

【DESCRIPTION】

【Invention Title】

MAKEUP COMPOSITION HAVING REDUCED TRANSFER, AND PREPARATION METHOD THEREFOR

【Technical Field】

This application claims the benefit of priority based on Korean Patent Application No. 10-2015-0137380, filed on September 30, 2015, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The present invention relates to a makeup composition having reduced transfer which can be produced without the use of wax and a high amount of oil and a preparation method thereof.

【Background Art】

In the case of conventional makeup compositions such as lipsticks, generally, it is common to use wax as an essential component in its production process. Wax is added to form the appropriate hardness and shape of the makeup formulation, generally has a high melting point, and is used in combination with high amounts of oils and pigments. However, the above-described constituents, by their nature, are not dried well on the surface of the lips or the skin and thus remain in a damp condition during use, and are easily transferred to cups or clothes, thereby causing a great inconvenience in daily life. In addition, the ingredients that remain on the surface of the skin without transfer were also erased over time due to skin conditions and external environmental influences and thus did not last for a long time.

Therefore, the user of the makeup product was faced with a troublesome of correcting and re-applying the makeup several times a day, and thus the user was greatly restricted from freely utilizing the makeup composition. Therefore, to solve these problems, there has been a need for development of an improved form of makeup composition.

As a solution to solve the above problems, it was thought that since the main cause of transfer in the formulation of conventional makeup compositions is wax and a high content of oil, it is most effective to limit the use of these materials. However, in the case of preparing the formulation without using wax, there are

various technical limitations that it is difficult to form a paste with an appropriate concentration, or when hardened, a formulation with an appropriate hardness is not formed, and so on. On the other hand, there have been attempts to apply a film-forming agent which is used for prevention of transfer of the mascara formulation and maintenance of sustainability. However, since lips or skin, unlike eyebrows, have a lot of movement and wrinkles, there is a problem in that the formulation is stiffly hardened and cracked during its application, or the applicability is degraded and the uncomfortable feeling of use is generated and so on, thereby being unsuitable for commercialization.

Therefore, various studies have been made on the makeup composition to overcome the above technical limitations. Additionally, even in the manufacturing process of the makeup composition, if the wax is contained, a high temperature processing condition must be established to melt the wax, it is necessary to melt the wax several times, there is a problem that production efficiency is deteriorated because it takes much time, and thus there is a need for quickness and simplification of the process.

[Prior Art Literature]

[Patent Literature]

(Patent Literature 1) Non-glossy cosmetic composition for lip make-up or lip care (Korean Patent No. 10-1060881).

【Disclosure】

【Technical Problem】

In the case of conventional makeup compositions such as lipsticks, generally, it is common to use wax as an essential component in its production process. Wax is added to form the appropriate hardness and shape of the makeup formulation, generally has a high melting point, and is used in combination with high amounts of oils and pigments. However, the above-described constituents, by their nature, are not dried well on the surface of the lips or the skin and thus remain in a damp condition during use, and are easily transferred to cups or clothes, thereby causing a great inconvenience in daily life. In addition, the ingredients that remain on the surface of the skin without transfer were also erased over time due to skin conditions and external environmental

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As a solution to solve the above problems, it was thought that since the main cause of transfer in the formulation of conventional makeup compositions is wax and a high content of oil, it is most effective to limit the use of these materials. However, in the case of preparing the formulation without using wax, there are various technical limitations that it is difficult to form a paste with an appropriate concentration, or when hardened, a formulation with an appropriate hardness is not formed, and so on. On the other hand, there have been attempts to apply a film-forming agent which is used for prevention of transfer of the mascara formulation and maintenance of sustainability. However, since lips or skin, unlike eyebrows, have a lot of movement and wrinkles, there is a problem in that the formulation is stiffly hardened and cracked during its application, or the applicability is degraded and the uncomfortable feeling of use is generated and so on, thereby being unsuitable for commercialization.

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[Prior Art Literature]

[Patent Literature]

(Patent Literature 1) Non-glossy cosmetic composition for lip make-up or lip care (Korean Patent No. 10-1060881).

【Technical Solution】

In order to achieve the above objects, the present invention provides a makeup composition comprising a silicate-based film-forming agent; a silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent; a plate powder; and a spherical powder.

At this time, the makeup composition may further include a siliconized polysaccharide compound as the film-forming agent.

At this time, the siliconized polysaccharide compound may be trimethylsiloxysilylcarbamoyl pullulan.

At this time, the silicate-based film-forming agent may be at least one selected from the group consisting of trimethylsiloxysilicate, phenylpropyldimethylsiloxysilicate, trimethylsiloxysilicate/dimethicone crosspolymer and dimethicone/vinyltrimethylsiloxysilicate crosspolymer.

At this time, the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent may be at least one selected from the group consisting of polyphenylsilsesquioxane, polypropylsilsesquioxane and dimethicone/silsesquioxane copolymer.

At this time, the silicate-based film-forming agent may be trimethylsiloxysilicate and the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent may be polypropylsilsesquioxane.

At this time, the spherical powder may be at least one selected from the group consisting of silica, polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polyurethane (PU), polymethylsilsesquioxane (PMSQ) and nylon.

At this time, the plate powder may be at least one selected from the group consisting of talc, boron nitride, mica and sericite.

At this time, the weight ratio of the silicate-based film-forming agent to the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent may be 3:1 to 3:3.

At this time, the total content of the silicate-based film-forming agent and the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent may be 10 to 40% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

The weight ratio of the spherical powder and the plate powder may be 2:1 to 2:2.

At this time, the total content of the spherical powder and the plate powder may be 30 to 95% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

At this time, the content of oil contained in the makeup composition may be no more than 40 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

In addition, the present invention provides a method for preparing the makeup composition comprising the steps of,

a) mixing a silicate-based film-forming agent, a silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent, a plate powder and a spherical powder; and

b) adding a hydrocarbon oil to the mixture to form the composition of paste formulation.

At this time, the step a) may include,

a-1) mixing the spherical powder and the plate powder; and

a-2) mixing the silicate-based film-forming agent and the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent with the mixture of the spherical powder and the plate powder.

At this time, in the step b), a moisturizing agent and a functional polymer may be further added.

At this time, the makeup composition may be prepared at 15 to 30 °C.

【Advantageous Effects】

By using the above-described problem solution means, the makeup composition of the present invention improves the transfer and the lasting property, but the feeling of moisturization and applicability are not reduced as compared to those of the conventional compositions.

Also, according to the above-described problem solution means, since the process of preparing the makeup composition of the present invention omits the process of melting the wax, the process can be performed at room temperature, and the process time is also reduced to 10 to 20 minutes, thereby improving convenience in manufacturing and production efficiency, and reducing the costs.

【Description of Drawings】

Fig. 1 is an image for confirming the degree of transfer to a tissue after the compositions of (a) example 1 and (b) comparative example 2 were applied to artificial leathers respectively.

Fig. 2 is an image for confirming transfer to a paper cup when the

compositions of (a) example 1 and (b) comparative example 2 were directly applied to lips respectively.

Fig. 3 is an image for confirming the lasting property of the compositions of (a) example 1 and (b) comparative example 2.

【Best Mode】

The present invention provides a makeup composition comprising a silicate-based film-forming agent, a silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent, a plate powder and a spherical powder.

In addition, the present invention provides a method for preparing a makeup composition comprising the steps of,

a) mixing a silicate-based film-forming agent, a silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent, a plate powder and a spherical powder; and

b) adding a hydrocarbon oil to the mixture to form the composition of paste formulation.

The makeup composition of the present invention is a 'wax-free' formulation containing a small amount of oil, which can preferably be utilized as a tincture makeup composition, and more preferably a lip makeup composition. The 'wax-free' as used in the present specification refers to a formulation that does not contain the wax. While the typical lip makeup formulation among the conventional makeup formulations essentially contained the wax and a large amount of oil, the makeup composition of the present invention can be produced with only a small amount of oil and without wax by using a film-forming agent and a powder in combination. Accordingly, the makeup composition of the present invention has an effect of effectively reducing the transfer and improving the lasting property after application.

In addition, the makeup composition of the present invention may further have an effect of improving the lasting property by using the film-forming agent in the constitution of the composition. The 'lasting property' relates to a phenomenon that due to sebum or sweat secreted from the skin itself, or environmental stimuli such as temperature or humidity, the stability of the formulation itself changes with time and the applied state deteriorates, and it is a concept distinct from the 'transfer' which is a phenomenon that apart from the stability of the formulation itself, when an external physical contact is applied, such as when another object

comes into contact with the skin, the cosmetic composition is transferred to the object or the applied state is lowered.

In the present specification, the makeup composition of the present invention will be described mainly with reference to lip makeup products such as lipstick, lip gloss, lip cream balm, lip balm, and lip pencil, but the present invention is not limited thereto, and the makeup composition of the present invention is freely available as any type of makeup formulations to which the constitution and effect of the composition of the present invention can be applied.

Hereinafter, the contents of the present invention will be described in more detail. The representative embodiments only are described in order to facilitate understanding of the present invention, and the scope of rights of the present invention is not limited thereto. Also, it is to be understood that the invention is intended to cover the full scope of equivalents to the following description.

<Makeup composition>

Film-forming agent

The makeup composition of the present invention includes a silicate-based film-forming agent and a silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent as one component of the composition to provide a wax-free makeup composition for the prevention of transfer. The film-forming agent can most effectively improve the transfer and the lasting property when used in combination with the powders described below.

The silicate-based film-forming agent may be at least one selected from the group consisting of trimethylsiloxysilicate, phenylpropyldimethylsiloxysilicate, trimethylsiloxysilicate/dimethicone crosspolymer and dimethicone/vinyltrimethylsiloxysilicate crosspolymer, and the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent may be at least one selected from the group consisting of polyphenylsilsesquioxane, polypropylsilsesquioxane and dimethicone/silsesquioxane copolymer.

The silicate-based and silsesquioxane-based film-forming agents generally correspond to silicon-based film-forming agents and include silicon-based MQ resins and may have various M/Q ratios. Examples of the product of the silicone-

based resin include MQ1600 (trimethylsiloxysilicate) of Dow Corning, TMS-803 (trimethylsiloxysilicate), KF-7312K (trimethylsiloxysilicate and dimethicone) of Wacker-Belsil, Silshine 151 (phenylpropyldimethylsiloxysilicate) of GE and MQ1640.

As a more preferred embodiment of the present invention, trimethylsiloxysilicate can be used as the silicate-based film-forming agent, and polypropylsilsesquioxane can be used as the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent.

The two kinds of film-forming agents of the present invention described above are characterized by being contained together. This is because if only one type of film-forming agent is used, the makeup composition formulation can lead to an uncomfortable feeling of use. For example, when using only silicate-based film-forming agent such as trimethylsiloxysilicate, there arises a problem that the surface of the formulation is stiffly hardened like a manicure, and thus the flexibility is lowered. Thus, the silicate-based film-forming agents and the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agents are used together to form the formulation with appropriate rigidity and flexibility.

Meanwhile, the makeup composition may further include a siliconized polysaccharide compound as the film-forming agent of the present invention in addition to the two kinds of the film-forming agents described above. As the siliconized polysaccharide compound, a substance formed by reaction of trimethylsiloxy silyl isocyanate and a polysaccharide compound can be preferably used. Examples of the polysaccharide compound may include cellulose, gum arabic, alginic acid, carrageenan, xanthan gum, pullulan, and the like.

The siliconized polysaccharide compound may further include trimethylsiloxy carbamoyl pullulan formed by reacting pullulan as a polysaccharide compound. Examples of the trimethylsiloxy carbamoyl pullulan may include TSPL 30-D5 (trimethylsiloxy carbamoylpullulan and cyclopentasiloxane) from Shin Etsu, and TSPL 30-ID (trimethylsiloxy carbamoylpululan and isododecane).

The total content of the film-forming agents that can be included in the present invention is preferably 10 to 40% by weight based on the weight of the

total composition. This is because if it is contained in an amount of less than 10% by weight, the degree of film formation is insignificant, so that the effect of prevention of transfer and improvement of the lasting property to be provided by the present invention is reduced, and if it is contained in an amount exceeding 40% by weight, the formulation becomes too hard and thus the feeling of use deteriorates.

In addition, the weight ratio of the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent to the silicate-based film-forming agent in the film-forming agent is preferably in the range of 3:1 to 3:3, more preferably 3:2. However, the range is not necessarily limited to the above range, but may be varied depending on the type of the makeup product, purpose, and degree of effect to be provided.

Powder

In the makeup composition of the present invention, the spherical powder and the plate powder are used together.

The spherical powder may be an organic powder, and may be preferably at least one selected from the group consisting of silica, polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polyurethane (PU), polymethylsilsesquioxane (PMSQ) and nylon.

The plate powder may be an inorganic powder, and may be preferably at least one selected from the group consisting of talc, boron nitride, mica and sericite, and more preferably mica.

If only the spherical powder among these materials is used, the powder blowing may occur during use, and if only the plate powder is used, the bulk translocating property of the composition is reduced and the applicability is poor. Accordingly, when the spherical powder and the plate powder are used together, the layer of formulation is slippery skimmed and smoothly applied, and can be adhered tightly to the skin without scattering.

The total content of the spherical powder and the plate powder of the present invention is preferably 30 to 80% by weight based on the total weight of the composition. If it is contained in an amount of less than 30% by weight, it is difficult to form a paste phase, and if it is contained in an amount of more than 80% by weight, a too stiff formulation may be formed.

In addition, the weight ratio of the spherical powder to the powder is preferably in the range of 2:1 to 2:2, more preferably 6:5, but the range is not limited to the above-mentioned range, and the constitution of ratio may vary depending on the type of the makeup product, purpose, and degree of effect to be provided.

As described above, the makeup composition of the present invention comprising the film-forming agent and the powder is characterized in that it contains an overall small amount of oil without using wax as compared to the prior art. At this time, the content of oil may affect the gloss, and thus the content of oil can be adjusted to be included in an appropriate amount in consideration of the balance with the prevention effect of transfer. The oil content in the prior art must be included at a level of 70-80%, whereas the oil content in the makeup composition of the present invention is not limited to particularly high level and is freely selectable. The content of oil for improving the transfer is preferably not more than 40% by weight, more preferably not more than 20% by weight, which corresponds to a half of the content in the prior art.

Meanwhile, the makeup composition of the present invention may further include functional materials such as a moisturizing agent, a polymer, or the like.

<Preparation method>

Also, the present invention provides a method for preparing the makeup composition comprising the steps of:

- a) mixing the silicate-based film-forming agent, the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent, the plate powder and the spherical powder; and
- b) adding the hydrocarbon oil to the mixture to form the composition of paste formulation.

At this time, the step a) may preferably include,

- a-1) mixing the spherical powder and the plate powder; and
- a-2) mixing the silicate-based film-forming agent and the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent with the mixture of the spherical powder and the plate powder.

The makeup composition according to the preparation method described

above forms finally a composition particle in which the film-forming agent and the hydrocarbon oil are sequentially coated on the powder. This structure is more effective in the feeling of use and the prevention of transfer. For example, after the makeup composition is applied to the lips or the like, it is not felt to be dried and tightened, and after the applied formulation has dried, there is no transfer.

Meanwhile, the mixture of the film-forming agent and the powder prepared from step (a) of the present invention forms a dilute paste formulation, and in order to control the degree of dilution of the formulation and additionally add various functions, when adding the hydrocarbon oil of step (b), other oils, moisturizing agents, and functional polymers may be further added.

The method of preparing the makeup composition of the present invention is characterized in that the preparation method is carried out at room temperature in the range of 15 to 30 °C and the total process time is about 10 to 20 minutes.

In order to produce the conventional makeup composition comprising wax, a high temperature condition in the process is essentially required for melting the wax having a melting point of 90 °C or higher; 3 to 4 repetition steps were also required as the process of melting the wax; and the heating and dissolving process generally takes about 1 hour or more. On the contrary, the present invention can reduce the inconvenience in the process, thereby improving convenience and processability and also reducing the costs, and thus improving overall production efficiency.

Hereinafter, Evaluation examples and Experimental examples 1 to 4 relating to the effects of the present invention will be described. In the experiments, makeup compositions with compositions of the following Example 1, Comparative example 1 and Comparative example 2 were used. However, the following test examples correspond to experimental examples relating to the constitution and effect of the present invention, but the scope and effect of the present invention are not limited thereto.

<Example 1 and Comparative example 1>

Table 1:

Kind	Chemical name	Content of example 1 (% by weight)	Content of comparative example 1 (% by weight)
Plate powder	Mica	27.0	30.0
Spherical powder	Polymethylsilsesquioxane	17.0	20.0
Spherical powder	Polymethylmethacrylate	4.0	8.0
Pigment	Red #7 lake	10.0	10.0
Film-forming agent	Trimethylsiloxysilylcarbamoyl pullulan	5.0	-
Film-forming agent	Trimethylsiloxysilicate	3.0	-
Film-forming agent	Polypropylsilsesquioxane	2.0	-
Silicone oil	Cyclopentasiloxane	5.0	5.0
Silicone oil	Dimethicone	10.0	10.0
Silicone oil	Diphenylsiloxy phenyl trimethicone	5.0	5.0
Hydrocarbon oil	Phytosqualane	5.0	5.0
Moisturizing agent	Butylene glycol	4.0	4.0
Polymer	dimethicone/vinyldimethicone crosspolymer	3.0	3.0

The makeup compositions of Example 1 and Comparative example 1 were prepared according to the contents and combinations shown in table 1 above. Example 1 is a makeup composition of the present invention, and Comparative example 1 is a makeup composition that does not include the film-forming agent in contrast to the makeup composition of the present invention.

<Comparative example 2>

Table 2:

Chemical name	Content of comparative example 2 (% by weight)
Dicaprylyl carbonate	20.0
Vinyldimethicone/methicone silsesquioxane crosspolymer	5.0
Polyglyceryl-2-triisostearate	17.0
Diisostearyl malate	8.0
Jojoba ester	8.0
Trioctyldodecyl citrate	7.0
Dimethicone	6.0
Ethylene/propylene copolymer	4.0
Synthetic wax	5.0
Polyethylene	5.0
Hydrogenated castor oil isostearate	3.0
Alumina	2.0
Red #7 lake (CI 15850)	10.0

The makeup composition of Comparative example 2 was prepared according to the contents and combinations of the ingredients shown in table 2 above. The makeup composition of Comparative example 2 corresponds to the conventional makeup composition using wax.

<Preparation example>

1) Mix a raw material of powders and pigments and add it into the mixer, and then mix for 1 minute.

2) Add film-forming agents and silicon to the mixed raw material from step 1) and mix for 1 minute.

3) Transfer the mixture from step 2) to the kneader, and add hydrocarbon oil, moisturizing agents and polymers, and then mix in two stages for 15 minutes.

<Evaluation example>

In this evaluation example, the transfer, the lasting property, and the applicability of the compositions of example 1, comparative example 1 and comparative example 2 were evaluated. The evaluation was carried out by sensory evaluation from a group of 30 members, and it was evaluated as 1 ~ 5 points (1: low ~ 5: very good) depending on the degree of superiority for each item. The total scores per item were shown as the average values.

The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3:

	Example 1	Comparative example 1	Comparative example 2
No transfer	4.3	2.0	1.0
Lasting property	4.1	2.7	2.3
Applicability	3.9	3.6	4.0

Referring to table 3 above, it can be seen that in the case of the composition of example 1, there is no transfer, the lasting property is improved, and the applicability is maintained at an equivalent level, as compared to the conventional composition of comparative example 2. In addition, it can be confirmed that when comparing the composition of example 1 to the composition of comparative example 1 which does not include the film-forming agent, the composition of example 1 had no transfer and improved lasting property.

In the following Experimental examples, several experimental examples related to the result of the sensory evaluation are specifically shown.

<Experimental example 1> - Transfer experiment 1

Example 1 and Comparative example 2 were compared to confirm the difference in transfer characteristics.

As an experimental method, each of the compositions of example 1 and comparative example 2 was applied to the artificial leathers by rolling three times, and then covered with a tissue, pressed for one minute with a paperweight, and

thereafter, compared the degree of transfer to the tissue. The results of Experimental example 1 are shown in Fig. 1.

Referring to Fig. 1, it can be confirmed that in the case of comparative example 2 (bottom) which is a conventional formulation containing wax, the applied composition was noticeably transferred to the tissue, whereas in the case of Example 1 (top), there was no transfer.

<Experimental example 2> - Transfer experiment 2

Difference in transfer characteristics of the compositions of example 1 and comparative example 2 were confirmed through a method different from that of Experimental example 1 above.

As a test method, the compositions of Example 1 and Comparative Example 2 were applied to the lips, respectively, and after 30 minutes, the degree of transfer of the compositions to the paper cup was compared when drinking the water contained in the paper cup. The results of Experimental example 2 are shown in Fig 2.

Referring to Fig. 2, it can be confirmed that in the case of example 1 (left), there was no transfer, whereas in the case of comparative example 2 (right), the composition applied to the lips was clearly transferred.

<Experimental example 3> - Lasting property experiment

To investigate the extent to which the presence or absence of a film-forming agent affects the lasting property of the composition, a lasting property test was performed using the compositions of example 1 and comparative example 1 above.

As an experimental method, the compositions of example 1 and comparative example 1 were applied to artificial leathers respectively, and then the entire artificial leathers were immersed in a solution of caprylic/capric triglyceride and water of 1:4 (assumed to be similar to skin condition) and shaken for 20 minutes. The results are shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to Fig. 3, it can be confirmed that in the case of example 1 (left), the composition was kept in the initially applied state with little erasure, but in the

case of the comparative example 1 (right), there were a lot of white stripped parts here and there.

Additionally, in order to confirm that the makeup composition according to the invention has a degree of dryness suitable for use as compared to a conventional makeup composition comprising wax, the following experiment was performed using the compositions of example 1 and comparative example 2. This is shown in Experimental example 4 below.

<Experimental example 4> - Dryness experiment

Measurement of degree of moisture evaporation on the surface of skin

In order to measure the degree of moisture evaporation on the surface of skin, the average values obtained by measuring the skin of ten test subjects by skin touch were confirmed. The results are shown in table 4 below.

Table 4:

	Example 1	Comparative example 2
Immediately after application	40	43
After 2 hours	30	33
After 5 hours	24	27

Referring to table 4, it can be confirmed that the makeup composition example 1 according to the present invention has a similar degree of dryness at a level that does not differ greatly in actual use, as compared to Comparative example 2 which is a conventional makeup composition containing wax. Accordingly, it can be seen that the makeup composition according to the present invention does not cause particularly pulling or drying as compared to the conventional formulation.

Sensory evaluation of dryness

This sensory evaluation was carried out by sensory evaluation from a

group consisting of 10 members, and it was evaluated as 1 ~ 5 points (1: almost not felt ~ 5: very severe) depending on the degree of superiority for each item. As a result, Example 1 had an average of 2.4 and Comparative example 2 had an average of 2.1, so it was estimated to have a similar degree of dryness with no significant difference in actual use.

Taking all of the results of Evaluation examples and Experimental examples 1 to 4 above into consideration, it can be seen that the makeup composition according to the present invention is a wax-free formulation, which is a makeup composition in which the transfer is improved and the lasting property is excellent but the applicability and the feeling of moisturization are not reduced as compared to the conventional composition.

【CLAIMS】

【Claim 1】

A makeup composition comprising a silicate-based film-forming agent; a silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent; a plate powder; and a spherical powder.

【Claim 2】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the makeup composition further includes a siliconized polysaccharide compound as the film-forming agent.

【Claim 3】

The makeup composition according to claim 2, wherein the siliconized polysaccharide compound is trimethylsiloxy carbamoyl pullulan.

【Claim 4】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the silicate-based film-forming agent is at least one selected from the group consisting of trimethylsiloxysilicate, phenylpropyldimethylsiloxysilicate, trimethylsiloxysilicate/dimethicone crosspolymer and dimethicone/vinyltrimethylsiloxysilicate crosspolymer.

【Claim 5】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent is at least one selected from the group consisting of polyphenylsilsesquioxane, polypropylsilsesquioxane and dimethicone/silsesquioxane copolymer.

【Claim 6】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the silicate-based film-forming agent is trimethylsiloxysilicate and the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent is polypropylsilsesquioxane.

【Claim 7】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the spherical powder is at least one selected from the group consisting of silica, polymethylmethacrylate, polyurethane, polymethylsilsesquioxane and nylon.

【Claim 8】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the plate powder is at least one selected from the group consisting of talc, boron nitride, mica and sericite.

【Claim 9】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the weight ratio of the silicate-based film-forming agent to the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent is 3:1 to 3:3.

【Claim 10】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the total content of the silicate-based film-forming agent and the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent is 10 to 40% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

【Claim 11】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the weight ratio of the spherical powder and the plate powder is 2:1 to 2:2.

【Claim 12】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the total content of the spherical powder and the plate powder is 30 to 95% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

【Claim 13】

The makeup composition according to claim 1, wherein the content of oil contained in the makeup composition is no more than 40 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

【Claim 14】

A method for preparing a makeup composition comprising the steps of,
a) mixing a silicate-based film-forming agent, a silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent, a plate powder and a spherical powder; and
b) adding a hydrocarbon oil to the mixture to form the composition of paste formulation.

【Claim 15】

The method for preparing the makeup composition according to claim 14, wherein the step a) includes the steps of,
a-1) mixing the spherical powder and the plate powder; and
a-2) mixing the silicate-based film-forming agent and the silsesquioxane-based film-forming agent with the mixture of the spherical powder and the plate powder.

【Claim 16】

The method for preparing the makeup composition according to claim 14, wherein, in the step b), moisturizing agents and functional polymers are further added.

【Claim 17】

The method for preparing the makeup composition according to any one of claims 14 to 16, wherein the makeup composition is prepared at 15 to 30 °C.