulas. International journal of research publication and reviews, vol 3, issue 7, pp 1269-1284, july 2022 1271 instead of these chemicals, natural lipsticks use naturally derived ingredients such as essential oils, plant-derived butters and waxes, and earth minerals. These create formulations that are not only beautifying but also nourishing. Therefore, using natural and organic lipstick is one of the best ways to keep your lips looking soft and hydrated while also giving them an attractive pop of colour.

#### **The top benefits of using lipstick:**

It's easy to think of lipstick as just a beauty product. Many people who use it may even be unaware of the other benefits whenever they apply a coat of their favourite lipstick. Here are some of the advantages of using lipstick that you should know about:

- keeps lips moisturized – lips can easily dry and crack when left bare. Many natural lipstick brands have moisturizing ingredients such as aloe vera juice that keep the lips well hydrated.
- adds a pop of colour – lipstick allows you to express yourself with a pop of colour. With warm, cool, bright, dark, and all other kinds of shades available, it's quite easy to find one that complements your skin tone and fits your personality and mood. The colour of lipstick you use can help you create a fun and casual look, or a powerful and professional one.
- makes lips look fuller – lipstick defines lips, making them appear plump and fuller. Such a look will definitely draw attention to your lips as they become more noticeable. Also, lipstick is capable of making your lips look smaller if that's what you desire.

- completes your look – lipstick used on its own can transform how you look drastically. When used with other cosmetics, it completes your look and gives a more striking result. Besides, lipstick is always one of the first things people notice when they look at you. Of course, you'll have to choose the right shade that compliments the rest of your makeup and your colouring.

- protects and heals – some lipsticks contain sunscreen, which protects the delicate lip skin from the sun's uv rays. This is important because lips lack melanin, which is a skin pigment that protects the rest of the body. Besides preventing sunburn, lipstick also creates a protective barrier that shields against harsh weather elements such as wind and cold, which would otherwise cause your lips to dry and crack. Lipsticks that contain essential oils and plant extracts in their formulations can also promote healing of cracked and damaged skin. This leaves your lips looking and feeling soft, smooth, and supple.

- boosts your confidence – the simple act of wearing lipstick boosts the confidence and mood of many women. Moreover, by choosing the right shade, lipstick can enhance and brighten your smile. The secret to getting these benefits is selecting the right lipstick. That is because some types which contain harsh chemicals can actually cause harm to your lips. Instead of hydrating and nourishing the skin, such lipsticks may leave the lips chapped and looking dull.

#### **Advantages of herbal lipstick over synthetic lipsticks:**

- 1) the natural lipstick's ingredients are completely safe and non-toxic they also include natural nutrients that support healthy lips.
- 2) they influence aspects less or not at all.
- 3) they have a wide spectrum of colours to pick from, are non-toxic, highly lipophilic, anti-oxidants antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory, and are utilized in leukoderma of the lips
- 4) colourants come in a variety of authentic colour shades, including purplish red, ruby red, beetroot purple, dark violet, pastel red, pale red, purplish red, and rose red. They also come in deep magenta, dark purple, orange, and deep violet. From these colours, various combinations and shades can be made.
- 5) Colour can be altered to different colours by adding organic and inorganic acids and bases
- 6) herbal cosmetics are popular nowadays and are favoured over chemicals as these products afford nutrients to the body boost health are free from

synthetic chemicals and have no side effects related to synthetic cosmetics. Some of the advantages of using natural cosmetics which make them a better choice over synthetic ones are safe to use, compatible with the body, natural in nature, affordable and non-expensive, variety of products, have no side effects, and are not tested on animals.

### III. CONCLUSION:

Women's use of cosmetics has increased dramatically during the past few decades. To reduce the negative effects caused by the readily available synthetic components, the current work on the creation and evaluation of herbal lipsticks was conducted. Research has shown that a variety of natural components, including beeswax, castor oil, coconut oil, olive oil, beetroot powder, vitamin E, and rose oil, can be successfully used to create herbal lipstick. Carrot juice and beetroot extract are utilized as colouring agents. These are preferable to artificial colouring agents, which could have unanticipated and dangerous adverse effects. Using herbal lipstick helps to retain skin suppleness, stimulate the lip muscles, get rid of stuck-on debris, and increase blood flow. One advantage of herbal-based cosmetics is that they are safe. It feeds the lips. It aids in the removal of lip folds, wrinkles, cracking, and dryness. Lipstick has a cooling, calming, and soothing effect on the lips with minimal exfoliation. They return the lips' natural sheen at the right time.

Regular use of natural lips enhances their appealing colour and texture. Regular application of herbal lipstick can mitigate the negative effects of pollution and severe weather on the lips. Once extensive clinical trials are completed, consumers can safely and effectively benefit from herbal lipsticks. Therefore, it can be inferred from the evaluation parameter result table above that f-1 is superior to f-2. As a result, I have completed my final product, formulation f-1 made from beta vulgaris.

### REFERENCE:

- [1]. International Journal of Creative Research Thought ( ijcr ) Herbal lipstick – an updated Overview Uzma s, Shayesta K, Abdulsame, juvenile m, s m Shahidulla
- [2]. Nuha Rasheed, Syed Abdul Rahman, screenHafsa, "Formulation and evaluation of herbal lipsticks", Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology, 2020; 13: 1693-1700
- [3]. Priya patel, Dikshitkumar Modi formulation and evaluation of herbal lipstick from beetroot and carrot juice, International Journal of Pharmacy&Pharmaceutical Research
- [4]. Gediya sk, Mistry rb, PatelUK, blessy m, jain hn. (2011). Herbal plants:used as cosmetics. J nat prod plant resources. 2011; 1: 24-32.
- [5]. Joshi ls, Pawar ha. (2015). Herbal cosmetics and cosmeceuticals: an overview. Nat Prod chem res. 2015; 3: 170. Doi:10.4172/2329- 6836.1000170
- [6]. Deshmukh, M. Chavan, sutar m, SinghS.; Preparation and evaluation of natural lipstick from bixaorenella seeds.; International Journal of Pharma and Biosciences. 2013.
- [7]. Azwanida n, HuiM, Mohamed s, zulhisyam a k, you,rusli n,rasat m s m;Colour stability evaluation of pigment extracted from hylocereuspolyrhizus, clitoreaeternatae, and pandanusamaryllfolius as cosmetic colourants and premarket survey on customer acceptance on the natural cosmetic product. Journal of tropical resources and sustainable sciences.2015; 3:61-67
- [8]. Swetha Kruthika v, Sal Ram, Shalk Azhar Ahmed,et al., research and Reviews Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences.
- [9]. Sathish.s, mahesh.ch..etal. Journal of Advanced Pharmaceutical Sciences. E ISSN 2249-5797.
- [10]. [Http://www.mavenchic.in/blog/different-types-of-lipstick-and-their-uses/](http://www.mavenchic.in/blog/different-types-of-lipstick-and-their-uses/)
- [11]. Rajesh KumarNema, kamal singh Rathore, bal krishna Dubey. Text of cosmetics.1sted. New Delhi (India): CBS publishers & distributors, 2009; 69-81.
- [12]. Nema rk, Rathore ks, Dubey bk, the text of cosmetics, 1st edition, CBS publishers, NewDelhi (India), 2009; 69-81.
- [13]. Nanda s, Nanda a, khar rk, cosmetic technology, 1st edition, Birla publication pvt. Ltd NewDelhi (India), 2007; 330-53.
- [14]. Lips anatomy. A [online]. 2009 February 6 [cited 2010 December 8]; available from:url:https://www.britannica.com/science/lips
- [15]. International journal of research publication and reviews journal



- homepage: www.ijrpr.com issn 2582-7421  
a review on herbal lipsticks ms. Nisha sarode d1. Asst. Gaikwad Vishal
- [16]. Mitsui t. New cosmetic science. 1st ed. Usa: elsevier; 1997.
- [17]. Nanda s, nanda a, khar rk. Cosmetic technology. 1st ed. New Delhi (India): BirlaPublicationPvt. Ltd; 2007. Pp. 330-352.
- [18]. .mittal b.m. and Saha r.n. handbook of cosmetics 1st ed. A VallabhPrakashan. 2003 page no: 132- 156
- [19]. Margaret a. Selling dreams inside the beauty business. London: jm dent & sons ltd; 1981.
- [20]. Bashinski R. What the shape of your stick might say about you/Freudian slip of the lip. New York: Daily News; 1999.
- [21]. Nadkari ak. Indian materica media. 3rd ed. Vol. Ii. Mumbai: popular prakashan; 1975.
- [22]. Journal of Pharmaceutical Advanced Research a review on Herbal Lipsticks v.anilkumar, m.d dhanaraju