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SAFE, ECO-FRIENDLY, HEALTH PROTECTIVE HERBAL COLOURS AND AROMA USEFUL FOR COSMACEUTICAL APPLICATIONS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a safe, eco-friendly, health protective and cosmetic composition useful as lipstick and for other cosmaceutical applications like eye-shadows, skin creams, glow-glitters and rouges.

BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

There is worldwide revival of interest in the use of natural colours especially in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals as the synthetic colours are likely to cause many side effects. Keeping this in view the present invention is undertaken to develop purely natural herbal colorants for cosmetic compositions. One aspect of the invention pertains to the development of a herbal composition useful as Lipstick with mood altering functional attributes including stimulation of creative thoughts on persons who apply the same on lips. Such features of the composition are attributed to the selected blended formulations of Natural colours and essential oils/aroma isolates incorporated.

Lips being the most sensitive part of skin, can effect fast transdermal absorption and also the lips being very close to nose facilitate a continuous inhalation of the slowly vaporizing essential oils/aroma chemicals blended in the composition, thus, providing a double effect on the specific centers of the brain by releasing neurochemicals leading to mood alteration stimulation and change of mental perceptions. The different blends of essential oil/aroma isolates/natural aroma chemical selectively blended in the lipsticks provide anti-depressant, mood enhancing/mood lifting effect and give rise to creative thoughts.

While lipsticks with different colour shades blended with aromatic principles have been developed for women, another range of compositions useful as lipsticks has also been developed for men. These compositions are without colours but provide a moisturizing transparent effect and have mood altering functions and are designed to altered mental perception, functioning similar to the lipstick compositions developed for developed for women. Both the groups of lipstick have some additional health promotive/protective and beautifying attributes by preventing the lips from darkening and providing it with moisturizing effects. These compositions also give attractive luster and texture to the lips. The lipsticks with colour, developed for women, have antibacterial, antifungal and anti-inflammatory effects. With regard to lip beautification topical application

lipstick with different shades of colours are well known. Likewise, spraying of aromatic oils or sprays for refreshing is also well known. Many studies have been carried out on the effect of fragrance on mental perception; for example, the nice fragrance has an aesthetic impression and multiple positive effects on our life, they are not only for pleasure and seduction, healing and magic products but also for positive mood creators.

DESCRIPTION OF PRIOR ART

Reference is made to a publication titled "Naphthaquinones of *Arnebia Nobilis*" by Y.N. Shukla et al., Phytochemistry, 1971, Vol.10, pp.1909 to 1915, wherein, 4-naphthaquinones designated as *A-1, A-2, A-3* and *A-4* have been reported. The use of the extract from *Arnebia nobilis* is also reported. Sayyada Khatoon and Shanta Mehrotra in "Naphtha quinones from some Boraginaceous Texa-A Chemical Review" published in Natural Product Sciences, 1996 2(2) pp.75-85 report a number of naphthaquinones from boraginaceous plants. Varies properties of these compounds have also been reported.

V.P. Papageorgiou, has reported certain lipophilic red pigments obtained from various plants including the genus *Lithospermum, Echium Onosma Anchusa* and *Cynoglossum*, in his publication titled: Naturally occurring Isohexenylnaphthazarin Pigments: A New Class of Drugs" in Planta Medica, 1980, Vol.38, No.3.

US Patent 4996044 describes a lipstick formulation consisting of organic high staining dyes, said formulation having creamy, shiny and soft laydown and long wear properties. The formulation does not use any extracts from any plant.

Reference is made to a US patent (No. 5593662) wherein moisturizing lipstick has been described. In this invention, use has been made with a composition of 30-80% lipophilic material, which may have lesser shelf life and may promote microbial growth due to the presence of moisture. They used about 0-35% synthetic colourant which seems to be too high for a cosmetic composition. The synthetic colours mostly exhibit harmful side effects like loss of luster, blackening of skin and may have some carcinogenic effects too as shown in a website (http://www.orst.edu/foodresource/color/colorants/.html).

Another reference is made to patent no. 5665778 wherein a ceramide, process for their preparation and their application in cosmetics and in dermato-pharmacy. These compounds are complex mixtures of erythro & threo-diasterioisomers. They synthesize these compounds by a

complex and costly process. They have used organic pigments for lipstick and there is no herbal colourants being used.

Reference may be made to a recent PCT application PCT/EP00/02217 of 13 March 2000 wherein the inventors have used Zinc salts, particularly Zinc citrate in lipstick to effect anti-microbial property. The drawback in using Zinc or its salts is that mostly they are emetic and cause conjunctivitis as side effect.

In an International Congress of Essential oils, fragrance and flavours (November 1989) the description of use of aroma has not at all been mentioned in lipstick. The available lipsticks in the international market are used as refreshing beautifying agents only.

US Patent 5665778 describes yet another cosmetic formulation consisting of ceramides and other compounds. The composition of this patent is a totally synthetic composition.

US Patent 5676957 describes a skin external agent, said agent being an extract of the plant of genes *Euonymus* such as *Euonymus alata*. This extract according to this invention may be formulated with a cosmetically acceptable base.

Reference is made to a US patent No. 5,85,8348 wherein only a single isolate of essential oil like rose oxide has been used in synthetic lipstick and other cosmetic for refreshing feel. Such a single isolates of essential oil will not serve the desired multiple effects like mood enhancing, sensual pleasure and thought inducing state of mind.

To the knowledge of the applicants, there does not exist any lipstick with herbal colours and functional attributes, the cosmaceuticals like eye shadows and glow glitters, rouges with use of herbal colours, likewise the lipstick without colour with functional attributes for men.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

The main objective of the present invention is to provide safe, eco-friendly, health protective and cosmetic composition containing natural colours and aroma/essential oils useful for various cosmaceutical applications.

Another objective of the present invention is to use the herbal colours in lipsticks.

Another objective of the present invention is to provide transparent cosmetic compositions useful as lipsticks and containing essential oils/aroma isolates.

Still another objective of the present invention is to use the herbal colours in other cosmetic compositions like eye shadows, skin creams, glow glitters and rouges.

Yet, another objective of the present invention is to provide the use of the functional lipstick as a means to camouflage leucodermic skin and particularly lips.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a method for the production of cosmetic compositions containing herbal colourants and useful in other cosmetic applications.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides a safe, eco-friendly, health protective and beautifying herbal composition containing colourants and aroma, and useful for various cosmaceutical applications. The invention also provides a process for the preparation of the herbal cosmetic composition comprising extraction of colourants from natural sources such as plants, and mixing the colourants with aroma and other base material for cosmaceutical applications.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an herbal cosmetic composition containing colouring agents for topical or external use. More particularly, the invention provides a novel cosmetic composition, useful especially as lipstick. When used as lipstick, the composition contains herbal colourants for which is then blended with selected blends of essential oils or aroma isolates and the composition is capable of altering the mood and mental perception of the person, who applies it.

A safe ecofriendly, health protective and beautifying herbal cosmetic composition containing herbal colourants together with a cosmetically acceptable amount of one or more additives providing special properties and a cosmetically acceptable base material.

Accordingly the present invention provides a composition comprising additives providing special properties are selected from essential oils/aroma isolates obtained from the group of plant species belonging to genera *Acquillaria, Cinnamomum, Cymbopogon Elettaria, Eucalyptus, Geranium, Jasminum, Ocimum, Pelargonium, Rosa, Rosmarinus, Santalum* and *Vetiveria.*

In one embodiment of the invention, the essential oils/aroma isolates act as mood lifting agents, antidepressant agents, anti stress agents, sensual pleasure providing agents, creative thought inducing agents, anxiety reducing agent, refreshing agent, stimulant, soothing agents, anti oxidants, fixative, fragrants, and antimicrobial.

The applicants have found that the herbal colourants are obtained from various plants of the family *Boraginaceae.* It is the finding of the applicants that a wide spectrum of colors can be obtained from the said plants by using specific solvents in specific proportions. For instance, petroleum ether and chloroform may successfully be used in different proportions for extraction of

the colored matter from the said plants in order to achieve a wide spectrum of colors such as pastel red, purplish red, cerise, ruby red, deep magenta, beet root purple, amarynth, dark purple, dark violet, deep violet, deep blue blackish blue, etc. It is pertinent to note that each of the plants listed above are capable of yielding the above spectrum of colors.

The applicants have found that the herbal colorants obtained from various plants together with the essential oil and conventional additives yield a herbal composition which is suitable for cosmetic applications such as lipsticks. This herbal composition is devoid of toxic effects. The applicants also believe that the essential oils and aroma isolates may have the properties of mood enhancement, sensual pleasure, antidepressant and creative thought inducer. Also, the essential oils and aroma isolates may be used in transparent lipstick as a functional attribute.

The proportion in which the coloring matter / coloring compounds can be mixed with essential oils and additives can be readily determined by a person skilled in the art. However, it is preferred that 0.0005% of coloring matter may be mixed with 10^{-6} % essential oil, 1% lustering agent such as safflower oil. The base and other matters added may make up 100%.

Herbal lipophilic, safe colours are extracted from the plants belonging to the genus *Arnebia, Bixa, Butea, Carthamus, Hibiscus, Jatropha, Lithospermum, Macrotomia, Maharanga, Nyctanthes, Onosma, Rhododendron, and Tagetes* which are known to be non toxic and free from any strong side effects on human body particularly on topical application. The colours extracted from these plants are bright and lustrous and have pronounced antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities. For example a good bright colourant - red-andora colour, plate No. 8.4 L of Dictionary of colours (Maerz and Paul, 1950) and after applying on lips, [pomegranate to Vernonia purple (plate 6.3 L – 6.5 A of the same dictionary)] provides different functional effects such as mood refreshing, concentration enhancing, CNS relaxant, accelerating working rate and improves capacity to work. It is pertinent to note that each of the plants listed herein is capable of yielding a wide spectrum of colours.

Accordingly, the present invention provides safe, eco-friendly, health protective herbal colours and aroma useful for cosmaceutical applications which comprises safe, eco-friendly, health protective and beautifying herbal colourants and aroma useful for cosmaceutical applications, comprising extraction of organic compounds from natural sources such as plants, the said extracted organic compounds being used as a colourant with aroma in base material for cosmaceutical applications.

An embodiment of present invention is that the safe herbal colourants may be isolated from different plant species belonging to the genera of family *Boraginaceae* which are non-toxic and may be free from any side effects.

Another embodiment of present invention is that the aroma isolates/essential oils may be selected from group of plants – *Aquillaria, Cinnamomum, Cymbopogon, Elettaria, Eucalyptus, Geranium, Pelargonium, Rosa, Rosamarinus, Santalum* and *Vetiveria.*

In other embodiment, the herbal colourants may be used in lipsticks, eye shadows, glow glitters and rouges.

In still other embodiment the lipstick containing essential oils and combinations of aroma isolates may release neurochemicals in the brain through the receptors in mouth and nose and may have the properties of mood enhancement, sensual pleasure, antidepressant and creative thought inducer.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the anti-depressant property imparted by the essential oils are selected from

Essential Oils	Preferred Ratio
1. *Ocimum* oil: *Jasminum* oil: *Cymbopogon* oil	(1 : 2 : 1)
2. *Ocimum* oil : *Mentha* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(2 : 1 : 1)
3. *Jasminum* oil: *Mentha* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
4. *Cymbopogon* oil: *Ocimum* oil: *Mentha* oil	(1 : 2 : 1)
5. *Ocimum* oil: *Cymbopogon* oil1	(2 : 1)
6. *Mentha* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1)
7 *Ocimum* oil	
8. *Rosmarinus* oil	

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the creative thought-inducing property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1. *Santalum* oil	
2. *Santalum* oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 2)

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the anti-stress property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1. *Santalum* oil: *Lavandula* oil	(2 : 1)
2. *Lavandula* oil: *Eucalyptus* oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
3. *Eucalyptus* oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 2)
4. *Aquillaria* oil: *Elettaria* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
5. *Jasminum oil*	
6 *Santalum* oil	
7. *Lavandula* oil	

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the refreshing property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1. *Santalum* oil: *Rosa* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
2. *Santalum* oil: *Pelargonium* oil	(1 : 2)
3 *Jasminum* oil: *Lavandula* oil	(1 : 2)
4 *Lavandula oil*	
5 *Santalum* oil : *Rosa oil*	
6 Santulam oil	

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the sensual feeling property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1. *Jasminum* oil: *Lavandula* oil: *Pelorgonium* oil	(1 : 2)
2. *Ocimum* oil: *Jasminum* oil: *Cymbopogon* oil	(1 : 2 : 1)
3. *Jasminum* oil	
4. *Jasminum* oil: *Lavandula* oil	(2 : 1)

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the mood lifting property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1. *Jasminum* oil: *Rosa* oil: *Palergonium* oil	(1 : 2)
2. *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 2)
3. *Cymbopogan* oil: *Rosa* oil	(2 : 1),
4. *Rosa* oil	
5. Jasminum oil: *Rosa* oil	

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the anxiety reducing property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1 *Rosa* oil: *Cinnamomum* oil	(1 : 2)

Still another embodiment of the invention is that the essential oils and aroma isolates are used in transparent lipstick as a functional attribute.

Still another embodiment of the invention relates to the composition wherein, tocopherol is used as an antioxidant, which also functions as fixative, and may be present in traces to ppm.

An embodiment is that the process for extraction of organic compounds from natural sources such as plants which comprises drying of plant parts, powdering by known means, the said dried powder being used to extract herbal colourants, optionally treating the said colours with acids or bases taken in different proportions, to produce various shades.

Yet another embodiment, the plant parts may be root, stem, leaf, and the quantum of essential oils used in preparing compositions varies based on the part from which the oil is extracted.

Still another embodiment of the present invention is that the plant parts may be dried at a temperature in the range of 30-45^0 C, in shade

An another embodiment the dried plant parts may be powdered to particles of the size in the range of 30-60 mesh.

Further embodiment, the herbal red colourants may be extracted from the plants of the genera *Arnebia, Bixa, Butea, Carthamus, Hibiscus, Jatropha, Lithospermum, Macrotomia, Maharanga, Nyctanthes, Onosma, Rhododendron, and Tagetes.* The plants or their parts are put in a Soxhlet apparatus at a temperature of 20-80^{0}C. The solvents selected for the extraction may be non-polar - hexane, petroleum ether, toluene and cyclohexane, wherein the polar solvents are selected from chloroform, acetone, ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol. The non-polar and polar solvents may be recovered at reduced pressure of 50-100 psi and a temperature of 40-80^{0}C. The herbal colourants are obtained after the recovery of the solvents. The concentrates result colours of various shades such as purplish red, cerise, ruby red, beetroot purple, dark violet, deep blue, and blackish blue colours which are herbal in nature as no trace of organic solvent remains in the final concentrate.

Further, the present invention provides a process for preparation of herbal colourants, which comprises the steps of drying the plant material, powdering the same and percolating it with ethyl or methyl alcohol at a temperature of 20-48^{0}C. The alcohol soluble matter is concentrated at reduced

pressure of 50-100 psi and a low temperature of 40-60^{0}C. The concentrate is eluted with silica gel column chromatography using non-polar solvents like – petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, toluene and a mixture of non-polar and polar solvents. The polar solvents used may be like chloroform, acetone, ethylacetate and methanol. The ratio of the non-polar and polar solvents may be 20 : 1 to 4 : 1. The concentration of the column fractions may be made at a range of reduced pressure of 80-100 psi and a temperature of 30-60^{0}C. The colours of the concentrate may be pastel red, pale red, purplish red, rose red, cerise, ruby red, deep magenta, beetroot purple, amaranth, dark purple, dark violet, deep violet, deep blue and blackish blue

In still another embodiment the herbal colourants may be antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and may be used in leucoderma, more particularly of lips.

The embodiment of the present invention the herbal colourants may be the mixture of naphthazarins and may be cyclic unsaturated diketones in which double bonds and keto group may be conjugated.

The another embodiment of present invention the herbal colourants may be changed in different shades with organic and inorganic acids. The intensity of colours may be increased with organic acids and may be decreased with inorganic acids. The range of the concentration of the acids may be 0.1-10%.

Still another embodiment of the invention that the herbal colours may be changed with organic and inorganic bases.

Another embodiment of the present invention the base concentration may be in the range of 0.1 to 20%.

Yet another embodiment the herbal colour may be lipophilic and hydrophilic properties may be very minimum.

Still another embodiment the herbal colours may be soluble in organic solvents like – hexane, petroleum ether, benzene, diethyl ether, ethylacetate, chloroform, acetone and alcohol in the range of 30-100%.

In an embodiment, the pH of the extracted herbal colours may be 5-6.

The present invention is aimed to prepare safe, eco-friendly, health protective herbal colours and aroma useful for cosmaceutical applications which comprises extraction of organic compounds

from natural sources, the said extracted organic compounds being used as a colourant with aroma in base material for cosmaceutical applications.

The safe herbal colourants may be isolated from different plant species belonging to the genera of the family Boraginaceae which are non-toxic and may be free from any side effects.

The present invention is that the aroma isolates/essential oils may be selected from group of plants – *Aquillaria, Cinnamomum, Cymbopogon, Elettaria, Eucalyptus, Geranium, Pelargonium, Rosa, Rosamarinus, Santalum* and *Vetiveria*. The herbal colourants may be used in lipsticks, eye shadows, glow glitters and rouges.

The lipstick containing essential oils and combinations of aroma isolates may release neurochemicals in the brain through the receptors in mouth and nose and may have the properties of mood enhancement, sensual pleasure, antidepressant and creative thought inducer.

The invention is that the essential oils and aroma isolates may be used in transparent lipstick as a functional attribute.

Another aspect of the invention relates to a process for extraction of organic colourants from the plants, said process comprising obtaining the plant parts, extracting with organic solvents, removing the solvents by conventional methods, concentrating the extract under reduced pressure and optionally treating with acids or bases to produce various shades.

Yet another aspect of the invention relates to a process for the extraction of organic colourants, said process comprising the steps of:

a) drying the plant parts,
b) powdering the dried plant parts,
c) subjecting the dry powder obtained in step (b) to Soxhlet extraction at a temperature in the range of 40-80^{0}C or cold percolation with organic solvents at a temperature ranging between 20 to 45° C ,
d) concentrating the mixture of step (c) by conventional methods at reduced pressure in the range of 50-100 psi and at a temperature not exceeding 50^{0}C,
e) mixing the concentrate of step (d) with silica gel in the ratio 1:3 to 2:7 to obtain a slurry,
f) eluting the slurry with organic solvents resulting in various fractions,
g) concentrating the fractions at a pressure in the range of 50 -100 psi resulting in herbal colourants, optionally treating the said colours with acids or bases to produce various shades, and

h) obtaining various colours from by treating the said fractions with acids or bases to produce colourants of various shades.

One more aspect of the invention relates yet another process of extraction of herbal colourants from plants of the family *Boraginaceae,* which comprises; percolating powdered plant parts with alcohol at room temperature resulting in alcohol soluble herbal material, the said herbal material being concentrated by known means at pressures in the range of 50-100 psi and at a temperature in the range of 40-60^{0}C, the said concentrate being made into a slurry with silica gel in a ratio in the range of 1:3 to 2:7, the said slurry being eluted by known means with organic solvents resulting in fractions, the said fractions further being concentrated by known methods at a pressure in the range of 50-100 PSI resulting in herbal colorants, optionally treating the said colours with acids or bases to produce various shades.

The herbal colours may be extracted from any of the three parts of the plants; namely root, stem or leaves or by taking all of them. These parts may then dried by any conventional means which may include heat treatment at a temperature between 30-45°C. Alternatively the drying process may be effected in shade though the time for drying may be rather too long. The dried plant material may then be powdered and sieved through mesh to get a powder of particles of a suitable size preferably in the range of 30-60 mesh

The dried powder may then be extracted by using Soxhlet apparatus at a temperature range of 40-80^{0}C.

The dried powdered plant material may also be extracted by cold percolation at a temperature range of 20-45^{0}C.

The extraction may be carried out with the non-polar and mixtures of non-polar and polar solvents selected for the extraction. Non-polar solvents may be selected from hexane, petroleum ether, toluene and cyclohexane whereas the polar solvents may be selected from chloroform, acetone, ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol. The herbal colours may be obtained by concentrating the extracts at reduced pressure of 50-100 psi and a temperature at range of 40 - 60^{0}C. This process of concentration may result in purplish red, cerise, ruby red, beet root purple, dark violet, deep blue, and blackish blue colours which are herbal in nature as no trace of organic solvent remains in the final concentrate.

In another process, the dried, powdered plant material may be percolated with ethyl or methyl alcohol at a temperature of 20-48^{0}C. The alcohol soluble matter may be concentrated at

reduced pressure of 50-100 psi and a low temperature of 40-60^{0}C. Thus, the said concentrate may be eluted with silica gel column chromatography by using non-polar solvents like – petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, toluene and mixture of said non-polar and polar solvents. The polar solvents may be used like - chloroform, acetone, ethylacetate & methanol. The ratio of the non-polar and polar solvents may be 20 : 1 to 4: 1. The concentration of the column fractions may be made at a range of reduced pressure of 80-100 psi and a temperature of 30-60^{0}C. The colours of the concentrate may be pastel red, pale red, purplish red, rose red, cerise, ruby red, deep magenta, beet root purple, amaranth, dark purple, dark violet, deep violet, deep blue and blackish blue

These novel colours may be used with or without the aroma isolate/essential oils. Proper mixture of aroma isolates/essential oils may result in such desirable properties of mood enhancement, sensual pleasure, antidepressant and creative thoughts inducer To get these desired properties in cosmetics like lipsticks the herbal colours may be mixed with selected mixture of aroma and applied to the base material. These herbal colours may be used in other applications like eye shadow, glow glitters, rouges and skin conditioning agent.

These colours may be the mixture of naphthazarins and may be cyclic unsaturated diketones in which double bonds and keto group may be conjugated. These herbal colours may be changed to different shades by treating it with organic and inorganic acids. The intensity of these colours may be increased with organic acids and may be decreased with inorganic acids. The range of the concentration of the acids may be 0.1-10%. The colour of the herbal colourants may be changed from red to blue with organic and inorganic bases. The range of the concentration of the bases may be 0.1-20%.

These herbal colours may have excellent lipophilic properties and very minimum hydrophilic properties. These colours may be soluble in organic solvents like – hexane, petroleum ether, benzene, diethyl ether, ethylacetate, chloroform, acetone and alcohol in the range of 30-100%. The pH of the extracted colours may be within the range of 5-6. All these characteristics of the herbal colours are very desirable for use in cosmaceutical applications. The process of the present invention can obtain various colours such as described in the tables 3 to 6.

Some of the critical parameters, which are responsible for the generation of various colourants, are as under:

a) composition of the solvent used for running the column chromatography.

b) the ratio of the polar to non-polar solvent is also a critical parameter for the production of the different colours.

c) the temperature of the Rotavapours used in the process of the concentration of the extract is also a critical parameter.

d) the temperature of the hot air oven at which the lipstick formulation is made is also a critical parameter.

e) treating the said colours with specific concentration of acids or bases to produce various shades.

Novel features of the invention:

1. Extraction of the herbal colours from plant materials which are non-toxic and highly lipophilic.
2. A novelty of the present invention lies in application of herbal colours in cosmaceutical preparations like lipsticks, eye shadow, glow glitters and rouges.
3. Ability to tailor the shade of the basic herbal colours by a simple treatment of the produce with organic or inorganic acids or bases.

Brief description of the drawings.

Thus, the process of the invention can be used to achieve different colourants. Some of the colourants obtained are shown in the accompanying drawings. In the accompanying drawings:

Fig 1 represents colourant of red-purple group (60C)

Fig 2 represents colourant of red-purple group (61A)

Fig 3 represents colourant of red-purple group (58A)

Fig 4 represents colourant of red-purple group (46A)

Fig 5 represents colourant of red-purple group (53A)

Fig 6 represents colourant of blue group (103A)

Fig 7 represents colourant of blue group (99A)

Fig 8 represents colourant of orange group (25B)

Fig 9 represents colourant of orange red group (31C)

Fig 10 represents colourant of orange red group (34C)

Fig 11 represents colourant of orange red group (32C)

Fig 12 represents colourant of orange red group (33B)

Fig 13 represents colourant of red group (46A)

Fig 14 represents colourant of red group (44A)

Fig 15 represents colourant of red group (46B)

Fig 16 represents colourant of red group (59A)

Fig 17 represents colourant of blue group (103B)

Fig 18 represents colourant of blue group (103A)

Fig 19 represents colourant of blue-green group (114A)

Fig 20 represents colourant of greyed-purple group (187B)

Fig 21 represents colourant of greyed-purple group (187A)

Fig 22 represents colourant of purple group (79A)

Fig 23 represents colourant of brown group (200A)

Fig 24 depicts a few of various shades of lipsticks obtained according to the invention.

Brief description of the tables.

Table 1 depicts preferred list of Aroma i.e. essential oils for the functional attributes in cosmaceutical application

Table 2 represents preferred list of Aroma isolates for the functional attributes in cosmaceutical application

Table 3 represents change of colours obtained from direct extraction (process 1) – Change of colours with bases

Table 4 represents change of colours obtained from direct extraction (process 1) – Change of colours with acids

Table 5 represents change of colours obtained from column (process 2) - Change of colour with acids

Table 6 represents change of colours obtained from column (process 2) - Change of colour with bases.

Table 7: Table for correspondence of colour codes based on Flower Council of Holland.

The various colours shown are codified according to RHS colour chart in associatiation with Flower Council of Holland and The Royal Horticultural Society, London.

The following examples are given to illustrate the invention and should not be construed to limit the scope of the present invention.

PREPARATION OF HERBAL COLOURANTS AND LIPSTICK:

The present invention is illustrated further by referring to the following examples. However, the present invention is not limited to these examples.

Process

Extracted the powdered material with non-polar solvents (like hexane, petroleum ether, toluene and cyclohexane) and mixtures of non-polar and polar solvents (The polar solvents are chloroform Acetone, Ethylacetate, methanol, ethanol).

The ranges of ratio of non-polar and polar solvents are 99:1 to 0:100.

The change of color by treating the color with traces of food grade acids e.g. Acetic acids less than 0.1%

The change of color with the treatment of traces of bases i.e. less than 0.1%.

Example - 1

100 gm air-dried coarsely powdered root of *Onosma* species is sieved in 40 mesh sieve and then extracted in Soxhlet apparatus with hexane at a temperature of 50°C for 12 – 18 hours which resulted in the formation of hexane soluble herbal matter. The said matter was concentrated at a reduced pressure of 70 psi and at a temperature of 35°C, resulting in the yield of 6.0 gm. as the purplish red colour (Plate NO 12 A7 of Methuen handbook of colour, 1978).

Example - 2

100 gm air dried coarsely powdered stem and root in the ratio of 1: 4 of *Onosma* species is sieved in 40 mesh sieve and then extracted in Soxhlet apparatus, with chloroform, at a temperature of 60°C for 18 – 24 hours which resulted in the formation of chloroform soluble herbal matter. The said matter was concentrated at a reduced pressure of 80 psi and at the temperature of 40°C, resulting in the yield of 8.5 gm. as the beet-root purple (Plate No: 13 D8)

Example - 3

100 gm air dried coarsely powder stem, root and leaf in the ratio of 1: 1: 3 of *Macrotomia* species is percolated at room temperature with the mixture of chloroform and hexane in the ratio of 5:95 for 4 hours (3 times). Combined all the extracts and concentrated at a pressure of 70psi and a temperature of 50^0C. Thus 3.5 gm of cerise colourant (Plate No: 12 C8) was obtained.

Example - 4

100 gm air-dried coarsely powdered root of *Onosma* species is sieved in 40 mesh sieve and then extracted in Soxhlet apparatus with hexane at a temperature of 50^0C for 12 – 18 hours which resulted in the formation of hexane soluble herbal matter. The said matter was concentrated at a reduced pressure of 70 psi and at a temperature of 35^0C, resulting in the yield of 6.0 gm. as the purplish red colour (Plate NO 12 A7) which gets changed to rose red after treatment with 1% formic acid.

Example - 5

100 gm air dried coarsely powdered stem and root in the ratio of 1: 4 of *Onosma* species is sieved in 40 mesh sieve and then extracted in Soxhlet apparatus, with chloroform, at a temperature of 60^0C for 18 – 24 hours which resulted in the formation of chloroform soluble herbal matter. The said matter was concentrated at a reduced pressure of 80 psi and at the temperature of 40^0C, resulting in the yield of 8.5 gm. as the beet-root purple (Plate No: 13 D8) which gets changed with 0.1% HCl to ruby red colour (Plate No: 12 D8).

Example - 6

100 gm air dried coarsely powder stem, root and leaf in the ratio of 1: 1: 3 of *Macrotomia* species is percolated at room temperature with the mixture of chloroform and hexane in the ratio of 5:95 for 4 hours (3 times). Combined all the extracts and concentrated at a pressure of 70 psi and a temperature of 50^0C. Thus 3.5 gm of cerise colour (Plate No: 12 C8) was obtained which gets changed to vivid blue (Plate No: 21 A8) with the addition of the 0.1% NaO

Example - 7

100 gm air dried coarsely powdered root of *Onosma* species is percolated with ethyl alcohol at room temperature for 24 hours (4 times). The alcohol soluble portion of stem and root was concentrated at reduced pressure of 70 psi and at a temperature of 50^0C, resulting in the formation of 18 gm. of ethanol soluble concentrate. The said concentrate was mixed with 54 gm of silica gel for preparing slurry. This slurry was dried with the help of vacuum pump. The column

chromatography of this dried slurry was carried out by using hexane: chloroform in the ratio of 95: 5. The fractions obtained with aforesaid solvents were concentrated at the reduced pressure of 90 psi and at a temperature of 40^0C, thereby giving the yield of 0.3 gm as the pastel red colour (Plate No:9 A5) which gets changed to vivid blue (Plate No: 21 A8) with the addition of the 0.1% NaOH.

Preparation of cosmetic compositions

The herbal colourant obtained by the process described in Examples 1 to 7 can be used according to the invention to develop various cosmetic compositions useful as lip stick, eye-liners, eye-shadows, glow-glitters and rouges. Such compositions are prepared following the general principles used in making cosmetic compositions. Specifically, the herbal colourant obtained from the plant parts is mixed with a base in appropriate proportion. The base may be liquefied first and the colourant of choice may be added and stirred. Alternatively, the colourant and the base are added, the mixture is heated, and the ingredients are stirred to obtain a homogenous mixture. To this mixture, essential oil is added together with softening agents, mood lifting agents and other additives as may be necessary for the compositions. For instance, if glow-glitters composition is to be prepared, with the basic composition, additives that provide glitter are added. The composition prepared when cooled to room temperature becomes suitable for use as a cosmetic composition.

While the above is only an outline describing the preparation of cosmetic composition, specific instances of preparing different cosmetic compositions for various applications is described in Examples 10 to 17 here below. The specific instances provided herein below are meant only to illustrate the invention and the same should not be construed to limit the scope of the invention in any manner.

Example – 8

0.5 mg of herbal colour was mixed with 1 ml of Safflower oil and 1 ml Castor oil thoroughly. In the said mixture 1.5 gm of melted bees wax was mixed at a temperature of 70^0C. After that 5 microlitre tocopherol and 1 microlitre of *Rosamarinus* essential oil was added to the aforesaid mixture. Then the mixture was cooled to room temperature. This cooled mixture is now ready for application.

Substance	Amount	Percentage
1. Colour	0.5 mg	0.5%

2. Safflower oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
3. Castor oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
4. Tocopherol	5 µl	0.005%
5. Rosamarinus (Essential oil)	1.0 µl	0.001%
6. Bees wax	1.5 gm	To make up 100%

Example - 9

0.5 mg of herbal colour was mixed with 1 ml of Safflower oil and 1 ml Castor oil thoroughly. In the said mixture 1.5 gm of melted bees wax was mixed at a temperature of 70^0C. After that 5 microlitre tocopherol and 1 microlitre each of Jasminum and Santalum essential oils were added to the aforesaid mixture. Then the mixture was cooled at room temperature. This cooled mixture is now ready for application.

Substance	**Amount**	**Percentage**
1. Colour	0.1 mg	0.5%
2. Safflower oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
3. Castor oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
4. Tocopherol	5.0 µl	0.005%
5. Jasminum and Santalum (Essential oil)	1.0 µl	0.001%
6. Bees wax	1.5 gm	To make up 100%

Example – 10

0.5 mg of red colourant was mixed with 1 ml of safflower oil and 1 ml of castor oil thoroughly. In the said mix, 0.5 gm of melted bees was mixed at a temperature of 70^0C. After that 5 microliter tocopheral and 1 microlitre of sandal wood oil was added to the aforesaid mixture. Then the mixture was cooled to room temperature. Thus, cooled mixture is ready for application as eye shadows.

Substance	**Amount**	**Percentage**
1. Colour	0.5 mg	0.5%
2. Safflower oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
3. Castor oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
4. Tocopherol	5.0 µl	0.005%
5. Sandal wood oil (Essential oil)	1.0 µl	0.001%

6. Bees wax	0.5 gm	To make up 100%

Example – 11

1.0 mg of herbal colour was mixed with 1 ml of safflower oil and 1 ml of castor oil thoroughly. Then mixed 0.2 gm of melted bees wax at a temperature of 70^0C. After that 10 microliter tocopherol and 2 microlitre of Rose oil was added to the aforesaid mixture. Then the mixture was cooled to room temperature. Thus, cooled mixture is ready for application as glow-glitters.

Substance	Amount	Percentage
1. Colour	1.0 mg	1.0%
2. Safflower oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
3. Castor oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
4. Tocopherol	10 µl	0.01%
5. Rose oil (Essential oil)	2.0 µl	0.002%
6. Bees wax	0.2 gm	To make up 100%

Example – 12

0.25 mg of rose red colourant was mixed with 10 gm talc in ball mill. In said mixture 1 micro-liter of Jasmine essential oil was added and mixed thoroughly. The colorant mixed is now ready for rouges.

Substance	Amount	Percentage
1. Colour	0.25 mg	0.25%
2. Jasmine (Essential oil)	1.0 µl	0.001%
3. Talc	10.0 gm	To make up 100%

Example – 13 (Antidepressant activity)

0.5 mg of herbal colour was mixed with 1 ml of Safflower oil and 1 ml Castor oil thoroughly. In the said mixture 1.5 gm of melted bees wax was mixed at a temperature of 70^0C. After that 5 microlitre tocopherol and 1 microlitre blend of sweet basil oil (having linaloal and linolyl acetate), Jasminum and lemon grass oil/citral essential oil was added to the aforesaid mixture. Then the mixture was cooled to room temperature. This cooled mixture is now ready for application.

Substance	Amount	Percentage
1. Colour	1.5 mg	1.0%
2. Safflower oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
3. Castor oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
4. Tocopherol	10 µl	0.01%
5. Sweet basil oil, Jasmine and lemon grass oil	2.0 µl	0.002%
6. Bees wax	1.5 gm	To make up 100%

Example – 14 (Mood lifting)

1.5 mg of herbal colour was mixed with 1 ml of Safflower oil and 1 ml Castor oil thoroughly. In the said mixture 1.5 gm of melted bees wax was mixed at a temperature of 70^0C. After that 5 microlitre tocopherol and 1 microlitre blend of Jasmine, Muskon oil and lavender oil essential oil was added to the aforesaid mixture. Then the mixture was cooled to room temperature. This cooled mixture is now ready for application

.Substance	Amount	Percentage
1. Colour	1.5 mg	1.0%
2. Safflower oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
3. Castor oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
4. Tocopherol	10 µl	0.01%
5. Jasmine, Muskon oil and Lavender oil (Essential oil)	2.0 µl	0.002%
6. Bees wax	1.5 gm	To make up 100%

Example – 15 (Lipstick for men)

1 ml of Safflower oil and 1 ml Castor oil thoroughly. In the said mixture 1.5 gm of melted bees wax was mixed at a temperature of 70^0C. After that 5 microlitre tocopherol and 1 microlitre blend of sandal wood oil and basil oil was added to the aforesaid mixture. Then the mixtute was cooled to room temperature. This cooled mixture is now ready for application.

Substance	Amount	Percentage
1. Safflower oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
2. Castor oil	1.0 ml	1.0%
3. Tocopherol	10 µl	0.01%

4. Sandal wood oil or basil oil (Essential oil)	2.0 µl	0.002%
5. Bees wax	1.5 gm	To make up 100%

Table 1: Preferred list of Aroma i.e essential oils for the functional attributes in cosmaceutical application

FUNCTIONAL ATTRIBUTES	ESSENTIAL OILS	PREFERRED RATIO
1. Antidepressant	1. *Ocimum* oil: *Jasminum* oil: *Cymbopogon* oil	(1 : 2 : 1)
	2. *Ocimum* oil : *Mentha* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(2 : 1 : 1)
	3. *Jasminum* oil: *Mentha* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
	4. *Cymbopogon* oil: *Ocimum* oil: *Mentha* oil	(1 : 2 : 1)
	5. *Ocimum* oil: *Cymbopogon* oil1	(2 : 1)
	6. *Mentha* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1)
	7 Ocimum oil	
	8 Rosmarinus oil	
2. Anti stress	1. *Santalum* oil: *Lavandula* oil	(2 : 1)
	2. *Lavandula* oil: *Eucalyptus* oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
	3. *Eucalyptus* oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 2)
	4. *Aluillaria* oil: *Elettaria* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
	5. Jasminum oil	
	6. *Santalum* oil	
	7. *Lavandula* oil	
3. Refreshing	1. *Santalum* oil: *Rosa* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
	2. *Santalum* oil: *Pelargonium* oil	(1 : 2)
	3 Jasminum oil: *Lavandula* oil	(1 : 2)
	4 Lavandula oil	
	5 Santalum oil : *Rosa oil*	*(1 : 2)*
	6 Santulam oil	
4. Sensual Feeling	1. *Jasminum* oil: *Lavandula* oil: *Pelorgonium* oil	(1 : 2 :1)
	2 Ocimum oil: Jasminum oil: Cymbopogon oil	*(1 : 2 : 1)*
	3 Jasminum oil	
	4 Jasminum *oil:* Lavandula *oil*	*(2 : 1)*
5.Creative Thoughts	*1. Santalum* oil	
	2 Santalum oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 2)
6. Mood lifting	1. *Jasminum* oil: *Rosa* oil: *Palergonium* oil	(1 : 2)
	2. *Rosmarinus* oil	
	3. *Cymbopogan* oil: *Rosa* oil	(2 : 1)
	4. *Rosa* oil	
	5 Jasminum oil: *Rosa* oil	
7. Anxiety	1. *Rosa* oil: *Cinnamomum* oil	(1 : 2)

Table 2: Preferred list of Aroma isolates for the functional attributes in cosmaceutical application.

FUNCTIONAL ATTRIBUTES	AROMA ISOLATE PREFERRED RATIO
1. Anti stress	Citral
2. Refreshing	*1. Linalol* *2. Benzyl alcohol* *3. Terpeneol* *4. Terpeneol : Linalol (1:2)*
3. Sensual Feeling	*Butyric acid*
4. Creative Thoughts	*1. Isobutyric acid: Butyric acid: linalol (1:2:1)* *2. Isobutyruc acud: Benzyl alcohol: linalol (1:2:1)* *3. Isobutyric acid:* *4. Linalol: Isobutyric acid (1:2)*
5. Mood lifting	*1. Jasmone* *2. Citral* *3. Eugenol* *4. Citral* *5. Eugenol: Citral (1:2)*

The change in color of the colourants, occurs then they are subjected to acid or base treatments. For example, change of colour occurs by treating the colourant with traces of food grade acids example acetic acid at a quantum less than 0.1%, likewise, the change of colour occurs with the treatment of base which can be as traces as less than 0.1%.

The following four tables provide information about the color changes change occur due to acid or base treatments.

Table 3: DIRECT EXTRACTION (PROCESS 1) Change of colour with bases

Code	Colours	Sodium Hydroxide			Potassium Hydroxide			Sodium acetate		
		2%	0.1%	0.05%	2%	0.1%	0.05%	2%	0.1%	0.05%
1.	58C	95A	98B	98B	98B	99C	100B	80D	97B	97C
2.	55A	101A	100D	100B	105D	94B	93D	82A	97C	97D
3.	58B	101B	100B	100D	101D	93B	93C	80C	97B	97D
4.	55B	95B	97D	100C	107A	99C	100B	80D	97C	97D
5.	55C	98A	98C	98D	101B	92B	92D	80B	97D	97D
6.	115B	115B	114B	94C	115A	114B	95D	201B	97D	114D

7.	115A	115A	113C	113C	114D	113C	115B	116B	111B	113C
8.	122A	122A	187B	187C	122B	187C	200D	201A	183C	182A

Table 4: DIRECT EXTRACTION (PROCESS 1)

Change of colour with acids

Code	Colours	Acetic acid			Citric acid			Oxalic acid		
		2%	0.1%	0.05 %	2%	0.1%	0.05 %	2%	0.1%	0.05 %
1.	58C	46C	73B	65B	46B	55B	56A	47D	48D	49A
2.	55A	55C	68C	69A	51A	55C	56A	51B	52C	52D
3.	58B	73D	75D	75D	73C	38A	39C	73A	69A	69A
4.	55B	73B	73D	73D	73C	73D	69A	73A	69B	69B
5.	55C	70D	68D	69A	73D	69A	69B	68D	38A	38B
6.	115B	95C	94B	94C	96B	95C	95D	97B	97D	97D
7.	115A	115B	113C	133C	116C	115A	115B	113A	111B	111B
8.	122A	200A	200C	200C	200B	200C	200D	183D	183C	182A

Table 5: From Column (PROCESS 2)

Change of colour with acids

Code	Colours	Acetic acid			Citric acid			Oxalic acid		
		2%	0.1%	0.05%	2%	0.1%	0.05%	2%	0.1%	0.05%
C_1	25B	25C	24A	24A	24A	24C	24C	24A	24C	24A
C_2	31C	29B	29C	29C	27A	27B	27B	29B	29C	27B
C_3	34C	33A	33C	33C	33A	33C	33D	33A	33C	33C
C_4	32C	29A	28C	28D	29A	28D	28D	29A	28C	28D
C_5	33B	40C	39C	39D	31B	30C	30D	31C	31D	31D
C_6	46A	46A	45C	45D	32A	31B	30C	33B	32A	32B
C_7	44A	43A	40B	40C	45D	42A	42B	45C	44B	44C
C_8	46B	47B	47D	47D	47B	48A	48B	46C	46A	46D
C_9	59A	60A	59D	57D	59B	59D	59D	60B	60C	59C
C_{10}	95A	95C	94B	94C	96B	95C	95D	97B	97D	97D
C_{11}	103A	200A	200C	200C	187A	187C	187D	187A	187C	187C
C_{12}	114A	115B	113C	113C	116C	115A	115B	113A	111B	111B
C_{13}	187B	182A	180C	180D	182C	181D	181D	180B	181C	181D
C_{14}	187A	59A	60B	60C	59B	58A	58C	59D	58D	58C
C_{15}	79A	187A	183A	183C	187B	187B	185C	182C	181D	181D
C_{16}	200A	200A	200C	200C	200B	200C	200D	183D	183C	182A

Table 6: From Column (PROCESS 2)
Change of colour with bases

Code	Colours	NaOH			KOH			CH_3COONa		
		2%	0.1%	0.05%	2%	0.1%	0.05%	2%	0.1%	0.05%
C_1	25B	90A	89A	24A	92A	89C	24C	181B	24C	89D
C_2	31C	106B	106D	29C	98B	105D	27B	58C	29C	105D
C_3	34C	86C	33C	33C	83B	83C	33D	171C	33C	83D
C_4	32C	93B	93D	28D	102A	99C	28D	169C	28C	93C
C_5	33B	98B	98C	39D	105C	98C	30D	169B	31D	99C
C_6	46A	103C	102C	45D	98B	102D	30C	34B	32A	101C
C_7	44A	102B	102C	40C	116A	102D	42B	40A	44B	102D
C_8	46B	116B	116D	47D	116A	116D	48B	46A	46A	116C
C_9	59A	116C	116D	57D	115B	116D	59D	53A	60C	116D
C_{10}	95A	115B	114B	94C	115A	114B	95D	201B	97D	114D
C_{11}	103A	188A	200C	200C	116B	200C	187D	83B	187C	200C
C_{12}	114A	115A	113C	113C	114D	113C	115B	116B	111B	113C
C_{13}	187B	122B	121C	180D	114B	121C	181D	199C	181C	119C
C_{14}	187A	120C	120D	60C	114C	120D	58C	201B	58D	119D
C_{15}	79A	119B	119C	183C	114A	187B	185C	201C	181D	181D
C_{16}	200A	122A	187B	187C	187B	187C	200D	201A	183C	182A

Table 7: Table for correspondence of colour codes based on Flower Council of Holland.

Codes	Group
1 – 13	Yellow group
14 – 23	Yellow – Orange group
24 – 29	Orange group
30 – 35	Orange – Red group
36 – 56	Red group
57 – 74	Red – Purple group
75 – 79	Purple group
80 – 82	Purple – Violet group
83 – 88	Violet group
89 – 98	Violet – Blue group
99 – 110	Blue group
111 – 124	Blue – Green group
125 – 143	Green group
144 – 154	Yellow – Green group
155	White group
156 – 157	Grey – White group
158 – 159	Orange – White group
160 – 162	Greyed – Yellow group
163 – 177	Greyed – orange group
178 – 182	Greyed – Red group
183 – 187	Greyed – Purple group
188 – 198	Greyed – Green group
199 –200	Brown group
201	Grey group
202	Black group

The various colours shown above are codified according to RHS colour chart in association with Flower Council of Holland and The Royal Horticultural Society, London

The main advantages of the present invention are:

1. Herbal colourants offer an advantage in that they can be added or used without taking into consideration certification by different agencies like FAO, WHO and Cosmetic authorities etc.
2. The herbal colourants are safe, eco-friendly and health protective.
3. These herbal colourants may be used in more sensitive and delicate parts of the body like lips, cheeks and eyelids.
4. These herbal colourants can be used in leucoderma particularly of lips region.
5. The herbal colours are 100% lipophilic in nature.
6. The herbal colours are antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory.
7. The herbal colours are free from any strong side effects like carcinogenic effects to the users.
8. The herbal colours can be made in different shades in a cost-effective manner.
9. Addition of different essential oil and their isolates promotes the stimulation of creative thoughts, enhance sensual feeling induce positive mental health and well being and to help to overcome the depressant feelings (anti-depressant).

Thus, the of the present invention is to develop a safe and eco-friendly health protective and beauty enhancing herbal functional composition that contains only the natural products. The natural safe colour has been obtained and developed from different plant species belonging to the genus *Arnebia, Bixa, Butea, Carthamus, Hibiscus, Jatropha, Lithospermum, Macrotomia, Maharanga, Nyctanthes, Onosma, Rhododendron and Tagetes*. Various shades of colours were differentially extracted by following certain well-defined extraction methods. The invention also seeks to use lipstick as a medium of aroma therapy. Essential oils isolated from different plants belonging to the genus *Aquillaria, Cinnamomum, Cymbopogon, Elettaria, Eucalyptus, Geranium, Jasminum, Ocimum, Pelargonium, Rosa, Rosmarinus, Santalum* and *Vetiveria* etc. Various blends of these essential oil isolates have been used to get desired effect like anti-depressant and creative thoughts.

CLAIMS:

1. A safe ecofriendly, health protective and beautifying herbal cosmetic composition containing herbal colourants together with a cosmetically acceptable amount of one or more additives providing special properties and a cosmetically acceptable base material.
2. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the additives providing special properties are selected from essential oils/aroma isolates obtained from the group of plant species belonging to genera *Acquillaria, Cinnamomum, Cymbopogon Elettaria, Eucalyptus, Geranium, Jasminum, Ocimum, Pelargonium, Rosa, Rosmarinus, Santalum* and *Vetiveria.*
3. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the essential oils/aroma isolates act as mood lifting agents, antidepressant agents, anti stress agents, sensual pleasure providing agents, creative thought inducing agents, anxiety reducing agent, refreshing agent, stimulant, soothing agents, anti oxidants, fixative, fragrants and antimicrobial.
4. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the essential oils/aroma isolates release neurochemicals in the brain through the receptors in mouth and nose and provide mood enhancement, sensual pleasure, anti-depressant and creative thought inducing properties.
5. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the colourants are isolated from specieces belong to the genera of the family Boraginaceae, which are non-toxic and free from any side effects.
6. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the colourant is obtained from the plants belonging to the genus *Arnebia, Bixa, Butea, Carthamus, Hibiscus, Jatropha, Lithospermum, Macrotomia, Maharanga, Nyctanthes, Onosma, Rhododendron, and Tagetes*
7. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the colourants are extracted from root, stem or leaves of the plants and the quantum of the essential oils used base on the part from which the essential oil is extracted.
8. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the colourants are soluble in organic solvents selected from hexane, petroleum ether, benzene, diethyl ether, ethylacetate, chloroform, acetone and alcohol in the range 30 to 100 %.
9. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the colourants has pH between 5 to 6.
10. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the colourant is present in an amount of 0.1 to 10%.
11. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the colourant are anti microbial, anti-inflammatery and are used in leucoderma more particularly of lips.

12. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the colourant has lipophilic properties.
13. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the colourant is a mixture of naphthazarins and/or cyclic unsaturated diketones in which double bonds and keto groups may be conjugated.
14. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the colourant has different shades of colours selected from purplish red, cerise, ruby red, beet root purple, dark violet, deep blue, blackish blue, pastel red, pale red, purplish red, rose red, cerise, ruby red, deep magenta, beet root purple, amaranth, dark purple, dark violet, deep violet, deep blue and blackish blue.
15. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the red colour of the colourant may be changed to different shades with organic and inorganic acids.
16. A composition as claimed in claim 15 wherein, the intensity of the red colour of the herbal colourant may be increased with organic acids and decreased with inorganic acids.
17. A composition as claimed in claim 15 wherein, the concentration of the acids is 1 to 20%.
18. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the red colour of the herbal colourant may be changed to different shades with organic and inorganic bases.
19. A composition as claimed in claim 18 wherein, the intensity of the red colour of the herbal colourant may be increased with organic bases and decreased with inorganic bases.
20. A composition as claimed in claim 18 wherein the concentration of the bases is 1 to 20%.
21. A composition as claimed in claim 1 useful as a lipstick for man for aromatherapy.
22. A composition as claimed in claim 1 useful as an eye-shadow application.
23. A composition as claimed in claim 1 useful as a glow glitter.
24. A composition as claimed in claim 1 useful as a rose.
25. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the essential used is in the range of traces to ppm.
26. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the softening agents used are in the range of 0.5% to 2% of the total weight of the composition.
27. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein lusture producing agents are in the range of 0.5% to 2%.
28. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein skin protecting agents are in the range of 0.0001 to 0.09%.
29. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein essential oil used for functional attributes range between 0.0001 to 0.009 %.

* C L M S *

30. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein beeswax is used as a base material and forms the balance amount of the composition.

31. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the aroma is provided by essential oils obtained from the group of plant species belonging to genera *Acquillaria, Cinnamomum, Cymbopogon Elettaria, Eucalyptus, Geranium, Jasminum, Ocimum, Pelargonium, Rosa, Rosmarinus, Santalum* and *Vetiveria.*

32. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the cosmaceutical application and use of extracted organic compound in lipsticks, eye shadow, glow glitters, rouges and skin conditioning agents.

33. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the composition is a lipstick having improved moisturizing effect.

34. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the additives are a mixture of essential oils functioning as a mood-lifting agent, anti stress agent, anxiety reducing agent, sensual feeling agent, an anti-depressant agent, a creative thought inducing agent, a refreshing agent, anti oxidant, fixative and a stimulant.

35. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, anti-depressant property imparted by the essential oils are selected from

Essential Oils	Preferred Ratio
1. *Ocimum* oil: *Jasminum oil: Cymbopogon* oil	(1 : 2 : 1)
2. *Ocimum* oil : *Mentha* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(2 : 1 : 1)
3. *Jasminum* oil: *Mentha* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
4. *Cymbopogon* oil: *Ocimum* oil: *Mentha* oil	(1 : 2 : 1)
5. *Ocimum* oil: *Cymbopogon* oil1	(2 : 1)
6 *Mentha* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1)
7 *Ocimum* oil	
8. *Rosmarinus* oil	

36. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the creative thought-inducing property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1 *Santalum* oil	
2 *Santalum* oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 2)

37. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the anti-stress property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1. *Santalum* oil: *Lavandula* oil	(2 : 1)
2. *Lavandula* oil: *Eucalyptus* oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
3. *Eucalyptus* oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 2)
4. *Aluillaria* oil: *Elettaria* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
5. *Jasminum oil*	(1 : 2)
6 Santalum oil	
7 Lavandula oil	

38. A composition as claimed in claim1 wherein, the refreshing property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1. *Santalum* oil: *Rosa* oil: *Rosmarinus* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
2. *Santalum* oil: *Pelargonium* oil	(1 : 2)
2. Jasminum oil: *Lavandula* oil	(1 : 2)
3. Santalum oil: *Rosa* oil	(1 : 1)
4. Lavandula oil	
5. Santalum oil	

39. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the sensual feeling property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1. *Jasminum* oil: *Lavandula* oil: *Pelorgonium* oil	(1 : 2)
6 *Ocimum* oil: *Jasminum* oil: *Cymbopogon* oil	(1 : 2 : 1)
7 *Jasminum* oil	
8 *Jasminum* oil: *Lavandula* oil	(2 : 1)

40. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the mood lifting property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1. *Jasminum* oil: *Rosa* oil: *Palergonium* oil	(1 : 1 : 1)
2. *Rosmarinus* oil	
3. *Cymbopogan* oil: *Rosa* oil	(2 : 1)
4. *Rosa* oil	
5. Jasminum oil: *Rosa* oil	

41. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the anxiety reducing property is imparted by the essential oils selected from

Essential oil	Preferred ratio
1 *Rosa* oil: *Cinnamomum* oil	(1 : 2)

42. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the anti-stress property is imparted by the aroma isolate *Citral*

43. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the refreshing property is imparted by the aroma isolate selected from linalol, benzyl alcohol, terpeneol, terpeneol and linaol at a preferred ratio of 1:2.

44. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the sensual feeling property is imparted by the aroma isolate butyric acid.

45. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the creative thoughts property is imparted by the aroma isolate selected from

Aroma Isolate	Preferred ratio
1. Isobutyric acid: Butyric acid: linalol	*(1:2:1)*
2. Isobutyruc acud: Benzyl alcohol: linalol	*(1:2:1)*
3. Isobutyric acid:	
4. Linalol: Isobutyric acid	*(1:2)*

46. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the mood lifting property is imparted by the aroma isolate selected from jasmone, citral, eugenol, eugenol and citral at a preferred ratio 1:2.

47. A composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein, the fixative is tocopherol and santulam oil, tocopherol also functions as fixative, which may present in traces to ppm.

48. A process for extraction of organic colourants from the plants, said process comprising obtaining the plant parts, extracting with organic solvents, removing the solvents by conventional methods, concentrating the extract under reduced pressure and optionally treating with acids or bases to produce various shades.

49. A process for the extraction of organic colourants, said process comprising the steps of:

a) drying the plant parts,

b) powdering the dried plant parts,

c) subjecting the dry powder obtained in step (b) to Soxhlet extraction at a temperature in the range of 40-80^{0}C or cold percolation with organic solvents at a temperature between 20 to 45^{0}C,

d) concentrating the mixture of step (c) by conventional methods at reduced pressure in the range of 50-100 psi and at a temperature not exceeding 50^{0}C,

e) mixing the concentrate of step (d) with silica gel in the ratio 1:3 to 2:7 to obtain a slurry,

f) eluting the slurry with organic solvents resulting in various fractions,

g) concentrating the fractions at a pressure in the range of 50 -100 psi resulting in herbal colourants, optionally treating the said colours with acids or bases to produce various shades, and

h) obtaining various colours from by treating the said fractions with acids or bases to produce colourants of various shades.

50. A process as claimed in claim 49 wherein, the organic solvent is selected from polar solvents, non-polar solvents or mixtures thereof.

51. A process as claimed in claim 49 wherein, the polar solvents are selected from acetone, chloroform, ethyl acetate, methanol and ethanol.

52. A process as claimed in claim 49 wherein, the non-polar solvents are selected from petroleum ether, hexane, toluene and cyclohexane

53. A process of extraction of herbal colourants from plants of the family Boraginaceae, which comprises; percolating powdered plant parts with alcohol at room temperature resulting in alcohol soluble herbal material, the said herbal material being concentrated by known means at pressures in the range of 50-100 psi and at a temperature in the range of 40-60^{0}C, the said concentrate being made into a slurry with silica gel in a ratio in the range of 1:3 to 2:7, the said slurry being eluted by known means with organic solvents resulting in fractions, the said fractions further being concentrated by known methods at a pressure in the range of 50-100 psi resulting in herbal colorants, optionally treating the said colours with acids or bases to produce various shades.

54. A process as claimed in claim 53 wherein, the plants are selected from the group of plants belonging to the family Boraginaceae

55. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the plant parts are selected from root, stem and leaf the quantum of the essential oils used base on the part from which the essential oil is extracted

56. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the plant parts are dried at a temperature in the range of 30-45^0 C, in shade.

57. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the dried plant parts are powdered to particle size in the range of 30-60 mesh.

58. A process as claimed in claim 53 wherein, the alcohol used is selected from group consisting of methanol and ethanol.

59. A process as claimed in claim 53 wherein, the organic polar solvents are selected from acetone, chloroform, ethyl acetate, methanol and ethanol.

60. A process as claimed in claim 53 wherein, the non-polar solvents are selected from petroleum ether, hexane, toluene and cyclohexane

61. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the ratio of polar and non-polar solvent caries according to the nature of the solvents.

62. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the mixture of non-polar solvent to chloroform is prepared in the ratio of 99:1 to 0 :100.

63. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the colourants ranges from purplish red, cerise, ruby red, beetroot purple, dark violet, deep blue, blackish blue, pastel red, pale red, purplish red, rose red, cerise, ruby red, deep magenta, beet root purple, amaranth, dark purple, dark violet, deep violet, deep blue and blackish blue.

64. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the acid used is selected from the group consisting of organic acids such as formic acid and acetic acid, inorganic acids such as HCl, HNO_3 and H_2SO_4

65. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the acid concentration is in the range of 0.1% to 10%.

66. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the change of colour in the colourant is effected by treating the colourant with traces of food grade acids such as acetic acid, taken in an amount of 0.1%.

67. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the change of colour in the colourant is effected by treating the colourant with traces of bases taken in an amount of 0.1%.

68. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the bases are selected from organic bases such as sodium acetate, potassium acetate and diethyl amine and inorganic bases such as NaOH, KOH, Na_2CO_3 and NaCl

69. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the concentration of the base is in the range of 0.1% to 20%.

70. A process as claimed in claims 49 and 53 wherein, the herbal colourant is antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and is used in leucoderma more particularly of lips.