

NON-AQUEOUS COSMETIC COMPOSITION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The present invention relates to a field of non-aqueous cosmetic compositions. It further relates to liquid compositions that are free of surfactants and silicones and are substantially transparent.

BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

- 10 Cosmetic compositions are formulated with skin care actives that provide various functional benefits. Many of these actives have relatively low solubility in water as well as oils, and are difficult to formulate as such formulation leads to precipitation or phase separation of actives, which is undesirable. Furthermore, such problems of phase separation become particularly severe at lower
15 temperatures, particularly at temperatures less than 25 degree Celsius. Such compositions are formulated using various means to help in either solubilizing or dispersing such actives. Ingredients that aid solubilization or dispersion include surfactants, silicones, and other ingredients. There are concerns with respect to environmental sustainability and/or harmful effects on skin due to such
20 ingredients.

- WO2017/163182 A2 (2017) describes oily mixture for topical use comprising a first component and a second component, wherein said second component comprises at least one liposoluble component, characterized in that said first
25 component comprises only an alkane and/or a precursor of said alkane, wherein said alkane is an alkane with a number of carbon atoms equal to 14 and/or wherein said precursor of said alkane comprises a number of carbon atoms of between C(10) and C(22), and in that said alkane and/or said precursor is of plant origin.

- 30 GB2566353 A (2019) describes a hair cleansing products containing anionic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, a mixture of specific linear alkanes (C9 to

C12 alkanes, especially dodecane, mixed with C15 to C23 alkanes, specifically docosane), and a non-polymeric structuring agent such as glycerides or castor oil, and are intended to be suitable for the cleansing and nourishing of hair, in particular in order to improve the wet and dry combability, the detangling
5 capability, the feel, and the shine of hair.

WO2012/035065 (2012) describes cosmetic composition comprising at least one volatile linear alkane, a fatty ester of fatty alcohol and at least one plant oil, the esters being different from plant oils. It relates to the use of this composition for
10 the cosmetic treatment of keratin materials, preferably keratin fibres such as the hair.

WO2010115973 (2010) pertains to the field of cosmetic uses of said oily composition, particularly for makeup and/or care for skin, lips, eyelashes and/or
15 nails, and describes a volatile oily composition comprising and preferably consisting of:

- (a) from 50 to 100% by weight of a mixture of linear paraffins consisting of:
 - (i) 70 to 99% by weight of at least one linear paraffin selected from C9, C10, C12 paraffins and mixtures thereof,
 - 20 (ii) 1 to 30% by weight of at least one C14 to C24 linear paraffin, and
- (b) from 0 to 50% by weight of at least one non-volatile oil.

WO2019207527 (2017) describes a nonaqueous, silicone-free personal care composition comprising: 2 to 90%, preferably 10 to 70%, more preferably 10 to
25 50% by weight of a dialkyl carbonate, based on the total weight of the composition; and 2 to 95%, preferably 10 to 90%, more preferably 50 to 90% by weight of a C8-40 paraffin compound, based on the total weight of the composition, wherein the dialkyl carbonate is a bis(C1-36 alkyl)carbonate, preferably a bis(C1-24 alkyl)carbonate, more preferably a bis(C1-12
30 alkyl)carbonate, even more preferably a bis(C1-8 alkyl)carbonate that is manufactured by reacting urea and a C1-36 alcohol, preferably a C1-24 alcohol, more preferably a C1-12 alcohol, even more preferably a C1-8 alcohol.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

Silicones are well known for providing good spreading. However, there are concerns with respect of environmental impact as well as safety of silicones.

- 5 Accordingly, one of the objects of the invention is to provide a non-aqueous cosmetic composition that is free of silicones.

In non-aqueous compositions, it is particularly difficult to incorporate active skin care ingredients without causing solubility problems or phase separation.

- 10 Accordingly, another object of the present invention is to provide non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprising skin care active ingredients, where more amount of active can be solubilized at a given temperature, or alternately provide compositions with similar amount of active, but that will be stable at lower temperature, without phase separation of actives.

- 15 Surfactants also help in spreading and impart other useful properties. However, surfactants cause irritation to skin. Therefore, a further object of the present invention is to provide surfactant free cosmetic compositions.

- 20 Optical clarity or transparency is an important consumer preferred attribute. Accordingly, yet further objective of the present invention is to provide a cosmetic composition that is substantially clear or transparent.

- A further object of the present invention is to provide cosmetic compositions
25 having good spreadability and low viscosity for good sensory and in-use properties that are known to be preferred by consumers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- According to the present invention, there is provided a non-aqueous cosmetic
30 composition comprising:

(A) 15-85% by weight C15-19 alkane;

- (B) 10-85% by weight C9-13 alkane;
- (C) One or both of
 - (i) 1-10% by weight isoamyl cocoate, or;
 - (ii) 1-25% by weight cetyl ricinoleate, and;
- 5 (D) an active, wherein the weight ratio of the active to the rest of the composition is in the range 0.02:100 to 15:100, and the active is selected from:
 - (i) extract of *Bidens pilosa*;
 - (ii) cyclolinopeptides,;
 - 10 (iii) senkyunolides,
 - (iv) sclareolide, or;
 - (v) unsaponifiable fraction of vegetable oil.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- According to the present invention, there is provided a non-aqueous cosmetic
- 15 composition comprising:

- (A) 15-85% by weight C15-19 alkane;
- (B) 10-85% by weight C9-13 alkane;

(C) One or both of

(i) 1-10% by weight isoamyl cocoate, or;

(ii) 1-25% by weight cetyl ricinoleate, and;

(D) an active, wherein the weight ratio of the active to the rest of the

5 composition is in the range 0.02:100 to 15:100, and the active is selected from:

(i) extract of *Bidens pilosa*;

(ii) cyclolinopeptides,;

(iii) senkyunolides,

10 (iv) sclareolide, or;

(v) unsaponifiable fraction of vegetable oil.

The term “non-aqueous” as used herein means a composition where water is less than 0.5% by weight of the composition, preferably less than 0.2% by weight of the composition and more preferably less than 0.05% by weight of the
15 composition. Most preferably, water is less than 0.01% by weight of the composition.

It is preferred that the non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises 1-25% by weight cetyl ricinoleate.

It is further preferred that the non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises both of the following:

- (i) 1-10% by weight isoamyl cocoate, and;
- (ii) 1-25% by weight cetyl ricinoleate

- 5 According to a further preferred aspect, the non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises 1-25% by weight dicaprylyl carbonate.

Preferably, the non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises one or both of the following:

- (i) 1-25% by weight coco caprylate, or;
- 10 (ii) 1-25% by weight capric/caprylic triglyceride.

More preferably, the non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises both of the following:

- (i) 1-25% by weight coco caprylate, and;
 - (ii) 1-25% by weight capric/caprylic triglyceride.
- 15 It is further preferred that the the mixture of coco caprylate and capric caprylic triglyceride is 1-25% by weight of the composition.

It is further preferred that non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises: 1-25% by weight coco caprylate, and 1-25% by weight capric caprylic triglyceride, and 1-25% by weight dicaprylyl carbonate, and 1-25% by weight of composition cetyl ricinoleate. More preferably, coco caprylate, capric caprylic triglyceride, dicaprylly carbonate and cetyl ricinoleate, all taken together are preferably present at 2-50% by weight of the composition, more preferably present at 3-40% by weight of the composition, and most preferably present at 5-30% by weight of the composition.

According to a preferred aspect, the non-aqueous cosmetic composition is free of surfactant. The term “free of surfactant” as used herein means a composition where surfactant is less than 0.5% by weight of the composition, preferably less than 0.2% by weight of the composition and more preferably less than 0.05% by weight of the composition. Most preferably, surfactant is less than 0.01% by weight of the composition.

The term “surfactant” as used herein means a substance which meets one of the following criteria: (a) 0.1% by weight of aqueous solution of the substance has air-water surface tension less than 40 mN/m, or (b) 0.1% by weight of non-aqueous solution of the substance in hexane has surface tension less than 15 mN/m.

it is preferred the the non-aqueous cosmetic composition is free of silicones. The term “free of silicones” as used herein means a composition where silicone is less than 0.5% by weight of the composition, preferably less than 0.2% by weight of the composition and more preferably less than 0.05% by weight of the composition. Most preferably, silicone is less than 0.01% by weight of the composition.

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The non-aqueous cosmetic composition is preferably not solid. It is liquid at

temperature preferably greater than or equal to 20 degrees Celsius.

According to a preferred aspect, the temperature at which the active solidifies (as seen by phase separation) is less than 20 degree Celsius, more preferably less than 17 degree Celsius, further preferably less than 15 degree Celsius, and even more preferably less than 10 degrees Celsius. It is particularly preferred that the temperature at which the phase separation of active occurs is less than 5 degrees Celsius, or even more preferably less than 2 degree Celsius.

10 It is preferred that the viscosity of the non-aqueous cosmetic composition at 25 degrees Celsius measured at shear rate of 21.2 per second is less than 10 mPa.S, more preferably less than 7 mPa.s, and most preferably less than 5 mPa.s. The viscosity of the non-aqueous composition is preferably greater than 0.1 mPa.s

15 It is preferred that the spreading coefficient of the non-aqueous cosmetic composition at 25 degrees Celsius is greater than 400 mm squared per 10 minutes. The spreading coefficient at 25 deg Celsius is preferably greater than 450 mm squared per 10 minutes, and more preferably greater than 500 mm squared per 10 minutes. In the most preferred aspect, the spreading coefficient of the non-aqueous cosmetic composition is greater than 600 mm squared per 10 minutes. The spreading coefficient of the non-aqueous cosmetic composition is preferably less than 2000 mm squared per 10 minutes

25 It is preferred that visible light transmittance (%T) of the non-aqueous cosmetic composition is greater than 80%. The transmittance (%T) is preferably greater than 85%, more preferably greater than 87% and most preferably greater than 90%. The %T measurements can be carried out by an UV-VIS spectrophotometer (wavelength region 400-700 nm) with a cell of cell length 10 mm.

30 C15-19 Alkane is a mixture of alkanes with 15 to 19 carbon atoms in the alkyl chain. Examples of C15-19 alkane include, but are not limited to Emogreen L19® (Seppic) Emosmart L19® (Seppic) Gemseal 40® (Total Special Fluids). The

non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises 15-85% by weight C15-19 alkane. C15-19 alkane is preferably 20-80% by weight of the composition, more preferably 25-70% by weight of the composition and most preferably 25-55% by weight of the composition.

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C9-13 Alkane refers to a mixture of alkanes with 9 to 13 carbon atoms in the alkyl chain. Preferably it is a mixture of undecane (C9) and tridecane (C13). Examples of C9-13 alkane include, but are not limited to Cetiol® Ultimate (BASF). The non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises 10-85% by weight C9-13 alkane.

- 10 C9-13 alkane is preferably 10-50% by weight of the composition, more preferably 15-40% by weight of the composition and most preferably 15-30% by weight of the composition.

- 15 Examples of isoamyl cocoate available commercially include but are not limited to Tegosoft AC® (Evonik) and Oxismmoth Co® (Oxiteno). The non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises preferably 1-10% by weight, more preferably 1.5-8% by weight, and most preferably 2-7% by weight isoamyl cocoate.

- 20 Examples of cetyl ricinoleate available commercially include, but are not limited to Tegosoft CR ® (Evonik) Sabowax CR® (Sabo) DUB Rc ® (Stearineriie Dubois) Jeechem CER ® (Jeen Intl) Demol CTR ® (Alzo) Protachem CER ® (Protameen) Ambuchem CR ® (Ambuja Solvex). The non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises preferably 1-25% by weight, more preferably 5-20% by weight, and most preferably 8-15% by weight cetyl ricinoleate.

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- 30 Examples of coco caprylate available commercially include, but are not limited to, Cetiol® C5 (BASF) Ercarel® (Ercawilmer) Domusare® (Domus Chemicals) Rotefan® (Ecogreen Oleo) Cremecoor Coco810® (cremer Oleo) Dub 810C ® (Stearinierie Dubois) Massocare® (Commercial Chimica Masso) Lanol 2681® (Seppic) Miglyol 810 ® (IOI Oleo) Captex 170 ® (Abitech). The non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises preferably 1-25% by weight, more preferably 2-20% by weight, and most preferably 5-15% by weight coco caprylate.

Examples of capric caprylic triglyceride available commercially include, but are not limited to Radia® 7104 (Seppic), Velsan® (Clariant) Silk SC ® (Zchimmer & Schwartz), Emarol® 3139 (Chemir) Palmster® (KLK Oleo) Myritol® (BASF) GalMOL® (Galaxy). The non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises
5 preferably 1-25% by weight, more preferably 10-24% by weight, and most preferably 15-22% by weight capric caprylic triglyceride.

Examples of dicaprylyl carbonate available commercially include but are not limited to Cetiol CC ® (BASF) Lonzest DC NT® (Lonza). The non-aqueous
10 cosmetic composition comprises preferably 1-25% by weight, more preferably 2-20% by weight, and most preferably 5-15% by weight dicaprylyl carbonate.

The non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises an active wherein the weight ratio of the active to the rest of the composition is in the range 0.02:100 to 15:100,
15 and the active is selected from the following:

- (i) extract of *Bidens pilosa* , or;
- (ii) cyclolinopeptides, or;
- (iii) senkyunolides, or;
- (iv) sclareolide, or;
- 20 (v) unsaponifiable fraction of vegetable oil.

The weight ratio of the active to the rest of the composition is preferably in the range 0.02:100 to 15:100, more preferably in the range of 0.05:100 to 13:100, and further preferably in the range 0.1:100 to 12:100, and most preferably in the range
25 0.2:100 to 11:100.

The non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprises an active selected from the following:

- (i) extract of *Bidens pilosa* , or;
- 30 (ii) cyclolinopeptides, or;
- (iii) senkyunolides, or;
- (iv) sclareolide, or;

(v) unsaponifiable fraction of vegetable oil.

One of the actives according to the present invention is extract of a plant *Bidens pilosa*. It is preferably an extract of flowers or fruits of *Bidens pilosa*. The extraction is preferably carried out using supercritical fluid extraction, preferably supercritical carbon dioxide extraction. It may be used as an active for its properties which include, but are not limited to skin-firming, lightening, anti-aging, antioxidant, skin hydration and anti-wrinkle. *Bidens pilosa* extract has a rich phytochemical composition, standardized in phytol. *Bidens Pilosa* extract is a BioRetinol with retinoids receptors activity, mimicking the same positive results that retinoids cause to fight against skin aging. Skin visibly look younger, luminous and firm, reducing wrinkles, improves skin elasticity and ECM redensification, once stimulates the synthesis of dermic proteins and growth factors. Revinage® increases ceramide 3 and NMF in the lips, improving protection and hydration. An example of commercially available active is Revinage® (Chemyunion, Brazil) which comprises 12-28% of extract of *Bidens pilosa*, oils and tocopherol.

Another active according to the present invention is cyclolinopeptides. Cyclolinopeptides are extracted using ethanol as a medium in a green extraction process from Flaxseed (linen). Cyclolinopeptides function as a skin texture rejuvenator. It brings firmness, tone and density to the skin, thus reinforcing the structures that hold the pore tight and that sag with ageing. It refines skin texture and promotes a blurred and satin appearance. It also dynamises the cellular metabolism and thus the production of proteins involved in the dermis structure, the epidermis maturation and the protection against inflammation, in particular stratifin and regnase-1.

Yet another active according to the present invention is senkyunolides. Senkyunolides are extracted *via* supercritical CO₂ extraction process from Celery seed. Senkyunolides function as a skin texture rejuvenator. It brings firmness, tone and density to the skin, thus reinforcing the structures that hold the pore tight and

that sag with ageing. It refines skin texture and promotes a blurred and satin appearance. It also dynamises the cellular metabolism and thus the production of proteins involved in the dermis structure, the epidermis maturation and the protection against inflammation, in particular stratifin and regnase-1.

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According to a preferred aspect, the active is a mixture of cyclolinopeptides and senkyunolides. An example of a mixture of cyclolinopeptides and senkyunolides, that can be used as active, is commercially available as PoreTect™ from Sederma/Croda, UK.

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Yet another active according to the present invention is sclareolide. Sclareolide is a sesquiterpene lactone natural product derived via a fermentation process from *Salvia sclarea*. It is a close analog of sclareol, a plant antifungal compound. External environmental aggressors such as stress, pollution, UV rays, but also visible light seem to trigger a common reaction sequence in the skin involving the induction of inflammation and the production of melanin. As this sequence is fully part of the skin natural defense system, the later often over-reacts provoking pigmentation disorders and dark spots. Sclareolide, known to be a skin lightener and a soothing active, is able to modulate skin response to external aggressors and thus preserve skin luminosity *via* inhibition of basal melanin synthesis and the pro-pigmentation which is induced by UV rays. Sclareolide was applied for 2 h to skin before irradiation with UVB inhibits upregulation of EDN1, CXCL1, IL6 and IL8, genes known to be relevant for the crosstalk between keratinocytes and melanocytes triggering hyperpigmentation. Similarly, it significantly prevents the increase of POMC gene induced by exhaust particulates SRM1650b. An example of commercially available sclareolide, that can be used as an active is SymBright® 2036 from Symrise, Germany.

Yet another active according to the present invention is unsaponifiable fraction of a vegetable oil. Unsaponifiable fraction from any vegetable oil may be used, but preferably, the vegetable oil is wheat germ oil, soybean oil, olive oil, sunflower seed oil or sesame seed oil or mixture thereof. Unsaponifiable fraction of

- vegetable oil is an active modulator of filaggrinogenesis, which is at the base of epidermal moisturization and elasticity. This natural active is known to be used for the treatment of sensitive, dry, senile, blotchy *via* its anti-inflammatory and improve skin moisturization by modulating fillagrin production in the skin.
- 5 Filaggrin (FILament AGGRegating proteIN) is an epidermal protein synthesized in the stratum granulosum. It has a key role in the keratinization process by promoting the organisation of keratinous protein chains of the stratum corneum. As a consequence of its degradation in the skin, it generates a pool of hydro-soluble molecules which composes the natural moisturising factors (NMF). An
- 10 example of commercially available unsaponifiable fraction of wheat germ oil, soybean oil and olive oil, is commercially available as Filagrinol® from Vevy Europe, Italy.

EXAMPLES

- 15 The invention shall be demonstrated with the examples. It should be appreciated that the examples are for the illustration purpose only and do not in any way limit the scope of the invention.

Preparation of compositions: Following procedure was followed:

- 20 All ingredients were weighed and added to a glass beaker (1 L capacity) and mixed using overhead stirrer (IKA Eurostar 20 digital, 200 rpm for 10 min). The mix was heated on a hot plate to 60 °C (± 5 °C) till all the ingredients dissolve. The compositions were cooled to 25 deg C and transferred to containers for storage and subsequent measurements.

25

Measurement of viscosity of compositions:

To measure the viscosity, an Anton Paar MCR 92 rheometer was used. The following settings were used in the RheoCompass software:

No. of datapoints: 50

- 30 Shear rate at which the viscosity value was observed: 21.2 s^{-1}

Time interval between data points: 6 secs

Total time: 300 seconds

Starting shear rate: 0.1 s^{-1}

Measurement of spreading coefficient of compositions:

To measure the spreading coefficient, ashless Whatman filter papers (1, 125 mm dia, Cat. No. 1001125) (medium-fast retention) were used. A 20 μL sample of the composition was taken and added to the centre of the filter paper. After 10 minutes, the area within which the oil spreads is measured. Typically the composition spreads as a circle and its diameter is measured to obtain the area of the circle obtained. The spreading coefficient is expressed as mm squared per 10 minutes.

Measurement of % transmittance:

The %T measurements are carried out by an UV-VIS spectrophotometer (wavelength region 400-700 nm) with a cell of cell length 10 mm.

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Measurement of temperature stability of the compositions comprising actives:

Following procedure was followed. The active was solubilised in the composition at an elevated temperature (45 C) by magnetic stirring to ensure a complete solubilisation and equilibrated overnight at 45 C using a stability chamber. The composition comprising the active was cooled down at a given rate (3.5 deg C/min) and the active precipitation was detected by measuring the storage and loss moduli at 1 Hz frequency using an Anton Paar MCR 92 rheometer. The following settings were used in the RheoCompass software:

0.1 % strain

25 No. of datapoints: 100

Time interval between data points: 6 secs

Total time: 600 seconds

Starting Temperature: 30 C.

30 The precipitation temperature of the active was determined by noting the temperature at which storage modulus becomes larger than the loss modulus. This precipitation temperature is a direct measure of temperature at which phase

separation of active will be observed. Higher temperature of phase separation of active is indicative of lower stability of the composition with respect to temperature, and lower temperature of phase separation of active is indicative of higher stability of the composition with respect to temperature.

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Examples 1-3:

Compositions of Examples 1-3 were prepared according to the procedure described earlier. The details of the ingredients used are given below:

C15-19 alkane (Emogreen L19) was procured from SEPPIC, France.

10 C9-13 alkane (Undecane+Tridecane) was procured from BASF, India.

Isoamyl cocoate (Tegosoft AC) was procured from Evonik India.

Capric caprylic triglyceride (Radia 7104) was procured from Evonik India.

Coco caprylate (Cetiol C5) was procured from BASF India.

Dicaprylyl carbonate (Cetiol CC) was procured from BASF, India.

15 Cetyl ricinoleate (Tegosoft CR) was procured from Evonik, India.

The active used was an extract of *Bidens pilosa* that is commercially available as Revinage®. The extract of *Bidens pilosa* (Revinage®) was procured from Chemunion, Brazil. It has a melting temperature of 67.5 degree Celsius.

20 TABLE 1: Examples 1-3

EXAMPL E	C15-19 Alkane (wt%)	C9-13 Alkane (wt%)	Isoamyl cocoate (wt%)	Capric caprylic triglycerid e (wt%)	Coco Caprylate (wt%)	Dicaprylyl carbonate (wt%)	Cetyl ricinoleate (wt%)
1	75	20	5	-	-	-	-
2	45	20	5	20	10	-	-
3	30	20	5	20	10	10	5

Compositions of Examples 1-3 were prepared according the procedure described earlier.

In the compositions of Examples 1-3, active Revinage® (*Bidens pilosa* extract) was added such that weight ratio of the active to the rest of the ingredients in the composition was 5:100, and the precipitation temperature was determined according to the protocol described for the measurement of the solubility of the active. The results are tabulated below:

TABLE 2: Precipitation temperature for Examples 1-3 with weight ratio of active (Revinage® to the rest of the composition = 5:100)

Example	Precipitation Temperature (deg. Celcius) or Phase separation temperature
1	17
2	15
3	7

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All the compositions (EXAMPLES 1,2,3) are within the scope of the invention, and exhibit acceptable precipitation temperature. As seen, the composition of Example 3 has relatively lower precipitation temperature than the compositions of Examples 1 and 2.

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TABLE 3: Spreading coefficient, viscosity and % transmittance

EXAMPLE	Spreading coefficient (mm squared/10 minutes)	Viscosity (mPa.s)	% Transmittance
1	855.3	3.2	> 80
2	754.8	3.7	> 80
3	710.6	3.4	> 80

The Table above indicates the values of spreading coefficient, viscosity, and % transmittance of the compositions of Examples 1-3 to which active Revinage® has been added such that the weight ratio of the active to the rest of the composition is 5:100.

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It can be seen that spreading coefficient of the compositions of Examples 2-3 are above 700 mm squared per 10 minutes, thus capable of providing adequate spreading performance. Furthermore, compositions of Examples 2-3 is below 4 mPa.s, and % transmittance is greater than 80%. Thus the compositions of

10 Examples 1 and 2 have better ability to solubilise active ingredient, whilst providing adequate performance with respect to viscosity, spreading and % transmittance.

TABLE 4: EXAMPLES 4-15

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EXAMPL E	C15-19 Alkane (wt%)	C9-13 Alkane (wt%)	Isoamyl cocoate (wt%)	Capric caprylic triglycerid e (wt%)	Coco Caprylate (wt%)	Dicaprylyl carbonate (wt%)	Cetyl ricinoleate (wt%)
4	75	20	-	-	-	-	5
5	45	20	-	20	10	-	5
6	50	33.4	8.3	8.3	0	0	8.3
7	42.8	28.5	7.1	0	0	0	7.1
8	55	20	0	20	0	0	5
9	65	20	0	0	10	0	5
10	35	20	0	20	10	10	5
11	40	20	5	20	10	0	5
12	65	20	0	0	0	10	5

13	70	20	5	0	0	0	5
14	60	20	5	0	0	10	5
15	70	20	0	0	0	0	10

Compositions of Examples 4-15 were prepared according the procedure described earlier.

5

In the compositions of Examples 4-15, active Revinage® (Bidens pilosa extract) was added such that weight ratio of the active to the rest of the ingredients in the composition was 10:100. Various parameters of the resulting compositions were measured as per the protocols described earlier result are tabulated below:

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TABLE 5: EXAMPLES 4-15 – Precipitation temperature, Spreading coefficient, viscosity and % transmittance

EXAMPLE	Precipitation Temperature (deg. Celcius) or Phase separation temperature	Spreading Coefficient (mm squared / 10 minutes)	Viscosity (mPa.s)	% Transmittance
4	17	517	3.2	>80
5	15	478	3.7	>80
6	4.7	491	3.6	> 80
7	2.7	586	5.4	> 80
8	14	440	3.8	> 80
9	15	544	3.7	> 80
10	-2	573	5.1	> 80

11	1.5	480	5.1	> 80
12	13	587	4.2	> 80
13	5	518	4.1	> 80
14	3	544	4.3	> 80
15	2.5	675	4.4	> 80

It can be seen that all the compositions above (EXAMPLES 4-15), which are within the scope of the present invention, exhibit acceptable temperature stability, spreading coefficient and viscosity and % transmittance. The compositions with lower solidification temperature are preferred over those with higher solidification temperature. The compositions with higher spreading coefficient are preferred over those with lower spreading coefficient.

10 It can be seen from the foregoing examples that the non-aqueous cosmetic composition of the present invention meets one or more of the objects of the invention.

CLAIMS:

- (1) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition comprising:
- (A) 15-85% by weight C15-19 alkane;
- 5 (B) 10-85% by weight C9-13 alkane;
- (C) One or both of
- (i) 1-10% by weight isoamyl cocoate, or;
- (ii) 1-25% by weight cetyl ricinoleate, and;
- (D) an active, wherein the weight ratio of the active to the rest of the
- 10 composition is in the range 0.02:100 to 15:100, and the active is selected from:
- (i) extract of *Bidens pilosa*;
- (ii) cyclolinopeptides,;
- (iii) senkyunolides,
- 15 (iv) sclareolide, or;
- (v) unsaponifiable fraction of vegetable oil.

- (2) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 1 comprising: (i) 1-10% by weight isoamyl cocoate, and (ii) 1-25% by weight cetyl ricinoleate
- (3) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 comprising 1-25% by weight dicaprylyl carbonate.
- (4) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims comprising one or both of the following:
- (i) 1-25% by weight coco caprylate, or;
- (ii) 1-25% by weight capric/caprylic triglyceride.
- (5) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition as claimed in claim 4 comprising 1-25% by weight coco caprylate and 1-25% by weight capric/caprylic triglyceride.
- (6) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims the composition is free of surfactant.
- (7) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the composition is liquid at temperature greater than or equal to 20 degree Celsius.
- (8) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the composition is free of silicones.

- (9) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the viscosity of the composition at 25 degree Celsius measured at shear rate of 21.2 per second is less than 10 mPa.S.
- (10) A non-aqueous cosmetic composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the spreading coefficient of the composition at 25
5 degree Celsius is greater than 400 mm squared per 10 minutes.