

**COSMETIC USE OF A COMBINATION OF STARCH AND A LENTIL
EXTRACT IN ORDER TO MATTIFY THE SKIN**

The present invention lies in the field of the cosmetic treatment of skin, aiming to mattify it. It relates more particularly to the cosmetic use, in order to mattify the skin, of a combination of substances which is active for this purpose, more specifically a combination of a starch and a *Lens esculenta* seed extract.

5 Glossy skin is generally associated with a substantial secretion of sebum. This is a problem which often affects adolescents, although it may also be manifested in adulthood under the effect in particular of an overproduction of androgens or external factors such as pollution. Glossy skin may also be associated with sweat resulting from physical activity or particular climatic conditions.

10 By definition, a mattifying product is a product which prevents the skin from being glossy and makes the complexion uniform. Cosmetic skin care and/or hygiene compositions which have mattifying properties impart a matte appearance to the skin, this matte appearance resulting from a light scattering power of the mattifying substances contained in the composition and deposited on the surface
15 of the skin.

Mattifying cosmetic compositions are generally used by consumers to solve the problems of gloss caused by excess sebum. The reflections caused by excess sebum on the surface of the skin are indeed generally considered to be esthetically unpleasing. Obtaining a matte appearance of the skin is in this regard
20 highly desired by consumers with combination or oily skin and/or acne-prone skin. A mattifying effect is also expected from cosmetic compositions intended to be used in hot and humid climates, such as sun protection compositions. The need for mattifying properties of such compositions is even greater since many of them contain oily ingredients necessary for solubilizing sunscreens, so that
25 they themselves tend to make the skin glossy.

Mattifying compositions may moreover also be used to conceal skin defects such as fine lines, pores, micro-reliefs or variations in color, or to improve the hold of makeup on the skin. Indeed, glossy skin generally reduces the hold of the makeup, which thus tends to degrade over the course of the day.

Mattifying cosmetic compositions have for a long time been formulated using mineral fillers such as silica. Silica is a mineral element used cosmetically in toothpastes as an abrasive, but also in compositions for topical application on the skin, for its mattifying and smoothing properties. Silica is highly abundant in nature, in various forms. The silicas used in cosmetic formulation are almost all of synthetic origin and consist of highly pure silicon dioxide. These silicas are in the form of very fine white powders, the properties of which depend on the manufacturing method. However, in addition to the fact that its particles have the disadvantage of settling, silica is relatively controversial for an application in the cosmetic field, in particular due to the negative environmental impact associated with its production.

There is currently a need for highly effective novel mattifying cosmetic active ingredients which could replace silica in cosmetic compositions for topical application on the skin. Such a need is particularly difficult to satisfy in the context of cosmetic compositions comprising oily ingredients, such as sun protection compositions, because these oily ingredients inherently cause an additional gloss of the skin.

Such novel mattifying active ingredients must furthermore be such that their integration in the cosmetic compositions is detrimental:

- neither to the desired fluidity of the compositions, which must have a sufficiently fluid texture to be compatible with an application by the users with their fingers, and therefore spread easily,
- nor to their sensory properties.

The Mintel document "Aquafluid Dermatological Sunscreen SPF 60" describes a silica-free cosmetic sun composition having a mattifying effect.

The aim of the invention to provide a cosmetic active ingredient which has a substantial mattifying effect in topical application on the skin.

It is also an object of the invention that this active ingredient does not contain any controversial substance, and is preferably derived from renewable resources.

An additional aim of the invention is that this active ingredient, when integrated in a cosmetic composition, does not degrade the sensory properties of the latter.

It has now been discovered by the present inventors that these aims are achieved by employing, in cosmetic compositions for topical application on the skin, a combination consisting of one or more green lentil seed extracts and one or more rice starches. In particular, it has been discovered by the present
5 inventors that, unexpectedly, such a combination, when applied topically on the skin, has a particularly high mattifying power of the latter, which is due to a synergy of action between green lentil seed extract(s) and rice starch(es), a synergy not suggested in the prior art.

Thus, the present invention relates to the non-therapeutic cosmetic use, in order
10 to mattify the skin, of a combination consisting of at least one, that is to say one or more, *Lens esculenta* seed extract(s) and at least one, that is to say one or more, rice starch(es), in topical application on said skin.

“Consisting of at least one *Lens esculenta* seed extract and at least one starch” means that the combination contains one or more *Lens esculenta* seed extracts
15 and one or more starches, and no other ingredient, therefore in particular no other ingredient with mattifying properties.

Mattify means conventionally per se totally or partially reducing the glossy appearance of the skin, i.e. imparting a more matte appearance to it and/or unifying the complexion.

20 As indicated above, the combination used according to the invention, which will be referred to in the present description as “mattifying combination”, has a high mattifying power. This mattifying power is advantageously obtained through the combined action of the rice starch and the *Lens esculenta* seed extract, which act synergistically. The mattifying effect is furthermore obtained very soon after
25 application of the combination topically on the skin, in particular in less than 5 minutes, and it is exerted in a prolonged manner over time.

The combination used according to the invention comprises at least one *Lens esculenta* seed extract, this species being commonly known by the name green lentil. This extract is preferably obtained by aqueous extraction. It preferably
30 contains or essentially consists of an oligosaccharide fraction, in particular composed mostly of oligosaccharides of the type of trehalose, maltose, maltotriose, stachyose, verbascose. In particular embodiments of the invention, the *Lens esculenta* seed extract contains from 20 to 40% by weight, in particular

from 25 to 35% by weight, of said oligosaccharide fraction with respect to the total weight of the extract (in the dry state).

The *Lens esculenta* seed extract incorporated in the mattifying cosmetic composition according to the invention, for the preparation of the latter, is for example in the form of an aqueous solution, which may also contain additional substances such as preservatives and/or substances intended in particular to better solubilize its components. Such an aqueous solution may for example contain from 1 to 10% by weight, in particular from 2 to 8% by weight, or from 4 to 6% by weight, of the *Lens esculenta* seed extract with respect to the total weight of the aqueous solution.

The *Lens esculenta* seed extract may also be characterized by its total reducing sugars content; said content being determined by any conventional method known to a person skilled in the art; of which preferably by the DUBOIS method (DUBOIS M et al. (1956), *Analytical chemistry*, 28, no. 3, pp. 350-356).

The total sugar content derived from *Lens esculenta* seed, these total sugars preferably being composed mostly of said oligosaccharide fraction, in particular for 70 to 90% by weight, in particular for 75 to 80% by weight, in such an aqueous solution may for example be between 15 and 25 g/l. An example of such a solution based on *Lens esculenta* seed extract is marketed under the name p-REFINYL® by the company Silab (aqueous solution containing between 4 and 6% by weight of this extract).

The combination used according to the invention may contain a single *Lens esculenta* seed extract, or a plurality of such extracts, each then preferably containing a polysaccharide fraction, in particular an oligosaccharide fraction.

The combination used according to the invention also comprises at least one rice starch, or a plurality of different rice starches.

These starches may or may not be modified. A modified starch is a starch that has been modified by processes known to a person skilled in the art, such as for example esterification, etherification, oxidation, acid hydrolysis, crosslinking or enzymatic conversion.

Preferentially, the combination used according to the invention comprises at least one unmodified rice starch. It preferably comprises only unmodified rice starches.

Rice (*Oryza sativa*) starch is composed of two glucose polymers: amylose and amylopectin. Compared with other starches, this rice starch is characterized by the smaller size of the starch granules, of about 3 to 8 micrometers, as well as its greater whiteness. Moreover, the safety of rice-based ingredients has been
5 evaluated by the expert panel "Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR)" and the conclusions, in particular for rice starch, are that it is safe as a cosmetic ingredient (Int J Toxicol. 2006:25 Suppl 2:91-120.doi: 10.1080/10915810600964626).

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the combination consists of a rice
10 starch, preferably unmodified, and a *Lens esculenta* seed extract containing an oligosaccharide fraction, in particular in aqueous solution, in particular in the form of the specialty marketed under the name p-REFINYL®.

When the *Lens esculenta* seed extract(s) are contained in an aqueous solution, in particular containing it (them) at a concentration of between 2 and 8% by
15 weight, for example in the form of the specialty p-REFINYL®, the weight ratio "aqueous solution containing the *Lens esculenta* seed extract(s) / rice starch(es)" in the combination used according to the invention is preferably between 1/10 and 10/1, more particularly between 1/8 and 2/1, even more particularly between 1/6 and 1/1, and yet more particularly between 1/5 and 1/2.

20 In particularly preferred embodiments of the invention, the mattifying combination is contained in a cosmetic composition suitable for topical application on the skin of an individual, in particular of a mammal and more particularly of a human, in a cosmetically compatible vehicle.

Cosmetically compatible means that the vehicle is suitable for use by contact
25 with human and animal cells, in particular skin cells. Preferably, the vehicle has an agreeable odor, color and feel and does not generate unacceptable discomfort likely to deter a user from the composition.

The vehicle preferably contains water. Preferentially, the vehicle is water.

The cosmetic composition according to the invention may also have one or more
30 of the features described below, which may be used alone or in any of their technically effective combinations.

In general, all of the ingredients making up the cosmetic composition are compatible with use by topical application on the skin of an individual, in

particular of a mammal and more particularly of a human.

The cosmetic composition wherein the mattifying combination is integrated is preferably free from silica. In the context of the present invention, the term "silica" denotes conventionally *per se* the natural form of silicon dioxide SiO₂, which is found in the composition of many minerals. Silica exists in the free state in various crystalline or amorphous forms, and in the combined state in silicates, with the SiO₂ groups then being bonded to other atoms (aluminum Al, iron Fe, magnesium Mg, calcium Ca, sodium Na, potassium K, etc.). Thus, the term "free from silica" also includes the composition being free from silicates.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition does not contain any additional mattifying ingredient with respect to the mattifying combination contained in it.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the composition does not contain zinc gluconate.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the composition contains one or more additional agents beneficial for helping to combat excess sebum, such as zinc gluconate and/or glyceryl laurate.

The mattifying combination according to the invention may be incorporated in the cosmetic composition at a concentration such that the total amount of *Lens esculenta* seed extract(s) in the cosmetic composition is between 0.025 and 0.2% by weight, preferably between 0.025 and 0.15% by weight, more preferably between 0.025 and 0.10% by weight and preferentially between 0.05 and 0.10% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition. This total amount may for example be between 0.05 and 0.08% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition, in particular equal to about 0.05% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

It has in particular been discovered by the present inventors that such a low concentration of *Lens esculenta* seed extract(s) in combination with at least one rice starch imparts a very good mattifying effect to the composition.

When the *Lens esculenta* seed extract(s) are in the form of aqueous solution(s), in particular containing it (them) at a concentration of between 2 and 8% by weight, for example in the form of the specialty p-REFINYL®, the mattifying combination according to the invention may be incorporated in the cosmetic

composition at a concentration such that the total amount of such aqueous solution(s) in the cosmetic composition is between 0.5 and 3% by weight, preferably between 0.5 and 2.5% by weight, more preferably between 0.5 and 2% by weight, preferably between 1 and 2% by weight, for example between 1
5 and 1.5% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition. Even more preferably, the total amount of such aqueous solution(s), in particular p-REFINYL®, in the cosmetic composition is about 1% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

The mattifying combination according to the invention is furthermore preferably
10 incorporated in the cosmetic composition at a concentration such that the total amount of starch(es) in the cosmetic composition is between 2 and 15% by weight, preferably between 2 and 12% by weight, for example between 2 and 10% by weight, preferably between 3 and 8% by weight, more preferably between 4 and 8% by weight, for example between 4 and 6% by weight with
15 respect to the total weight of the composition.

Such a total amount of starch(es) is in particular not detrimental to the desired fluidity of the composition and does not prevent obtaining a composition sufficiently fluid for the intended applications.

The mattifying combination according to the invention is furthermore preferably
20 incorporated in the cosmetic composition at a concentration such that the total amount of rice starch(es) in the cosmetic composition is between 2 and 15% by weight, preferably between 2 and 12% by weight, for example between 2 and 10% by weight, preferably between 3 and 8% by weight, more preferably between 4 and 8% by weight, for example between 4 and 6% by weight with
25 respect to the total weight of the composition.

The rice starch(es) contained in the combination used according to the invention may be the only starches present in the cosmetic composition.

The cosmetic composition may alternatively further comprise one or more additional starches.

30 The additional starches which may be present in the cosmetic composition may be derived from a plant source such as cereals, tubers, roots, vegetables and fruits. They may for example be corn starch, potato starch, pea starch, rice

starch, oat starch, barley starch, tapioca starch, wheat starch, cassava or sorghum starch.

These additional starches may or may not be modified. They are preferably unmodified.

- 5 In particular embodiments of the invention, the total amount of the mattifying combination in the cosmetic composition is between 3 and 10% by weight, preferably between 4 and 6% by weight with respect to the total weight of the cosmetic composition.

An example of a cosmetic composition according to the invention contains, by weight with respect to the total weight of the cosmetic composition:

- 10 - from 0.025 to 0.10% by weight, for example from 0.05 to 0.08% of a *Lens esculenta* seed extract comprising or consisting of an oligosaccharide fraction, for example containing from 20 to 40% by weight, in particular from 25 to 35% by weight, of said oligosaccharide fraction with respect to the total weight of the extract,
- 15 - and from 2 to 8%, for example from 4 to 6%, of rice starch.

The cosmetic composition may further contain one or more cosmetically active agents for skin care and/or hygiene.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition further contains at least one sunscreen.

By sunscreen it is herein meant any substance capable of filtering solar radiation, in particular ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun, in order to protect the skin from the harmful effects of this radiation. Such a substance may be of natural or synthetic origin.

- 25 A sunscreen, or each of the sunscreens, contained in the cosmetic composition may be selected from those conventionally known, including:

- organic sunscreens such as triazine derivatives, benzotriazole and phenyl benzotriazole derivatives, dibenzoylmethane derivatives, benzophenone derivatives and amino-substituted 2-hydroxybenzophenone, merocyanine derivatives, para-aminobenzoic acid derivatives, salicylic derivatives, cinnamic derivatives, β,β' -diphenylacrylate derivatives, camphor benzylidene derivatives, phenylbenzimidazole derivatives, anthranyl derivatives, imidazoline derivatives, and benzylmalonate derivatives; and
- 30

- inorganic sunscreens such as coated or uncoated metal oxides, for instance oxides of titanium, iron, zinc, zirconium or cerium.

A sunscreen may be "liposoluble" or "water-soluble", depending on whether it is more soluble in lipids or water, or "insoluble". An insoluble sunscreen is typically
5 in particulate form, but may nevertheless be integrated in a sun protection composition, in particular in a dispersed form, in particular hydrodispersed when it is dispersed in an aqueous phase.

In particular advantageous embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition does not however comprise ethylhexyl salicylate, octocrylene,
10 ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate, isoamyl methoxycinnamate, homosalate, para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA), octyl dimethyl PABA, 3-methylbenzylidene-camphor, 4-methylbenzylidene-camphor, benzophenone-3 and/or benzophenone-4. Both octocrylene and ethylhexyl salicylate are suspected of being potential endocrine disruptors. Other sunscreens found in many
15 commercial products are also controversial due to their potentially harmful effects on the user or the environment. Mention may in particular be made of the derivatives of cinnamate (ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate, isoamyl methoxycinnamate), homosalate, para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA, octyl dimethyl PABA), camphor (3-methylbenzylidene camphor, 4-methylbenzylidene
20 camphor) or benzophenone (benzophenone-3, benzophenone-4). The use of such compounds is therefore not desirable.

Thus, in particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition comprises at least one sunscreen, excluding ethylhexyl salicylate, octocrylene, ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate, isoamyl methoxycinnamate, homosalate, para-
25 aminobenzoic acid (PABA), octyl dimethyl PABA, 3-methylbenzylidene camphor, 4-methylbenzylidene camphor, benzophenone-3 and/or benzophenone-4.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition comprises at least one liposoluble sunscreen, in particular UV filter, in particular selected from:

30 - hexyl 2-[4-(diethylamino)-2-hydroxybenzoyl]benzoate (CAS No.: 302776-68-7), also called diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate or DHHB, in particular as marketed by BASF under the name Uvinul® A Plus, a liposoluble UVA filter with a maximum absorption wavelength λ_{max} equal to 354 nm;

- 2,4-bis[4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxyphenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine (CAS No.: 187393-00-6), also called bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol methoxyphenyl triazine or BEMT, in particular as marketed by BASF under the name Tinosorb® S®, a liposoluble wideband filter, having two absorption peaks
5 at 310 nm and 340 nm;

- diethylhexyl butamido triazone, or DBT (chemical name: 4,4'-[[6-[[4-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl]diimino]bis-, bis(2-ethylhexyl)benzoate; CAS No.: 154702-15-5), in particular as marketed by 3V Sigma under the name Uvasorb® HE, a liposoluble UVB filter, having a
10 maximum absorption wavelength λ_{max} equal to 310 nm;

- ethylhexyl triazone or EHT (chemical name: 4-[[4,6-bis[[4-(2-ethylhexoxy-oxomethyl)phenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]benzoic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester; CAS No.: 88122-99-00), in particular as marketed by BASF under the name Uvinul® T 150, a liposoluble UVB filter, having a maximum absorption
15 wavelength λ_{max} equal to 314 nm;

- and butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane, or 4-tert-butyl-4-methoxydibenzoylmethane (chemical name: 1,4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-propanedione; CAS No.: 70356-09-1), also called avobenzene or BMDBM, in particular as marketed by DSM under the name
20 Parsol® 1789, a liposoluble UVA filter, having a maximum absorption wavelength λ_{max} equal to 357 nm;

or it contains a mixture of such liposoluble sunscreens.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition comprises at least one liposoluble UV filter selected from:

25 - hexyl 2-[4-(diethylamino)-2-hydroxybenzoyl]benzoate;
- 2,4-bis[4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxyphenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine;
- diethylhexyl butamido triazone;
- and ethylhexyl triazone;

30 or it contains one of their mixtures.

A number of sunscreens are not sufficiently photostable, i.e. they tend to degrade during prolonged exposure to ultraviolet radiation, and then no longer protect the user sufficiently. In particular, it is well known that the molecule butyl

methoxydibenzoylmethane, a UVA filter widely used in commercial sun products, breaks down into various chemical constituents with no absorbing capacity when it is subjected to UV irradiation, unless it is combined with other compounds making it possible to improve its photostability. Consequently, preferably, the cosmetic composition is free from butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition further comprises at least one sunscreen, in particular a UV filter, of the particulate organic type, in particular selected from the following filters:

- 5,6,5',6'-tetraphenyl-3,3'-(1,4-phenylene)-bis[1,2,4]triazine (CAS No.: 55514-22-2), also called phenylene bis-diphenyltriazine;
 - methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol (chemical name: 2,2'-methylene-bis-(6-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol; CAS No.: 103597-45-1), also called MBBT, in particular as marketed by BASF under the name Tinosorb® M;
 - and 2,4,6-tris(biphenyl-4-yl)-1,3,5-triazine (CAS No.: 31274-51-8), also called trisbiphenyl triazine or TBPT, in particular as marketed by BASF under the name Tinosorb® A2B;
- or it contains one of their mixtures.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition comprises:

- a/ at least one liposoluble UV filter selected from:
 - hexyl 2-[4-(diethylamino)-2-hydroxybenzoyl]benzoate;
 - 2,4-bis[4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxyphenyl]-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine;
 - diethylhexyl butamido triazone;
 - ethylhexyl triazone
 - butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane;
 - or any of their mixtures,
- b/ and at least one particulate organic UV filter selected from:
 - 5,6,5',6'-tetraphenyl-3,3'-(1,4-phenylene)-bis[1,2,4]triazine;
 - methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol;
 - and 2,4,6-tris(biphenyl-4-yl)-1,3,5-triazine;
 - or any of their mixtures.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition does not comprise a water-soluble sunscreen. Alternatively, it may contain at least one water-soluble sunscreen such as phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid.

5 The cosmetic composition wherein the mattifying combination according to the invention is integrated is in particular a cosmetic composition for skin care and/or hygiene, in particular for hydration of the skin, and is preferably in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion, i.e. it comprises an oily phase kept homogeneously dispersed in an aqueous phase, this dispersion being ensured by one or more emulsifier(s) contained in the composition. In particular embodiments of the
10 invention, this cosmetic composition comprises, in addition to the mattifying combination according to the invention, the percentages being expressed by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition:

- from 25 to 65% of water,
- from 10 to 30% of oily emollient(s),
- 15 - from 0 to 5% of aqueous emollient(s), in particular no aqueous emollient, or from 0.01 to 5% in total of aqueous emollient(s),
- from 0 to 1% of gelling agent(s), in particular no gelling agent, or from 0.01 to 1% in total of gelling agent(s),
- and at least one emulsifier.

20 Such a cosmetic composition has good fluidity and a dry nature to the touch. It is non-tacky or has very little tackiness. Despite the absence or the small quantity of aqueous emollients, it also advantageously has a good hydrating power. In general, the cosmetic composition according to the invention has good sensory qualities.

25 The cosmetic composition corresponding to the definition above preferably comprises from 30 to 60% by weight of water, preferably from 30 to 55% by weight of water, more preferably from 35 to 55% by weight of water, preferentially from 40 to 55% by weight of water, or even from 35 to 45% by weight of water with respect to the total weight of the composition.

30 It may contain a single oily emollient or a plurality of oily emollients. In the present description, the term oily emollient means an ingredient which is present in the oily phase and ensures that the composition according to the invention has good sensory properties, and a good ability to soften the epidermis.

Each oily emollient present in the cosmetic composition is preferably selected from hydrogenated or non-hydrogenated vegetable oils, fatty alcohols, fatty acids and fatty acid esters, and solid fats.

The term "solid fats" in the present description includes solid fats which have a melting point less than or equal to 45°C, such as butters, for example shea butter, and solid fats which have a melting point greater than 45°C, such as waxes.

According to particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition does not contain solid fats.

Preferably, the cosmetic composition comprises as oily emollient(s) at least one compound selected from caprylic/capric triglycerides, C12-C15 alkyl benzoates, dicaprylyl carbonate, coco-caprylate, diisopropyl sebacate, diethylhexyl succinate, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl myristate, propylheptyl caprylate, phenethyl benzoate, dibutyl adipate, diisopropyl adipate, glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate), pentaerythrityl tetra(2-ethylhexanoate), cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate, isononyl isononanoate, butylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, octyldodecanol, propylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, coconut alkanes and coco-caprylate/caprate (INCI name: Coconut Alkanes (and) Coco-caprylate/caprate), and dicaprylyl ether, or any of their mixtures. It preferably comprises no oily emollient other than those listed above.

The cosmetic composition comprises in total from 10 to 30% by weight of oily emollient(s) with respect to the total weight of the composition. Preferably, it comprises in total from 15 to 30% by weight of oily emollient(s), preferably from 20 to 30% by weight of oily emollient(s) and more preferably from 20 to 25% by weight of oily emollient(s) with respect to the total weight of the composition.

The cosmetic composition contains no aqueous emollient(s), or contains at most 5% by weight, for example between 0.01 and 5% by weight, preferably at most 4% by weight, for example between 0.01 and 4% by weight, in total of aqueous emollient(s) with respect to the total weight of the composition.

In the context of the present description, aqueous emollient means a polyol. A "polyol" (otherwise referred to as polyalcohol) is defined herein conventionally *per se* as a compound comprising a hydrocarbon chain with at least two carbon atoms and comprising at least two hydroxyl groups.

The polyol(s) that may be contained in the cosmetic composition may be natural or synthetic. They may have a linear, branched or cyclic molecular structure.

In the particular embodiments in which the cosmetic composition contains at least one aqueous emollient, the latter may be selected from glycerin and derivatives thereof, and glycols and derivatives thereof. At least one aqueous emollient, preferably each of the aqueous emollients, contained in the cosmetic composition is preferably selected from the group consisting of glycerin, diglycerin, polyglycerin, diethylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, butylene glycol, pentylene glycol, hexylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,2-hexanediol, octane 1,2-diol, polyethylene glycols, in particular having from 5 to 50 ethylene oxide groups, but also erythritol, threitol, arabitol, xylitol, ribitol, mannitol, sorbitol, galactitol, fucitol, iditol, inositol, volemitol, isomalt, maltitol, lactitol, maltotriitol, maltotetrol, and polyglycitol.

Preferably, the cosmetic composition contains less than 3% by weight in total of aqueous emollient(s) with respect to the total weight of the composition. Preferably, the cosmetic composition contains in total less than 2% by weight of aqueous emollient(s), more preferably less than 1% by weight of aqueous emollient(s), and even more preferably less than 0.5% by weight of aqueous emollient(s) with respect to the total weight of the composition.

Even with such low concentrations of aqueous emollients, or when it contains no aqueous emollient, the cosmetic composition nevertheless advantageously has a hydrating action.

The cosmetic composition contains no gelling agent, or it contains at most 1% by weight, in particular from 0.01 to 1% by weight, in total of gelling agent(s) with respect to the total weight of the composition.

At least one gelling agent, preferably each of the gelling agents, contained in the cosmetic composition is preferably selected from xanthan gum, scleroglucan gum, carrageenans, gellan gum, diutan gum, and *Caesalpinia spinosa* gum, or any of their mixtures.

Preferably, the cosmetic composition contains less than 1% by weight, preferably less than 0.8% by weight, more preferentially less than 0.5% by weight in total of gelling agent(s) with respect to the total weight of the composition.

The cosmetic composition may comprise one or more emulsifiers advantageously selected from emulsifying agents capable of forming oil-in-water emulsions. For example, the emulsifying agent(s) may be selected from ethoxylated fatty alcohols, the products marketed under the names Montanov® 5 68 (Cetearyl Alcohol (and) Cetearyl Glucoside) and Montanov® 82 (Cetearyl Alcohol (and) Coco-Glucoside), potassium cetyl phosphate, glucoside waxes, glyceryl stearate citrate, lauryl glucoside and polyglyceryl-2 dipolyhydroxystearate, in particular the product marketed under the name Eumulgin® VL75, lecithins, in particular hydrogenated soy lecithin, glycerol 10 monostearate, sorbitan monostearate, sodium dilaureamidoglutamide lysine, sodium stearyl glutamate, in particular the product marketed under the name Eumulgin® SG, sodium stearyl lactylate, sucrose stearate, etc.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the emulsifier(s) are present in the cosmetic composition in a total content of from 2 to 12% by weight, preferably 15 from 2 to 10% by weight, preferentially from 2 to 8% by weight, more preferably from 6 to 8% by weight, or from 2 to 6% by weight, in particular from 2 to 5% by weight, for example from 3 to 5% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition. Such contents advantageously make it possible to obtain good stability of the emulsion and good sensoriality.

20 The cosmetic composition may further comprise one or more consistency factors. This or these consistency factors are preferably selected from fatty alcohols, fatty acids, fatty acid esters, hydrogenated vegetable oils and other waxy bodies. Preferably, the cosmetic composition according to the invention contains only one consistency factor. The total content of consistency factor(s) 25 in the cosmetic composition is preferably less than or equal to 5 % by weight, for example less than or equal to 4 % by weight, in particular less than or equal to 3 % by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition is free from volatile silicones (also called volatile silicone oils).

30 Volatile silicones are short-chained cyclic polymers of the general formula $[\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{-O}]_n$ with $n=3-7$. Generally called cyclomethicone regardless of the number of units, the most common are cyclotetrasiloxane ($n=4$) and cyclopentasiloxane ($n=5$), although mention may also be made of

cyclotrisiloxane (n=3), cyclohexasiloxane (n=6) and cycloheptasiloxane (n=7). Volatile silicones are substances deemed to be environmentally accumulative and not biodegradable because of their high stability. Studies have shown that cyclopentasiloxane, for example, has a bioaccumulation potential in aquatic environments (Gobas et al., 2015, Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, 34, 12:2703-2714).

More generally, the cosmetic composition is preferably free from volatile ingredients. "Volatile ingredients" mean in the context of the present invention non-alcoholic organic or inorganic compounds such as esters, silicones or alkanes, characterized by a flash point of less than 60°C. "Flash point" (denoted FP) means conventionally *per se* the minimum temperature at which a combustible substance emits vapors at a concentration sufficient to form with ambient air a gaseous mixture which ignites on contact with a flame or hot spot, but insufficient for combustion to propagate by itself in the absence of the so-called pilot flame. According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures, a substance with an FP such that $23^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{FP} < 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ belongs to category 3 "weakly flammable".

Thus, the cosmetic composition is in particular preferentially free from volatile esters such as isohexyl neopentanoate and/or volatile alkanes such as isohexadecane.

The cosmetic composition may contain one or more monoalcohols. It is however preferably free from monoalcohols.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition is furthermore free from essential oils. Indeed, most essential oils contain allergens, a source of irritation and skin intolerance. Colorants having the same characteristics are also preferably avoided for similar reasons.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition is free from ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA). Alternatively, it may contain such an acid.

In particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition is free from microplastics. The term "microplastic" in the context of the present invention denotes synthetic polymer microparticles, and refers to the definition given in the draft amendment to Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006,

D083921/01 of September 5, 2022 ("Commission Regulation (EU) .../... of XXX amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) as regards synthetic polymer microparticles", accessible in particular at the following URL: <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/comitology-register/screen/documents/083921/1/consult?lang=en>). According to this document, microplastics, or synthetic polymer microparticles, are defined as polymers which are solid and which are either contained in particles and constitute at least 1% by weight of these particles or form a continuous surface coating on particles, when at least 1% by weight of these particles fulfill one of the following conditions: (a) all particle dimensions are less than or equal to 5 mm; (b) the length of the particles is less than or equal to 15 mm and their length to diameter ratio is greater than 3. The following polymers are excluded from this designation:

- (a) polymers resulting from a polymerization process that has occurred in nature, which are not chemically modified substances;
- (b) polymers that are degradable as demonstrated in accordance with Annex [X] of the document;
- (c) polymers which have a solubility greater than 2 g/l as demonstrated in accordance with Annex [Y] of the document (test of solubility in water at pH 7 while stirring for 24 h at 20°C with a polymer load of 10 g/1000 ml, according to the protocol of Test No. 120 or Test No. 105 of the OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals);
- (d) polymers that do not contain carbon atoms in their chemical structure.

Synthetic polymer microparticles subject to the derogation stipulated in point 4a of said draft amendment to Annex XVII are also excluded from this definition. More generally, microplastics may be defined as particles of which all dimensions are less than 5 mm, formed or coated with water-insoluble and non-biodegradable synthetic solid organic polymer(s).

Thus, in particular, the cosmetic composition is preferably free from microplastic polyquaterniums, ingredients used in many cosmetic compositions proposed by the prior art.

It is also preferably free from microplastic acrylates.

On the other hand, in particular embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition may comprise one or more non-microplastic acrylates, in particular selected from the group consisting of (INCI names):

- 5 - Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer,
- Acrylates/vinyl isodecanoate crosspolymer,
- Sodium Polyacrylate,
- Hydroxyethyl Acrylate/Sodium Acryloyldimethyl Taurate Copolymer,
- Acrylates Copolymer,
- 10 - Polyacrylate-13,
- Acrylates/t-Butylacrylamide Copolymer,
- Octylacrylamide/acrylates/butylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer,
- Polyacrylamide,
- VP/Methacrylamide/Vinyl Imidazole Copolymer,

15 used alone or in any of their mixtures.

The cosmetic composition may further contain any cosmetically compatible additive or excipient that is conventional per se, such as a care agent, a preservative, a fragrance, a coloring agent, etc.

The cosmetic composition according to the invention may be in any form that is
20 conventional per se, this form being suitable for topical application on the skin and mucous membranes. In particular but without limitation, it may be in the form of a fluid emulsion, a rich emulsion, a cream, a milk, an ointment or a balm.

It may in particular be liquid or semi-liquid in consistency or soft or semi-solid in consistency, or of the micro-emulsion type. Varying the proportion of its
25 ingredients advantageously makes it possible to obtain very different viscosities and fluidities as desired.

In particularly preferred embodiments of the invention, the cosmetic composition wherein the mattifying combination according to the invention is integrated has a dynamic viscosity at 25°C +/- 2°C of less than 10,000 mPa.s, preferably
30 between 700 and 5000 mPa.s and for example between 1500 and 4000 mPa.s. This viscosity may for example be measured by means of a Brookfield viscometer by applying the following parameters: spindle 5, speed 100 rpm for 1 minute.

The cosmetic composition in which the mattifying combination according to the invention is integrated may be intended to be applied on the skin of the face and/or body. For example, it may be in the form of a cream or balm for protection, treatment or care for the face, the hands and/or the body, or a body milk for protection, treatment or care.

For example, it may be of the sprayable type, in particular in order to constitute a sun product or a lotion.

The use of the mattifying combination according to the invention preferably comprises the application of this mattifying combination, and where applicable the cosmetic composition wherein it is contained, topically on the skin and/or mucous membranes of an individual, in particular of a mammal and preferentially of a human.

The skin on which the mattifying combination, where applicable the cosmetic composition, is applied is preferably healthy skin. In particular, it may be so-called combination or oily skin. Thanks to its mattifying effect on the skin, the mattifying combination according to the invention is particularly suitable for the mattifying cosmetic treatment of oily skins.

The application may also be carried out on skin prone to acne.

Alternatively, it may be carried out on normal or dry skin.

The application may be repeated as often as necessary, in particular one to two times daily, for example in the morning and evening, over a period which may for example range from several days to several months.

The mattifying combination is preferably used in order to mattify the skin immediately after the application of the mattifying combination, where applicable the cosmetic composition, on the skin. Immediately means that the mattifying effect is obtained in less than 5 minutes after application.

The invention also relates to a method for non-therapeutic cosmetic treatment of the skin of an individual, more particularly in order to mattify said skin, this method comprising the topical application of the mattifying combination as defined above, where applicable the cosmetic composition containing such a mattifying combination, on the skin and/or mucous membranes.

This method may have one or more of the features mentioned above with reference to the cosmetic use of the mattifying composition according to the

invention.

The features and advantages of the invention will become more apparent in light of the following exemplary embodiments, which are provided purely by way of illustration and without limiting the invention.

- 5 1/ Example 1 – Study of the mattifying effect of the combination of rice starch and *Lens esculenta* seed extract

The aim of this study is to measure the mattifying effect of the combination of rice starch and *Lens esculenta* seed extract with the aid of a glossymeter (GL 200 Glossymeter probe connected to the MDD 4 base from Courage + Khazaka
10 electronic GmbH).

The glossymeter evaluates the luster or gloss of the surface of the skin by reflected light measurements. When the probe is placed on the skin, light is projected by the probe and reflected at a 60° angle by a set of mirrors. The directly reflected light (i.e. the luster) and the diffuse light are then measured.

- 15 The apparatus also provides a correction index in order to reduce the influence of the diffuse reflection, which is affected by the color of the skin. This apparatus is thus particularly suitable for evaluation of the mattifying effect of a product.

In this experiment, the gloss of the skin is measured on the forearm: a 6 cm² area of the skin (2 x 3 cm) is delimited on the inner face of the forearm, 0.67 µl of
20 jojoba oil is applied and the skin is massaged for about 30 seconds until completely absorbed. A first measurement is carried out with the glossymeter (T₀, before application of the product). Then 2 µl/cm² of product is applied, followed by massage for one minute (30 seconds of vertical spreading and 30 seconds of horizontal spreading). Then 2 measurements are taken with the
25 glossymeter, 15 minutes and 2 hours after application of the product. The application of jojoba oil beforehand makes it possible to imitate oily glossy skin. For each product tested, the % variation in the gloss of the skin following application of the product is calculated according to the equation (a negative % variation being representative of a mattifying effect): % variation = ((T_{final} –
30 T₀)/T₀) x 100.

Two series of experiments are carried out.

In the first series (Series 1), 2 products are tested (n= 5 for each product):

- *Lens esculenta* seed extract (provided by the commercial material p-REFINYL®) alone, at 0.05% by weight in an aqueous composition,
- combination of the same *Lens esculenta* seed extract, at 0.05% by weight, and rice starch (INCI name: *Oriza sativa* starch), at 4% by weight, in the same aqueous composition.

For each measurement time, the results obtained in terms of the % variation in the gloss for the *Lens esculenta* seed extract alone are normalized to 1 and the % decrease with respect to this value, obtained for the combination of *Lens esculenta* seed extract and rice starch, is determined.

- 10 In the second series (Series 2), 2 products are tested (n= 5):
- rice starch (INCI name: *Oriza sativa* starch) alone, at 4% by weight in the aqueous composition,
 - combination of the same *Lens esculenta* seed extract, at 0.05% by weight, and the same rice starch, at 4% by weight, in the same aqueous composition.
- 15 For each measurement time, the results obtained in terms of the % variation in the gloss for rice starch alone are normalized to 1 and the % decrease with respect to this value, obtained for the combination of *Lens esculenta* seed extract and rice starch, is determined.

The results obtained are presented in Table 1 below.

	% decrease at 15 min	% decrease at 2 h
Series 1		
<i>Lens esculenta</i> seed extract alone	1	1
Combination of <i>Lens esculenta</i> seed extract and rice starch	-56%	-109%
Series 2		
Rice starch alone	1	1
Combination of <i>Lens esculenta</i> seed extract and rice starch	-156%	-325%

20 **Table 1** – Evaluation of skin gloss by glossymeter

A soon as 15 minutes after the application of the products tested, a much more pronounced reduction in the gloss of the skin is observed with the combination

of *Lens esculenta* seed extract and rice starch recommended by the invention than with the extract alone or the rice starch alone. This effect is doubled 2 hours after application.

In addition, 2 h after application, the following % variations are determined:

- 5 - Series 1: *Lens esculenta* seed extract alone -11%, combination of *Lens esculenta* seed extract and rice starch according to the invention -23%;
- Series 2: rice starch alone -4%, combination of *Lens esculenta* seed extract and rice starch according to the invention -17%.

10 These results demonstrate that both the *Lens esculenta* seed extract (0.05%) alone and rice starch (4%) alone have little to no mattifying effect even 2 hours after application. On the other hand, the combination of these two substances according to the invention has a substantial mattifying effect, greatly exceeding the sum of the effects of the individual substances, which clearly demonstrates a synergy of action of these two substances.

- 15 2/ Example 2 – Cosmetic composition containing a combination according to the invention

A cosmetic composition containing a combination according to the invention, named C1, corresponds to the composition indicated in Table 2 below.

Ingredient	% (w/w)
5,6,5',6'-tetraphenyl-3,3'-(1,4-phenylene)-bis[1,2,4]triazine	3 – 3.5
Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphényl triazine	2.5 – 3
Diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate	5 – 6
Ethyl hexyl triazone	3.5 – 4
Water	Qs 100
C12-C15 alkyl benzoate (INCI name)	8
Xanthan gum	≤ 0.5
Rice starch (INCI name: <i>Oriza sativa</i> starch)	4
<i>Lens esculenta</i> seed extract with oligosaccharide fraction (expressed in terms of the quantity of the product p-REFINYL® containing 4 to 6% by weight of this extract in water)	1
Dicaprylyl carbonate	6 - 10
Diisopropyl adipate	4 - 8

Lauryl Glucoside (and) Polyglyceryl-2 Dipolyhydroxystearate (INCI Name)	5
Coconut Alkanes (and) Coco-Caprylate/Caprate (INCI Name)	1 – 3
Potassium cetyl phosphate	2
Trimethylpentanediol/Adipic Acid/Glycerin Crosspolymer (INCI Name)	< 2
Preservative(s)	qs

Table 2 - Composition C1 according to the invention

This composition is free from aqueous emollient. It contains no substance with a mattifying effect other than the combination of rice starch and *Lens esculenta* seed extract with an oligosaccharide fraction.

- 5 3/ Example 3 - Clinical effect of a composition containing a combination according to the invention

A study is carried out on 22 subjects in order to study the variation in the gloss of an area treated with the composition C1, comprising the combination of rice starch and *Lens esculenta* seed extract with an oligosaccharide fraction according to the invention, on the forehead by a single topical application of 0.1 ml of the composition on the skin.

Skin gloss measurements are carried out by means of a glossymeter before application (T_{ini}), then immediately after (T_0), then 1 h (T_{1h}), 3 h (T_{3h}), and 6 h (T_{6h}) after application.

- 15 To be included in the study, subjects must have glossy skin on the forehead.
The mattifying effect due to the application of the composition C1 is calculated with respect to an untreated area, also on the forehead, by means of the equation above (% variation in gloss level = $((T_{measured} - T_{control\ area})/T_{control\ area}) \times 100$). Statistics are calculated with respect to the untreated area and versus T_{ini} .

The results are summarized in Table 3 below.

Time	T_{ini}	T_0	T_{1h}	T_{3h}	T_{6h}
Variation in the level of gloss (%)	-	-31**	-30**	-21**	-12**

Table 3 – Effect of composition C1 on skin gloss - **: $p < 0.001$ versus untreated and T_{ini}

These results demonstrate a mattifying effect immediately after application of the composition according to the invention. This mattifying effect is very substantial because it persists significantly over time for at least 6 hours after a single application of the composition on the skin. It is entirely attributable to the combination of rice starch and *Lens esculenta* seed extract with an oligosaccharide fraction.

4/ Example 4 – Sensory test

The aim of this test is to compare the sensory characteristics of composition C1, comprising the combination of a *Lens esculenta* seed extract and at least one starch according to the invention, with those of a comparative composition (C2) without said combination but comprising silica.

The evaluation is carried out monadically by 15 volunteers trained in the sensory technique for topical products. Two evaluation phases are carried out: 5 min after and 15 min after the application of 0.15 ml of the composition on each cheek.

The tests take place in a room in which the lighting, temperature and humidity are monitored.

Comparative composition C2 is a commercially available formula, which contains silica and contains the following ingredients (INCI names): Aqua (Water), Dibutyl Adipate, Propanediol, Ethylhexyl Salicylate, Ethylhexyl Triazone, Bis-Ethylhexyloxyphenol Methoxyphenyl Triazine, Dimethicone, Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane, Phenylbenzimidazole Sulfonic Acid, Silica, Diisopropyl Sebacate, Arginine, Pentyleneglycol, Hydroxyacetophenone, Lauryl PEG/PPG- 18/18 Methicone, VP/Eicosene Copolymer, Polysorbate 60, Dimethicone/Vinyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer, Glycerin, Caprylyl Glycol, Hydrated Silica, Tocopheryl Acetate, PEG-10 Dimethicone, Tetrasodium Glutamate Diacetate, Parfum (Fragrance), Sclerotium Gum, Sodium hyaluronate, Porphyridium Cruentum Extract, Xanthan Gum, Citric Acid.

Various criteria are evaluated, details being given in Table 4 below.

Criterion	Description
Tautness	Sensation of tightness
Whiteness	White visual appearance of the product on the skin
Gloss	Ability of the skin to cause reflections

Oily	Like cooking oil between the fingers
Resistant	Impedes the palm of the hand from passing over the application area
Tacky	Adhesion of the finger or hand to the area of application of the product
Film-forming	Persistence of a film on the skin
Powdery to touch	Like the skin of a peach
Suppleness	Elasticity of the skin
Plump skin	Thickness of the skin when pinched and tapped
Bobbly	Formation of small particles on the application area

Table 4 – Evaluation Criteria

A computer questionnaire presents the unstructured analog measurement scales from 0 to 100 for each of the criteria describing the various phases on the computer screen.

- 5 The results are summarized in Table 5 below.

Composition	C1	C2
Tautness - 5 min	7	16
Tautness - 15 min	6	13
Whiteness – application	13	18
Whiteness – 5 min	6	5
Whiteness – 15 min	4	3
Gloss - 5 min	14	19
Gloss - 15 min	11	14
Tacky - 5 min	13	18
Tacky - 15 min	9	5
Oily - 5 min	23	9
Oily - 15 min	8	3
Film-forming - 5 min	33	30
Film-forming - 15 min	25	16
Resistant - 5 min	27	22
Resistant - 15 min	21	10
Powdery to touch – 5 min	26	27

Powdery to touch - 15 min	32	37
Suppleness - 5 min	61	54
Suppleness - 15 min	59	55
Plump skin – 5 min	44	35
Plump skin - 15 min	43	35
Bobbly - 5 min	1	11
Bobbly - 15 min	0	8

Table 5 – Sensory evaluation of a composition C1 according to the invention and a comparative composition C2

It should be noted that the sensory analysis results of these two compositions are very similar. One of the main criteria addressed in this study is matteness or absence of gloss. The inventors clearly demonstrate that the composition C1 according to the invention, comprising the combination of rice starch and *Lens esculenta* seed extract with an oligosaccharide fraction, achieves this aim, since the gloss criterion analyzed at 5 or 15 minutes after application is below the score of 15. The comparative composition C2 with silica does not achieve a lower gloss.

Moreover, these results demonstrate that the composition C1 according to the invention without silica has very good sensory characteristics, such as very little feeling of tackiness, no or very few white marks on the skin, with a very low oily appearance. Furthermore, it does not generate a sensation of tightness (the scores obtained for the “Tautness” criterion being in particular much lower than those obtained for the comparative composition C2), but on the contrary a very good sensation of skin elasticity (“Suppleness”).

5/ Example 5 – Consumer test

68 consumers accustomed to using cosmetic products tested composition C1 for 14 days. The evaluation was carried out in the form of scoring scales from 0 (“I do not like it at all”) to 10 (“I like it very much”) or from 0 (“completely disagree”) to 10 (“completely agree”).

In accordance with ISO 2052, Directives of Commission Regulation (EU) No. 655/2013 and ASTM E1958 – 16a, the results of such a study provide evidence to support claims on the self-perceived efficacy of the product and to support

claims related to its cosmetic and sensory characteristics. The interpretation thresholds used for this study are shown in Table 6 below (the threshold for a statistically significant value with $n=68$ is 62%).

Types of items	Level	Average of the threshold and % of the threshold
	Insufficient	< 5.8 and/or less than 62% of scores ≥ 6
	Standard	> 5.8 and/or more than 62% of scores ≥ 6
	Very good	≥ 6.9 and/or more than 62% of scores ≥ 7
	Excellent	≥ 8.1 and/or more than 62% of scores ≥ 8
	Insufficient	> 3.5 and/or less than 62% of scores ≤ 4
	Standard	≤ 3.5 and/or less than 62% of scores ≤ 4
	Very good	≤ 2.2 and/or more than 62% of scores ≤ 2
	Excellent	≤ 0.8 and/or more than 62% of scores ≤ 1

Table 6 – Interpretation thresholds of the evaluation results

- 5 The results relating to the scores concerning the texture on D14 (14 days after application) are as follows:
- fluid texture: 8.1,
 - light texture: 8.3,
 - non-greasy texture: 8.1,
 - 10 - texture with a non-tacky finish: 8.1,
 - texture with a matte finish: 7.0.

The results for the scores concerning the following claims on D14 are as follows:

- has an invisible appearance: 8.2,
- smooths the skin texture: 7.7,
- 15 - hydrates my skin: 8.1.

The results relating to the scores concerning the following negative characteristics on D14 are as follows:

- greasy effect: 2.8,
- tacky effect: 1.9,
- 20 - irritated skin: 1.5.

This study highlights the advantages of the texture of the composition C1, in particular with a balance achieved between the matteness obtained and the

fluidity of the composition. Very favorable results are to be noted, concerning among other things the light and non-greasy texture. No negative characteristics obtain a high score. In particular, the composition has no greasy or tacky effect.

CLAIMS

1. Cosmetic use of a combination consisting of one or more *Lens esculenta* seed extract(s) and one or more rice starch(es), in order to mattify the skin.
2. Use according to claim 1, wherein said rice starch is unmodified.
3. Use according to any one of claims 1 to 2, wherein said combination is
5 contained in a cosmetic composition suitable for topical application on the skin.
4. Use according to claim 3, wherein said cosmetic composition is free from silica.
5. Use according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the total amount of starch(es) in said cosmetic composition is between 2 and 15% by weight with respect to the total
10 weight of said cosmetic composition.
6. Use according to any one of claims 3 to 5, wherein the total amount of *Lens esculenta* seed extract(s) in said cosmetic composition is between 0.025% and 0.2% by weight with respect to the total weight of said cosmetic composition.
7. Use according to any one of claims 3 to 6, wherein said cosmetic
15 composition further contains at least one sunscreen.
8. Use according to any one of claims 3 to 7, wherein said cosmetic composition is free from volatile silicones and microplastic acrylates.
9. Use according to any one of claims 1 to 8, comprising the application of said combination, where applicable said cosmetic composition, topically on the
20 skin.
10. Use according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the skin is prone to acne.