

Surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides

The invention provides pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides or pyrogenically prepared, surface modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide/iron oxide mixed oxides, a process for the preparation thereof and the use thereof in sunscreen formulations.

The use of pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxide and a pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxide/iron oxide mixed oxide in sunscreen formulations has been disclosed. These mixed oxides are not structurally modified (EP 0639533).

The known pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxides have the disadvantage that they are not sufficiently transparent in the sunscreen formulations prepared therewith when these sunscreen formulations are applied to the skin.

When preparing the sunscreen formulation, a costly and disadvantageous dispersion process is required. During the dispersion procedure, an intense thickening effect in cosmetic oils or water hinders the production of dispersions or sunscreen agents with a high titanium dioxide content.

Disadvantageously, the sunscreen formulations prepared with the known titanium dioxides feel rough on the skin.

The object of an embodiment of the present disclosure is produce pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxides which have better transparency in sunscreen agents and also feel nicer on the skin.

In one embodiment, there is provided pyrogenically prepared, surface modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides or pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide mixed oxides.

In another embodiment, there is provided a process for preparing the pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally

modified titanium dioxides or the pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide mixed oxides, which is characterised in that pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxide or pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxide mixed oxide is surface-modified and then structurally modified using a ball mill and optionally post-milled.

In a first aspect, there is provided pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides and pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide mixed oxides, wherein the surface modifications are carried out in the presence of a surface modification agent, and wherein said surface modification agent is selected from the group consisting of propyltrimethoxysilane, propyltriethoxysilane, octyltrimethoxysilane (OCTMO), octyltriethoxysilane, hexadecyltrimethoxysilane, hexadecyltriethoxysilane and diemethylpolysiloxane.

In a second aspect, there is provided a process for preparing pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides and pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide mixed oxides as defined above, characterised in that pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxide or pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxide mixed oxide are surface-modified and then structurally modified using a ball mill and optionally post-milled.

In a third aspect, there is provided use of the pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides as defined above to prepare sunscreen formulations.

In a fourth aspect, there is provided sunscreen formulations, characterised in that they contain pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides and pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide mixed oxides, wherein the surface modifications are carried out in the presence of a surface modification agent, and wherein said surface modification agent is selected from the group consisting of propyltrimethoxysilane, propyltriethoxysilane, octyltrimethoxysilane (OCTMO), octyltriethoxysilane, hexadecyltrimethoxysilane and hexadecyltriethoxysilane, diemethylpolysiloxane.

The pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxides listed in Table 1, for example, may be used as educts or starting materials.

Table 1

	Aeroxide® TiO ₂ P25	Aeroxide® TiO ₂ P25 S	Aeroxide® TiO ₂ PF2
Appearance	white powder	white powder	white powder
Spec. surface area (BET) ¹⁾ m ² /g	50 ± 15	50 ± 15	57.5 ± 12.5
Av. size of primary particles nm	21	-	-
Compacted bulk density (approx. value) ²⁾ g/l	130	-	80
Bulk density (approx. value) g/l	-	60 - 150	-
Loss on drying ³⁾ (2 hrs. 105 °C) %	≤ 1.5	-	≤ 2.0
Loss on ignition ^{4) 7)} (2 hrs. 1000 °C) %	≤ 2.0	-	≤ 3.0
pH ⁵⁾	3.5 - 4.5	-	3.5 - 4.5
As content ppm	-	≤ 1.0	-
Hg content ppm	-	≤ 1.0	-
Sb content ppm	-	≤ 2.0	-
Pb content ppm	-	≤ 10	-
SiO ₂ content ⁸⁾ wt. %	≤ 0.200	-	-
Al ₂ O ₃ content ⁸⁾ wt. %	≤ 0.300	-	-
Fe ₂ O ₃ content ⁸⁾ wt. %	≤ 0.010	-	2.0 ± 1
TiO ₂ content ⁸⁾ wt. %	≥ 99.5	≥ 99.0; ≤ 100.5	≥ 94.00
HCl content ¹⁰⁾ wt. %	≤ 0.300	≤ 0.3	≤ 0.800
Sieve residue ⁶⁾ wt. % (Mocker's method, 45µm)	≤ 0.050	-	-

¹⁾ According to DIN 66131²⁾ According to DIN EN ISO 787-11, JIS K 5101/20 (unsieved)³⁾ According to DIN EN ISO 787-2, ASTM D280, JIS K 5101/23⁴⁾ According to DIN EN ISO 3262-20, ASTM D 1208, JIS K 5101/24⁵⁾ According to DIN EN ISO 787-9, ASTM D 1208, JIS K 5101/26⁶⁾ According to DIN EN ISO 787-18, JIS K 5101/22⁷⁾ Based on dried substance (2 hrs. at 105 °C)⁸⁾ Calcined substance (2 hrs. at 1000 °C)⁹⁾ Special moisture-proof packaging¹⁰⁾ HCl content is part of the loss on ignition

In particular, an iron oxide-containing titanium dioxide powder can be used as the starting material, this being disclosed in the document EP 0 609 533 A1.

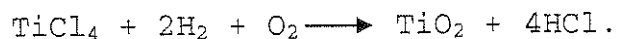
The iron oxide-containing titanium dioxide powder may comprise a pyrogenically prepared iron oxide/titanium dioxide mixed oxide with a BET surface area of 10 to 150 m²/g which contains 0.5 to 50 wt% of iron oxide, with

respect to the total amount, as a constituent of the mixed oxide.

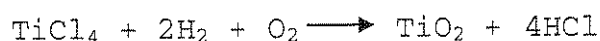
This may be prepared by evaporating anhydrous iron(III) chloride, transferring this, together with an inert gas, for example nitrogen, into the mixing chamber of a known burner, mixing there with hydrogen, air and gaseous titanium tetrachloride in a ratio that corresponds to the composition of the iron oxide/titanium dioxide mixed oxide, burning the 4-component mixture in a reaction chamber, then separating the solid iron oxide/titanium dioxide mixed oxide from the gaseous reaction products and optionally removing adhering hydrogen chloride therefrom in moist air.

The pyrogenic preparation of titanium dioxide P25 is disclosed in Ullmann's Enzyklopädie der technischen Chemie vol. 21, 4th edition (1982) page 464.

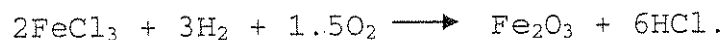
Titanium dioxide P 25 is prepared by the flame hydrolysis of titanium tetrachloride in accordance with the equation



Titanium dioxide PF 2, which is a titanium dioxide doped with 2% iron oxide, is also prepared by this method in accordance with the equation



and



Crystallographically, the two products titanium dioxide PF 2 and P 25 consist of about 80 % anatase and 20 % rutile. They have an average primary particle size of about 20 nm.

The physico-chemical properties of titanium dioxide PF2 and P25 are summarised in Table 1.

Titanium dioxide P 25 S has the physico-chemical properties listed in Table 1.

Furthermore, a pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxide in accordance with DE 103 57 508.1 can be used as a starting material, this being present in aggregates of primary particles, and is characterised in that

- 5 - it has a BET surface area of 20 to 200 m²/g and
- the half-width HW, in nanometres, of the primary particle distribution has a value of
- $HW [nm] = a \times BET^f$, where $a = 670 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^3/\text{g}$ and $-1.3 \leq f \leq -1.0$, and
- 10 - the proportion of particles with a diameter of more than 45 μm is within the range 0.0001 to 0.05 wt.%.

It can be prepared by

- evaporating a titanium halide, preferably titanium tetrachloride, at temperatures of less than 200°C,
- 15 - transferring the vapour into a mixing chamber using a carrier gas with a proportion of water vapour within the range 1 to 25 g/m³,
- separately transferring hydrogen, primary air, which may be optionally enriched with oxygen and/or may be
- 20 - preheated, and water vapour into the mixing chamber,
- wherein the proportion of water vapour is within the range 1 to 25 g/m³ of primary air,
- the lambda value being in the range 1 to 9 and the gamma value being in the range 1 to 9,
- 25 - then
- igniting the mixture consisting of the vapour of titanium halide, hydrogen, air and water vapour in a burner and burning the flame in a reaction chamber from which ambient air is excluded, wherein
- 30 - there is a vacuum of 1 to 200 mbar in the reaction chamber and the rate of emergence of the reaction

mixture from the mixing chamber into the reaction chamber can be within the range 10 to 80 m/s,

- additional secondary air is introduced into the reaction chamber, wherein

5 - the ratio primary air/secondary air may be between 10 and 0.5,

- then the solids are separated from gaseous substances and

- the solids are then treated with water vapour.

10

Surface modification can be performed by spraying the oxides optionally first of all with water and then with the surface modification agent. The water used can be acidified to a pH of 7 to 1 with an acid, for example hydrochloric

15 acid. If several surface modification agents are used, these may be applied together or separately, in sequence or as a mixture. The surface modification agent(s) can be dissolved in suitable solvents. After completion of the spray process, mixing can be continued for another 5 to
20 30 minutes.

The mixture is then subjected to thermal treatment at a temperature of 20 to 400 °C for a period of 0.1 to 6 hours. Thermal treatment may be performed under a protective gas such as, for example, nitrogen.

25 An alternative method for surface modification of the oxides can be performed by treating the oxides with the surface modification agent in vapour form and then subjecting the mixture to thermal treatment at a temperature of 50 to 800 °C for a period of 0.1 to 6 hours.
30 Thermal treatment may be performed under a protective gas such as, for example, nitrogen. Thermal treatment may also be performed in several stages at different temperatures.

The surface modification agent(s) can be applied using one-component, two-component or ultrasonic nozzles.

Surface modification can be performed continuously or batchwise in heatable mixers and dryers with spray units.

5 Suitable devices are, for example: plough bar mixers or disc, fluidised bed or moving bed dryers.

Structural modification of the oxides prepared in this way is then performed by mechanical means. Post-milling may be performed, if required, after structural modification. A
10 conditioning process may be performed, if required, after structural modification and/or post-milling.

Structural modification can be performed, for example, with a ball mill or a continuously operating ball mill. Post-milling can be performed, for example, using a compressed
15 air mill, a toothed-disc mill or a pin mill.

Conditioning may be performed batchwise, for example in a drying cabinet, or continuously, for example in a moving or fluidised bed. Conditioning may be performed under a protective gas, for example nitrogen.

20 The following may be used as surface modification agents:

a) organosilanes of the type $(RO)_3Si(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $(RO)_3Si(C_nH_{2n-1})$
R = alkyl, such as for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, butyl-
25 n = 1 - 20

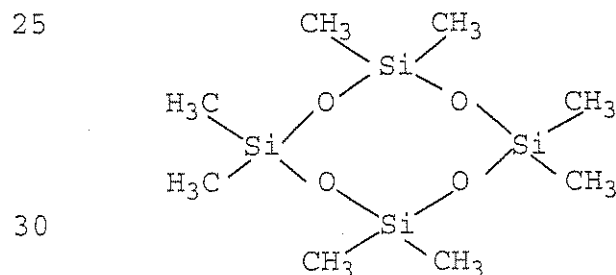
b) organosilanes of the type $R'_x(RO)_ySi(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $R'_x(RO)_ySi(C_nH_{2n-1})$
R = alkyl, such as for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, butyl
30 R' = alkyl, such as for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, butyl
R' = cycloalkyl
n = 1 - 20
x+y = 3
35 x = 1, 2
y = 1, 2

c) halogeno-organosilanes of the type $X_3Si(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $X_3Si(C_nH_{2n-1})$
 $X = Cl, Br$
 $n = 1 - 20$

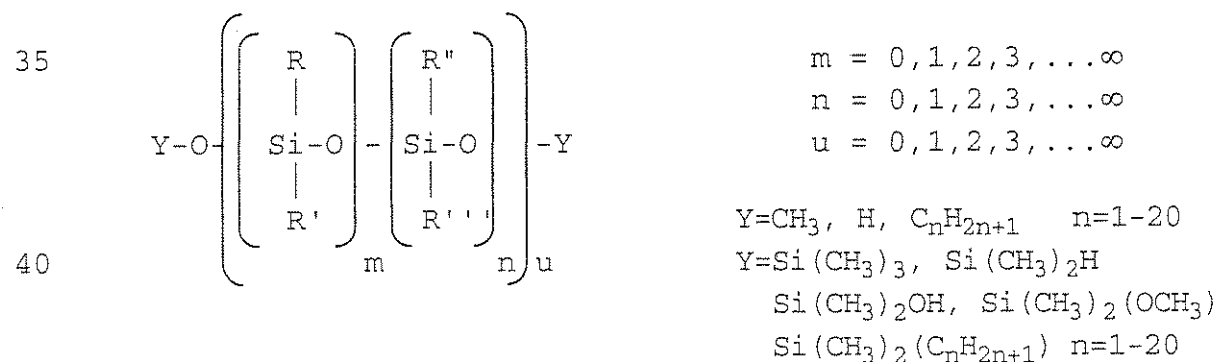
5 d) halogeno-organosilanes of the type $X_2(R')Si(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $X_2(R')Si(C_nH_{2n-1})$
 $X = Cl, Br$
 $R' = \text{alkyl, such as for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, butyl}$
 10 $R' = \text{cycloalkyl}$
 $n = 1 - 20$

e) halogeno-organosilanes of the type $X(R')_2Si(C_nH_{2n+1})$ and $X(R')_2Si(C_nH_{2n-1})$
 $X = Cl, Br$
 15 $R' = \text{alkyl, such as for example methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, butyl}$
 $R' = \text{cycloalkyl}$
 $n = 1 - 20$

20 f) cyclic polysiloxanes of the type D 3, D 4, D 5, wherein D 3, D 4 and D 5 are understood to represent cyclic polysiloxanes with 3, 4 or 5 units of the type $-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$
 for example octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane = D 4



g) polysiloxanes and silicone oils of the type



R = alkyl, such as C_nH_{2n+1} , wherein $n = 1$ to 20 , aryl,
such as phenyl and substituted phenyl groups, H

R' = alkyl, such as C_nH_{2n+1} , wherein $n = 1$ to 20 , aryl, such
5 as phenyl and substituted phenyl groups, H

R'' = alkyl, such as C_nH_{2n+1} , wherein $n = 1$ to 20 , aryl, such
as phenyl and substituted phenyl groups, H

R''' = alkyl, such as C_nH_{2n+1} , wherein $n = 1$ to 20 , aryl,
such as phenyl and substituted phenyl groups, H.

10

The following reagents can preferably be used as surface
modification agents:

propyltrimethoxysilane, propyltriethoxysilane,
octyltrimethoxysilane (OCTMO), octyltriethoxysilane,
15 hexadecyltrimethoxysilane, hexadecyltriethoxysilane,
dimethylpolysiloxane.

Octyltrimethoxysilane and octyltriethoxysilane can be
particularly preferably used.

The pyrogenically prepared, surface modified, structurally
20 modified titanium dioxides according to the invention can
be used to produce sunscreen formulations.

The invention also provides sunscreen formulations
characterised in that they contain pyrogenically prepared,
surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides
25 or pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally
modified titanium dioxide mixed oxides.

The sunscreen formulations in the present invention may
preferably also contain, in addition to one or more oil
phases, one or more aqueous phases and are present, for
30 example, in the form of W/O, O/W, W/O/W or O/W/O emulsions.
Such formulations may also advantageously be
microemulsions, sticks, foams (so-called mousses), solid
emulsions (i.e. emulsions which are stabilised by solids,

e.g. Pickering emulsions), sprayable emulsions or hydrodispersions. Furthermore, the preparations may also advantageously be oil-free and/or aqueous/alcoholic solutions.

- 5 (Macroscopic) two-phase or multi-phase systems are also advantageous according to the invention. "Two-phase or multi-phase" in the context of the present invention means that two or more phases are present in separate layers, on top of each other. It is especially advantageous in the context of the present invention if at least one of the
10 macroscopically visible phases is a (W/O, O/W, micro) emulsion. The emulsion is perceived as one phase in this (macroscopic) consideration, although naturally a person skilled in the art is well aware that emulsions per se are
15 formed from two or more phases homogenised with each other. The "emulsion phase" is stable over the long term so that even over a relatively long period (months, years), there is no demixing or phase separation visible within the emulsion.
- 20 The macroscopically visible phases or layers can advantageously be emulsified for the short term, for example by shaking, to give a homogeneous emulsion which is not, however, stable over the long term; rather, it demixes again over a period of minutes, hours or days to give two
25 or more phases present in layers on top of each other.

It is particularly advantageous in the context of the present invention if at least one of the macroscopically visible phases is a microemulsion and at least one other of
30 the macroscopically visible phases is an oil phase.

Sprayable emulsions, in particular microemulsions

Sprayable O/W emulsions, in particular O/W microemulsions are particularly advantageous in the context of the present invention.

5 The droplet diameters of the usually "simple", that is non-multiple, emulsions are within the range from about 1 μm up to about 50 μm . Such "macroemulsions" are, without any further colouring additives, a milky-white colour and opaque. Finer "macroemulsions", the droplet diameter of
10 which is within the range from about 0.5 μm to about 1 μm are, again without colouring additives, a bluey-white colour and opaque. Such "macroemulsions" usually have a high viscosity.

The droplet diameter of microemulsions in the context of
15 the present invention, however, is within the range from about 50 to about 500 nm. These types of microemulsions have a bluey-white to translucent colour and mostly have a low viscosity. The viscosity of many microemulsions of the O/W type is comparable to that of water.

20 The advantage of microemulsions is that active substances present in the dispersed phase can be dispersed substantially more finely than in the dispersed phase of "macroemulsions". Another advantage is that they are sprayable, due to their low viscosity. If microemulsions
25 are used as cosmetics, the corresponding products are characterised by a high degree of cosmetic elegance.

O/W microemulsions which are particularly advantageous according to the invention are those which are obtainable with the help of so-called phase inversion temperature
30 technology and which contain at least one emulsifier (emulsifier A) chosen from the group of emulsifiers with the following properties:

the lipophilicity depends on the temperature, in such a way that the lipophilicity increases when the
35 temperature is raised and

the lipophilicity of the emulsifier decreases when the temperature is lowered.

Advantageous emulsifiers A are e.g. polyethoxylated fatty acids (PEG-100 stearate, PEG-20 stearate, PEG-150 laurath, PEG-8 distearate and the like) and/or polyethoxylated fatty alcohols (cetearath-12, cetearath-20, isoceteth-20, beheneth-20, laurath-9 etc.) and/or alkylpolyglycosides (cetearyl glycosides, stearyl glycosides, palmityl glycosides etc.).

Provided the phase inversion is initiated substantially by varying the temperature, O/W emulsions, in particular O/W microemulsions can be obtained, wherein the size of the oil droplets is determined substantially by the concentration of the emulsifier(s) used, in such a way that a higher concentration of emulsifier produces smaller droplets and a lower concentration of emulsifier leads to larger droplets. The size of the droplets is generally between 20 and 500 nm.

In the context of the present invention it is optionally advantageous to use further W/O and/or O/W emulsifiers which are not covered by the definition of emulsifier A, for example in order to increase the water-resistance of preparations in accordance with the invention. In this case, for example, alkyl methicone copolyols and/or alkyl dimethicone copolyols (in particular cetyl dimethicone copolyol, lauryl methicone copolyol), W/O emulsifiers (such as e.g. sorbitan stearate, glyceryl stearate, glycerol stearate, sorbitan oleate, lecithin, glyceryl isostearate, polyglyceryl-3-oleate, polyglyceryl-3-diisostearate, PEG-7-hydrogenated castor oil, polyglyceryl-4-distearate, acrylate/C10-30-alkyl acrylate cross polymers, sorbitan isostearate, poloxamer 101, polyglyceryl-2-dipolyhydroxystearate, polyglyceryl-3-diisostearate, polyglyceryl-4-dipolyhydroxystearate, PEG-30-dipolyhydroxystearate, diisostearyl polyglyceryl-3-

diisostearate, glycol distearate, polyglyceryl-3-dipolyhydroxystearate) and/or fatty acid esters of sulphuric or phosphoric acid (cetyl phosphate, trilaureth-4 phosphate, trioeth-8-phosphate, stearyl phosphate, 5 cetearyl sulfate etc.) can be used.

Further advantageously sprayable O/W emulsions in the context of the present invention are low-viscosity cosmetic or dermatological hydrodispersions which contain at least one oil phase and at least one aqueous phase, wherein the 10 preparation is stabilised by at least one gel-producer and emulsifiers do not necessarily have to be present but one or more emulsifiers may be present.

Advantageous gel-producers for these types of preparations 15 are, for example, copolymers of C10-30 alkyl acrylates and one or more monomers of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid or their esters. The INCI name for such compounds is "acrylate/C10-30 alkyl acrylate cross polymers". The Pemulen® types TR1, TR2 and TRZ from the Goodrich Co. 20 (Noveon) are particularly advantageous.

Carbopols are also advantageous gel-producers for these type of preparations. Carbopols are polymers of acrylic acid, in particular also acrylate/alkyl acrylate copolymers. Advantageous carbopols are, for example, the 25 types 907, 910, 934, 940, 941, 951, 954, 980, 981, 1342, 1382, 2984 and 5984, also the ETD types 2020, 2050 and carbopol Ultrez 10. Further advantageous gel-producers for these types of preparations are xanthan gum, cellulose derivatives and carob seed flour.

30 Ethoxylated fatty alcohols or ethoxylated fatty acids (in particular PEG-100 stearate, ceteareth-20) and/or other non-ionic surface-active substances may be used as possible (optional) emulsifiers.

Furthermore, very low-viscosity to sprayable emulsions may 35 advantageously also be W/O or water-in-silicone-oil (W/S)

emulsions. Particularly advantageous emulsions are W/O or W/S emulsions which contain

- at least one silicone emulsifier (W/S) with a HLB value ≤ 8 and/or at least one W/O emulsifier with a HLB value < 7 and
- at least one O/W emulsifier with a HLB value > 10 .

These types of preparations also contain at least 20 wt.% of lipids, wherein the lipid phase may advantageously also contain silicone oils or may even consist entirely of such.

- The silicone emulsifier(s) may advantageously be chosen from the group of alkyl methicone copolyols and/or alkyl dimethicone copolyols (e.g. dimethicone copolyols, which can be obtained from Goldschmidt AG under the commercial names ABIL® B 8842, ABIL® B 8843, ABIL® B 8847, ABIL® B 8851, ABIL® B 8852, ABIL® B 8863, ABIL® B 8873 and ABIL® B 88183, cetyl dimethicone copolyol [Goldschmidt AG/ABIL® EM 90], cyclomethicone dimethicone copolyol [Goldschmidt AG/ABIL® EM 97], lauryl methicone copolyol [Dow Corning Ltd. I Dow Corninge 5200 Formulation Aid], octyl dimethicone ethoxy glucoside [Wacker]).

- W/O-emulsifiers with a HLB value < 7 can advantageously be chosen from the following group: sorbitan stearate, sorbitan oleate, lecithin, glyceryl lanolate, lanolin, hydrogenated castor oil, glyceryl isostearate, polyglyceryl-3-oleate, pentaerythrityl isostearate, methylglucose dioleate, methylglucose dioleate mixed with hydroxystearate and beeswax, PEG-7-hydrogenated castor oil, polyglyceryl-4-isostearate, hexyl laurate, acrylate/ C_{10-30} -alkyl acrylate cross polymers, sorbitansisostearate, polyglyceryl-2-dipolyhydroxystearate, polyglyceryl-3-diisostearate, PEG-30-dipolyhydroxystearate, diisostearoyl polyglyceryl-3-diisostearate, polyglyceryl-3-dipolyhydroxystearate, polyglyceryl-4-dipolyhydroxystearate, polyglyceryl-3-dioleate.
- O/W emulsifier(s) with a HLB value > 10 can advantageously be chosen from the following group: glyceryl stearate mixed

with ceteareth-20, ceteareth-25, ceteareth-6 mixed with stearyl alcohol, cetylstearyl alcohol mixed with PEG-40-castor oil and sodium cetylstearyl sulfate, triceteareth-4 phosphate, glyceryl stearate, sodium cetylstearyl sulfate, 5 lecithin trilaureth-4 phosphate, laureth-4 phosphate, stearic acid, propylene glycol stearate SE, PEG-9 stearate, PEG-20 stearate, PEG-30 stearate, PEG-40 stearate, PEG-100 stearate, ceteth-2, ceteth-20, polysorbate-20, polysorbate-60, polysorbate-65, polysorbate-100, glyceryl stearate 10 mixed with PEG-100 stearate, ceteareth-3, isostearyl glyceryl ether, cetylstearyl alcohol mixed with sodium cetylstearyl sulfate, PEG-40 stearate, glycol distearate, polyglyceryl-2-PEG-4 stearate, ceteareth-12, ceteareth-20, ceteareth-30, methylglucose sesquistearate, steareth-10, 15 PEG-20 stearate, steareth-21, steareth-20, isosteareth-20, PEG-45/dodecylglycol copolymer, glyceryl stearate SE, ceteth-20, PEG-20 methylglucose sesquistearate, glyceryl stearate citrate, cetyl phosphate, cetearyl sulfate, sorbitan sesquioleate, triceteareth-4 phosphate, 20 trilaureth-4 phosphate, polyglyceryl-methylglucose distearate, potassium cetyl phosphate, isosteareth-10, polyglyceryl-2 sesquiisostearate, ceteth-10, isoceteth-20, glyceryl stearate mixed with ceteareth-20, ceteareth-12, cetyl stearyl alcohol and cetyl palmitate, PEG-30 stearate, 25 PEG-40 stearate, PEG-100 stearate.

Aqueous-alcoholic solutions are also advantageous. They may contain 0 wt.% to 90 wt.% of ethanol. Aqueous-alcoholic solutions, in the context of the present invention, may also advantageously contain solubility promoters such as 30 e.g. PEG-40 or PEG-60 hydrogenated castor oil.

Preparations in accordance with the present invention may also advantageously be used as cosmetic or dermatological impregnation solutions, with which, in particular water- 35 insoluble substrates, such as e.g. woven or non-woven cloths, are moistened. These types of impregnation solutions are preferably of low viscosity, in particular

sprayable (such as e.g. PIT emulsions, hydrodispersions, W/O emulsions, oils, aqueous solutions etc.) and preferably have a viscosity of less than 2000 mPa s, in particular less than 1,500 mPa s (measuring instrument: Haake
5 Viskotester VT 02 at 25°C). With the assistance of these, for example cosmetic sunscreen tissues, conditioning tissues and the like can be obtained, these consisting of a combination of a soft, water-insoluble material and a low-viscosity cosmetic and dermatological impregnation
10 solution.

The preparations in accordance with the present invention may also advantageously be presented as anhydrous oils or oil-gels or pastes. Advantageous oils are e.g. synthetic,
15 semi-synthetic or natural oils such as, for example, rapeseed oil, rice oil, avocado oil, olive oil, mineral oil, cocoglycerides, butylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, C12-15 alkyl benzoate, dicaprylyl carbonate, octyldodecanol and the like. A very wide variety of waxes with a melting
20 point > 25°C can be used as oil gel-producers. Gel-producers from the group of aerosils, alkyl galactomannanes (e.g. N-Hance AG 200 and N-Hance AG 50 from Hercules) and polyethylene derivatives are also advantageous.

25 In the context of the present invention, self-foaming, foaming, post-foaming or foamable cosmetic and dermatological preparations are also particularly advantageous.

"Self-foaming", "foaming", "post-foaming" and "foamable"
30 preparations are understood to be those from which in principle foams can be produced, whether it be during the production process, during use by the user or in some other way, by the introduction of one or more gases. In these types of foams, the gas bubbles (if any) are present
35 distributed in one (or more) liquid phase(s), wherein, macroscopically, the (expanded) preparations do not

necessarily have to have the appearance of a foam.

(Expanded) cosmetic or dermatological preparations according to the invention (also called foams in the following, for the sake of simplicity) may be, for example, 5 macroscopically visible dispersed systems of gases dispersed in liquids. However, the foam character may also be visible only, for example, under a (light) microscope.

In addition, foams according to the invention, in particular when the gas bubbles are too small to be 10 detected under a light microscope, can also be recognised by the large increase in volume of the system.

It was particularly surprising, and also involves an inventive step, that, due to the use of the alpha olefin/maleic anhydride copolymers according to the 15 invention, the introduction of gases is supported and also a stabilising and clearly increasing foam effect can be produced over a long storage time, even at elevated temperatures (e.g. 40°C). It was particularly astonishing that the use of special surfactants becomes unnecessary. 20 Surprisingly, the introduction of gases is increased to an extraordinary extent when compared with the prior art. Thus, for example, foam amplification with up to 100 % increased volumes of gas can be produced, without having to use foaming agents such as the surfactants which are 25 conventionally used in the prior art.

As a result it is possible to generate formulations with high gas volumes (air and/or other gases such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, helium, argon, etc.) which are stable over a long period of storage at high temperatures.

30 Therefore, the invention also provides the use of one or more alpha olefin/maleic anhydride copolymers for the foam amplification of self-foaming, foaming, post-foaming or foamable cosmetic and dermatological preparations.

In the context of the present invention, "foam 35 amplification" is understood to mean that the introduction of gases into the foams according to the invention is

increased to an extraordinary extent when compared with introduction into preparations which are otherwise identical but which do not contain any alpha olefin/maleic anhydride copolymers according to the invention.

- 5 Accordingly, foams according to the invention can take up a much higher volume of gas than preparations which do not contain any alpha olefin/maleic anhydride copolymers according to the invention.

In addition "foam amplification" is also intended to mean
10 that the stability of the expanded preparations ("foam stability") is greatly improved when compared with preparations which are otherwise identical but which do not contain any alpha olefin/maleic anhydride copolymers according to the invention, i.e. breakdown of the foams is
15 delayed by the use according to the invention.

In the context of the invention, these types of preparations advantageously contain an emulsifying system which comprises

- A) at least one emulsifier A, chosen from the group of
20 fully, partly or non-neutralised, branched and/or unbranched, saturated and/or unsaturated fatty acids with a chain length of 10 to 40 carbon atoms,
- B) at least one emulsifier B, chosen from the group of polyethoxylated fatty acid esters with a chain length
25 of 10 to 40 carbon atoms and with a degree of ethoxylation of 5 to 100 and
- C) at least one coemulsifier C, chosen from the group of saturated and/or unsaturated, branched and/or unbranched fatty alcohols with a chain length of 10 to
30 40 carbon atoms.

Emulsifier(s) A are preferably chosen from the group of fatty acids which are neutralised fully or partly with conventional alkalis (such as e.g. sodium and/or potassium hydroxide, sodium and/or potassium carbonate and mono-
35 and/or triethanolamine). Stearic acid and stearates, isostearic acid and isostearates, palmitic acid and

palmitates as well as myristic acid and myristates, for example, are particularly advantageous.

Emulsifier(s) B are preferably chosen from the following group: PEG-9 stearate, PEG-8 distearate, PEG-20 stearate,
5 PEG-8 stearate, PEG-8 oleate, PEG-25 glyceryl trioleate, PEG-40 sorbitan lanolate, PEG-15 glyceryl ricinoleate, PEG-20 glyceryl stearate, PEG-20 glyceryl isostearate, PEG-20 glyceryl oleate, PEG-20 stearate, PEG-20 methylglucose sesquistearate, PEG-30 glyceryl isostearate, PEG-20
10 glyceryl laurate, PEG-30 stearate, PEG-30 glyceryl stearate, PEG-40 stearate, PEG-30 glyceryl laurate, PEG-50 stearate, PEG-100 stearate, PEG-150 laurate.

Polyethoxylated stearates, for example, are especially advantageous.

15 Coemulsifier(s) C are, according to the invention, preferably chosen from the following group: behenyl alcohol ($C_{22}H_{45}OH$), cetearyl alcohol [a mixture of cetyl alcohol ($C_{16}H_{33}OH$) and stearyl alcohol ($C_{18}H_{37}OH$)], lanolin alcohols (crude wool grease alcohols which represent the
20 unsaponifiable alcohol fraction of the wool grease which is obtained after saponification of the wool grease). Cetyl and cetylstearyl alcohols are particularly preferred.

According to the invention, it is advantageous to choose the ratio by weight of emulsifier A to emulsifier B to
25 emulsifier C (A : B : C) to be a : b : c, wherein a, b and c, independently, may be rational numbers from 1 to 5, preferably from 1 to 3. A ratio by weight of about 1 : 1 : 1 is particularly preferable.

In the context of the invention, it is advantageous to
30 choose the total amount of emulsifiers A and B and of coemulsifier C from within the range 2 to 20 wt.%, advantageously 5 to 15 wt.%, in particular 7 to 13 wt.%, each with respect to the total weight of the formulation.

35 In the context of the present invention, cosmetic or dermatological preparations which are stabilised only by

very finely distributed solids are particularly advantageous. Such "emulsifier-free" emulsions are also known as Pickering emulsions.

In Pickering emulsions the solid substance becomes enriched
 5 at the oil/aqueous phase boundaries, in the form of a layer, and this prevents the disperse phases running into each other. In particular the surface properties of the solid particles, which should exhibit both hydrophilic and lipophilic properties, are then of substantial importance.

10 The stabilising solid particles may advantageously also be treated (coated) to make the surface thereof water-repellent, wherein an amphiphilic character is produced on these solid particles, or should be preserved thereon. The surface treatment procedure may comprise providing the
 15 solid particles with a thin hydrophobic or hydrophilic layer using methods known per se.

The average particle diameter of the microfine solid particles used as a stabiliser is chosen to be preferably less than 100 μm , particularly preferably less than 50 μm .

20 It is then substantially unimportant in what shape (platelets, rods, spheres, etc.) or modification the solid particles used are present.

The microfine solid particles are preferably chosen from
 25 the group of amphiphilic metal oxide pigments. The following are particularly advantageous:

- titanium dioxides (coated and uncoated): e.g. Eusolex T-2000 from Merck, titanium dioxide MT 100 Z from Tayca Corporation
- 30 - zinc oxides e.g. Z-Cote and Z-Cote HP1 from BASF AG, MZ-300, MZ-500 and MZ-505M from Tayca Corporation
- iron oxides

Furthermore, it is advantageous if the microfine solid particles are chosen from the following group: boron nitrides, starch derivatives (tapioca starch, sodium corn starch octynyl succinate etc.), talcum, latex particles.

- 5 According to the invention it is advantageous if the solids-stabilised emulsions contain less than 0.5 wt.% of one or more emulsifiers, or even are completely emulsifier-free.

- 10 Furthermore, in the context of the invention, preparations which are present in the form of sticks are an advantage. From a technical point of view, most stick formulations are anhydrous grease mixtures of solid or semi-solid waxes and liquid oils, wherein highly purified paraffin oils and
15 waxes form the basic stick matrix.

- Conventional basic substances for stick-shaped preparations are, for example, liquid oils (such as e.g. paraffin oils, castor oil, isopropyl myristate, C₁₂₋₁₅ alkyl benzoate), semisolid constituents (e.g. Vaseline, lanolin), solid
20 constituents (e.g. beeswax, ceresin and microcrystalline waxes or ozokerite) and/or high-melting waxes (e.g. carnauba wax, candelilla wax). Aqueous stick-shaped preparations are also known per se, wherein these may also be present in the form of W/O emulsions.

- 25 Cosmetic or dermatological formulations according to the invention for protecting against light may also be composed in a conventional manner and be used for cosmetic or dermatological light protection, also for the treatment, conditioning and cleaning of skin and/or hair and as make-
30 up products in decorative cosmetics.

- In accordance with their structure, cosmetic or topical dermatological compositions in the context of the present invention can be used, for example, as skin protection cream, cleansing milk, day or night cream, etc. It is
35 optionally possible, and advantageous, to use the

compositions according to the invention as the basis of pharmaceutical preparations.

When used, the cosmetic and dermatological preparations are applied in adequate amounts, in the conventional manner for
5 cosmetics, to the skin and/or the hair.

The cosmetic and dermatological preparations in accordance with the invention may contain cosmetic auxiliary substances such as are normally used in such preparations, e.g. preservatives, preservative aids, complex-producers,
10 bactericides, perfumes, substances to inhibit or increase the foaming effect, colorants, pigments which have a colouring effect, thickeners, moistening or moisture-retaining substances, fillers which improve the feel of the skin, fats, oils, waxes or other conventional constituents
15 for a cosmetic or dermatological formulation such as alcohols, polyols, polymers, foam stabilisers, electrolytes, organic solvents or silicone derivatives.

Advantageous preservatives, in the context of the present invention are, for example, formaldehyde-releasing
20 compounds (such as e.g. DMDM hydantoin, which is obtainable for example from Lonza under the commercial name Glydant TM), iodopropylbutyl carbamate (e.g. obtainable from Lonza under the commercial names Glycacil-L, Glycacil-S and/or from Jan Dekker under the name Dekaben LMB), parabens
25 (i.e. alkyl esters of p-hydroxy-benzoic acid, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl- and/or butyl paraben), phenoxyethanol, ethanol, benzoic acid and the like.

Normally the preservative system according to the invention also advantageously contains preservative aids such as, for
30 example, octoxyglycerin, glycine soy oil etc.

Advantageous complex-producers, in the context of the present invention, are for example EDTA, [S,S]-ethylenediamine disuccinate (EDDS), which is obtainable for example from Octel under the commercial name Octaquest,
35 pentasodium ethylenediaminetetramethylene phosphonate, which is obtainable from e.g. Monsanto under the commercial name

Dequest 2046 and/or iminodisuccinic acid, which is obtainable, inter alia, from Bayer AG under the commercial names Iminodisuccinat VP OC 370 (approx. 30 % solution) and Baypure CX 100 solid.

5 Particularly advantageous preparations are also obtained when antioxidants are used as additives or active substances. According to the invention, the preparations advantageously contain one or more antioxidants. Beneficial, but nevertheless optional, antioxidants which
10 may be used are any antioxidants which are suitable for or are commonly used in cosmetic and/or dermatological applications.

Particularly advantageously, in the context of the present invention, water-soluble antioxidants may be used, such as
15 for example vitamins, e.g. ascorbic acid, and its derivatives.

Preferred antioxidants are also vitamin E and its derivatives as well as vitamin A and its derivatives.

The amount of antioxidants (one or more compounds) in the
20 preparations is preferably 0.001 to 30 wt.%, particularly preferably 0.05 to 20 wt.%, in particular 0.1 to 10 wt.%, with respect to the total weight of the preparation.

If vitamin E and/or its derivatives are used as the antioxidant(s), it is advantageous to choose the relevant
25 concentrations from within the range 0.001 to 10 wt.%, with respect to the total weight of the formulation.

If vitamin A or vitamin A derivatives or carotene or its derivatives are used as the antioxidant(s), it is advantageous to choose the relevant concentrations from
30 within the range 0.001 to 10 wt.%, with respect to the total weight of the formulation.

It is particularly advantageous when the cosmetic preparations according to the present invention contain cosmetic or dermatologically active substances, wherein

preferred active substances are antioxidants which can protect the skin from oxidative effects.

Further advantageous active substances in the context of the present invention are natural active substances and/or their derivatives such as e.g. alpha-liponic acid, phytoen, D-biotin, coenzyme Q10, alpha-glucosyl rutin, carnitin, carnosin, natural and/or synthetic isoflavonoids, creatine, taurine and/or beta-alanine as well as 8-hexadecene-1,16-dicarboxylic acid (dioic acid, CAS no. 20701-68-2; provisional INCI name octadecenedioic acid).

Formulations according to the invention which contain e.g. well-known antiwrinkle active substances such as flavoneglycosides (in particular alpha-glycosyl rutin), coenzyme Q10, vitamin E and/or derivatives and the like, are particularly advantageously suitable for the prophylaxis and treatment of cosmetic or dermatological skin changes, such as occur e.g. during ageing of the skin (such as for example dryness, roughness and the formation of dry-skin wrinkles, itching, reduced re-greasing (e.g. after washing), visible vessel dilation (telangiectases, cuperosis), slackness and the formation of creases and wrinkles, local hyperpigmentation, hypopigmentation and changes in pigmentation (e.g. age spots), increased susceptibility to mechanical stress (e.g. chapping) and the like). Furthermore they are advantageously suitable for hindering the appearance of dry or rough skin.

The aqueous phase in preparations in accordance with the present invention may advantageously contain conventional cosmetic auxiliary agents such as, for example, alcohols, in particular those with only a few carbon atoms, preferably ethanol and/or isopropanol, diols or polyols with a few carbon atoms and their ethers, preferably propylene glycol, glycerine, butylene glycol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monoethyl or monobutyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl, monoethyl or monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether and analogous products, polymers, foam stabilisers and

electrolytes and in particular one or more thickening agents which may be advantageously chosen from the group silicon dioxide, aluminium silicates, polysaccharides and their derivatives, e.g. hyaluronic acid, xanthan gum, 5 hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, and particularly advantageously from the group of polyacrylates, preferably a polyacrylate from the group of so-called carbopols [from Goodrich], for example carbopols of the types 980, 981, 1382, 2984, 5984, ETD 2020, ETD 2050, Ultrez 10, either 10 individually or as a combination.

Preparations in accordance with the present invention may also advantageously contain self-tanning substances such as, for example, dihydroxyacetone and/or melanin derivatives in concentrations of 1 wt.% up to 8 wt.%, with 15 respect to the total weight of the preparation.

Preparations in accordance with the present invention may also advantageously contain repellents to provide protection from midges, ticks and spiders and the like. Substances which are advantageous are, for example, N,N- 20 diethyl-3-methylbenzamide (commercial name: Metadelphene, "DEET"), dimethyl phthalate (commercial name: Palatinol M, DMP) and in particular ethyl 3-(N-n-butyl-N-acetyl-amino)-propionate (obtainable from Merck under the commercial name Insekt Repellent TM 3535). The repellents may be used 25 either individually or as a combination.

Substances or substance mixtures known as moisturisers are those which provide cosmetic or dermatological preparations with the property of reducing the loss of moisture from the outer layers of skin (also called transepidermal water loss 30 (TEWL)) after application to or distribution over the surface of the skin and/or which have a positive effect on hydration of the outer layers of skin.

In the context of the present invention, advantageous moisturisers are, for example, glycerine, lactic acid 35 and/or lactates, in particular sodium lactate, butylene glycol, propylene glycol, biosaccharide gum-1, glycine soy

oil, ethylhexyloxyglycerin, pyrrolidone carboxylic acid and urea. It is also of particular advantage to use polymeric moisturisers from the group of polysaccharides which are water-soluble and/or swell in the presence of water and/or
5 can be gelled with the aid of water. Of particular advantage are, for example, hyaluronic acid, chitosan and/or a fucose-rich polysaccharide, which is recorded in Chemical Abstracts under registration number 178463-23-5 and is obtainable from SOLABIA S. A. under the name Fucogel
10 TM 1000. Moisturisers may also advantageously be used as anti-wrinkle agents for the prophylaxis and treatment of cosmetic or dermatological skin changes such as occur e.g. during the ageing of skin.

Cosmetic or dermatological preparations according to the
15 invention may also advantageously contain fillers, although this is not absolutely necessary, these further improving the sensory and cosmetic properties of the formulations and producing or amplifying a velvety or silky feel to the skin. In the context of the present invention, advantageous
20 fillers are starches and starch derivatives (such as e.g. tapioca starch, distarch phosphate, aluminium or sodium starch octenyl succinate and the like), pigments which have neither a mainly UV-filtering nor colouring effect (such as e.g. boron nitride etc.) and/or Aerosil®.

25 The oil phase in formulations according to the invention is advantageously chosen from the group of polar oils, for example from the group of lecithins and fatty acid triglycerides, particularly the triglycerin esters of saturated and/or unsaturated, branched and/or unbranched
30 alkanolic acids with a chain length of 8 to 24, in particular 12 to 18 carbon atoms. Fatty acid triglycerides may advantageously be chosen from the group of synthetic, semi-synthetic and natural oils such as e.g. cocoglyceride, olive oil, sunflower oil, soy oil, ground-nut oil, rapeseed
35 oil, almond oil, palm oil, coconut oil, castor oil, wheat-germ oil, grapeseed oil, thistle oil, evening primrose oil, macadamia nut oil and the like.

Also advantageous, according to the invention, are e.g. natural waxes of animal and plant origin such as, for example, beeswax and other insect waxes as well as berry wax, shea butter and/or lanolin (wool wax).

- 5 In the context of the present invention, further polar oil components can be chosen from the group of esters of saturated and/or unsaturated, branched and/or unbranched alkanolic acids with a chain length of 3 to 30 carbon atoms and saturated and/or unsaturated, branched and/or
- 10 unbranched alcohols with a chain length of 3 to 30 carbon atoms as well as from the group of esters of aromatic carboxylic acids and saturated and/or unsaturated, branched and/or unbranched alcohols with a chain length of 3 to 30 carbon atoms. Such ester oils can then advantageously be
- 15 chosen from the group octyl palmitate, octyl cocoate, octyl isostearate, octyldodecyl myristate, octyl dodecanol, cetearyl isononanoate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl stearate, isopropyl oleate, n-butyl stearate, n-hexyl laurate, n-decyl oleate, isooctyl
- 20 stearate, isononyl stearate, isononyl isononanoate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, 2-ethylhexyl laurate, 2-hexyldecyl stearate, 2-octyldodecyl palmitate, stearyl heptanoate, oleyl oleate, oleyl erucate, erucyl oleate, erucyl erucate, tridecyl stearate, tridecyl trimellitate, as well as
- 25 synthetic, semi-synthetic and natural mixtures of esters such as e.g. jojoba oil.

The oil phase may also advantageously be chosen from the group of dialkyl ethers and dialkyl carbonates, with e.g. dicaprylyl ether (Cetiol OE) and/or dicaprylyl

30 carbonate, obtainable for example from Cognis under the commercial name Cetiol CC, being preferred.

Preferred oil component(s) are also those from the group isoeicosan, neopentyl glycol diheptanoate, propylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, caprylic/capric/diglyceryl

35 succinate, butylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, C₁₂₋₁₃-alkyl lactate, di-C₁₂₋₁₃-alkyl tartrate, triisostearin, dipentaerythrityl hexacaprylate/hexacaprate, propylene

glycol monoisostearate, tricaprylin, dimethyl isosorbide. It is particularly advantageous when the oil phase in formulations according to the invention has a concentration of C₁₂₋₁₅-alkyl benzoate or consists entirely of this.

5 Advantageous oil components are also e.g. butyloctyl salicylate (obtainable for example from CP Hall under the commercial name Hallbrite BHB), hexadecyl benzoate and butyloctyl benzoate and mixtures of these (Hallstar AB) and/or diethylhexyl naphthalate (Hallbrite TQ or Corapan TQ
10 from H&R).

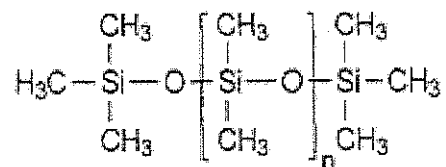
Any blends of such oil and wax components are also advantageous for use in the context of the present invention.

Furthermore, the oil phase may also advantageously contain
15 non-polar oils, for example those which are chosen from the group of branched and unbranched hydrocarbons and waxes, in particular mineral oil, Vaseline (petroleum jelly), paraffin oil, squalane and squalene, polyolefins, hydrogenated polyisobutenes and isohexadecane. Polydecenes
20 are the preferred substances from among the polyolefins.

The oil phase may also advantageously contain a concentration of cyclic or linear silicone oils or consist entirely of such oils, wherein however it is preferred that an additional concentration of other oil components be used
25 apart from the silicone oil(s).

Silicone oils are high molecular weight synthetic polymeric compounds in which silicon atoms are linked, via oxygen atoms, to form chains or a network and the remaining
30 valencies of the silicon are saturated by hydrocarbon groups (generally methyl, rarely ethyl, propyl, phenyl groups etc.). Silicone oils are known systematically as polyorganosiloxanes. Methyl-substituted polyorganosiloxanes, which are by far the most important

compounds in this group and are characterised by the following structural formula



are also called polydimethylsiloxane or dimethicone (INCI).

- 5 Dimethicone may have a variety of chain lengths and a variety of molecular weights.

Particularly advantageous polyorganosiloxanes in the context of the present invention are, for example,
 10 dimethylpolysiloxanes [poly(dimethylsiloxane)] which are obtainable for example from Th. Goldschmidt under the commercial names Abil 10 to 10 000. Also advantageous are phenylmethylpolysiloxanes (INCI: phenyl dimethicone, phenyl trimethicone), cyclic silicones (octamethylcyclo-
 15 tetrasiloxane and decamethylcyclopentasiloxane), which are also called cyclomethicones according to the INCI, amino-modified silicone (INCI: amodimethicone) and silicone waxes, e.g. polysiloxane-polyalkylene copolymers (INCI: stearyl dimethicone and cetyl dimethicone) and
 20 dialkoxydimethylpolysiloxanes (stearoxy dimethicone and behenoxy stearyl dimethicone), which are obtainable from Th. Goldschmidt as various types of Abil wax. However, other silicone oils are also advantageous for use in the context of the present invention, for example cetyl
 25 dimethicone, hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane, polydimethylsiloxane, poly(methylphenylsiloxane).

Preparations in accordance with the present invention may also advantageously contain one or more substances from the following group of siloxane elastomers, in order, for
 30 example, to increase the water-resistance and/or the light protection factor of the products:

- a) siloxane elastomers which contain the units R_2SiO and $RSiO_{1.5}$ and/or $R_3SiO_{0.5}$ and/or SiO_2 , wherein the individual groups R each, independently, represent hydrogen, C_{1-24} -alkyl (such as for example methyl, ethyl, propyl) or aryl (such as for example phenyl or toluy), alkenyl (such as for example vinyl) and the ratio by weight of the units R_2SiO to $RSiO_{1.5}$ is chosen to be in the range 1 : 1 to 30 : 1;
- b) siloxane elastomers which are insoluble in and do not swell in silicone oil, which are obtainable by the addition reaction of an organopolysiloxane (1) which contains silicon-bonded hydrogen with an organopolysiloxane (2) which contains unsaturated aliphatic groups, wherein the proportions by weight used are chosen in such a way that the amount of hydrogen in organopolysiloxane (1) or of the unsaturated aliphatic groups in organopolysiloxans (2)
- is in the range 1 to 20 mol.% when the organopolysiloxane is not cyclic and
 - is in the range 1 to 50 mol.% when the organopolysiloxane is cyclic.

In the context of the present invention, the siloxane elastomers are advantageously in the form of spherical powders or in the form of gels.

Siloxane elastomers present in the form of spherical powders and which are of advantage according to the invention are those with the INCI name dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone cross polymer, obtainable for example from DOW CORNING under the commercial name DOW CORNING 9506 Powder.

It is particularly preferred that the siloxane elastomer be used in combination with oils from hydrocarbons of animal and/or plant origin, synthetic oils, synthetic esters, synthetic ethers or mixtures of these.

It is very particularly preferred that the siloxane elastomer be used in combination with unbranched silicone oils which are liquid or pasty at room temperature or cyclic silicone oils or mixtures of these. Particularly advantageous are organopolysiloxane elastomers with the INCI name dimethicone/polysilicone-11, very particularly those Gransil types GCM, GCM-5, DMG-6, CSE Gel, PM-Gel, LTX, ININ Gel, AM-18 Gel and/or DMCM-5 which are obtainable from Grant Industries Inc.

- 10 It is very exceptionally preferred that the siloxane elastomer be used in the form of a gel made from siloxane elastomer and a lipid phase, wherein the concentration of siloxane elastomer in the gel is 1 to 80 wt.%, preferably 0.1 to 60 wt.%, each with respect to the total weight of
15 the gel.

- In the context of the present invention it is advantageous to choose the total amount of siloxane elastomers (active content) to be in the range 0.01 to 10 wt.%, advantageously 0.1 to 5 wt.%, each with respect to the total weight of the
20 formulation. Cosmetic and dermatological preparations in accordance with the invention may contain colorants and/or coloured pigments, in particular when they are presented in the form of decorative cosmetics. The colorants and coloured pigments may be selected from the appropriate
25 positive list in the cosmetic regulations or from the EC list of cosmetic colorants. In most cases they are identical to the colorants permitted for use in foodstuffs. Advantageous coloured pigments are, for example, titanium dioxide, mica, iron oxides (e.g. Fe_2O_3 , Fe_3O_4 , $\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$)
30 and/or tin oxide. Advantageous colorants are for example carmine, Berlin blue, chromium oxide green, ultramarine blue and/or manganese violet. It is particularly advantageous to choose colorants and/or coloured pigments from the Rowe Colour Index, 3rd edition, Society of Dyers
35 and Colourists, Bradford, England, 1971.

If formulations in accordance with the invention are presented in the form of products which are applied to the

face, then it is beneficial to choose one or more substances from the following group as colorants: 2,4-dihydroxyazobenzene, 1-(2'-chloro-4'-nitro-1'-phenylazo)-2-hydroxynaphthaline, Ceres red, 2-(sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-1-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid, the calcium salt of 2-hydroxy-1,2'-azonaphthaline-1'-sulfonic acid, the calcium and barium salts of 1-(2-sulfo-4-methyl-1-phenylazo)-2-naphthyl carboxylic acid, the calcium salt of 1-(2-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-2-hydroxynaphthaline-3-carboxylic acid, the aluminium salt of 1-(4-sulfo-1-phenylazo)-2-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, the aluminium salt of 1-(4-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, 1-(4-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-2-naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid, the aluminium salt of 4-(4-sulfo-1-phenylazo)-1-(4-sulfophenyl)-5-hydroxy-pyrazolone-3-carboxylic acid, the aluminium and zirconium salts of 4,5-dibromofluorescein, the aluminium and zirconium salts of 2,4,5,7-tetrabromofluorescein, 3',4',5',6'-tetrachloro-2,4,5,7-tetrabromofluorescein and its aluminium salt, the aluminium salt of 2,4,5,7-tetraiodofluorescein, the aluminium salt of quinophthalone-disulfonic acid, the aluminium salt of indigo-disulfonic acid, red and black iron oxide (CIN: 77 491 (red) und 77 499 (black)), iron oxide hydrate (CIN: 77 492), manganese ammonium diphosphate and titanium dioxide.

25

Oil-soluble natural coloured substances such as e.g. paprika extracts, beta-carotene or cochineal are also advantageous.

In the context of the present invention, formulations with a concentration of pearlescent pigments are also advantageous. In particular, the types of pearlescent pigments listed below are preferred:

- 5 1. Natural pearlescent pigments such as e.g.
 - "fish silver" (guanine/hypoxanthin mixed crystals from fish scales) and
 - "mother-of-pearl" (milled mussel shells)
- 10 2. Monocrystalline pearlescent pigments such as e.g. bismuth oxychloride (BiOCl)
3. Laminated-substrate pigments: e.g. mica/metal oxide

The bases for pearlescent pigments are, for example, powdered pigments or castor oil dispersions of bismuth
15 oxychloride and/or titanium dioxide as well as bismuth oxychloride and/or titanium dioxide on mica. The glossy pigment listed under CIN 77163, for example, is particularly advantageous.

The following types of pearlescent pigments based on mica/metal oxide, for example, are also advantageous:

Group	Coating/layer thickness	Colour
Silver-white pearlescent pigments	TiO ₂ : 40-60 nm	silver
Interference pigments	TiO ₂ : 60-80 nm	yellow
	TiO ₂ : 80-100 nm	red
	TiO ₂ : 120-160 nm	green
Coloured glossy pigments	Fe ₂ O ₃	bronze
	Fe ₂ O ₃	copper
	Fe ₂ O ₃	red
	Fe ₂ O ₃	red-violet
	Fe ₂ O ₃	red-green
	Fe ₂ O ₃	black
	Fe ₂ O ₃	black
Combination pigments	TiO ₂ /Fe ₂ O ₃	gold tones
	TiO ₂ /Cr ₂ O ₃	green
	TiO ₂ /Berlin blue	deep blue
	TiO ₂ /carmine	red

The pearlescent pigments obtainable from e.g. Merck under
 5 the commercial names Timiron, Colorona or Dichrona are particularly preferred.

Obviously, the list of pearlescent pigments mentioned is not intended to be limiting. In the context of the present invention, advantageous pearlescent pigments can be
 10 obtained in a large number of ways known per se. For example, substrates other than mica can be coated with other metal oxides, such as e.g. silica and the like. For example, SiO₂ particles ("ronaspheres") coated with TiO₂ and Fe₂O₃ are advantageous, are sold by Merck and are especially
 15 suitable for the optical reduction of fine wrinkles.

In addition, it may also be of advantage to entirely omit any substrate such as mica. Iron pearlescent pigments which are prepared without the use of mica are particularly preferred. Such pigments are obtainable e.g. from BASF
5 under the commercial name Sicopearl Kupfer 1000.

Effect pigments which are obtainable from Flora Tech under the commercial name Metasomes standard/glitter and in various colours (yellow, red, green, blue) are particularly advantageous. In this case, the glitter particles are
10 present mixed with various auxiliary substances and colorants (such as for example the colorants with the Colour Index (CI) numbers 19140, 77007, 77289, 77491).

The colorants and pigments may be present either individually or as a mixture and may be coated onto each
15 other, wherein different colour effects can be produced in general by different coating thicknesses. The total amount of colorants and colour-providing pigments is advantageously chosen to be e.g. in the range 0.1 wt.% to 30 wt.%, preferably 0.5 to 15 wt.%, in particular 1.0 to
20 10 wt.%, each with respect to the total weight of the preparations.

It is also advantageous, in the context of the present invention, to produce cosmetic and dermatological preparations, the main purpose of which is not to protect
25 from sunlight but which nevertheless do contain a concentration of further UV-protective substances. Thus, for example, UV-A or UV-B filter substances are usually incorporated into day creams or make-up products. Anti-UV substances, like antioxidants and, if desired
30 preservatives, provide active protection to the preparation itself against spoilage. Cosmetic and dermatological preparations which are presented in the form of a sunscreen are also beneficial.

Accordingly, in the context of the present invention, the
35 preparations preferably contain at least one further UV-A, UV-B and/or broad band filter substance. The formulations

may optionally also contain, although this is not necessary, one or more organic and/or inorganic pigments as UV filter substances which may be present in the aqueous and/or oil phase.

- 5 Furthermore, preparations in accordance with the present invention may also advantageously be present in the form of so-called oil-free cosmetic or dermatological emulsions which contain an aqueous phase and at least one UV filter substance which is liquid at room temperature as a further
10 phase and which may particularly advantageously also be free of further oil components.

In the context of the present invention, particularly advantageous UV filter substances which are liquid at room temperature are homomenthyl salicylate (INCI: homosalate),
15 2-ethylhexyl-2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate (INCI: octocrylene), 2-ethylhexyl-2-hydroxybenzoate (2-ethylhexyl salicylate, octyl salicylate, INCI: ethylhexyl salicylate) and esters of cinnamic acid, preferably the (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 4-methoxycinnamic acid (2-ethylhexyl-4-
20 methoxycinnamate, INCI: ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate) and the isopentyl ester of 4-methoxycinnamic acid (isopentyl-4-methoxycinnamate, INCI: isoamyl p-methoxycinnamate), 3-(4-(2,2-bis-ethoxycarbonylvinyl)-phenoxy)propenyl)-methoxysiloxane/dimethylsiloxane copolymer which is
25 obtainable, for example, from Hoffmann La Roche under the commercial name Parsol® SLX.

Preferred inorganic pigments are metal oxides and/or other metal compounds which are insoluble or barely soluble in
30 water, in particular the oxides of titanium (TiO_2), zinc (ZnO), iron (e.g. Fe_2O_3), zirconium (ZrO_2), silicon (SiO_2), manganese (e.g. MnO), aluminium (Al_2O_3), cerium (e.g. Ce_2O_3), mixed oxides of the corresponding metals and blends of such oxides as well as barium sulfate (BaSO_4).

35 In the context of the invention, the pigments may advantageously also be used in the form of commercially

available oily or aqueous predispersions. Dispersion aids and/or solubility promoters may advantageously be added to these predispersions.

According to the invention, the pigments may advantageously
5 be surface-treated ("coated"), wherein, for example, a hydrophilic, amphiphilic or hydrophobic character may be produced or preserved. This surface treatment may comprise providing the pigments with a thin hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic inorganic and/or organic layer using a process
10 known per se. In the context of the present invention, the various coatings may also contain water.

Inorganic surface coatings, in the context of the present invention, may consist of aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3), aluminium hydroxide $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, or aluminium oxide hydrate (also:
15 alumina, CAS-No.: 1333-84-2), sodium hexametaphosphate (NaPO_3)₆, sodium metaphosphate (NaPO_3)_n, silicon dioxide (SiO_2) (also: silica, CAS-No.: 7631-86-9), or iron oxide (Fe_2O_3). These inorganic surface coatings may be present on their own, in combination with each other and/or in
20 combination with organic coating materials.

Organic surface coatings, in the context of the present invention, may consist of vegetable or animal aluminium stearate, vegetable or animal stearic acid, lauric acid, dimethylpolysiloxane (also: dimethicone),
25 methylpolysiloxane (methicone), simethicone (a mixture of dimethylpolysiloxane with an average chain length of 200 to 350 dimethylsiloxane- units and silica gel) or alginic acid. These organic surface coatings may be present on their own, in combination with each other and/or in
30 combination with inorganic coating materials. Zinc oxide particles and predispersions of zinc oxide particles which are suitable according to the invention are obtainable under the following commercial names and from the companies listed below:

Commercial name	Coating	Manufacturer
Z-Cote HP 1	2 % Dimethicone	BASF
Z-Cote	/	BASF
ZnO NDM	5 % Dimethicone	H & R
MZ-303S	3 % Methicone	Tayca Corporation
MZ-505S	5 % Methicone	Tayca Corporation

5 Titanium dioxide particles and predispersions of titanium dioxide particles which are suitable are obtainable under the following commercial names and from the companies listed below:

Commercial name	Coating	Manufacturer
MT-100TV	Aluminium hydroxide / Stearic acid	Tayca Corporation
MT-100Z	Aluminium hydroxide / Stearic acid	Tayca Corporation
Eusolex T-2000	Alumina / Simethicone	Merck KgaA
Titanium dioxide T805 (Uvinul TiO ₂)	Octyltrimethoxysilane	Degussa
Tioveil AQ 10PG	Alumina / Silica	Solaveil / Uniquema
Eurolex T-aqua	Water / Alumina / Sodium metaphosphate	Merck

10 Other advantageous pigments are latex particles. Latex particles which are suitable according to the invention are described in the following documents: US 5,663,213 and EP 0 761 201. Particularly advantageous latex particles are those which are formed from water and styrene/acrylate copolymers and are obtainable e.g. from Rohm & Haas under the commercial name "Alliance SunSphere".

15 Advantageous UV-A filter substances, in the context of the present invention, are dibenzoylmethane derivatives, in particular 4-(tert.-butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane (CAS-No. 70356-09-1), which is sold by Givaudan under the marque

Parsol TM 1789 and by Merck under the commercial name Eusolex TM 9020.

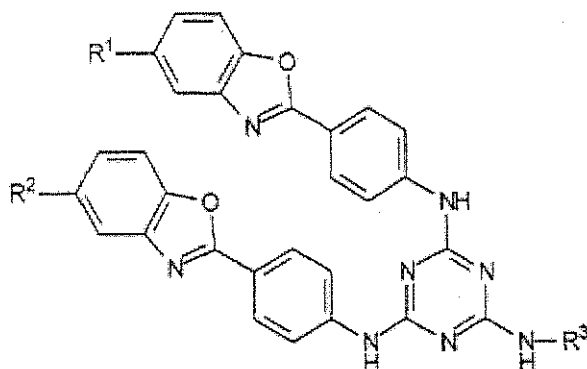
Other advantageous UV filter substances, in the context of the invention, are sulfonated, water-soluble UV filters,

5 such as e.g.:

- phenylene-1,4-bis-(2-benzimidazolyl)-3,3'-5,5'-tetrasulfonic acid and its salts, especially the corresponding sodium, potassium or triethanolammonium salts, in particular the disodium salt of phenylene-1,4-bis-(2-benzimidazolyl)-3,3'-5,5'-tetrasulfonic acid with the INCI name disodium phenyl dibenzimidazol tetrasulfonate (CAS-No.: 180898-37-7), which is obtainable, for example, from Haarmann & Reimer under the commercial name Neo Heliopan AP;
- 15 - salts of 2-phenylbenzimidazol-5-sulfonic acid, such as its sodium, potassium or triethanolammonium salt as well as the sulfonic acid itself with the INCI name phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid (CAS.-No. 27503-81-7), which is obtainable, for example, from Merck under the commercial name Eusolex 232 or from Haarmann & Reimer under the name Neo Heliopan Hydro;
- 1,4-di(2-oxo-10-sulfo-3-bornylidenemethyl)-benzene (also: 3,3'-(1,4-phenylenedimethylene)-bis-(7,7-dimethyl-2-oxo-bicyclo-[2.2.1]hept-1-ylmethane sulfonic acid) and its salts (particularly the corresponding 10-sulfato compounds, in particular the corresponding sodium, potassium or triethanolammonium salt), which is also called benzene-1,4-di(2-oxo-3-bornylidenemethyl-10-sulfonic acid). Benzene-1,4-di(2-oxo-3-bornylidenemethyl-10-sulfonic acid) has the INCI name terephthalidene dicampher sulfonic acid (CAS.-No.: 90457-82-2) and is obtainable, for example, from Chimex under the commercial name Mexoryl SX;
- 30 - sulfonic acid derivatives of 3-benzylidenecampher, such as e.g. 4-(2-oxo-3-bornylidenemethyl)benzenesulfonic

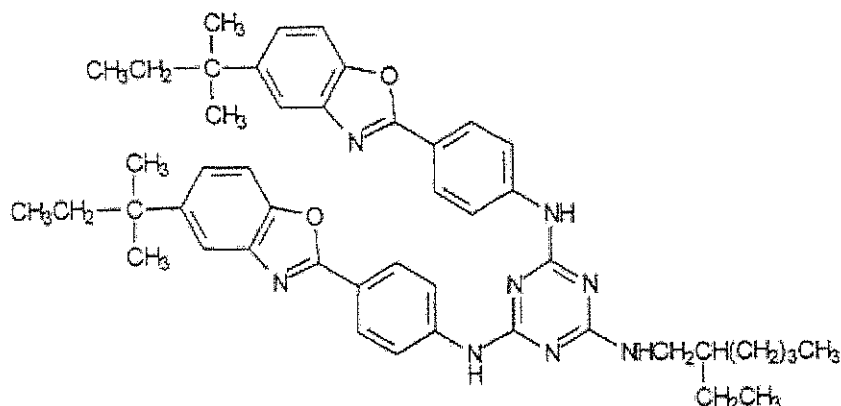
acid, 2-methyl-5-(2-oxo-3-bornylidenemethyl)sulfonic acid and their salts.

Advantageous UV filter substances, in the context of the present invention, are also benzoxazole derivatives which are characterised by the following structural formula,



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 , independently, are chosen from the group of branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated alkyl groups with 1 to 10 carbon atoms. According to the invention, it is particularly advantageous that the groups R^1 and R^2 are chosen to be identical and are in particular from the group of branched alkyl groups with 3 to 5 carbon atoms. It is also particularly advantageous, in the context of the present invention, that R^3 be an unbranched or branched alkyl group with 8 carbon atoms, in particular the 2-ethylhexyl group.

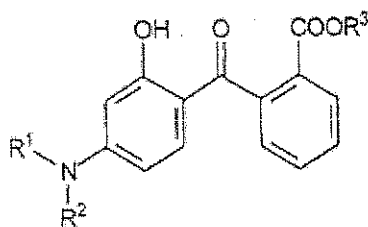
A particularly preferred bezoxazole derivative, according to the invention, is 2,4-bis-[5-1(dimethylpropyl)-benzoxazol-2-yl-(4-phenyl)-imino]-6-(2-ethylhexyl)-imino-1,3,5-triazine with the CAS No. 288254-16-0, which is
 5 characterised by the structural formula given below



and is obtainable from 3V Sigma under the commercial name Uvasorb TM K2A.

The benzoxazole derivative(s) are advantageously present in dissolved form in cosmetic preparations according to the
 10 invention. It may also be of advantage when the benzoxazole derivative(s) are present in pigmenting, i.e. undissolved, form, for example with particle sizes from 10 nm up to 300 nm.

Advantageous UV filter substances, in the context of the
 15 present invention, are also so-called hydroxybenzophenones. Hydroxybenzophenones are characterised by the structural formula given below:



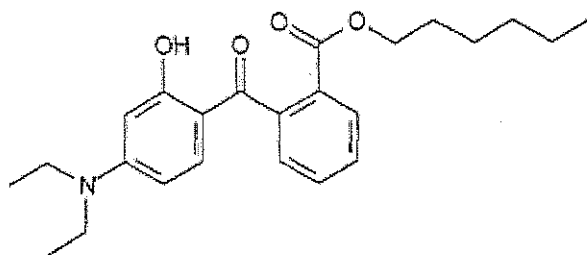
in which

- R^1 and R^2 , independently, represent hydrogen, C_1 - C_{20} -alkyl, C_3 - C_{10} -cycloalkyl or C_3 - C_{10} -cycloalkenyl, wherein
 20 the substituents R^1 and R^2 , together with the nitrogen

atom to which they are bonded, may form a 5- or 6-membered ring and

- R^3 represents a C_1 - C_{20} -alkyl group.

- 5 A particularly advantageous hydroxybenzophenone, in the context of the present invention, is hexyl 2-(4'-diethylamino-2'-hydroxybenzoyl)-benzoate (also: aminobenzophenone), which is characterised by the structural formula given below:



- 10 and is obtainable from BASF under the name Uvinul A Plus.

Advantageous UV filter substances, in the context of the present invention, are also so-called broad band filters i.e. filter substances which absorb both UV-A and UV-B radiation.

- 15 Advantageous broad band filters or UV-B filter substances are, for example, triazine derivatives such as e.g.

- 2,4-bis-[4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy]-phenyl-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine (INCI: bis-ethylhexyloxyphenol methoxyphenyl triazine), which is obtainable from CIBA-Chemikalien GmbH under the commercial name Tinosorb TM S;
- dioctylbutylamidotriazone (INCI: diethylhexyl butamido triazone), which is obtainable from Sigma 3 V under the commercial name UVASORB HEB;
- 25 - the tris(2-ethylhexyl) ester of 4,4',4''-(1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triyltrümino)-tris-benzoic acid, also: 2,4,6-tris-[anilino-(p-carbo-2'-ethyl-1'-hexyloxy)]-1,3,5-triazine (INCI: ethylhexyl triazone), which is sold by BASF

Aktiengesellschaft under the commercial name UVINUL
TM T 150;

- 2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl]-5-(octyloxy)phenol (CAS No.: 2725- 22-6).

5

An advantageous broad band filter, in the context of the present invention, is also 2,2-methylene-bis-(6-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol) (INCI: methylene bis-benzotriazolyl tetramethylbutylphenol),
10 which is obtainable e.g. from CIBA-Chemikalien GmbH under the commercial name Tinosorb TM M.

An advantageous broad band filter, in the context of the invention, is also 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-[2-methyl-3-[1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-1-
15 [(trimethylsilyl)oxy]disiloxanyl]propyl]-phenol (CAS-No.: 155633-54-8) with the INCI name drometrizole trisiloxane.

Other UV filter substances may be oil-soluble or water-soluble. Advantageous oil-soluble filter substances are, for example:

- 20 - 3-benzylidenecampher derivatives, preferably 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)campher, 3-benzylidenecampher;
- 4-aminobenzoic acid derivatives, preferably 2-ethylhexyl 4-(dimethylamino)-benzoate, amyl 4-(dimethylamino)-benzoate;
- 25 - 2,4,6-trianilino-(p-carbo-2'-ethyl-1'-hexyloxy)-1,3,5-triazine;
- esters of benzalmalonic acid, preferably di-2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxybenzalmalonate;
- esters of cinnamic acid, preferably 2-ethylhexyl
30 4-methoxycinnamate, isopentyl 4-methoxycinnamate;
- derivatives of benzophenone, preferably 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone, 2,2'-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone and

- UV filters bonded to polymers.

Advantageous water-soluble filter substances are, for example: sulfonic acid derivatives of 3-benzylidenecampher, such as e.g. 4-(2-oxo-3-bornylidenemethyl)-benzenesulfonic acid 2-methyl-5-(2-oxo-3-bornylidenemethyl)sulfonic acid and their salts.

Another light-protective filter substance which is advantageously used according to the invention is ethylhexyl-2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate (octocrylene), which is obtainable from BASF under the name Uvinul® N 539 T.

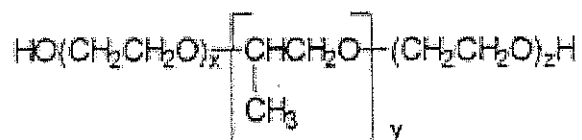
Particularly advantageous preparations, in the context of the present invention, which are characterised by high or very high UV-A protection preferably also contain, in addition to the filter substance(s) according to the invention, other UV-A and/or broad band filters, in particular dibenzoylmethane derivatives [for example 4-(tert.-butyl)-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane] and/or das 2,4-bis-[4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy]-phenyl-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine and/or the disodium salt of phenylene-1,4-bis-(2-benzimidazolyl)-3,3'-5,5'-tetrasulfonic acid, each being used individually or in any combination with each other.

The lists of UV filters mentioned, which can be used in the context of the present invention, are obviously not intended to be limiting.

Preparations in accordance with the present invention advantageously contain substances which absorb UV radiation in the UV-A and/or UV-B region in a total amount of e.g. 0.1 wt.% to 30 wt.%, preferably 0.5 to 20 wt.%, in particular 1.0 to 15.0 wt.%, each with respect to the total weight of the preparations, in order to provide cosmetic preparations which protect the hair or the skin from the entire range of ultraviolet radiation.

Preparations in the context of the invention may advantageously also contain other substances which increase the water-resistance of the products.

Polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block polymers (CTFA-name: polaxamers, CAS-No. 9003-11-6) which are soluble in or dispersible in water and have the structure given below are advantageous:



wherein x, y and z represent integers from within the range 2 to 130, in particular 15 to 100 and x and z are identical, but the value chosen depends on the value of y.

From among these compounds, the following are advantageously used: in particular polaxamer 188 [where x = 75, y = 30 and z = 75], which can be purchased from BASF under the commercial name Lutrol F 68 (previously: Pluronic F 68), polaxamer 185 [where x = 19, y = 30 and z = 19] (Lubrajel WA from ISP), polaxamer 235 [where x = 27, y = 39 and z = 27] (Pluronic F 85 from BASF) and/or polaxamer 238 [where x = 97, y = 39 and z = 97] (Pluronic F 88 from BASF).

Other advantageous substances which can contribute to increasing water-resistance, but are incorporated into the oil phase of the preparations in accordance with the present invention, are certain wax components, such as acetylated glycol stearate with tristearin (e.g. Unitwix from ISP with the INCI name: acetylated glycol stearate and tristearin), C18-36 fatty acid triglyceride (e.g. Syncrowax HGLC from Crode GmbH with the INCI name: C18-36 acid triglyceride) and also the substance obtainable from New Phase Technologies under the commercial name "Perfroma V 825" (a synthetic wax) as well as the use of PEG-45 dodecyl glycol copolymer (INCI: PEG-45 dodecyl glycol copolymer), PEG-22 dodecyl glycol copolymer (INCI: PEG-22 dodecyl glycol copolymer), methoxy PEG-22 dodecyl glycol copolymer

(INCI: methoxy PEG-22 dodecyl glycol copolymer) which are obtainable from AKZO Nobel.

It is particularly advantageous, in the context of the present invention, to combine the polymers used in
5 accordance with the invention with one or more of the substances mentioned, in order to improve the water-resistance of the preparations still further.

The following examples are intended to explain the present invention, without restricting it. The numerical values in
10 the examples refer to percentages by weight, with respect to the total weight of the preparations.

Examples

15 1. Surface modification and structural modification

The pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxides are treated with octyltrimethoxysilane and structurally modified. The details are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Preparation of surface-modified and structurally modified titanium dioxides

	Oxide*	SM**	Surface modification			Structural modification	
			Parts SM**/ 100 parts oxide	Conditioning temperature [°C]	Conditioning time [h]	Structural modification	Post-milling***
Example 1	2	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	no
Example 2	2	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	TDM
Example 3	2	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	CAM
Example 4	2	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	CAM
Example 5	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	no
Example 6	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	TDM
Example 7	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	CAM
Example 8	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	CAM
Example 9	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	no
Example 10	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	TDM
Example 11	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	CAM
Example 12	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	CAM
Example 13	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	no
Example 14	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	TDM
Example 15	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	CAM
Example 16	1	OCTMO	10	120	2	yes	CAM

* Oxide 1 = Aeroxide® TiO₂ P25; Oxide 2 = Aeroxide® TiO₂ PF2; **SM = Surface modification reagent

***TDM = Toothed disc mill; CAM = Compressed air mill (= octyltrimethoxysilane)

Table 3: Physical and chemical data for surface-modified and structurally modified titanium dioxides

	Compacted bulk density [g/l]	pH	C-content [%]	Loss on drying [%]	Loss on ignition [%]	BET spec. surface area [m ² /g]
Example 1	587	3.3	3.1	0.5	4.4	45
Example 2	418	3.4	3.5	0.2	6.5	47
Example 3	183	3.2	3.5	0.5	4.3	45
Example 4	162	3.2	3.5	0.3	4.5	45
Example 5	705	3.2	3.0	0.3	3.5	50
Example 6	573	3.3	2.9	0.2	3.7	49
Example 7	232	3.2	2.9	0.4	3.3	52
Example 8	221	3.1	3.0	0.4	3.4	52
Example 9	922	3.1		0.4	3.6	47
Example 10	712	3.2	2.9	0.2	3.8	46
Example 11	238	3.3	2.9	0.3	3.5	46
Example 12	247	3.2	3.0	0.4	3.3	49
Example 13	669	3.2		0.2	3.4	53
Example 14	504	3.1	2.8	0.2	3.6	52
Example 15	241	3.2	2.8	0.3	3.4	49
Example 16	206	3.1	2.9	0.4	3.3	50

2. Sunscreen formulations

Oxides in accordance with examples 1-4 and 9-16 are dispersed and the transparency and viscosity are tested using the following methods.

5

Preparation of the dispersion

278.25 g TEGOSOFT® TN are initially introduced into a 500 ml PE beaker and 21.75 g of the titanium dioxide powder to be tested is stirred in at 470 rpm, with the aid of a
10 dissolver (Pendraulik type LM34 No.29490, disc diameter 6 cm) and then dispersed for five minutes at 3000 rpm.

Following this, the dispersion is dispersed with an Ultra-Turrax stirrer (Polytron PT3100, dispersion accessory PT-DA 3020/2 EC) for two minutes at 15,000 rpm. Finally, the
15 dispersion is dispersed for a further five minutes in a water-cooled container using the Ultra-Turrax stirrer at 15,000 rpm, wherein dispersion accessory PT-DA 3030-6060/3 EC is now used.

20 Transparency ($T \Delta L^*$)

The transparencies of the 7.25 wt.% dispersions are determined using a Spektralphotometer Data Color SF600 Plus. The dispersions are applied to lacquered black cardboard using a 12 μ m spiral spreader and the Erichsen
25 Testing Equipment K Control Coater coating instrument, at rate of coating level 2. Three measurement points were measured per coating. The mean value of these 3 measurement points was calculated. To protect the instrument, the measurements were performed using a spacer ring.

30 The calculation was made using the CIE-L*a*b* system, type of light D65 /10°. The instrument was calibrated with a black standard BHB SF600, a hollow block and a white standard no. 3138. The ΔL^* value corresponded to the brightness or transparency of the dispersion. This value is
35 calculated from the mean value determined minus the value

of the black cardboard. The L value of the lacquered black cardboard is about $L^* = 8$. The lower the ΔL^* value the more transparent is the dispersion.

5 UV visible spectra (TM 320 and 380nm)

The UV visible spectra of 3 wt.% dispersions are measured in a removable 10 μ m quartz glass cell using a UV visible Spektralphotometer Specord 200 with a photometer sphere (Analytik Jena AG). For this purpose, the oily dispersions
10 described above are diluted with Tego-soft TN. While stirring with the dissolver (Pendraulik Typ LM34 Nr.29490, disc diameter 5 cm; 1000 - 4000 rpm), AEROSIL® 200 is then added in portions in order to produce a gel-like material and to stabilise the oxide.

15 After the final addition of AEROSIL, post-dispersion must be continued for at least 2 minutes in order to ensure homogeneous distribution of the AEROSIL. The results give the transmission (%) over the range 290-500 nm.

20 Viscosity (V)

The viscosity is determined using a Brookfield Rheometer RVDV-III+CP. Measurement is performed in a PE mixing beaker (350 ml) using the RV spindle attachment at 10 rpm. The value is read off in mPas after 1 minute.

25 The results of these tests are summarised in Table 6.

Table 4

Characterising surface-modified and structurally modified pyrogenic titanium dioxides and titanium/iron mixed oxides from the examples (9-12 and 17-24)

Name	Transparency (TAL*)	Transmission 320 nm (%)	Transmission 380 nm (%)	Viscosity (mPas)
Comparison example AEROXIDE TiO ₂ T817	17	4	13	732
Example 1	17	2	10	536
Example 2	17	2	13	652
Example 3	16	1	8	660
Example 4	19	2	13	636
Comparison example AEROXIDE TiO ₂ T805	21	3	8	676
Example 9	16	3	8	452
Example 10	18	2	12	396
Example 11	22	1	7	516
Example 12	20	2	8	520
Example 13	20	2	7	660
Example 14	19	3	10	632
Example 15	18	2	8	560
Example 16	19	4	15	628

5

The advantages of the products according to the invention in accordance with examples 1-4 as compared with the comparison example AEROXIDE TiO₂ T 817 are:

- low transmission and improved absorption at 320 nm
- 10 - reduced thickening effect. This enables the production of highly filled dispersions.

The advantages of the products from examples 9-16 as compared with the comparison example AEROXIDE TiO₂ T 805 are:

- 15 - improved transparency
- partly increased transmission at 380 nm and thus a lower whitening effect

- low thickening effect. This enables the production of highly filled dispersions.

Sunscreen formulations 1

5

A.	%	Constituent	INCI
	3.00	Isopropyl myristate	Isopropyl myristate
	8.00	Jojoba oil	Simmondsia chinensis (Jojoba) seed oil
	4.00	Uvinul [®] MC 80	Octyl methoxycinnamate
	1.00	Abil [®] 350	Dimethicone
	6.00	Cremophor [®] WO 7	PEG-7 hydrogenated castor oil
	2.00	Ganex [®] V 216	PVP/hexadecene copolymer
	2.00	Elfacos [®] ST 9	PEG-45/dodecyl glycol copolymer
	2.00	Uvinul [®] MBC 95	4-methylbenzylidene camphor
B	3.00	Finely divided titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide (and iron oxide)
	5.00	Z-Cote [®] HP 1	Zinc oxide (and) dimethicone
C	1.00	Magnesium sulfate-7-hydrate	Magnesium sulfate
	5.00	Glycerin 87 %	Glycerin
	0.20	Edeta [®] BD	Disodium EDTA
	0.30	Germoll [®] 115	Imidazolidinyl urea
	57.00	Water deionised	Water
	q.s.	Perfume	
	0.50	Euxyl [®] K3000	Phenoxyethanol, Methylparaben, Butylparaben, Ethylparaben, Propylparaben, Isobutyl'paraben

Phase A is heated to 80 °C, phase B is added and homogenised for 3 minutes.

Phase C is heated to 80 °C and stirred into the mixture of
10 phases A and B, with homogenisation.

Sunscreen formulations 2

A.	%	Constituent	INCI
	6.00	Cremophor® WO 7	PEG-7 Hydrogenated Castor Oil
	2.00	Elfacos® ST 9	PEG-45/Dodecyl Glycol Copolymer
	3.00	Isopropyl myristate	Isopropyl Myristate
	8.00	Jojoba Oil	Jojoba (Buxus Chinensis) Oil
	4.00	Uvinul® MC 80	Octyl Methoxycinnamate
	2.00	Uvinul® MBC 95	4-Methylbenzylidene Camphor
	3.00	Finely divided titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide (and iron oxide)
	1.00	Abil® 350	Dimethicone
	5.00	Z-Cote® HP 1	Zinc oxide, dimethicone
B	0.20	Edeta® BD	Disodium EDTA
	5.00	Glycerin 87 %	Glycerin
	q.s.	Preservative	
	60.80	Water deionised	Aqua deionised
C	q.s.	Perfume	

Phase A and B are heated, separately, to 85 °C. Then phase B
 5 is stirred into phase A and homogenised. The mixture is cooled to 40 °C, phase C is added and then homogenised again.

Results

	Formulation 1		Formulation 2	
	Transparency	Feel on the skin	Transparency	Feel on the skin
Comparison example AEROXIDE TiO2 T805	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory
Comparison example AEROXIDE TiO2 T817	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory
Example 3	good	good	good	good
Example 9	good	good	good	good
Example 10	good	good	good	good
Example 15	good	good	good	good

Claims:

1. Pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides and pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide mixed oxides, wherein the surface modifications are carried out in the presence of a surface modification agent, and

wherein said surface modification agent is selected from the group consisting of propyltrimethoxysilane, propyltriethoxysilane, octyltrimethoxysilane (OCTMO), octyltriethoxysilane, hexadecyltrimethoxysilane, hexadecyltriethoxysilane and diemethylpolysiloxane.

2. A process for preparing pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides and pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide mixed oxides in accordance with Claim 1, characterised in that pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxide or pyrogenically prepared titanium dioxide mixed oxide are surface-modified and then structurally modified using a ball mill and optionally post-milled.

3. Use of the pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides in accordance with Claim 1 to prepare sunscreen formulations.

4. Sunscreen formulations, characterised in that they contain pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides and pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide mixed oxides, wherein the surface modifications are carried out in the presence of a surface modification agent, and

wherein said surface modification agent is selected from the group consisting of propyltrimethoxysilane, propyltriethoxysilane, octyltrimethoxysilane (OCTMO), octyltriethoxysilane, hexadecyltrimethoxysilane and hexadecyltriethoxysilane, diemethylpolysiloxane.

Abstract**Surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxides**

- Pyrogenically prepared, surface-modified, structurally
5 modified titanium dioxides and pyrogenically prepared,
surface-modified, structurally modified titanium dioxide
mixed oxides are prepared by structurally modifying and
then surface modifying the titanium dioxide or titanium
dioxide mixed oxide.
- 10 The titanium dioxides can be used to produce sunscreen
formulations