

Description

The present invention relates to dentifrice compositions. More particularly, it relates to dentifrice compositions containing the cationic bactericide cetylpyridinium chloride as an effective ingredient.

Cetylpyridinium chloride is a cationic bactericide useful for inhibiting formation of dental plaque, and it has already been proposed to add it to dentifrices. However, since ingredients used in conventional dentifrices such as foaming agents and the like are normally anionic, cetylpyridinium chloride reacts with them, which results in a loss of its bactericidal activity. Accordingly, when it is used, measures for stabilizing cetylpyridinium chloride should be taken.

Under these circumstances, the present inventors have studied to stably formulate cetylpyridinium in a dentifrice. As a result, it has been found that an aqueous gel comprising a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant has suitable properties for a dentifrice, and can specifically stabilize cetylpyridinium chloride.

An aqueous gel comprising a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,740,421 for using in various fields such as cosmetics and drugs, and has been already known. However, such an aqueous gel has a problem that phase transition from gel to sol is caused at a low temperature, which results in a lowering of viscosity, as disclosed in *International Journal of Pharmaceutics*, 39 (1987), pages 121 to 127. Accordingly, when such an aqueous gel is used for the preparation of a dentifrice composition, there are problems such as deterioration of shape retention at a low temperature due to a lowering of viscosity, impairment of feeling of use, and solid-liquid separation due to sedimentation of a polishing agent, which makes the preparation of the dentifrice composition difficult.

The main task of the present invention is to provide dentifrice compositions containing cetylpyridinium chloride as an effective ingredient, and methods comprising the preparation of the compositions.

US-A-4584189 describes dentifrice compositions containing cationic bactericide, thickened with a hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl cellulose thickener. The use of polyethylene glycol is suggested to prevent breaking down of the gel during extrusion. Small quantities (3%) of ethylene oxide/propylene oxide block copolymer surfactant are suggested for detergency and foaming.

In one aspect, the invention provides an aqueous gel dentifrice composition comprising as a gelling agent, 15 to 80wt% (based on the total composition) of a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant incorporating 1,400 to 4,000 molecular weight of hydrophobic polyoxypropylene group and 30 to 80wt% (based on the block copolymer surfactant) of hydrophilic polyoxyethylene group;

0.001 to 5wt% (based on the total composition) of cetylpyridinium chloride, and polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 2,000 to 20,000, in a proportion of 1/200 to 1/4 relative to the block copolymer surfactant.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method comprising the preparation of such a dentifrice composition.

In a further aspect, the invention provides the use, as a low temperature viscosity-stable stabilising system for cetylpyridinium chloride in an aqueous gel dentifrice composition of

(i) 15 to 80% by weight of a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant based on the total weight of the composition, and

(ii) polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 2,000 to 20,000 in a proportion of 1/200 to 1/4 based on the weight of the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymer.

The polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant to be used may be a known surfactant composed of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycole.g. as commercially available under the trade name of "PLURONIC" by BASF Corporation, U.S.A. In general, the surfactant is chemically defined by the molecular weight of a polyoxypropylene hydrophobic portion and the amount (% by weight) of a polyoxyethylene hydrophilic portion in the total molecular weight. A preferred surfactant is that wherein the MW contribution of hydrophobic group (polyoxypropylene) is 1,400 to 4,000 and the proportion of hydrophilic group (polyoxyethylene) in the total molecular weight is in the range of 30 to 80% by weight.

The polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant is included in the composition in an amount of 15 to 80% by weight, preferably, 20 to 50% by weight based on the total weight of the composition. When the amount of the surfactant added is less than 15% by weight, gelation is insufficient and, therefore, a problem of stability due to solid-liquid separation is caused. On the other hand, when the amount exceeds 80% by weight, gelation is too strong and a viscosity suitable for a dentifrice can hardly be obtained.

The polyethylene glycol used in the present invention is that having an average molecular weight of 2,000 to 20,000. Polyethylene glycol is used for improving stability at a low temperature of the polyox-

yethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant and, when the average molecular weight thereof is less than 2,000, the effect on inhibition of a lowering of viscosity at a low temperature is insufficient. When the average molecular weight exceeds 20,000, problems such as low water solubility and the like are caused during the production steps. Polyethylene glycol is added in a weight ratio of 1/200 to 1/4 based on the weight of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant. When the amount is less than 1/200, the effect on inhibition of a lowering of viscosity at low temperature is insufficient. When the amount is more than 1/4, gelation by the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant is inhibited and, therefore, gelation is too weak and a viscosity suitable for a dentifrice composition can hardly be obtained.

Such a polyethylene glycol may be present product formed during the production of the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycol and, in the present invention, polyethylene glycol arising as such a by-product should be considered in the above proportions.

Cetylpyridinium chloride used as an effective ingredient in the present invention is usually formulated in an amount of 0.001 to 5% by weight, preferably about 0.01 to 0.5% by weight based on the total weight of the composition. Commonly, with less than 0.001% by weight, sufficient bactericidal activity is not expected and, when the amount is more than 5% by weight, the resulting dentifrice has irritant properties to oral mucosa, and it causes a problem in practical use.

The dentifrice composition of the present invention may be prepared in the form of a toothpaste, a paste or the like by a known method and, if desired, polishing agents, humectants, flavors, sweeteners and the other effective ingredients can be suitably formulated, preferably so as not to influence the effect of the present invention.

By using an aqueous system as described, we find that a dentifrice composition containing cetylpyridinium chloride stably and having good shape retention at a low temperature may be obtained.

The following Examples and Comparative Examples further illustrate the present invention in detail. In Examples and Comparative Examples, all percents are by weight unless otherwise stated.

Examples 1 to 4 and Comparative Examples 1 to 5

According to the formulations as shown in Table 1, toothpastes were prepared by a conventional method. All the amounts of ingredients in Table 1 are % by weight.

Bactericidal activity and stability at a low temperature of the resulting toothpastes were determined by the following method.

Bactericidal activity test

Each toothpaste (about 6.0 g) was weighed and suspended in distilled water to give a supernatant. The resulting supernatant was diluted with distilled water so that the concentration of cetylpyridinium chloride became 0.0001%, 0.0002% and 0.0004%.

Separately, cetylpyridinium chloride was dissolved in distilled water to concentrations of 0.0001%, 0.0002% and 0.0004%. These solutions were used as standard solutions for determining minimum bactericidal concentration (hereinafter abbreviated as MBC).

To each sample (10 ml) prepared was added 10^8 to 10^9 CFU/ml of a *Streptococcus mutans* cell suspension (0.1 ml) and a bactericidal reaction was carried out in a water bath at 37°C for 15 minutes. After completion of the reaction, one loopful of each sample was spread on a trypticase soy agar (TSA) plate containing 0.5% of polyoxyethylene monooleate and 0.07% of lecithin. Then, it was incubated at 37°C for 2 days under anaerobic conditions ($N_2/H_2/CO_2 = 85/10/5$) and MBC was determined.

MBC of the standard solution was 0.0002%.

The samples were evaluated according to the following criteria:

A: MBC of the sample tested was the same as that of the standard solution.

B: MBC of the sample tested was greater than that of the standard solution.

Low temperature stability test

(a) Measurement of viscosity

A toothpaste was charged in a glass bottle and allowed to stand at 25°C and -5°C for a week. Then, viscosity at each temperature was measured. Brookfield viscometer and Helipal spindle F were used and the measurement was carried out at 20 r.p.m. for one minute. The change of viscosity variation between

both temperatures was defined as follows:

$$\text{Viscosity retention at low temperature (\%)} = \frac{\text{Viscosity at } -5^{\circ}\text{C}}{\text{Viscosity at } 25^{\circ}\text{C}} \times 100$$

10 (b) Low temperature shape retention

The toothpaste is packed in a laminate tube and allowed to stand at -5°C for a week. After that, the toothpaste was squeezed out from the tube. Solid-liquid separation was visually observed and evaluated according to the following criteria:

15 A: No solid-liquid separation was observed.

B: Solid-liquid separation was observed.

Finally, overall stability at a low temperature was evaluated according to the following criteria:

A: Viscosity retention was 80% or more, and evaluation of low temperature stability was A.

B: Viscosity retention was less than 80% and/or evaluation of low temperature stability was B.

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The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Ingredients	Example No.					Comparative Example No.				
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	5
Polyoxyethylene (196)* polyoxypropylene glycol (67)*	20.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Polyoxyethylene (194)* polyoxypropylene glycol (39)*		20.0	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Polyoxyethylene (42)* polyoxypropylene glycol (47)*	-	-	20.0	-		-	-	-	-	-
Polyoxyethylene (124)* polyoxypropylene glycol (39)*	-	-	-	20.0		-	-	-	-	-
Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (60 E.O.)	-	-	-	-		-	20.0	-	-	-
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate (20 E.O.)	-	-	-	-		-	20.0	-	-	-
Polyoxyethylene nonyl phenyl ether (10 E.O.)	-	-	-	-		-	-	20.0	-	-
Sucrose fatty acid ester	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	20.0	-
Diethanol amide laurate	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	20.0

Note:

*: The number in the parentheses means average degree of polymerization.

Table 1 (continued)

Ingredients	Example No.					Comparative Example No.				
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	5
Cetylpyridinium chloride	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Polyethylene glycol #6000 (average molecular weight: 8500)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Dibasic calcium phosphate	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Glycerin	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Saccharin Na	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Flavor	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Distilled water						(up to 100 %)				
Bactericidal activity	A	A	A	A		B	B	B	B	B
Viscosity retention (%)	98	95	90	98		20	10	15	10	20
Low temperature stability	A	A	A	A		B	B	B	B	B
Overall evaluation of low temperature stability	A	A	A	A		B	B	B	B	B

As shown in Table 1, the compositions embodying the present invention had improved stability at a low temperature without loss of bactericidal activity of cetylpyridinium chloride.

Example 5

According to the following formulation, a toothpaste was prepared by conventional process steps.

Ingredients	% by weight
Cetylpyridinium chloride	0.1
PLURONIC F127 (degree of polymerization) ethylene oxide: 196 propylene oxide: 67	30.0
Polyethylene glycol #8000 (average molecular weight: 8500)	1.0
Dibasic calcium phosphate	20.0
Glycerin	20.0
Saccharin Na	0.2
Flavor	1.2
Distilled water	up to 100 %

The composition of Example 5 also showed good bactericidal activity and low temperature stability.

Examples 6 to 13 and Comparative Examples 6 to 11

According to formulations as shown in Tables 2 and 3, toothpastes were prepared. In Tables 1 to 3, all amounts of ingredients formulated are % by weight.

As shown in Tables 2 and 3, by selecting polyethylene glycols having average molecular weight of 2,000 to 20,000 in a proportion of 1/200 to 1/4 based on the total weight of the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer, dentifrice compositions having good shape retention at a low temperature were obtained.

Table 2

Ingredients	Example No.			Comparative Example No.		
	6	7	8	9	6	7
Polyethylene glycol #20000 (average molecular weight: 20000)	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Polyethylene glycol #11000 (average molecular weight: 10500)	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Polyethylene glycol #6000 (average molecular weight: 8500)	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
Polyethylene glycol #4000 (average molecular weight: 3000)	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Polyethylene glycol #2000 (average molecular weight: 2000)	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
Polyethylene glycol #1540 (average molecular weight: 1450)	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Polyethylene glycol #1000 (average molecular weight: 1000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polyethylene glycol #400 (average molecular weight: 400)	-	-	-	-	-	1.0

Table 2 (continued)

Ingredients	Example No.				Comparative Example No.				
	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9
Polyoxyethylene (196)* polyoxy-propylene glycol (67)*	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Cetylpyridinium chloride	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dibasic calcium phosphate	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Glycerin	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Saccharin Na	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flavor	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Distilled water	(up to 100 %)								
Bactericidal activity	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Viscosity retention (%)	120.0	110.0	100.0	95.0	90.0	85.0	60.0	50.0	50.0
Low temperature stability	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B
General evaluation of low temperature stability	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B

Note:

*: The number in the parentheses means average degree of polymerization.

Table 3

Ingredients	Example No.			Comp. Example No.	
	11	12	13	10	11
Polyethylene glycol #6000 (average molecular weight 8500)	0.15 [1:200]**	3.0 [1:10]**	7.5 [1:4]**	0.075 [1:400]**	10.0 [1:3]**
Polyoxyethylene (196)* polyoxy- propylene glycol (67)*	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Cetylpyridinium chloride	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dibasic calcium phosphate	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Glycerin	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Saccharin Na	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flavor	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Distilled water	(up to 100 %)				
Bactericidal activity	A	A	A	A	A
Low temperature viscosity retention (%)	90.0	100.0	90.0	70.0	100.0
Low temperature stability	A	A	A	B	B
General evaluation of low temperature stability	A	A	A	B	B

Note:

*: The number in the parentheses means average degree of polymerization.

**: Weight ratio of polyethylene glycol to polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycol

Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. An aqueous gel dentifrice composition comprising

as a gelling agent, 15 to 80wt% (based on the total composition) of a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant incorporating 1,400 to 4,000 molecular weight of hydrophobic polyoxypropylene group and 30 to 80wt% (based on the block copolymer surfactant) of hydrophilic polyoxyethylene group;



Table 3

Ingredients	Example No.			Comp. Example No.		
	11	12	13	10	11	
Polyethylene glycol #6000 (average molecular weight 8500)	0.15 [1:200]**	3.0 [1:10]**	7.5 [1:4]**	0.075 [1:400]**	10.0 [1:3]**	
Polyoxyethylene (196)* polyoxy- propylene glycol (67)*	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	
Cetylpyridinium chloride	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Dibasic calcium phosphate	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Glycerin	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Saccharin Na	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Flavor	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Distilled water	(up to 100 %)					
Bactericidal activity	A	A	A	A	A	
Low temperature viscosity retention (%)	90.0	100.0	90.0	70.0	100.0	
Low temperature stability	A	A	A	B	B	
General evaluation of low temperature stability	A	A	A	B	B	

Note:

*: The number in the parentheses means average degree of polymerization.

**: Weight ratio of polyethylene glycol to polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene glycol

Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. An aqueous gel dentifrice composition comprising

as a gelling agent, 15 to 80wt% (based on the total composition) of a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant incorporating 1,400 to 4,000 molecular weight of hydrophobic polyoxypropylene group and 30 to 80wt% (based on the block copolymer surfactant) of hydrophilic polyoxyethylene group;



0.001 to 5wt% (based on the total composition) of cetylpyridinium chloride, and polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 2,000 to 20,000, in a proportion of 1/200 to 1/4 relative to the block copolymer surfactant.

- 5 2. A dentifrice according to claim 1, wherein the block copolymer surfactant is contained in an amount of 20 to 50% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.
3. A dentifrice according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the cetylpyridinium chloride is contained in an amount of 0.01 to 0.5% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.
- 10 4. A method comprising the preparation of a dentifrice composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3.
5. Use, as a low-temperature viscosity-stable stabilising system for cetylpyridinium chloride in an aqueous gel dentifrice composition, of
 - 15 (i) 15 to 80% by weight of a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant based on the total weight of the composition, and
 - (ii) polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 2,000 to 20,000 in a proportion of 1/200 to 1/4 based on the weight of the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymer.

20 Claims for the following Contracting State : ES

1. A method comprising the preparation of an aqueous gel dentifrice composition comprising as a gelling agent, 15 to 80wt% (based on the total composition) of a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant incorporating 1,400 to 4,000 molecular weight of hydrophobic polyoxypropylene group and 30 to 80wt% (based on the block copolymer surfactant) of hydrophilic polyoxyethylene group;

0.001 to 5wt% (based on the total composition) of cetylpyridinium chloride, and polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 2,000 to 20,000, in a proportion of 1/200 to 1/4 relative to the block copolymer surfactant.
- 30 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the block copolymer surfactant is contained in an amount of 20 to 50% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.
3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the cetylpyridinium chloride is contained in an amount of 0.01 to 0.5% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.
- 35 4. Use, as a low-temperature viscosity-stable stabilising system for cetylpyridinium chloride in an aqueous gel dentifrice composition of
 - 40 (i) 15 to 80% by weight of a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer surfactant based on the total weight of the composition, and
 - (ii) polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 2,000 to 20,000 in a proportion of 1/200 to 1/4 based on the weight of the polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymer.

Patentansprüche

45 Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. Wäßriges Gel-Zahnputzmittel, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es als Geliermittel 15 bis 80 Gew.-% (bezogen auf das Gesamtmittel) eines Polyoxyethylen-Polyoxypropylen-Blockcopolymer-Netzmittels, in das hydrophobe Polyoxypropylengruppen mit einem Molekulargewicht von 1400 bis 4000 und 30 bis 80 Gew.-% (bezogen auf das Blockcopolymer-Netzmittel) hydrophile Polyoxyethylengruppen eingearbeitet worden sind, 0,001 bis 5 Gew.-% (bezogen auf das Gesamtmittel) Cetylpyridiniumchlorid und Polyethylenglycol mit einem mittleren Molekulargewicht von 2000 bis 20000 in einer Verhältnismenge von 1/200 bis 1/4, bezogen auf das Blockcopolymer-Netzmittel, enthält.
- 55 2. Zahnputzmittel nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Blockcopolymer-Netzmittel in einer Menge von 20 bis 50 Gew.-%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht des Mittels, enthalten ist.



3. Zahnputzmittel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Cetylpyridiniumchlorid in einer Menge von 0,01 bis 0,5 Gew.-%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht des Mittels, enthalten ist.
4. Verfahren, umfassend die Herstellung eines Zahnputzmittels nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3.
5. Verwendung als Niedrigtemperatur-Viskositätsstabilisierungs-System für Cetylpyridiniumchlorid in einem wäßrigen Gel-Zahnputzmittel von
 - (i) 15 bis 80 Gew.-% eines Polyoxyethylen-Polyoxypropylen-Blockcopolymer-Netzmittels, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht des Mittels, und
 - (ii) Polyethylenglycol mit einem mittleren Molekulargewicht von 2000 bis 20000 in einer Verhältnismenge von 1/200 bis 1/4, bezogen auf das Gewicht des Polyoxyethylen-Polyoxypropylen-Blockpolymeren.

Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : ES

1. Verfahren, umfassend die Herstellung eines wäßrigen Gel-Zahnputzmittels, umfassend als Gellermittel 15 bis 80 Gew.-% (bezogen auf das gesamte Mittel) eines Polyoxyethylen-Polyoxypropylen-Blockcopolymer-Netzmittels, in das hydrophobe Polyoxypropylengruppen mit einem Molekulargewicht von 1400 bis 4000 und 30 bis 80 Gew.-% (bezogen auf das Blockcopolymer-Netzmittel) hydrophile Polyoxyethylengruppen eingearbeitet worden sind, 0,001 bis 5 Gew.-% (bezogen auf das Gesamtmittel) Cetylpyridiniumchlorid und Polyethylenglycol mit einem mittleren Molekulargewicht von 2000 bis 20000 in einer Verhältnismenge von 1/200 bis 1/4, bezogen auf das Blockcopolymer-Netzmittel.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Blockcopolymer-Netzmittel in einer Menge von 20 bis 50 Gew.-%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht des Mittels, enthalten ist.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß das Cetylpyridiniumchlorid in einer Menge von 0,01 bis 0,5 Gew.-%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht des Mittels, enthalten ist.
4. Verwendung als Niedrigtemperatur-Viskositätsstabilisierungs-System für Cetylpyridiniumchlorid in einem wäßrigen Gel-Zahnputzmittel von
 - (i) 15 bis 80 Gew.-% eines Polyoxyethylen-Polyoxypropylen-Blockcopolymer-Netzmittels, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht des Mittels, und
 - (ii) Polyethylenglycol mit einem mittleren Molekulargewicht von 2000 bis 20000 in einer Verhältnismenge von 1/200 bis 1/4, bezogen auf das Gewicht des Polyoxyethylen-Polyoxypropylen-Blockpolymeren.

Revendications

- Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
1. Composition dentifrice aqueuse gélifiée comprenant :

comme agent gélifiant, 15 à 80% en poids (par rapport à la totalité de la composition) d'un tensioactif copolymère bloc polyoxyéthylène-polyoxypropylène comprenant un groupe polyoxypropylène hydrophobe de poids moléculaire compris entre 1 400 et 4 000 et 30 à 80% en poids (par rapport au tensioactif copolymère bloc) de groupe polyoxyéthylène hydrophile;

0,001 à 5% en poids (par rapport à la totalité de la composition) de chlorure de cétalpyridinium, et du polyéthylèneglycol ayant un poids moléculaire moyen de 2 000 à 20 000, en proportion de 1/200 à 1/4 par rapport au tensioactif copolymère bloc.
2. Dentifrice selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le tensioactif copolymère bloc est contenu en une quantité de 20 à 50 % en poids par rapport au poids total de la composition.
3. Dentifrice selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel le chlorure de cétalpyridinium est compris en une quantité de 0,01 à 0,5% en poids par rapport au poids total de la composition.



4. Procédé comprenant la préparation d'une composition dentifrice selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3.

5. Utilisation comme système stabilisant du chlorure de cétalpyridinium à viscosité stable à basse température dans une composition dentifrice aqueuse gélifiée de :

(i) 15 à 80% en poids d'un tensioactif copolymère bloc polyoxyéthylène-polyoxypropylène par rapport au poids total de la composition, et

(ii) du polyéthylèneglycol ayant un poids moléculaire moyen de 2 000 à 20 000 en proportion de 1/200 à 1/4 par rapport au poids de polymère bloc polyoxyéthylène-polyoxypropylène.

Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivants : ES

1. Procédé qui comprend la préparation d'une composition dentifrice aqueuse gélifiée comprenant :

comme agent gélifiant, 15 à 80% en poids (par rapport à la totalité de la composition) d'un tensioactif copolymère bloc polyoxyéthylène-polyoxypropylène comprenant un groupe polyoxypropylène hydrophobe de poids moléculaire compris entre 1 400 et 4 000 et 30 à 80% en poids (par rapport au tensioactif copolymère bloc) de groupe polyoxyéthylène hydrophile;

0,001 à 5 % en poids (par rapport à la totalité de la composition) de chlorure de cétalpyridinium, et du polyéthylèneglycol ayant un poids moléculaire moyen de 2 000 à 20 000, en proportion de 1/200 à 1/4 par rapport au tensioactif copolymère bloc.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le tensioactif copolymère bloc est contenu en une quantité de 20 à 50 % en poids par rapport au poids total de la composition.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel le chlorure de cétalpyridinium est compris en une quantité de 0,01 à 0,5% en poids par rapport au poids total de la composition.

4. Utilisation comme système stabilisant du chlorure de cétalpyridinium à viscosité stable à basse température dans une composition dentifrice aqueuse gélifiée de :

(i) 15 à 80 % en poids d'un tensioactif copolymère bloc polyoxyéthylène-polyoxypropylène par rapport au poids total de la composition, et

(ii) du polyéthylèneglycol ayant un poids moléculaire moyen de 2 000 à 20 000 en proportion de 1/200 à 1/4 par rapport au poids de polymère bloc polyoxyéthylène-polyoxypropylène.