

DESCRIPTION

OILY COSMETIC

Technical Field

[0001]

The present invention relates to an oily cosmetic, and, in particular, to a cosmetic that provides an excellent effect of reducing secondary adhesion and an excellent color retention without any sense of burden, has a light and smooth spreading property without stickiness, and provides a good lustrous feeling.

Background Art

[0002]

Makeup products, such as lip rouge, cheek rouge, and eye shadow are items that add a color to an applied part, such as lip, cheek, or eyelid, to finish the impression of the face floridly. These are often provided in the form of oily cosmetic from the viewpoint of the color brightness and the cosmetic durability. In addition to the color development, lustrous feeling, and feeling of use, a cosmetic durability function have recently been highly demanded. For exhibiting the function, various combinations of materials have been studied. Examples include a technique of providing a "no migration" property by incorporating a mixture of a volatile compound and a polyvinylpyrrolidone polymer (see PTL 1) and a technique of enhancing the cosmetic durability by incorporating a silicone resin having a phenyl group and a vinylpyrrolidone/alpha-olefin copolymer at a certain ratio (see PTL 2).

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0003]

PTL 1: JP-A-10-67618

PTL 2: Japanese Patent 2016-117701

[0004]

However, in the technique of providing a "no migration"

property by a combination of a volatile compound and a polyvinylpyrrolidone polymer, a satisfactory product cannot be obtained in that a sense of burden is large in formation of film and that the lustrous feeling is not so enhanced. In addition, in the technique of incorporating a silicone resin having a phenyl group and a vinylpyrrolidone/alpha-olefin copolymer, a satisfactory product cannot be obtained in that the feeling of use is likely to be heavy to cause a sense of burden and that the effect of reducing secondary adhesion is not sufficient.

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0005]

Thus, an object of the present invention is to develop an oily cosmetic that provides an excellent effect of reducing secondary adhesion and good color retention without impairing usability and finish.

Solution to Problem

[0006]

In the above situation, as a result of an intensive and extensive studies for achieving the above object, the present inventor has found that an oily cosmetic can be gelled by combining an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule and a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone in the oily cosmetic, and that a sense of burden in formation of a film due to gelling is reduced as compared with a case of using a conventional gelling agent. The present inventor has further found that, by using the above components in combination with a phenyl-modified silicone and a volatile oil agent, an oily cosmetic that provides an excellent effect of reducing secondary adhesion and an excellent color retention without any sense of burden, and in addition, has a smooth spreading property and also provides an excellent lustrous feeling can be obtained, thus completing the present invention.

[0007]

Specifically, the present invention includes the following items.

- [1] An oily cosmetic containing following components (A) to (D):
a component (A) an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule,
a component (B) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone,
a component (C) a phenyl-modified silicone, and
a component (D) a volatile oil agent.
- [2] The oily cosmetic according to [1], wherein the component (B) is contained in an amount of 3 to 20% by mass based on the total amount of the cosmetic.
- [3] The oily cosmetic according to [1] or [2], wherein the component (A) and the component (B) are contained at a ratio of the component (A) to the component (B) ((A)/(B)) by mass of 0.5 to 10.
- [4] The oily cosmetic according to any one of [1] to [3], wherein the oily cosmetic further contains a component (E) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 16 or less carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone.
- [5] The oily cosmetic according to [4], wherein the component (E) is a vinylpyrrolidone/hexadecene copolymer.
- [6] The oily cosmetic according to any one of [1] to [5], wherein the component (A) is a polyglycerol fatty acid ester having a polymerization degree of 3 to 20.
- [7] The oily cosmetic according to any one of [1] to [6], wherein the component (B) is a VP/eicosene copolymer and/or triacontanyl PVP.
- [8] The oily cosmetic according to any one of [1] to [7], wherein the oily cosmetic further contains a component (F) a wax.
- [9] The oily cosmetic according to any one of [1] to [8], wherein the oily cosmetic is in an oily solid form.
- [10] An oily gel composition containing a component (A) an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule and a component (B) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone.
- [11] An oily gelling agent for an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule, the oily gelling agent containing a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone as an active ingredient.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0008]

The oily cosmetic of the present invention can provide an excellent effect of reducing secondary adhesion and an excellent color retention without any sense of burden, further has a light and smooth spreading property without stickiness, and also provides an excellent lustrous feeling.

Description of Embodiments

[0009]

The present invention will be described in detail below. Note that, as used herein, "to" means a range including the numerical values before and after thereof, and unless otherwise specified, "%" refers to "% by mass".

[0010]

The component (A) an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule of the present invention is not particularly limited as long as it is generally used in a cosmetic. An example of such a compound is an ester of an acid, such as a fatty acid or an amino acid, and glycerol or a polymer thereof, pentaerythritol or a polymer thereof, or sucrose or a polymer thereof, the ester as a final product having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule remained in the structure. The position and the number of the hydroxy groups in the component (A) of the present invention is not particularly limited as long as two or more hydroxy groups are present per molecule. For example, in the case of an ester, the ester may have two or more hydroxy groups in an alcohol, or may have two or more hydroxy groups in a fatty acid. An ester having two or more hydroxy groups in an alcohol is preferred. In the present invention, the number of hydroxy groups per molecule is not particularly limited as long as it is two or more, but in terms of affinity when it is combined with another component, the number is preferably 2 to 10, more preferably 2 to 7, and particularly preferably 2 to 3. Specific examples include decaglyceryl decaisostearate (two hydroxy groups), decaglyceryl nonaisostearate (three hydroxy groups), decaglyceryl decaethylhexanoate (two hydroxy groups),

decaglyceryl pentaisostearate (seven hydroxy groups), diglyceryl isostearate (three hydroxy groups), and diglyceryl diisostearate (two hydroxy groups). One of them or two or more thereof can be used. Among them, when the component (A) is a polyglycerol fatty acid ester having a polymerization degree of 3 to 20, the color retention is more excellent, which is preferred. The fatty acid constituting the polyglycerol fatty acid ester preferably one having a branched structure from the viewpoint of the color retention and the like, and suitably has a number of carbon atoms in the range of 8 to 18.

[0011]

The content of the component (A) is not particularly limited, and is preferably 5 to 50%, more preferably 8 to 40%, and particularly preferably 8 to 30%. A content in this range is more preferred since the smooth spreading property, no sense of burden, and the color retention become more excellent.

[0012]

The component (B) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone in the present invention is not particularly limited as long as it is generally used in a cosmetic. Examples of the α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms include 1-octadecene, 1-eicosene, 1-docosene, 1-tetracosene, and 1-triacontene, and a copolymer thereof with vinylpyrrolidone can be used. The α -olefin in the component (B) preferably has 20 to 30 carbon atoms, and a VP/eicosene copolymer and triacontanyl PVP obtained by using 1-eicosene and 1-triacontene, respectively, are more preferred since the effect of reducing secondary adhesion and the color retention become more excellent, and a VP/eicosene copolymer is particularly preferred since it is more excellent in terms of no sense of burden and the smooth spreading property.

[0013]

The content of the component (B) is not particularly limited, and is preferably 3 to 20%, more preferably 5 to 15%. A content in this range is more preferred since the smooth spreading property, the effect of reducing secondary adhesion, and the color retention become more excellent.

[0014]

In the oily cosmetic of the present invention, the ratio ((A)/(B)) by mass of the component (A) contained to the component (B) contained is not limited, and (A)/(B) is preferably 0.5 to 10, more preferably 1 to 7.5. A ratio of the component (A) to the component (B) in this range is more preferred since no sense of burden and the color retention become more excellent.

[0015]

The component (C) a phenyl-modified silicone in the present invention is polysiloxane having a phenyl group on a part thereof. The component (C) in the present invention can be used without any particular limitation as long as it is generally used in a cosmetic. Examples thereof include diphenyl dimethicone, diphenylsiloxy phenyl trimethicone, trimethylsiloxyphenyl dimethicone, trimethyl pentaphenyl trisiloxane, phenyl trimethicone, and phenyl methicone. Examples of commercial products include diphenyl dimethicone: KF-54 (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), diphenylsiloxy phenyl trimethicone: KF-56 (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), trimethylsiloxyphenyl dimethicone: BELSIL PDM 1000 (manufactured by Wacker Asahikasei Silicone Co., Ltd.), and trimethyl pentaphenyl trisiloxane: DOWSIL PH-1555 HRI Cosmetic Fluid (manufactured by Toray Dow Corning). One of them may be used or two or more thereof may be used in combination according to the need. Among them, diphenyl dimethicone and trimethyl pentaphenyl trisiloxane are more preferred since the lustrous feeling becomes more excellent.

[0016]

The content of the component (C) is not particularly limited, and is preferably 10 to 40%, more preferably 20 to 35%. A content in this range is more preferred since the lustrous feeling becomes excellent and the effect of reducing secondary adhesion becomes more excellent.

[0017]

The component (D) a volatile oil agent in the present invention is an oil agent having a flash point of about 40 to 100°C. The component (D) in the present invention can be used without any particular limitation as long as it is generally used in a cosmetic. Examples thereof include a hydrocarbon oil, such as

isododecane or light liquid isoparaffin, and a silicone oil, such as cyclotetradimethylsiloxane, cyclopentadimethylsiloxane, trisiloxane, methyl trimethicone, or dimethicone. One of them may be used or two or more thereof may be used in combination according to the need. Among them, a volatile hydrocarbon oil is preferred since the effect of reducing secondary adhesion becomes more excellent, and in particular, isododecane is more preferred since the effect of reducing secondary adhesion becomes more excellent and the lustrous feeling, no sense of burden, the smooth spreading property, and the color retention become better.

[0018]

The content of the component (D) is not particularly limited, and is preferably 1 to 30%, more preferably 5 to 20%. A content in this range is more preferred since the smooth spreading property becomes excellent, no sense of burden is given, and the color retention becomes more excellent.

[0019]

Furthermore, in the present invention, a component (E) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 16 or less carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone can be incorporated. The incorporation of the component (E) in the present invention is preferred in terms of the lustrous feeling and the color retention. Examples of the α -olefin having 16 or less carbon atoms include 1-hexadecene, 1-tetradecene, and 1-dodecene, and a copolymer thereof with vinylpyrrolidone can be used. The α -olefin in the component (E) preferably has 10 to 16 carbon atoms, and a vinylpyrrolidone/hexadecene copolymer which is a copolymer of 1-hexadecene and vinylpyrrolidone is more preferred since the lustrous feeling and the color retention become more excellent.

[0020]

The content of the component (E) is not particularly limited, and is preferably 3 to 20%, more preferably 5 to 15%. A content in this range is more preferred since the smooth spreading property and the color retention become more excellent.

[0021]

Furthermore, a component (F) a wax may be incorporated in the present invention. The wax in the present invention holds an oil agent in a void in a card-house structure of the crystal

formed in a plate form. The incorporation of the component (F) in the present invention is preferred in terms of the smooth spreading property and good color retention. The component (F) in the present invention is not particularly limited as long as it is generally used in a cosmetic, and any of a synthetic hydrocarbon and a natural and synthetic waxes may be used. The melting point thereof is not particularly limited, and is preferably 70°C or higher, further preferably 80°C or higher. In the present invention, using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), a sample is kept under a nitrogen atmosphere at -10°C for 5 minutes, and then the temperature is raised at 10°C/minute to obtain a melting endothermic curve, and the peak top of a peak observed on the highest temperature in the melting endothermic curve is defined as the melting point (T_m). Specific examples include paraffin wax, ceresin wax, ozokerite wax, microcrystalline wax, Fischer-Tropsch wax, polyethylene wax, ethylene/propylene copolymer, candelilla wax, carnauba wax, bees wax, rice wax, Japan wax, spermaceti, ozokerite, montan wax, stearyl-modified methylpolysiloxane, and behenyl-modified methylpolysiloxane. One of them or two or more thereof can be used. Among them, one or two or more selected from the group consisting of Fischer-Tropsch wax, polyethylene wax, and candelilla wax are more preferred since the light and smooth spreading property without stickiness and the shape stability become more excellent.

[0022]

The content of the component (F) is not particularly limited, and is preferably 5 to 25%, more preferably 7 to 15%. A content in this range is more preferred since the color retention becomes more excellent.

[0023]

The oily cosmetic of the present invention can contain, in addition to the components (A) to (F), a component generally used in a cosmetic, an oily component other than the components (A) to (F), a powder, a surfactant, fibers, an aqueous component, a UV absorber, a fading inhibitor, an antioxidant, an antifoaming agent, a cosmetic component, a preservative, a fragrance, and the like to the extent that the effect of the present invention is

not impaired.

[0024]

The oily cosmetic of the present invention can be obtained by a commonly known production method. A production method is described below, but the present invention is not limited thereto. For example, the components (A) to (F) are melted with heat at 110°C, other components are added thereto, and the mixture is put in a container and, as required, is molded, whereby the oily cosmetic can be obtained.

[0025]

The oily cosmetic of the present invention is not particularly limited, and examples thereof include a lip rouge, a lip gloss, a lip rouge basecoat, a lip rouge overcoat, a cheek rouge, and an eye color. The oily cosmetic is particularly preferably a lip rouge.

[0026]

The oily cosmetic of the present invention may be applied to an oily product containing an oil agent as a main component or may be applied to a water-in-oil-type product having a continuous phase of an oil agent as an outer layer. An oily product containing an oily component which is an oil agent or an oil soluble compound as a continuous phase and having a water content of 1% or less or containing significantly no water is preferred. The form is not particularly limited, and examples thereof include a liquid form, a semi-solid form, and a solid form. A solid form is preferred and a stick form is the most preferred.

[0027]

The oily gel composition of the present invention contains the component (A) an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule and the component (B) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone. Components which are preferred as the components (A) and (B), the ratio by mass of the components (A) and (B) contained, and the like are the same as in the oily cosmetic described above. The oily gel composition of the present invention, when applied on the skin to gel and form a film, forms a soft and highly flowable film that gives little sense of burden. Thus, the oily gel composition can be incorporated in various cosmetics. In particular, the oily

gel composition can be preferably used in an oily cosmetic, and particularly when it is used in an oily cosmetic that contains the components (C) and (D), the effect of reducing secondary adhesion and the color retention become excellent, and furthermore, the feeling of use and the lustrous feeling also become excellent. The content of the oily gel composition in a cosmetic is not particularly limited, and, for example, is preferably 1 to 80%, more preferably 5 to 60%. The oily gel composition of the present invention preferably has a gel strength, as prepared and measured according to a preparation method of an oily gel and an evaluation method of the gel strength described in Examples, of 1 N or higher from the viewpoint of the color retention, and more preferably 5 N or higher.

[0028]

The oily gelling agent of the present invention contains (B) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone as an active ingredient, and forms a gel by addition to (A) an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule. The preferred components of the components (A) and (B), ratio by mass of the components (A) and (B) contained, and the like are the same as in the oily cosmetic described above. The oily gel formed is soft and rich in the followability, and gives little sense of burden to the skin. The gel strength and other physical properties of the oily gel are not particularly limited and are appropriately set. For example, the gel strength, as prepared and measured according to the preparation method of an oily gel and the evaluation method of the gel strength described in Examples, is preferably 5 N or higher from the viewpoint of the effect of color retention, and more preferably 8 N or higher.

Examples

[0029]

The present invention will be described in more detail below with reference to Examples. Note that the present invention is not to be limited thereto.

[0030]

[Preparation of Oily Gel]

Each composition having a formulation shown in Table 1 was

melted with heat at 100°C and was poured into a jar container. The resulting gel was measured for the gel strength according to the following method. The results are also shown in Table 1 together.

[0031]

[Table 1]

No	Component (A)	Number of hydroxy groups	Component (B)	Load (N)
1	Polyglyceryl-10 deca(2-ethylhexanoate) *2	2	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	17.4
2	Polyglyceryl-5 trioleate	2	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	14.9
3	Polyglyceryl-10 pentaoleate	4	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	11.4
4	Polyglyceryl-10 decaisostearate *3	7	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	11.4
5	Polyglyceryl-10 pentaisostearate	2	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	9.9
6	Polyglyceryl-2 monoisostearate	7	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	6.8
7	Polyglyceryl-2 diisostearate	3	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	2.4
8	Polyglyceryl-2 triisostearate *4	2	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	2.5
9	Tritridecyl trimellitate *5	1	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	0.8
10	Polyglyceryl-2 tetraisostearate	0	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	0.5
11	Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate) *6	0	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	-
12	Isotridecyl isononanoate	0	VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	-

*1: ANTARON V-220 (manufactured by Ashland)

*2: KEH-1010 (manufactured by Sakamoto Yakuhin Kogyo Co., Ltd.)

*3: S Face IS-1005P (manufactured by Sakamoto Yakuhin Kogyo Co., Ltd.)

*4: COSMOL 43V (manufactured by Nisshin Oillio Group, Ltd.)

*5: Liponate TDTM (manufactured by Vantage Speciality Chemical)

*6: T.I.O (manufactured by Nisshin Oillio Group, Ltd.)

[0032]

(Evaluation Method)

For the gel strength, each sample was allowed to stand at 25°C for 1 hour, and using a rheometer manufactured by FUDOH with a 10-mm blunger, a needle was injected at 6 cm/min to measure the gel strength at an injection distance of 2 mm. In the present

invention, a combination to give a gel strength of 5 N or more is preferably used in terms of the color retention.

[0033]

Examples 1 to 15 and Comparative Examples 1 to 7: Oily Solid Lip Rouge

Oily solid lip rouges having formulations shown in Table 2 and Table 3 were produced by the following production method. The resulting oily solid lip rouges were evaluated for the (a) lustrous feeling, (b) no sense of burden, (c) smooth spreading property, (d) effect of reducing secondary adhesion, (e) cosmetic durability according to the following methods. The results are also shown in Table 2 and Table 3 together.

[0034]

[Table 2]

(%)

No.	Name of component	Example										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ethylene/propylene copolymer	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
2	Fischer-Tropsch wax	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Candelilla wax	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	Decapolyglyceryl deca(2-ethylhexanoate) (two hydroxy groups)	10	10	10	10	10	-	15	10	10	10	10
5	Decapolyglyceryl pentaistearate (seven hydroxy groups)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-
6	Dipentaerythrityl tetra(2-ethylhexanoate) (zero hydroxy group)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	10	10
7	Dipolyglyceryl triistearate (one hydroxy group)	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance
8	Tritridecyl trimellitate (zero hydroxy group)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Glyceryl triethylhexanoate (zero hydroxy group)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	VP/Eicosene copolymer	10	10	3	20	-	10	1	4	10	10	10
11	Triacantanyl PVP *7	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Hexadecene/VP copolymer *8	7.5	-	7.5	2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
13	Dextrin isostearate *9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
14	Diphenyl dimethicone *10	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
15	Dimethicone *11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	BHT	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
17	Silica dimethyl silylate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Nylon powder	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
19	Dipropylene glycol	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
20	Red 202	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
21	Yellow 4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
22	Titanium dioxide	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
23	Black iron oxide	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
24	Isododecane	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
25	Decamethylcyclopenta siloxane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
26	Dimethicone *12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
A/B		1	1	3.3	0.5	1	1	15	2.5	2	1	1
Evaluation item and determination result												
a	Lustrous feeling	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	○	◎	◎	○	○
b	No sense of burden	◎	○	◎	○	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	○	○
c	Smooth spreading property	◎	◎	◎	◎	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	○	○
d	Secondary adhesion reduction	◎	◎	○	◎	◎	◎	○	○	◎	○	○
e	Color retention	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	○	◎	◎	○	○

[Table 3]

(%)

No.	Name of Component	Example				Comparative Example						
		12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ethylene/propylene copolymer	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
2	Fischer-Tropsch wax	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	Candelilla wax	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	Decapolyglyceryl deca(2-ethylhexanoate) (two hydroxy groups)	10	10	5	15	-	-	-	10	10	10	10
5	Decapolyglyceryl pentaistearate (seven hydroxy groups)	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Dipentaerythrityl tetra(2-ethylhexanoate) (zero hydroxy group)	10	10	10	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	Dipolyglyceryl triisostearate (one hydroxy group)	bal- ance	bal- ance	bal- ance	bal- ance	bal- ance	bal- ance	bal- ance	bal- ance	bal- ance	bal- ance	bal- ance
8	Triridecyl trimellitate (zero hydroxy group)	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Glyceryl triethylhexanoate (zero hydroxy group)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
10	VP/Eicosene copolymer	10	4	1	4	10	10	10	-	-	10	10
11	Triaccontanyl PVP *7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Hexadecene/VP copolymer *8	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
13	Dextrin isostearate *9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15	3	3
14	Diphenyl dimethicone *10	10	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	-	30
15	Dimethicone *11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
16	BHT	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
17	Silica dimethyl silylate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Nylon powder	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
19	Dipropylene glycol	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
20	Red 202	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
21	Yellow 4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
22	Titanium dioxide	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
23	Black iron oxide	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
24	Isododecane	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-
25	Decamethylcyclopenta siloxane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Dimethicone *12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A/B		1	2.5	5	7.5	0	0	0	-	-	1	1
Evaluation item and determination result												
a	Lustrous feeling	○	◎	○	○	○	△	△	×	△	×	△
b	No sense of burden	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	×	○	○
c	Smooth spreading property	◎	○	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎	×	○	×
d	Secondary adhesion reduction	○	◎	○	◎	△	×	△	×	×	△	×
e	Color retention	○	◎	○	○	×	×	△	×	△	△	△

*7: ANTARON WP-660 (manufactured by Ashland)

*8: ANTARON V-216 (manufactured by Ashland)

*9: Unifilma HVY (manufactured by Chiba Flour Milling Co., Ltd.)
*10: KF-54 (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.)
*11: KF-96A-100cs (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.)
*12: KF-96A-1.5cs (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.)

[0036]

(Production Method)

A: The components (1) to (13) are melted with heat at 100°C to 110°C.

B: The components (14) to (23) are added to A and the mixture was uniformly mixed.

C: After defoaming B, the components (24) to (26) are added thereto and the mixture is uniformly mixed.

D: C is heated to 90°C and is poured directly into a container, followed by cooling. Thus, an oily solid lip rouge was obtained.

[0037]

(Evaluation Method)

For the following evaluation items (a) to (e), each sample was subjected to a use test by 20 specialized panelists. Each panelist applied each sample on his/her lip and gave it a score according to the following absolute criteria. The total of the scores by all the panelists was calculated and determination was given according to the following determination criteria.

Note that the evaluation items (a), (b), (c), and (d) were evaluated immediately after application, and for the evaluation item (e), each panelist applied each sample on his/her lip and had a normal life for 8 hours, and then evaluated the sample.

[0038]

<Evaluation Item>

- (a) Lustrous feeling
- (b) No sense of burden
- (c) Smooth spreading property
- (d) Secondary adhesion reduction
- (e) Color retention

<Absolute Evaluation Criteria>

(Score): (Evaluation)

4: Very good

3: Good

2: Slightly poor

1: Poor

<Determination Criteria>

(Determination): (Total score)

◎: 65 or higher

○: 50 or higher and 64 or lower

△: 35 or higher and 49 or lower

×: 34 or lower

[0039]

As is clear from Table 2 and Table 3, Examples 1 to 15 of the present invention were good products excellent in all the evaluation items of smooth spreading property, lustrous feeling, no sense of burden, secondary adhesion reduction, and color retention. On the other hand, in Comparative Examples 1, 2, and 3 not containing the component (A), the effect of reducing secondary adhesion and the color retention were not achieved and the effects were insufficient. Also in Comparative Example 4 not containing the component (B), the effect of reducing secondary adhesion and the color retention were not achieved and the effects were insufficient. In Comparative Example 5 containing dextrin isostearate which is a film forming agent in place of the component (B), the feeling of use was heavy, stickiness was given, a sense of burden was also felt, and the effect of reducing secondary adhesion was also insufficient. In addition, in Comparative Example 6 containing dimethicone in place of the component (C), the lustrous feeling was poor, the secondary adhesion reduction and the color retention were also not satisfactory. In Comparative Example 7 not containing the component (D), the lip rouge was hard, thus the smooth spreading property was not achieved, and the effect of reducing secondary adhesion was also not achieved.

[0040]

Example 16: Oily Poured Eye Color

(Component)	(%)
1. Ethylene/propylene copolymer	3
2. Microcrystalline wax	2
3. Rice wax	1.5
4. Decaglyceryl decaisostearate (two hydroxy groups)	22
5. VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	10
6. Hexadecene/VP copolymer *8	5
7. Dipentaerythrityl hexanonanoate	8
8. Dimer dilinoleic acid (phytosteryl/isostearyl/cetyl/stearyl/behenyl)	5
9. Diisostearyl Malate	balance
10. Methylphenylpolysiloxane *13	5
11. Trimethylsiloxyphenyl dimethicone *14	15
12. 2,6-Di-t-butyl-p-cresol	0.01
13. Silica dimethyl silylate *15	1
14. 1,3-Butylene glycol	0.5
15. Red 202	0.2
16. Ultramarine	0.1
17. Titanium dioxide	1
18. Black iron oxide	0.01
19. Titanium oxide-coated borosilicate (Ca/Al) *16	5
20. Silver-titanium oxide-coated borosilicate (Ca/Al) *17	3
21. Tocopherol acetate	0.1
22. Hyaluronic acid	0.1
23. Collagen	0.1
24. Dimethicone (2CS) *18	5
25. Fragrance	0.1

*13: KF-56 (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.)

*14: BELSIL PDM 1000 (manufactured by Wacker Asahikasei Silicone Co., Ltd.)

*15: AEROSIL R976S (manufactured by Nippon Aerosil Co., Ltd.)

*16: Micoglas Metashine MT1080RB (manufactured by Nippon Sheet Glass Company Ltd.)

*17: Microglas Metashine MC2080PS (manufactured by Nippon Sheet Glass Company Ltd.)

*18: KF-96A-2cs (manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.)
(Production Method)

A: The components (1) to (9) are melted with heat at 100°C to 110°C.

B: The components (10) to (23) are added to A and the mixture was uniformly mixed.

C: After defoaming B, the components (24) and (25) are added thereto and the mixture is uniformly mixed.

D: C is heated to 110°C and is directly poured into a metal dish, which is then allowed to cool. Thus, an oily poured eye color was obtained.

The eye color of Example 16 was satisfactory in all the smooth spreading property, lustrous feeling, no sense of burden, secondary adhesion reduction, and color retention.

[0041]

Example 17: Oily Stick Cheek Rouge

(Component)	(%)
1. Ethylene/propylene copolymer	2.5
2. Fischer-Tropsch wax	3.8
3. Candelilla wax esters	1
4. Carnauba wax	0.2
5. Polybutene	7.5
6. Decaglyceryl decaethylhexanoate (two hydroxy groups)	8
7. Diglyceryl isostearate(three hydroxy groups)	7
8. Contanyl PVP *7	5
9. Diglyceryl triisostearate	5
10. Trimethyl pentaphenyl trisiloxane *19	20
11. Phenoxyethanol	0.3
12. 1,2-Pentylene glycol	0.2
13. Fumed silica *20	2
14. Zinc oxide	1
15. Nylon-12 *21	5
16. Polymethyl methacrylate *22	10
17. Mica	balance
18. Perfluorooctyltriethoxysilane 3%-treated mica titanium	5
19. Perfluorooctyltriethoxysilane 3%-treated iron oxide-coated mica titanium	2
20. Triethoxycaprylylsilane 2%-treated red iron oxide	0.01
21. Triethoxycaprylylsilane 2%-treated yellow iron oxide	0.1
22. Triethoxycaprylylsilane 2%-treated black iron oxide	0.001
23. Triethoxycaprylylsilane 2%-treated titanium oxide	0.2
24. Rosemary extract	0.1
25. Hydrogenated polyisobutene *23	10
*19: FZ-3156 (manufactured by Toray Dow Corning)	
*20: AEROSIL 380S (manufactured by Nippon Aerosil Co., Ltd.)	
*21: Orgasol 2002D (manufactured by Arkema)	
*22: Ganzpearl GM-2800 (manufactured by Aica Kogyo Co., Ltd.)	

*23: IP Solvent 1620 MU (manufactured by Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.)
(Production Method)

A: The components (1) to (9) are melted with heat at 100°C to 110°C.

B: The components (10) to (24) are added to A and the mixture is uniformly mixed.

C: After defoaming B, the component (25) is added thereto and the mixture is uniformly mixed.

D: C is heated to 110°C and is directly poured into a container, followed by cooling. Thus, an oily stick cheek rouge was obtained.

The cheek rouge of Example 17 was satisfactory in all the smooth spreading property, lustrous feeling, no sense of burden, secondary adhesion reduction, and color retention.

[0042]

Example 18: Oily Liquid Lip Rouge

(Component)	(%)
1. Ethylene/propylene copolymer	2.5
2. Polyethylene wax	5
3. Dextrin palmitate *24	1
4. Decaglyceryl deca(2-ethylhexanoate) *2	15
5. VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	15
6. Di(phytosteryl/octyldodecyl) lauroylglutamate *25	5
7. Triethylhexanoin	5
8. Octyldodecanol	3
9. Diglyceryl triisostearate	balance
10. Lecithin	0.2
11. Diphenyl dimethicone	15
12. Dimethicone (100CS) *11	5
13. Talc	4
14. Red 226	0.5
15. Red 104	0.5
16. Red 218	0.03
17. Yellow 4	1
18. Natural vitamin E	0.1
19. Arnica extract	0.1
20. Isododecane	15

*24: Rheoparl KL2 (manufactured by Chiba Flour Milling Co., Ltd.)

*25: ELDEW PS-203 (manufactured by Ajinomoto Co., Ltd.)

(Production Method)

A: The components (1) to (10) are melted with heat at 100°C to 110°C.

B: The components (11) to (19) are added to A and the mixture is uniformly mixed with a roll mill.

C: After defoaming B, the component (20) is added thereto and the mixture is uniformly mixed.

D: C is directly poured into a container at a room temperature. Thus, an oily liquid lip rouge was obtained.

The liquid lip rouge of Example 18 was satisfactory in all the smooth spreading property, lustrous feeling, no sense of burden, secondary adhesion reduction, and color retention.

[0043]

Example 19: Oily Solid Eyebrow

(Component)	(%)
1. Decaglyceryl deca(2-ethylhexanoate)	4
2. Dipentaerythrityl tetra(2-ethylhexanoate)	20
3. VP/Eicosene copolymer *1	10
4. Diphenyl dimethicone	8
5. Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	35
6. Hexadecene/VP copolymer	3
7. Polyethylene wax	4
8. Microcrystalline wax	1
9. Glyceryl tri(2-ethylhexanoate)	balance
10. Hollow silica	5
11. Black iron oxide	0.5
12. Yellow iron oxide	0.3
13. Red iron oxide	0.2
14. Panthenol	0.001
15. Cherry leaf extract	0.001
16. Green tea extract	0.001
17. Ascorbyl glucoside	0.01

(Production Method)

A: The components (1) to (4) and (6) to (9) are melted with heat at 100°C to 110°C.

B: The components (10) to (13) are added to A and the mixture is uniformly mixed with a roll mill.

C: After defoaming B, the components (5) and (14) to (17) are added

thereto and the mixture is uniformly mixed at 90°C.

D: C is poured into a dish container and is cooled to a room temperature. Thus, an oily solid eyebrow was obtained.

The oily solid eyebrow of Example 19 was satisfactory in all the smooth spreading property, lustrous feeling, no sense of burden, secondary adhesion reduction, and color retention.

[0044]

Example 20: Oily Lip Essence

1. Decaglyceryl deca(2-ethylhexanoate)	50
2. VP/Eicosene copolymer	20
3. Trimethyl pentaphenyl trisiloxane	10
4. Dimethylpolysiloxane (25°C kinetic viscosity 2CS)	1
5. Ethylene/propylene copolymer	4
6. Dextrin isostearate	3
7. Squalane	0.1
8. Olive oil	0.01
9. Argane oil	0.01
10. Japonica oil	0.001
11. Polyglyceryl-2 diisostearate	balance
12. Fumed silica *20	0.5
13. Red 104	0.001
14. Aluminum powder	0.1
15. Lithospermum Erythrorhizon root extract	0.001

(Production Method)

A: The components (1) to (3) and (5) to (11) are melted with heat at 100°C to 110°C.

B: The components (12) to (15) are added to A and the mixture is uniformly mixed with a roll mill.

C: After defoaming B, the component (4) is added thereto and the mixture is uniformly mixed at a room temperature.

D: C is filled in a tube container at a room temperature. Thus, an oily lip essence was obtained.

The oily lip essence of Example 20 was satisfactory in all the smooth spreading property, lustrous feeling, no sense of burden, secondary adhesion reduction, and color retention.

[0045]

Example 21: Wrinkle oil

1. Decaglyceryl deca(2-ethylhexanoate)	20
2. VP/Eicosene copolymer	25
3. Trimethyl pentaphenyl trisiloxane	balance
4. Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	1
5. Vinylpyrrolidone/hexadecene copolymer	20
6. Candelilla wax	3
7. Polysilicone-15	2
8. Spherical silica(mean particle size: 7 μ m)	1
9. Niacinamide	1
10. Yellow iron oxide	0.3
11. Red iron oxide	0.15
12. Black iron oxide	0.05

(Production Method)

A: The components (1) to (3) and (5) to (7) are melted with heat at 90°C to 100°C.

B: The components (8) to (10) are added to A and the mixture is uniformly mixed with a roll mill.

C: After defoaming B, the component (4) is added thereto and the mixture is uniformly mixed at a room temperature.

D: C is filled in a jar container at a room temperature. Thus, a wrinkle oil was obtained.

The wrinkle oil of Example 21 was satisfactory in all the smooth spreading property, lustrous feeling, no sense of burden, secondary adhesion reduction, and color retention.

CLAIMS

[Claim 1]

An oily cosmetic comprising following components (A) to (D):

- a component (A) an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule,
- a component (B) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone,
- a component (C) a phenyl-modified silicone, and
- a component (D) a volatile oil agent.

[Claim 2]

The oily cosmetic according to claim 1, wherein the component (B) is contained in an amount of 3 to 20% by mass based on the total amount of the cosmetic.

[Claim 3]

The oily cosmetic according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the component (A) and the component (B) are contained at a ratio of the component (A) to the component (B) ((A)/(B)) by mass of 0.5 to 10.

[Claim 4]

The oily cosmetic according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the oily cosmetic further comprises a component (E) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 16 or less carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone.

[Claim 5]

The oily cosmetic according to claim 4, wherein the component (E) is a VP/hexadecene copolymer.

[Claim 6]

The oily cosmetic according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the component (A) is a polyglycerol fatty acid ester having a polymerization degree of 3 to 20.

[Claim 7]

The oily cosmetic according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the component (B) is a VP/eicosene copolymer and/or triacontanyl PVP.

[Claim 8]

The oily cosmetic according to any one of claim 1 to 7,

wherein the oily cosmetic further comprises a component (F) a wax.

[Claim 9]

The oily cosmetic according to any one of claim 1 to 8, wherein the oily cosmetic is in an oily solid form.

[Claim 10]

An oily gel composition comprising a component (A) an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule and a component (B) a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone.

[Claim 11]

An oily gelling agent for an oil agent having two or more hydroxy groups per molecule, the oily gelling agent comprising a copolymer of an α -olefin having 18 or more carbon atoms and vinylpyrrolidone as an active ingredient.