

TWO-PHASE COSMETIC COMPOSITION AND USE THEREOF FOR TOPICAL APPLICATION

The present invention relates to a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition, in particular intended for a topical application, of the biphasic type
5 comprising two distinct immiscible phases which can be dispersed in each other by stirring. The invention also relates to the use of this composition in the cosmetics field, in particular as slimming agent or for combating skin ageing, and also to a cosmetic care method employing such a composition.

"Biphase" cosmetic compositions, that is to say comprising two
10 immiscible phases which are distinct from each other at rest and which are capable of forming a macroscopically homogeneous mixture when the composition is stirred, one of the phases then being found dispersed in the other phase, generally in the form of fine droplets or of microdroplets, are known. Typically, these compositions comprise an aqueous phase and an oily
15 phase. Examples of such compositions are described in particular in the document EP 0 603 080 or also in the document EP 1 424 065.

Such compositions conventionally comprise an association:

- of an emulsifying agent, in order to make possible the formation of an emulsion of the aqueous phase and of the oily phase with stirring, and the
20 stabilization of this emulsion, thus making it possible for a user to withdraw a homogeneous sample of the two phases for use,

- and of a phase-separation agent, also known as demixing agent, such as an alkyl dimethylbenzylammonium chloride or a vinylpyrrolidone polymer or copolymer, which ensures, after the end of the stirring, that the two
25 phases separate and rapidly regain their initial state in which they are distinct from each other, in order to obtain a visual appearance which is more aesthetic and more attractive for the user.

For such compositions, the control of the phase-separation time, that is to say the time taken by the composition, after stirring, to return to its initial
30 state in which the aqueous phase and the oily phase are distinct from each

other, is carried out by a precise adjustment of the relative proportions of each of the emulsifying agent and of the phase-separation agent in the composition, these relative proportions depending on the specific emulsifying agent and on the specific phase-separation agent employed, and also on all of the other
5 constituents present in the composition. Such a control is binding to carry out.

The present invention is targeted at providing a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition of biphasic type, the phase-separation time of which can be easily controlled, while being simultaneously sufficiently long for the two phases to remain in homogeneous dispersion for a long enough time to
10 make possible practical use of the composition by the user and sufficiently short to regain an aesthetic visual effect, in two distinct phases, rapidly after use.

Additional objectives of the invention are that: this composition be transparent and clear in appearance, both at rest, when the two phases are
15 distinct, and during stirring or after stirring, when one of the two phases is dispersed in the other; and that, at rest, the interface between the two phases is very sharp.

The invention is also targeted at the composition containing a high concentration of active principle(s), for maximum effectiveness, and at
20 this/these active principle(s) being completely dissolved and stabilized therein, so as to obtain the transparency effect preferably desired.

Behind the present invention lies the discovery by the present inventors that, entirely surprisingly, the incorporation in a biphasic composition of an ingredient with a specific function, more particularly the incorporation in
25 the aqueous phase of an encapsulating agent for encapsulation of the oily phase, makes it possible to sufficiently slow down the phase separation of the oily phase and the aqueous phase to achieve the objective which the present invention has set, that is to say to form a composition which, after stirring, remains in the form of a homogeneous dispersion of one phase in the other for
30 a certain time, in particular for at least approximately thirty seconds, and then which rapidly phase-separates, in particular in less than four minutes,

preferably in less than two minutes, to regain its initial state in which the phases are distinct from each other and superimposed on each other. Such an advantageous result is obtained solely by the presence in the aqueous phase of the encapsulating agent for encapsulation of the oily phase, without it being
5 necessary to employ a combination of an emulsifying agent and of a demixing agent, even when the composition is devoid of alcohol or contains alcohol in an amount of less than 15% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

Thus, there is provided, according to the present invention, a cosmetic
10 and/or dermatological composition, intended in particular for an application by the topical route, of the biphasic type, that is to say which comprises an aqueous phase, also known as hydrophilic phase, and an oily phase, also known as fatty phase or lipophilic phase, these two phases being immiscible and distinct from each other and superimposed on each other at rest, but
15 capable of dispersing in each other with stirring in order to form a macroscopically homogeneous mixture. The aqueous phase contains an encapsulating agent for encapsulation of the oily phase.

In a way conventional in itself, biphasic composition, and composition comprising an aqueous phase and an oily phase which are distinct from each
20 other and which are superimposed on each other at rest, are understood to mean, within the meaning of the invention, a composition in which each of the phases, at rest, is gathered together into a single layer which is completely separated from the layer formed by the other phase. Typically, the two phases, at rest, are separated by a single interface, which is substantially flat, and
25 sharp. In this, a biphasic composition is distinguished completely from an emulsion, in which a phase is dispersed in the other phase in a stable way in the form of a multitude of droplets, the interfaces between the two phases then being multiple interfaces.

Encapsulating agent for encapsulation of the oily phase is understood
30 to mean an agent capable of encapsulating hydrophobic molecules present in the oily phase, when the two phases are dispersed in each other by stirring, in

particular by an effect of formation, by the encapsulating agent, of inclusion complexes with these hydrophobic molecules, the formation of such inclusion complexes being temporary.

5 The presence of such an encapsulating agent is advantageously sufficient to delay the phase separation of the oily phase and of the aqueous phase dispersed in each other. Thus, after stirring of the composition, the encapsulating agent makes it possible to keep the composition in a state of homogeneous dispersion of the oily phase in the aqueous phase for a time sufficiently long to allow a user to withdraw a homogeneous quantity of the two
10 phases without hurrying. However, as the encapsulation effect is temporary, there subsequently naturally occurs, after a few tens of seconds, a phase separation of the composition, which then returns to its initial state in which the two phases are very distinct. Once initiated, this phase separation is advantageously particularly rapid.

15 The aesthetic visual effect rapidly regained after use, when the composition has returned to the initial state, in which the two phases are completely distinct, increases in importance when, in accordance with a particularly preferred characteristic of the invention, the two phases are of different colours, for example when the oily phase is colourless and the
20 aqueous phase is coloured.

The delaying time for the phase separation of the oily phase and the aqueous phase, that is to say the moment from which, after stirring the composition, the aqueous phase and the oily phase begin to separate from each other, and the time taken by the composition to return to its initial state in
25 which the aqueous phase and the oily phase are distinct from each other, are advantageously controlled solely by the concentration of the encapsulating agent in the composition. Preferably, the concentration of encapsulating agent is chosen so that the phase separation begins only after at least thirty seconds after the end of the stirring of the composition and so that it is complete in less
30 than four minutes, preferably in less than two minutes.

Preferably, the encapsulating agent is present in the composition in an

amount of between 0.05 and 0.2%, in particular approximately equal to 0.1%, this amount being expressed by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

5 The encapsulating agent can consist of any water-soluble compound capable of encapsulating hydrophobic molecules dispersed in an aqueous phase, in particular of a compound of oside type.

10 According to a particularly preferred characteristic of the invention, the encapsulating agent is chosen from dextrans, preferably from maltodextrans and cyclodextrans, and their mixtures. These molecules are advantageously capable of forming inclusion complexes with the molecules to be encapsulated, which are then trapped either between molecules of the encapsulating agent forming a crystalline arrangement or in a cavity formed by a structure of the encapsulating agent molecule.

15 The dextrin or dextrans employed can have any origin, in particular wheat starch, potato starch, maize starch, rice starch, tapioca starch or the starches of legumes, such as peas, haricot beans, broad beans, lentils, and the like.

20 The encapsulating agent is preferably a maltodextrin, for example resulting from maize starch, the swelling agent properties of which render it particularly suitable for encapsulating the hydrophobic molecules present in the oily phase and for delaying the phase separation of the composition by reinforcement of colloidal interactions between the droplets of the oily phase dispersed in the aqueous phase.

25 Maltodextrans are sugars obtained by acid and/or enzymatic hydrolysis of starch. They comprise a complex mixture of linear or branched saccharides and are typically characterized by a dextrose equivalent (DE) value of between 1 and 20. In the present description, however, the term maltodextrans encompasses glucose syrups, obtained similarly but exhibiting a dextrose equivalent (DE) value of greater than 20.

30 The encapsulating agent can also be a cyclodextrin. Any type of

cyclodextrin conventional in itself to a person skilled in the art comes within the context of the present invention.

The composition according to the invention preferably corresponds, in addition, to one or more of the following characteristics, employed separately or
5 in every one of their technically compatible combinations.

Generally, as it is intended for an application by the topical route, in particular on the skin, the mucous membranes and/or the hair, the composition according to the invention is such that all of its constituents are physiologically compatible.

10 In addition, the ingredients present in the composition, in particular the oils, are preferably chosen to be suitable for an application of the composition in caring for the skin, the mucous membranes and/or the hair, in contrast to removing make-up.

Furthermore, the constituents of each of the phases are chosen, as
15 well as their proportions in their respective phase, so that each of the phases is transparent, each of the constituents being in particular completely dissolved therein.

The composition according to the invention is preferably provided in the liquid form. Otherwise, it can be provided in the gel form, a gelling agent
20 then being in particular present in the aqueous phase and/or in the oily phase.

The composition according to the invention is preferably substantially devoid of emulsifying agent. Substantially devoid is understood to mean the fact that the composition does not contain an emulsifying agent or else in an amount insufficient to provide the creation and the stabilization of an emulsion
25 from the aqueous phase and the oily phase. Thus, preferably, when the composition according to the invention contains an emulsifier, this emulsifier is present therein in an amount of less than 0.2%, preferably of less than 0.1% and preferentially of less than 0.05%, by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

30 The composition according to the invention is in addition preferably

devoid of demixing/phase separation agent, such as benzalkonium chloride or a vinylpyrrolidone polymer or copolymer. It is preferably also devoid of alkanes.

The composition according to the invention is also preferably devoid of silica.

5 Preferably, the constituents of the oily phase and the constituents of the aqueous phase are chosen so that the refractive indices of the aqueous phase and of the oily phase are substantially equal. Substantially equal is understood here to mean the fact that the difference between the refractive index of one of the phases and the refractive index of the other of the phases is
10 less than 0.01.

Such a characteristic advantageously provides for the composition to remain transparent and clear even after stirring, when one of the phases is dispersed in the other phase, which confers on it a particularly aesthetic visual appearance. Furthermore, at rest, it follows that the interface between the two
15 phases appears completely sharp.

The transparency of the composition can be verified visually or by measurement of its turbidity, in a way conventional in itself.

According to a particularly preferred characteristic of the invention, the oily phase contains a silicone oil, that is to say an oil comprising at least one
20 silicon atom, or a mixture of such oils. This oil is preferably a nonvolatile silicone oil. Silicone oils exhibit in particular an emollient effect which is entirely advantageous for an application by the topical route of the composition according to the invention, in particular on the skin.

The silicone oil, or the combined silicone oils, preferably constitute the
25 predominant component of the oily phase. The total amount of silicone oils in the composition is, in addition, preferably between 30 and 60% and preferably between 40 and 50% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

The nonvolatile silicone oil is preferably dimethicone, which exhibits in
30 particular the advantages of a rapid phase separation after dispersion in an

aqueous phase and of a relatively low refractive index, closer to that of water than the majority of the other silicone oils.

The oily phase can also contain one or more other oils, in particular hydrocarbon oils, especially of vegetable origin, such as esters of caprylic acids and of fatty alcohol, in particular of C₁₂ to C₁₈ fatty alcohols. By way of example, the oily phase can thus contain one or more substances chosen from coco-caprylate and dicaprylyl carbonate.

The oily phase can contain any other liposoluble additive conventional in itself for the formulation of cosmetic compositions, in particular for topical use.

Besides water, the aqueous phase can for its part contain a polyol, which is preferably chosen from glycerol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol or a mixture of such polyols.

This polyol can otherwise consist of a polyethylene glycol, a polypropylene glycol, such as dipropylene glycol, and the like.

The use of glycerol is particularly preferred in the context of the invention, due in particular to its relatively high refractive index (with a value of 1.473), especially with respect to water, and to its physiological hydrating effect. Glycerol in particular exhibits a high water-retention capacity at the skin surface and thus a high ability to maintain a surface hydration.

The polyol, or the combined polyols, preferably constitute the predominant component of the aqueous phase. The total amount of polyols in the composition is in addition between 10 and 20% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

In specific embodiments of the invention, the aqueous phase contains a polyol or a mixture of polyols as predominant component and the oily phase contains a nonvolatile silicone oil or a mixture of such oils as predominant component.

Preferably, the aqueous phase contains glycerol as predominant

component and the oily phase contains dimethicone as predominant component. The joint presence of these two constituents in the composition according to the invention proves to be particularly advantageous in terms of the cosmetic properties of the composition according to the invention, in particular of effectiveness, of sensorial effect and of visual appearance. In addition, the composition remains transparent both at rest and after stirring.

The aqueous phase can in addition contain a C₁-C₆ alcohol, preferably a nonaromatic alcohol, such as ethanol, in an amount of less than 15% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

It may otherwise be devoid of such alcohol.

The aqueous phase can also contain any other water-soluble additive conventional in itself for the formulation of cosmetic compositions, in particular for topical use.

According to a preferred characteristic of the invention, the oily phase represents from 50 to 80%, preferably from 55 to 80%, more preferably from 60 to 70%, by weight of the total weight of the composition. The aqueous phase represents from 20 to 50%, preferably from 30 to 40%, by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

The composition according to the invention can in addition contain at least one agent active by the topical route or a plurality of such active agents.

This or these active agents may be present both in the aqueous phase and in the oily phase. Preferably, the composition according to the invention advantageously contains at least one active agent present in the aqueous phase and at least one active agent present in the oily phase, in order to obtain a better effectiveness for a given effect or several simultaneous beneficial effects.

For this, the form in two phases of the composition according to the invention proves to be entirely advantageous since it makes it possible to combine, in the same composition, active agents soluble solely in the aqueous phase and active agents soluble solely in the oily phase.

The composition according to the invention can in particular contain at least one active agent having slimming properties.

In particular, the composition according to the invention can contain caffeine as such active agent having slimming properties.

5 Preferably, the amount of caffeine in the composition is then greater than 0.5% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, preferably between 0.8 and 1.2% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, and more preferably approximately equal to 1% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition. Such a high amount of
10 caffeine advantageously makes it possible to confer, on the composition, a particularly high slimming effect, in particular an effect of attenuation of the orange peel aspect of the skin, more commonly known under the term of cellulite, and/or of prevention of the appearance of such an orange peel aspect.

 The caffeine is preferably present in the aqueous phase. To this end,
15 when the concentration of caffeine in the targeted final composition is greater than 0.8%, the aqueous phase preferably contains a C₁-C₆ alcohol, for example ethanol, which makes possible its complete dissolution and the production of a clear and transparent aqueous phase.

 In addition, still in order to achieve an objective of the invention, which
20 is that the aqueous phase be clear, and remain clear over time, the composition advantageously contains, preferably in the aqueous phase, a substance which stabilizes caffeine.

 The present inventors have discovered that it is possible to stabilize caffeine at a concentration as high as 2.5% by weight in the aqueous phase (in
25 order to obtain, after mixing with the oily phase, a final concentration of approximately 1%) by the presence, in the aqueous phase, of triethanolamine salicylate. Such a substance prevents in particular advantageously the phenomena of recrystallization of the caffeine in the composition.

 In this regard, the present invention also relates more generally to a
30 cosmetic and/or dermatological composition of biphasic type, comprising an

aqueous phase and an oily phase which are distinct from each other, which contains an amount of greater than or equal to 0.8% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, of caffeine, and also a stabilizing substance, such as triethanolamine salicylate, and which exhibits a clear appearance. This composition can in addition contain a nonvolatile silicone oil, such as dimethicone, and/or a polyol, such as glycerol, and/or a small amount of a C₁-C₆ alcohol, such as ethanol, that is to say an amount of less than 15% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, for example approximately equal to 10% by weight, to within plus or minus about 1%. This composition can be devoid of encapsulating agent for encapsulation of the oily phase. It can in addition correspond to one or more of the characteristics described above or below.

The composition according to the invention can additionally contain phloridzin as active agent having slimming properties.

Phloridzin is a glycosylated dihydrochalcone belonging to the family of the flavonoids which exhibits in particular an antioxidant effect which renders it particularly advantageous for an application in a composition targeted at skin anti-ageing; as well as an activity in inhibiting the differentiation of pre-adipocytes to give adipocytes, which render it entirely appropriate for a slimming cosmetic application. This is because, by preventing the pre-adipocytes from differentiating to give adipocytes, phloridzin makes it possible to prevent the increase in excess fat deposit in the adipose tissue and in particular cellulite tissue and limits the storage of fats.

Phloridzin may be present in particular in the composition in the pure or substantially pure form. Preferably, it is present therein in the form of an extract of apple tree (*Pyrus malus*) branches, in particular as described in the document FR 2 799 121. Such an extract is preferably provided initially in the form of a dry extract containing from 10 to 25% by weight of phloridzin, with respect to the total weight of dry matter, and also from 20 to 40% of polyphenols, the antioxidant action of which proves itself to be advantageously beneficial for cosmetic applications. It can in particular be obtained by

extraction of ground apple tree branches by a polar solvent.

Preferably, the composition according to the invention contains a mixture of caffeine and phloridzin.

In specific embodiments of the invention, the composition contains at
5 least one skin anti-ageing agent.

In particular, this anti-ageing agent can be extracted from the plant *Argania spinosa*, commonly known as argan tree. The extracts of this plant are in particular rich in vitamin E and in essential fatty acids and antioxidants, and advantageously participate, employed in a cosmetic composition, in the
10 prevention of drying of the skin, which confers an antiwrinkle effect on them.

Preferably, the oily phase of the composition according to the invention contains *Argania spinosa* oil and/or the aqueous phase contains a hydrophilic *Argania spinosa* extract.

Preferably, the oily phase contains *Argania spinosa* oil and the
15 aqueous phase contains a hydrophilic *Argania spinosa* extract, in particular rich in active peptides, in order to obtain a particularly high skin anti-ageing effectiveness.

In addition, the present inventors have now discovered that a specific fatty alcohol ester, coco-caprylate, makes it possible to completely dissolve the
20 argan tree oil in an oily phase, in particular predominantly composed of a silicone oil, in an amount as high as 2% by weight, and even as 10% by weight, of argan tree oil, with respect to the total weight of the oily phase, with the result that the oily phase then exhibits a clear appearance, in accordance with one of the objectives which the present invention has been set.

25 In this regard, the present invention also relates, more generally, to a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition of biphasic type, comprising an aqueous phase and an oily phase which are distinct from each other, which contains an amount of greater than or equal to 0.1% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, of argan tree oil, and also an ester of
30 caprylic acid and of fatty alcohol, such as coco-caprylate, and which exhibits a

clear appearance. It may in addition contain a nonvolatile silicone oil, such as dimethicone, and/or a polyol, such as glycerol. This composition can be devoid of encapsulating agent for encapsulation of the oily phase. In addition, it may correspond to one or more of the characteristics described above or below.

5 The composition according to the invention can in addition comprise all other active agents, in particular active by the topical route, for example chosen from moisturizing agents, preferably physiological moisturizing agents, emollients, antioxidants, blockers of ultraviolet radiation, vitamins, self-tanning compounds, essential oils, and the like, or a mixture of such compounds.

10 It can in addition contain any additive conventional in itself for a cosmetic composition, for example one or more of the ingredients below: fragrance, dye, preservative, neutralizing agent, and the like.

 Preferably, the composition contains a colouring agent in just one of the two phases, so that a first of the phases, typically the oily phase, is
15 colourless and the second of the phases, typically the aqueous phase, is coloured. Such a characteristic advantageously improves the aesthetic appearance of the composition, when the latter is at rest, since the two phases then appear very clearly distinct from each other, with an interface, the sharpness of which is then particularly emphasized.

20 The composition according to the invention can additionally contain a non-ionic surfactant, preferably a silicone surfactant, preferably in a small amount, of less than 0.2%, in particular of less than 0.1%, and for example of less than 0.05%, by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition. Such a component advantageously makes it possible, during the return to the
25 initial state after stirring, to avoid the deposition of droplets of oily phase or of aqueous phase on the walls of the container containing the composition, in particular in the part of this container empty of composition.

 Such a non-ionic surfactant can in particular be chosen from alkyl dimethicone polyols and alkoxy dimethicone copolyols. By way of example, use
30 may thus be made, in the context of the invention, of the substance sold under

the name Abil® WE 09, with the INCI name: Cetyl PEG PPG-10/1 Dimethicone / Polyglyceryl-4 isostearate / Hexyl laurate / Pentaerythrityl tetra di-t-butyl hydroxyhydrocinnamate.

5 The composition according to the invention can be packaged in any container conventional in itself, equipped with any type of dispensing means, for example packaged in a pump-action bottle or as a spray. The container containing the composition can be made of any material, in particular of glass or of a plastic. By way of example, when the composition contains an active agent having slimming properties, such as caffeine, the container containing
10 the composition can be made of plastic, such as polyethylene. When the composition contains a skin anti-ageing agent, such as an oil and/or an *Argania spinosa* extract, the container containing the composition can be made of glass.

The container containing the composition is in addition of the type
15 comprising a single compartment, containing the aqueous phase and the oily phase, in order to make possible the easy dispersion of the one in the other by stirring, extemporaneously at the time of use.

According to another aspect, the present invention relates to a method for the preparation of a composition according to the invention corresponding in particular to one or more of the above characteristics. This method comprises
20 the preparation of each of the aqueous phase and of the oily phase independently of each other, by dissolution of each of the ingredients in the phase which respectively contains it, followed by the mixing of the oily phase and of the aqueous phase thus obtained.

25 Another aspect of the invention relates to the use of a composition according to the invention, corresponding in particular to one or more of the above characteristics, for cosmetic care by application by the topical route to the skin, the mucous membranes and/or the hair, in particular of a mammal, especially of a human being.

30 According to the invention, this use preferably comprises the stirring of

the composition, so as to disperse the aqueous phase and the oily phase in each other, and the withdrawal of a quantity of the dispersion thus formed for application by the topical route to the skin, the mucous membranes and/or the hair.

5 When the composition according to the invention contains at least one active agent having slimming properties, it can in particular advantageously be used for the treatment and/or the prevention of localized excess fat deposits and/or of cellulite and/or in order to obtain a slimming effect, by application by the topical route to the area of skin concerned.

10 When the composition according to the invention contains at least one skin anti-ageing active agent, it can in particular be used to combat skin ageing by application by the topical route to the area of skin concerned. The struggle against skin ageing can in particular be reflected by an attenuation or a delaying of the effects of ageing of the skin, a restructuring of the epidermis, a
15 firming of the skin, an attenuation or a resorption of the wrinkles, a reinforcing of the protective properties of the epidermis and/or a maintenance of or an improvement in skin hydration.

 Another aspect of the invention relates to a cosmetic care method comprising the topical application, to at least a portion of the skin of the body
20 and/or of the face of a mammal, in particular of a human being, of a composition according to the invention corresponding in particular to one or more of the above characteristics.

 This method preferably comprises the stirring of the composition, so as to disperse the aqueous phase and the oily phase in each other, and the
25 withdrawal of a quantity of the dispersion thus formed for application by the topical route to at least a portion of the skin of the body and/or of the face.

 This method can in particular comprise the application of the composition, containing a skin anti-ageing active agent, in an amount effective for combating skin ageing, in particular to the skin of the face, of the neck and,
30 if appropriate, of the hands.

It can comprise the application of the composition, containing a slimming active agent, in an amount effective for treating and/or preventing localized excess fat deposits and/or cellulite and/or for obtaining a slimming effect, in particular to the skin of the thighs, bottom and belly.

5 The characteristics and advantages of the invention will become more clearly apparent in the light of the examples below, provided simply by way of illustration and not at all of limitation of the invention, with the support of Figures 1 to 4, in which:

10 - Figure 1 shows photographs of bottles containing, at rest, (a) a composition according to the invention containing maltodextrin, (b) an identical maltodextrin-free composition;

 - Figure 2 shows photographs of the bottles of Figure 1, immediately after stirring, (a) for the composition according to the invention containing maltodextrin, (b) for the identical maltodextrin-free composition;

15 - Figure 3 shows photographs of the bottles of Figure 1, 11 seconds after halting the stirring, (a) for the composition according to the invention containing maltodextrin, (b) for the identical maltodextrin-free composition;

 - and Figure 4 shows photographs of a bottle containing a composition according to the invention containing cyclodextrin, during return to rest after stirring, more particularly a/ 50 seconds, b/ 1 minute 15 seconds and c/ 2 minutes 15 seconds after the end of stirring.

EXAMPLE 1 – Slimming cosmetic composition

25 A composition having a slimming effect is prepared which comprises the following ingredients. For each of these ingredients, the concentration is shown as percentage by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

<u>Aqueous phase</u>	(40%)
Glycerol	10 - 20%
Demineralized water or thermal water	q.s. for 100%

	Alcohol	1 – 15%
	Caffeine	1%
	Citric acid	0.005%
	Maltodextrin	0.05 - 0.2%
5	<i>Pyrus malus</i> stem extract	0.05 – 0.3%
	Triethanolamine salicylate	0.1 – 3.0%
	Sodium chloride	0.1 – 1.5%
	Dye	q.s.
	<u>Oily phase</u>	(60%)
10	Dimethicone	30 – 59%
	Dicaprylyl carbonate	0 – 20%
	<i>Camelina sativa</i> seed oil	0.1 – 4%
	Dimethiconol	0 - 0.1%
	Fragrance	0.1 – 1%

15 The refractive indices of the aqueous phase and of the oily phase are advantageously equal (approximately 1.41), with the result that the composition, which exists at rest in the form of two distinct clear phases, separated by a sharp interface, remains completely transparent after mixing of the phases by stirring.

20 After stirring, the mixture remains stable for more than 30 seconds. Phase separation subsequently takes place rapidly and is complete in less than 2 minutes. The interface between the two phases then again appears perfectly sharp.

25 This composition exhibits a particularly great slimming effect, in particular due to the high amount of caffeine which it contains and to the combination between the caffeine and the phloridzin (present in the composition in the form of *Pyrus malus* extract). This slimming effect is reflected in particular by the treatment and the prevention of excess fat deposits and of cellulite of the skin by application of the composition by the
30 topical route to the areas of the skin which are concerned.

In addition, the composition advantageously remains stable for at least 2 months when stored at ambient temperature, that is to say between 20 and 25°C approximately, but also under conditions of stress, more particularly under conditions of cold (at a temperature of less than 10°C) and under
5 conditions of heat (at a temperature of greater than 30°C).

EXAMPLE 2 – Skin anti-ageing care product

A composition having a skin anti-ageing effect is prepared which comprises the following ingredients. For each of these ingredients, the concentration is shown as percentage by weight, with respect to the total
10 weight of the composition.

	<u>Aqueous phase</u>	(30%)
	Glycerol	10 – 20%
	Demineralized water or thermal water	q.s. for 100%
	<i>Argania spinosa</i> extract	0.0005 - 0.01%
15	Citric acid	0 - 0.1%
	Maltodextrin	0.05 - 0.2%
	<i>Pyrus malus</i> stem extract	0.05 - 0.3%
	Preservative	0 - 0.4%
	Dye	q.s.
20	<u>Oily phase</u>	(70%)
	Dimethicone	30 – 60%
	Coco-caprylate	10 – 25%
	C ₁₂₋₁₅ alkyl benzoate	0 – 5%
	<i>Argania spinosa</i> kernel oil	0.1 – 5%
25	Antioxidant	0.01 - 0.1%
	Fragrance	0.05 - 0.5%

The refractive indices of the aqueous phase and of the oily phase are advantageously equal (approximately 1.41), with the result that the composition, which exists at rest in the form of two distinct phases which are
30 both clear, separated by a sharp interface, is completely transparent after

mixing of the phases by stirring.

After stirring, the mixture remains stable for more than 30 seconds. Phase separation subsequently takes place rapidly and is complete in less than 2 minutes. The interface between the two phases then again appears perfectly sharp.

By way of comparison, the same composition was prepared but without maltodextrin. Figure 1 shows bottles containing, at rest, the composition according to the invention (a) and the maltodextrin-free composition (b). It is observed that, for each of the bottles, the two phases are very distinct and the interface between the two phases is sharp.

These same bottles are shown in Figure 2, after stirring was carried out so as to mix the aqueous phase and the oily phase. The mixture appears homogeneous and transparent therein, for both compositions tested.

Finally, Figure 3 shows the same two bottles 11 seconds after the end of stirring. It is clearly observed that, for the maltodextrin-free composition (b), a phase separation has already taken place, the coloured aqueous phase clearly appearing at the bottom of the bottle. In contrast, the composition according to the invention, containing maltodextrin (a), is still found in the form of a homogeneous dispersion of the two phases. This dispersion remains stable for a time sufficient to allow a user to comfortably and without hurrying withdraw a homogeneous quantity for use.

This composition according to the invention additionally exhibits a significant anti-ageing effect, in particular due to the simultaneous presence of the argan tree oil, in the oily phase, and of peptides from the argan tree, in the aqueous phase.

In addition, the composition advantageously remains stable for at least 2 months when stored at ambient temperature, that is to say between 20 and 25°C approximately, but also under conditions of stress, more particularly under conditions of cold (at a temperature of less than 10°C) and under conditions of heat (at a temperature of greater than 30°C).

EXAMPLE 3 – Slimming cosmetic composition

A composition having a slimming effect is prepared which comprises the following ingredients. For each of these ingredients, the concentration is indicated as percentage by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

	<u>Aqueous phase</u>	(40%)
	Glycerol	10 - 20%
	Demineralized water or thermal water	q.s. for 100%
10	Alcohol	1 – 15%
	Caffeine	1%
	Citric acid	0.005%
	Cyclodextrin	0.05 - 0.2%
	Triethanolamine salicylate	0.1 – 3.0%
15	Sodium chloride	0.1 – 1.5%
	Dye	q.s.
	<u>Oily phase</u>	(60%)
	Dimethicone	30 – 59%
	Dicaprylyl carbonate	0 – 20%
20	<i>Camelina sativa</i> seed oil	0.1 – 4%
	Dimethiconol	0 - 0.1%
	Fragrance	0.1 – 1%

The refractive indices of the aqueous phase and of the oily phase are advantageously equal, with the result that the composition, which exists at rest in the form of two distinct clear phases, superimposed on each other and separated by a sharp flat interface, remains completely transparent after mixing of the phases by stirring.

After stirring, the mixture remains stable for more than 30 seconds. Phase separation subsequently takes place rapidly. Figure 4 shows photographs of the composition at different times after the end of stirring. As

may be seen in this figure, after 50 seconds a phase separation has begun. It is complete in less than two minutes fifteen seconds (in c/ in the figure).

This composition exhibits a particularly great slimming effect. In addition, it advantageously remains stable for at least 2 months when stored at
5 ambient temperature but also under conditions of stress.

CLAIMS

1. Cosmetic and/or dermatological composition, comprising an aqueous phase and an oily phase which are distinct from each other and are superimposed on each other, characterized in that the aqueous phase contains between 0.05 and 0.2% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, of an encapsulating agent for encapsulation of the oily phase, said encapsulating agent being chosen from dextrans.
5
2. Composition according to Claim 1, wherein the encapsulating agent is chosen from maltodextrins and cyclodextrins, and their mixtures.
3. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 2, substantially
10 devoid of emulsifying agent.
4. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the refractive indices of the aqueous phase and of the oily phase are substantially equal.
5. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the
15 oily phase contains a silicone oil, preferably a nonvolatile silicone oil, or a mixture of such oils.
6. Composition according to Claim 5, wherein the total amount of silicone oils is between 30 and 60% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.
- 20 7. Composition according to Claim 6, wherein the total amount of silicone oils is between 40 and 50%, by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.
8. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the aqueous phase contains a polyol, preferably chosen from glycerol, ethylene

glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol or a mixture of such polyols.

9. Composition according to Claim 8, wherein the total amount of polyols is between 10 and 20% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

5 **10.** Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 9, wherein the aqueous phase contains a C₁-C₆ alcohol, preferably ethanol, in an amount of less than 15% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

11. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 10, wherein the oily phase represents from 50 to 80%, preferably from 60 to 70%, by weight, of
10 the total weight of the composition.

12. Composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 11, containing at least one active agent, which is active by the topical route.

13. Composition according to Claim 12, containing at least one active agent having slimming properties.

15 **14.** Composition according to Claim 13, containing, as active agent having slimming properties, caffeine, preferably at a concentration of greater than 0.5% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition, preferably of between 0.8 and 1.2% by weight, with respect to the total weight of the composition.

20 **15.** Composition according to any of claims 13 to 14, comprising phloridzin as active agent having slimming properties.

16. Composition according to Claim 12, containing at least one skin anti-ageing agent.

17. Composition according to Claim 16, wherein the oily phase
25 contains *Argania spinosa* oil and/or the aqueous phase contains a hydrophilic *Argania spinosa* extract.

18. Use of a composition according to any one of Claims 12 to 17 for cosmetic care by application by the topical route to the skin.

19. Use according to Claim 18, comprising the stirring of the composition, so as to disperse the aqueous phase and the oily phase in each other, and the withdrawal of a quantity of the dispersion thus formed for application.

20. Use according to either one of Claims 18 and 19 for the treatment and/or the prevention of localized excess fat deposits and/or of cellulite and/or for obtaining a slimming effect, the composition containing at least one active agent having slimming properties.

21. Use according to either one of Claims 18 and 19 for combating skin ageing, the composition containing at least one skin anti-ageing agent.

22. A cosmetic care method comprising the topical application to at least a portion of the skin of the body and/or the face, of a composition according to any one of claims 12 to 17.

23. Method according to claim 22, comprising the stirring of the composition so as to disperse the aqueous phase and the oily phase in one another, and the withdrawal of a quantity of the dispersion thus formed for application.

24. Method according to either one of claims 22 and 23, comprising the application of said composition in an amount effective for combating skin ageing.

25. Method according to either one of claims 22 and 23, comprising the application of said composition in an amount effective for treating and/or preventing localized excess fat deposits and/or cellulite and/or for obtaining a slimming effect.