

【DESCRIPTION】

【INVENTION TITLE】

CAPSULE COMPRISING PIGMENTS AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING
THE SAME

5 **【TECHNICAL FIELD】**

The present invention relates to a capsule comprising
a pigment and a method for producing the same. More
specifically, the present invention relates to a capsule
which comprises therein a pigment which is likely to be
10 discolored due to external environment, and thereby can
easily crack or break and cause color development when
applied to the skin, while isolating the pigment from the
external environment, and a method for producing the same.

15 **【BACKGROUND ART】**

Pigments are of great importance in the cosmetic
field, where altering skin and hair color for aesthetic
purposes can be desirable.

However, some pigments used in cosmetics have
20 problems in that when applied to cosmetics requiring
various environments, they are already discolored during a
formulation process due to unstable properties of the dye
itself, or have weak stability against light. Thus, in
order to solve such problems, various methods such as
25 emulsification, encapsulation and the like have been

developed.

Meanwhile, the capsule applied to cosmetics should be easily cracked or broken under pressure when a user applies to a skin according to its use, so that the pigment
5 contained in the capsule can be easily expressed.

That is, there is a need for a capsule which can effectively isolate a pigment from external environment and thus exhibits excellent storage durability, color hiding power, *etc.*, and which can be easily cracked or broken by
10 pressing, rubbing, wiping or scrubbing with a hand or a tool (cotton cloth, sponge, paper, brush, *etc.*), thereby allowing the pigment included therein to develop color sufficiently.

15 **【DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION】**

【Technical Problem】

In order to solve the above-mentioned problems, the present inventors have developed a spherical capsule structure in which silica and a pigment are mixed by using
20 a polymer as a binder, in order that the capsule is stable at a high temperature and does not easily crack or break during the formulation process and thereby stably maintains the pigment, but when the formulation is applied to the skin, the capsule breaks and thereby causes color
25 development.

Therefore, it is one object of the present invention to provide a capsule structure including a pigment, capable of causing color development of the pigment only when applied to the skin, while protecting the pigment from the external environment and ensuring the stability of the pigment.

【Technical Solution】

In order to achieve the object above, one aspect of the present disclosure provides a pigment capsule including a pigment, wherein the capsule has an interior in which silica, a pigment and a titanium dioxide pigment are dispersed, and an exterior covered with a polymer binder having a glass transition temperature of 130°C or higher, and wherein a C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid is contained in the interior of the capsule, and a method for producing the same.

【ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECTS】

The capsule of the present invention can solve the problem related to instability of the pigment against the environment by completely isolating the pigment from the external environment, and also, the capsule is stable during the formulation process, but when applied to the skin, it is easily cracked or broken by force applied while

rubbing or scrubbing with a hand or a tool, thereby causing color development easily.

Further, the color development of the pigment is blocked and thus the color due to pigment does not appear in the product, but the color development occurs after the capsule is applied to the skin, which may arouse users' interests when using the product.

【BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS】

FIG. 1 shows images of the capsules including pigments prepared according to the present invention (a) and the state of capsules that have been broken by rubbing with fingers (b), taken with a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

FIG. 2 shows that Si, Ti, O, and Br elements contained in the polymer capsules are evenly distributed through EDX mapping.

FIG. 3 confirms whether the color development of the pigment occurs depending on the types of the polymer used and the ratio of the polymer and the solvent, or whether the polymer is precipitated ((1) ethyl cellulose 4cps, (2) ethyl cellulose 100cps, (3) ethyl cellulose 300cps, (4) PVP Mw=55000, (5) PVP Mw=360000, (6) PCL, (7) PLA, (8) cross-linked PMMA).

FIG. 4 shows the state of capsules after heat-

treating the capsules, which are prepared by varying the contents of polymer and pigment (Examples 1 to 3), in an oven at 100°C for 1 hour (SEM).

FIG. 5 shows the state of capsules after heat-
5 treating the capsules, which are prepared by varying the contents of polymer and pigment (Examples 1 to 3), in an oven at 100°C for 24 hour (SEM).

FIG. 6 shows whether the capsules are cracked or broken after rubbing the capsules, which are prepared by
10 varying the contents of polymer and pigment (Examples 1 to 3), with a hand 1, 3 or 7 times (SEM).

FIG. 7 confirms that the capsules are remained intact without being cracked or broken after the formulation test when the capsules were prepared into lipstick formulations
15 (SEM).

FIG. 8 confirms the cracking or breaking of the capsules when the polymer type is varied or the capsule exterior is altered (SEM). Here, (a) of FIG. 8(B) is an image before rubbing porous silica supported with iron
20 oxide, and (b) of FIG. 8(B) is an image after rubbing it 7 times.

FIG. 9 shows the exterior of formulations including pigment capsules having various compositions.

FIG. 10 shows the exterior of formulations including
25 pigment capsule according to the content of citric acid.

FIG. 11 shows the degree of color change of the pigment according to the content of citric acid ((1) ethanol only; (2) ethanol + 0.01 g of citric acid; (3) ethanol + 0.05 g of citric acid; (4) ethanol + 0.1 g of
5 citric acid; (5) ethanol + 1 g of citric acid).

FIG. 12 shows the exterior of formulations containing pigment capsules or non-encapsulated pigments.

【DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS】

10 The present invention provides a pigment capsule including a pigment wherein silica, a pigment and a titanium dioxide pigment are dispersed in an interior of the capsule and wherein an exterior of the capsule is covered with a polymer binder, and a method for producing
15 the same.

In particular, the pigment capsule of the present invention is characterized by having physical properties of maintaining its stability during formulation or storage of the formulated products, but being easily cracked or broken
20 by the pressure at the moment of application to the skin.

The pigment capsule of the present invention has an average diameter of 10 to 15 μm , preferably 10 to 12 μm , and the pigment capsule according to the present invention may be easily cracked or broken, ruptured, dissolved or
25 disintegrated by a small pressure, that is, the pressure

generally applied when pressed, rubbed, wiped or scrubbed with a hand or a tool (cotton cloth, sponge, brush, etc.).

In the present invention, in particular, fumed silica (silica dimethyl silylate) is used as the silica.

5 In addition, in order to increase the hardness of the capsule for the purpose of completely isolating the pigment from the external environment and securing physical stability thereof, by using a polymer binder, the present invention provides a capsule in which a pigment and silica
10 are dispersed inside thereof, and a barrier membrane from the exterior is formed by the polymer binder.

In many cases, a makeup cosmetic composition is subjected to a high temperature during the formulation process, and in particular, a composition for lip makeup
15 such as lipstick is mainly formulated at a high temperature (for example, 95°C or higher) due to the nature of the mixing process of raw materials, and thus it is very important to secure thermal stability of the capsule. Therefore, as a polymer binder in the present invention,
20 those having a glass transition temperature (T_g) of 130°C or higher are used.

In addition, the purpose of the pigment capsule in the present invention is that discoloration of the pigment in the capsule does not occur until the product is applied
25 by a user, and thus, the discoloration of the pigment

should not occur due to the polymer used.

Therefore, the polymer binder used in the present invention may be those that do not cause discoloration of the pigment, while having a high glass transition temperature (130°C or higher). In order to satisfy such a condition, an acrylate copolymer, in particular, a polymethacrylate-based copolymer, is used in the present invention, preferably acrylic acid and acrylate copolymer, more preferably acrylic acid and methacrylate copolymer, and in particular, methacrylic acid and methacrylate copolymer are used.

The polymer binder used in the present invention may be used up to 90% by weight based on the total weight of the capsule. However, when the polymer binder is used in an excessive amount, the contents of silica, titanium dioxide, and pigment become relatively small, so that the shape of the capsule may not be spherical and become distorted, and it may not crack or break when rubbed by a hand. Therefore, in consideration of these factors, the content of the polymer binder is preferably 5 to 20% by weight, more preferably 10 to 20% by weight based on the total weight of the capsule.

The pigment used in the present invention is not particularly limited by its type, such as water-soluble dyes and oil-soluble dyes. For example, the following

pigments may be used.

- carmin of cochenille;

- organic dyes such as azo-based, anthraquinone-based, indigo-based, xanthene-based, pyrene-based, quinoline-based, triphenylmethane-based, fluorane dyes; and

- insoluble salts of sodium, potassium, calcium, barium, aluminum, zirconium, strontium, titanium of acid-based dyes such as azo-based, anthraquinone-based, indigo-based, xanthene-based, pyrene-based, quinoline-based, triphenylmethane-based, fluorane dyes, and these dyes may include at least one carboxylic or sulfonic acid group.

As specific examples of organic dyes, those having the following trade names may be mentioned:

- D&C Blue No.4, D&C Brown No.1, D&C Green No.5,

- D&C Green No.6, D&C Orange No.4, D&C Orange No.5, D&C Orange No.10,

- D&C Orange No.11, D&C Red No.6, D&C Red No.7, D&C Red No.17, D&C Red No.21, D&C Red No.22, D&C Red No.27, D&C Red No.28, D&C Red No.30, D&C Red No. 31, D&C Red No.33, D&C Red No.34, D&C Red No.36, D&C Violet No.2, D&C Yellow No.7, D&C Yellow No.8, D&C Yellow No.10, D&C Yellow No.11, FD&C Blue No.1,

- FD&C Green No.3, FD&C Red No.40, FD&C Yellow No.5, FD&C Yellow No.6.

In particular, as the pigment capsule according to

the present invention, a pigment such as oil-soluble dye Red 27, which exhibits a difference in color expression under humidity changes and alkaline conditions, thus having poor stability, may also be used.

5 In the pigment capsule of the present invention, the pigment may be used up to 90% by weight based on the total weight of the capsule. However, when the pigment is used in an excessive amount, the contents of the polymer binder forming the capsule exterior become relatively small, and
10 thus, the pigment cannot be completely protected from the external environment, thereby causing a problem in stability of the pigment. Therefore, in consideration of these factors, the content of the pigment may be preferably 0.00001 to 50% by weight, preferably 10 to 50% by weight
15 based on the total weight of the capsule.

Further, the pigment capsule of the present invention contains a C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid, preferably, citric acid, iso-citric acid, aconitic acid, tricarballic acid, and trimesic acid inside thereof. By containing a C₃-
20 C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid, the pH of the capsule interior can be maintained under an acidic condition, thereby preventing discoloration of the pigment due to contact with an alkali oil. At this time, the content of the C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid is not
25 particularly limited as long as it prevents discoloration

of the pigment and thereby does not alter the exterior color of the capsule, and in particular, when formulated into a cosmetic composition for lip makeup, as long as it is suitable for the pH standard of the composition.

5 Preferably, it may be added in an amount of 1 to 20% by weight, preferably 1 to 5% by weight based on the total weight of the capsule. When the amount is less than 1% by weight, it may be insufficient to prevent the discoloration of the pigment, and when the amount is more than 20% by
10 weight, the difference in the effects due to an increase in the content is insignificant.

The present invention provides a method for producing a pigment capsule including a pigment, the method including the steps of:

15 1) dissolving a polymer binder and a C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid in a first solvent and dissolving a pigment in a second solvent, respectively, and then mixing them to allow the pigment to disperse in the polymer binder solution;

20 2) adding silica and titanium dioxide to the mixed polymer solution in which the pigment is dispersed, and dispersing the mixture;

3) spray drying the solution obtained in step 2); and

4) obtaining spray-dried pigment/polymer binder
25 composite powder particles.

In the method of the present invention, the step of dissolving a polymer binder and a pigment is characterized by dissolving each of the polymer binder and the pigment in different solvents so that the both can be sufficiently,
5 completely dissolved, preferably to the extent of 100%, and then mixing and using them, while preventing color development of the pigment.

As the polymer binder and pigment used in the present invention, those described above can be used.

10 As the solvent for dissolving the polymer binder, an organic solvent, preferably, at least one organic solvent selected from the group consisting of a C₁-C₄ lower alcohol (for example, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, butanol, etc.), acetone, and a mixture thereof, or a mixture of the
15 organic solvent and water, for example, methanol, methanol/water (97:3), ethanol, ethanol/water (6:4), isopropanol, isopropanol/water (97:3), isopropanol/water (6:4), N-butanol, acetone, acetone/water (97:3), acetone/water (6:4), acetone/isopropanol (4:6) may be used,
20 more preferably, ethanol or acetone may be used.

Further, as the solvent for dissolving the pigment, a chlorine-containing hydrocarbon-based organic solvent, preferably chloroform, dichloromethane (DCM), and more preferably dichloromethane (DCM) may be used.

25 In the method of the present invention, the ratio of

the solvent for dissolving the polymer binder to the solvent for dissolving the pigment is about 3:7. When the ratio of the solvent is less than about 3:7 (for example, 1:9, 2:8, etc.), the polymer binder may be precipitated, and when the ratio of the solvent is greater than about 3:7, (for example, 4:6, 5:5, 9:1, etc.), discoloration of the pigment may occur, which is not preferred.

When the polymer binder is dissolved in a solvent, the C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid, preferably, citric acid, or tricarballic acid may be added thereto. By containing the C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid, the pH of the capsule interior can be maintained under an acidic condition, thereby preventing discoloration of the pigment due to contact with an alkali oil. At this time, the content of the C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid is not particularly limited as long as it prevents discoloration of the pigment and thereby does not alter the exterior color of the capsule, and may be preferably contained in an amount of 1 to 20% by weight based on the total weight of the capsule. When the amount is less than 1% by weight, it may be insufficient to prevent the discoloration of the pigment, and when the amount of more than 20% by weight, the difference in the effects due to an increase in the content is insignificant.

Spray drying may be carried out under the following

conditions: Feed rate - amount of air fed to twin-fluid
nozzle: 40 L/min, amount of dispersion fed: 100 g/min;
Environmental conditions - temperature of dispersion
(reaction solution): 25°C, spray dryer inlet temperature:
5 80°C, spray dryer outlet temperature: 60°C. At this time,
spray drying may be performed while stirring the mixed
polymer solution continuously through a stirrer.

The pigment capsule prepared according to the present
invention isolates the pigment from the external
10 environment and does not cause color development of the
pigment before application of the final product, for
example, cosmetics, to the skin, and also, it contains
titanium dioxide pigment in the pigment capsule to mask the
inherent color of the pigment, thereby rendering the color
15 of the formulation itself to become close to colorless.
That is, it causes color development when the product which
is close to colorless, is applied to the skin, and thus, it
is also possible to increase interest and attention during
make-up.

MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, the constitutions and effects of the
present invention will be described in detail by way of
Examples and Test Examples shown below. However, these
25 Examples and Test Examples are given for illustrative

purposes only to help understanding of the present invention, and the scope of the invention is not intended to be limited to or by these Examples and Test Examples.

5 [Example 1] Preparation of pigment capsule (1)

Red 27 Lake (20 g, 10%) was dispersed in dichloromethane (DCM, 1580 mL). Citric acid (10 g, 5%) was dissolved in ethanol (402 mL) heated to 60°C, and then an acrylate copolymer as a polymer binder (Eudragit® L 100, 10 manufactured by Evonik Degussa; 20 g, 10%) was dissolved therein. At this time, the volume ratio of ethanol used for dissolving the polymer binder (excluding the volume of ethanol used for dissolving citric acid) and dichloromethane used for dissolving the pigment was 3:7. 15 The mixed dispersion solution of citric acid and acrylate copolymer was cooled to 25°C or less and mixed with the Red 27 Lake solution. Then, silica (AEROSIL® R972, manufactured by Evonik Degussa; 140 g, 70%) and TiO₂ (Purolan® E 171A, manufactured by LANXESS; 10 g, 5%) were added to the mixed 20 dispersion solution, and dispersed as follows: a dispersion vessel was introduced into an ultrasonic dispersion bath and the solution was dispersed for 30 minutes using a disperser. Then, the resultant was dried using a spray dryer (DJE-FCNM 020R, manufactured by DONGJIN TECHNOLOGY 25 INSTITUTE, capacity: 10 kg/hr (H₂O basis)) and

encapsulated.

[Example 2] Preparation of pigment capsule (2)

A pigment capsule was prepared in the same manner as
5 in Example 1, except that 40 g (20%) of acrylate copolymer
was used.

[Example 3] Preparation of pigment capsule (3)

A pigment capsule was prepared in the same manner as
10 in Example 1, except that 40 g (20%) of acrylate copolymer
was used, and 100 g (50%) of Red 27 Lake was used.

[Example 4] Preparation of pigment capsule (4)

Red 27 Lake (60 g, 30%) was dispersed in
15 dichloromethane (DCM, 1580 mL). Citric acid (10 g, 5%) was
dissolved in ethanol (402 mL) heated to 60°C, and then an
acrylate copolymer as a polymer binder (Eudragit® L 100,
manufactured by Evonik Degussa; 20 g, 10%) was dissolved
therein. At this time, the volume ratio of ethanol used for
20 dissolving the polymer binder (excluding the volume of
ethanol used for dissolving citric acid) and
dichloromethane used for dissolving the pigment was 3:7.
The mixed dispersion solution of citric acid and acrylate
copolymer was cooled to 25°C or less and mixed with the Red
25 27 Lake solution. Then, silica (AEROSIL® R972, manufactured

by Evonik Degussa; 100 g, 50%) and TiO₂ (Purolan® E 171A, manufactured by LANXESS; 10 g, 5%) were added to the mixed dispersion solution, and dispersed as follows: a dispersion vessel was introduced into an ultrasonic dispersion bath and the solution was dispersed for 30 minutes using a disperser. Then, the resultant was dried using a spray dryer (DJE-FCNM 020R, manufactured by DONGJIN TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE, capacity: 10 kg/hr (H₂O basis)) and encapsulated.

[Example 5] Preparation of pigment capsule (5)

Red 27 Lake (60 g, 30%) was dispersed in dichloromethane (DCM, 1580 mL). Citric acid (15 g, 7.5%) was dissolved in ethanol (402 mL) heated to 60°C, and then an acrylate copolymer as a polymer binder (Eudragit® L 100, manufactured by Evonik Degussa; 30 g, 15%) was dissolved therein. At this time, the volume ratio of ethanol used for dissolving the polymer binder (excluding the volume of ethanol used for dissolving citric acid) and dichloromethane used for dissolving the pigment was 3:7. The mixed dispersion solution of citric acid and acrylate copolymer was cooled to 25°C or below and mixed with the Red 27 Lake solution. Then, silica (AEROSIL® R972, manufactured by Evonik Degussa; 70 g, 35%) and TiO₂ (Purolan® E 171A, manufactured by LANXESS; 25 g, 12.5%)

were added to the mixed dispersion solution, and dispersed as follows: a dispersion vessel was introduced into an ultrasonic dispersion bath and the solution was dispersed for 30 minutes using a disperser. Then, the resultant was
5 dried using a spray dryer (DJE-FCNM 020R, manufactured by DONGJIN TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE, capacity: 10 kg/hr (H₂O basis)) and encapsulated.

[Example 6] Preparation of pigment capsule (6)

10 Red 27 Lake (40 g, 20%) was dispersed in dichloromethane (DCM, 1580 mL). Citric acid (10 g, 5%) was dissolved in ethanol (402 mL) heated to 60°C, and then an acrylate copolymer as a polymer binder (Eudragit® L 100, manufactured by Evonik Degussa; 30 g, 15%) was dissolved
15 therein. At this time, the volume ratio of ethanol used for dissolving the polymer binder (excluding the volume of ethanol used for dissolving citric acid) and dichloromethane used for dissolving the pigment was 3:7. The mixed dispersion solution of citric acid and acrylate
20 copolymer was cooled to 25°C or below and mixed with the Red 27 Lake solution. Then, silica (AEROSIL® R972, manufactured by Evonik Degussa; 100 g, 50%) and TiO₂ (Purolan® E 171A, manufactured by LANXESS; 20 g, 10%) were added to the mixed dispersion solution, and dispersed as
25 follows: a dispersion vessel was introduced into an

ultrasonic dispersion bath and the solution was dispersed for 30 minutes using a disperser. Then, the resultant was dried using a spray dryer (DJE-FCNM 020R, manufactured by DONGJIN TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE, capacity: 10 kg/hr (H₂O basis)) and encapsulated.

[Example 7] Preparation of pigment capsule (7)

Red 27 Lake (40 g, 20%) was dispersed in dichloromethane (DCM, 1580 mL). Citric acid (15 g, 7.5%) was dissolved in ethanol (402 mL) heated to 60°C, and then an acrylate copolymer as a polymer binder (Eudragit® L 100, manufactured by Evonik Degussa; 30 g, 15%) was dissolved therein. At this time, the volume ratio of ethanol used for dissolving the polymer binder (excluding the volume of ethanol used for dissolving citric acid) and dichloromethane used for dissolving the pigment was 3:7. The mixed dispersion solution of citric acid and acrylate copolymer was cooled to 25°C or below and mixed with the Red 27 Lake solution. Then, silica (AEROSIL® R972, manufactured by Evonik Degussa; 85 g, 42.5%) and TiO₂ (Purolan® E 171A, manufactured by LANXESS; 30g, 15%) were added to the mixed dispersion solution, and dispersed as follows: a dispersion vessel was introduced into an ultrasonic dispersion bath and the solution was dispersed for 30 minutes using a disperser. Then, the resultant was

dried using a spray dryer (DJE-FCNM 020R, manufactured by DONGJIN TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE, capacity: 10 kg/hr (H₂O basis)) and encapsulated.

5 [Test Example 1] Verification of pigment impregnation in capsules

The capsules prepared in Examples and Comparative Examples were observed under a scanning electron microscope (SEM) (FIG. 1).

10 FIG. 1(a) is an image showing the pigment-supported capsules. By applying the spray drying method, it was possible to support the pigment on the silica and to carry out encapsulation in such a manner that the polymer encapsulates the exterior thereof. Further, it was
15 confirmed through the SEM image shown in FIG. 1 (a) that the capsules were formed as porous polymer.

Furthermore, it was confirmed through FIG. 1(b), which showed the state of capsules when the capsules of Example 1 were rubbed with fingers several times, that the
20 pigment was developed as the capsule broke.

In addition, it was confirmed in FIG. 2 that Si, Ti, O, and Br elements contained in the polymer capsules were evenly distributed through EDX mapping, thereby confirming whether or not the pigment was impregnated.

25

[Test Example 2] Determination of discoloration of pigment according to the types of polymer and the ratios of the polymer and solvent

0.075 g of ethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP),
5 polycaprolactone (PCL), polylactic acid (PLA) or poly(methyl methacrylate) as a polymer was dissolved in 5 mL of DCM solution. Then, 0.01 g of Red 27 dye was dissolved in in 5 ml of DCM. The two solutions were separately prepared and then mixed to observe the color change. The observation
10 results are shown in FIG. 3.

FIGS. 3 (1) to (3) show that 4 cps, 100 cps, and 300 cps of ethyl cellulose were used, respectively. As the molecular weight increased, the color became darker.

Meanwhile, FIGS. 3 (4) and (5) show that
15 polyvinylpyrrolidone having molecular weights of 55,000 and 360,000 was used, respectively. As the molecular weight of the polyvinylpyrrolidone increased, the color became lighter.

Therefore, although there was a slight difference in
20 color, it was ultimately observed that discoloration occurred regardless of the molecular weight of the polymer.

When PCL, PLA or crosslinked PMMA, which is a different type of polymer binder, was used, there was no discoloration of Red 27 Lake, but the glass transition
25 temperature (T_g) was found to be 105°C or less. Thus, the

stability is not ensured at 95°C or higher, which is the production temperature for common makeup cosmetics, in particular, cosmetics for lip makeup, and is therefore not suitable for application to the pigment capsules of the present invention (see, FIG. 3 (6) to (8)).

[Test Example 3] Evaluation of stability of pigment capsules at high temperature

In general, makeup cosmetics, in particular, lip makeup cosmetics, are manufactured at high temperatures, thus, it was confirmed whether the capsules maintain stability at high temperatures.

Specifically, the capsules of Examples 1 to 3 having different contents of polymer and pigment (polymer content of 10% + pigment content of 10%, polymer content of 20% + pigment content of 10%, polymer content of 20% + pigment content of 50%, respectively) were heat-treated in an oven at 100°C for 1 hour or 24 hours, and then the capsule state was observed under a scanning electron microscope (SEM). Observation results are shown in Table 1, FIG. 4 (1-hour heat treatment) and FIG. 5 (24-hour heat treatment).

[Table 1]

	Polymer content of 10% + pigment content of 10%,	Polymer content of 20% + pigment content of 10%	Polymer content of 20% + pigment content of 50%
Heat treatment in an oven at	As a result of SEM analysis, all of them were stable.		

100°C for 1 hour	
Heat treatment in an oven at 100°C for 24 hours	

As shown in Table 1, it can be confirmed that all pigment capsules prepared according to the present invention maintained the stability when the polymer was heat-treated at 100°C, which is a high temperature, for 1
5 hour or 24 hours.

[Test Example 4] Evaluation of hardness (cracking or breaking) of pigment capsules

The hardness (cracking or breaking) of the pigment
10 capsules according to the present invention was confirmed by the following method.

Specifically, the capsules of Examples 1 to 3 having different contents of polymer and pigment (polymer content of 10% + pigment content of 10%, polymer content of 20% +
15 pigment content of 10%, polymer content of 20% + pigment content of 50%, respectively) were rubbed with a hand once, 3 times or 7 times, then, it was confirmed whether or not the capsules crack or broke. The cracking or breakage of the capsules was confirmed through SEM.

20 The evaluation results are shown in Table 2 and FIG. 6.

[Table 2]

	Polymer content	Polymer content	Polymer content
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	of 10% + pigment content of 10%,	of 20% + pigment content of 10%	of 20% + pigment content of 50%
When rubbed with hand once	Not broken	Not broken	Not broken
When rubbed with hand 3 times	Broken	Broken	Not broken
When rubbed with hand 7 times	Broken	Broken	Broken

As seen from the results of Table 2 and FIG. 6, the higher the content of the polymer binder, the higher the hardness, and thus the capsules did not easily crack or break, and when rubbed by hand 7 times, the capsules are all broken and the color development occurred, confirming allowing color development to easily occur on the skin when a user makes up without a specific tool or device.

10 [Test Example 5] Evaluation of cracking or breaking of capsules before and after lipstick formulation test

When the capsules were prepared into lipstick formulations, it was confirmed that the capsules remained intact after formulation testing without breakage (see, FIG. 15 7).

[Test Example 6] Evaluation of cracking or breaking of capsules when the polymer type was varied or the capsule exterior was altered

20 It was confirmed that the capsules did not crack or

break even when rubbed by hand 7 times, when ethyl cellulose as a type of polymer was used, or silica supported with iron oxide was used (see, FIG. 8).

5 [Test Example 7] Observation of expression of exterior color and tinting strength on skin of capsules

Lipstick formulations containing the pigment capsules according to the present invention were prepared with the compositions of Table 3 below. Formulation (a) contains
10 non-encapsulated Red 27, Formulations (b) to (d) contain encapsulated Red 27. In particular, Formulation (b) contains 10% of Red 27 + 5% of polymer, Formulation (c) contains 10% of Red 27 + 5% of polymer + 1% of citric acid, and Formulation (d) contains 10% of Red 27 + 5% of polymer
15 + 5% of citric acid.

The lipstick formulations prepared with the above compositions were applied to the skin of the back of the hand, and the degree of color development was observed. The results of the expression of exterior color and tinting
20 strength on the skin of the polymer capsules are shown in FIG. 9.

[Table 3]

(unit: wt%)

	Formulation (a)	Formulation (b)	Formulation (c)	Formulation (d)
Polyethylene	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Distearyl	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

malate				
Vaseline	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Caprylic/capric triglyceride	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Red 27	0.1	–	–	–
Capsule	–	1.0	1.0	1.0

Upon comparison of FIG. 9(a) and (b) showing Formulation (a) containing non-encapsulated pigments and Formulation (b) containing encapsulated pigments, respectively, it can be seen that the expression of exterior color of the lipsticks could be suppressed only by encapsulating the pigments.

In addition, when citric acid was added to adjust the pH of the capsule interior to be acidic, the exterior color could be adjusted close to colorless as shown in FIG. 9(c) and (d). In particular, it can be confirmed through FIG. 9 (d) that using citric acid in an amount of 5% by weight was found to be the optimal condition.

Meanwhile, the result of application of Formulations (a) to (d) to the skin are shown in (1) to (4) at the bottom of FIG. 9, and it can be confirmed from the results that the tinting strength on the skin was maintained even when the exterior color of the formulations was suppressed.

[Test Example 8] Observation of expression of exterior color of capsules according to content of citric acid

Lipstick formulations containing the pigment capsules

according to the present invention were prepared with the compositions of Table 4 below. Formulation (a) contains the capsule of Example 4, Formulation (b) contains the capsule of Example 5, Formulation (c) contains the capsule of Example 6, and Formulation (d) contains the capsule of Example 7.

[Table 4]

(unit: wt%)

	Formulation (a)	Formulation (b)	Formulation (c)	Formulation (d)
Polyethylene	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Distearyl malate	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Vaseline	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Caprylic/capric triglyceride	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Red 27	0.1	–	–	–
Capsule	–	1.0	1.0	1.0

The exterior of the lipstick formulations prepared with the above compositions was observed, and the degree of exterior color change according to the content of citric acid was observed. The results are shown in FIG. 10.

As shown in FIG. 10, when the content of Red 27 Lake was constant, the exterior color of the formulations did not significantly change even when the content of citric acid was increased.

Based on the results, it can be seen that when the content of citric acid reached a certain concentration level, the role of citric acid in color change was not

significant.

Meanwhile, in order to confirm the degree of color change by citric acid in the non-encapsulated pigments, 0.01 g of Red 27 Lake was dissolved in 10 ml of EtOH, and then 0 g, 0.01 g, 0.05 g, 0.1 g and 1 g of citric acid was added (corresponding to FIG. 11 (1) to (5), respectively), and the color change of Red 27 Lake was observed. The results are shown in FIG. 11.

As shown in FIG. 11, it can be confirmed that when 0.01 g, 0.05 g and 0.1 g of citric acid was added, respectively, relative to the equivalent amount of Red 27 Lake, the color of Red 27 Lake appeared almost the same.

[Test Example 9] Observation of expression of exterior color and tinting strength on skin according to presence or absence of Red 27 in formulations

A lipstick formulation containing no pigment (Formulation 1), a lipstick formulation containing the pigment capsule (Red 27 Lake) according to the present invention (Formulation 2), and a lipstick formulation containing a non-encapsulated Red 27 Lake (Formulation 3) were prepared with the compositions of Table 5.

[Table 5]

(unit: wt%)

	Formulation 1	Formulation 2	Formulation 3
Polyethylene	15.0	15.0	15.0

Distearyl malate	30.0	30.0	30.0
Vaseline	20.0	20.0	20.0
Caprylic/capric triglyceride	15.0	15.0	15.0
RED 7 LAKE (CI 15850:1)	2.0	2.0	2.0
YELLOW 6 LAKE (CI 15985)	3.5	3.5	3.5
IRON OXIDES (CI 77491)	3.5	3.5	3.5
Red 27	–	–	0.1
Capsule	–	1.0	–

The lipstick formulations prepared with the above compositions were applied to the skin of the back of the hand, and the degree of color development was observed. The results of the expression of exterior color and tinting strength on the skin of the polymer capsules are shown in FIG. 12.

As shown in FIG. 12, it was confirmed that the formulation containing the encapsulated pigment according to the present invention (Formulation 2) showed an exterior color identical to that of the control lipstick containing no pigment (Formulation 1), and also showed excellent color developing ability on the skin identical to the formulation containing the non-capsulated Red 27 dye (Formulation 3).

【CLAIMS】

【Claim 1】

A pigment capsule comprising a pigment,
wherein the capsule has an interior in which silica,
5 a pigment and a titanium dioxide pigment are dispersed, and
an exterior covered with a polymer binder having a glass
transition temperature of 130°C or higher,

wherein a C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid is contained
in the interior of the capsule, and the C₃-C₉ trivalent
10 carboxylic acid is at least selected from the group
consisting of citric acid, iso-citric acid, aconitic acid,
tricarballic acid, and trimesic acid.

【Claim 2】

The pigment capsule of claim 1, wherein the polymer
15 binder is an acrylate copolymer.

【Claim 3】

The pigment capsule of claim 1, wherein the content
of the polymer binder is 5 to 20% by weight based on the
total weight of the capsule.

【Claim 4】

The pigment capsule of claim 1, wherein the content
of the pigment is 0.00001 to 50% by weight based on the
total weight of the capsule.

【Claim 5】

25 The pigment capsule of claim 1, wherein the capsule

has an average diameter of 15 to 25 μm .

【Claim 6】

A method for producing a pigment capsule comprising the steps of:

5 1) dissolving a polymer binder and a C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid in a first solvent and dissolving a pigment in a second solvent, respectively, and then mixing them to allow the pigment to disperse in the polymer binder solution;

10 2) adding silica and titanium dioxide to the mixed polymer solution, in which the pigment is dispersed, and dispersing the mixture;

3) spray drying the solution obtained in step 2); and

15 4) obtaining spray-dried pigment/polymer binder composite powder particles, wherein the C₃-C₉ trivalent carboxylic acid is at least one selected from the group consisting of citric acid, iso-citric acid, aconitic acid, tricarballic acid, and trimesic acid.

20 **【Claim 7】**

The method for producing a pigment capsule of claim 6, wherein the first solvent is at least one organic solvent selected from the group consisting of a C₁-C₄ lower alcohol, acetone, and a mixture thereof, or a mixture of the organic
25 solvent and water.

【Claim 8】

The method for producing a pigment capsule of claim 6, wherein the second solvent is a chlorine-containing hydrocarbon-based solvent.

5 **【Claim 9】**

The method for producing a pigment capsule of claim 6, wherein the ratio of the first solvent used to dissolve the polymer and the second solvent used to dissolve the pigment is 3:7.

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