

Description

Title of Invention: CLEANSING COSMETIC

Technical Field

[0001]

The present invention relates to a cleansing cosmetic. More specifically, the present invention relates to a low-viscosity cleansing cosmetic, which is excellent in preservation stability and also has good usability such as wash-off properties.

Background Art

[0002]

Cleansing cosmetics such as makeup cleansing oils are used for removing makeup cosmetics. Various improvements for the cleansing cosmetics have been examined in view of improvement in usability and cleansing effects, and in view of preservation stability.

[0003]

However, cleansing cosmetics containing no water or blended with a trace amount of water may be problematic in that white turbidity, precipitation etc., take place due to long-term preservation, preservation under high temperature conditions, etc. In particular, it has been found that the stability of a low-viscosity cleansing cosmetic containing a trace amount of water depends on

the amount of water existing in the cosmetic, and thus evaporation of water during preservation causes white turbidity or precipitation. Conventionally the stability has been maintained by devising a container to suppress the evaporation of water, for example.

[0004]

Patent document 1 describes that a skin cleansing agent which causes neither white turbidity nor precipitation even when preserved for a long time or preserved under high temperature conditions, and also has good usability was obtained by blending it with an oil that is in the form of liquid at normal temperature, a specific nonionic surfactant, and a specific dihydric alcohol in a specific ratio. However, a specific dihydric alcohol is essential to obtain sufficient preservation stability, and a cleansing agent blended with one type of nonionic surfactant having HLB = 4 to 15 could lead to insufficient wash-off properties.

[0005]

Meanwhile, Patent document 2 describes that a stable makeup remover personal care composition blended with a specific polyhydric alcohol triester (PEG-20 glyceryl triisostearate) and a specific sugar alcohol fatty acid tetraester (sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate) in a tetraester/triester ratio ranging from 1.0 to 3.0 (2.0 to 2.2 in Examples), and further blended with 30 to 70 weight% of a liquid oil and a maximum of 5 weight% of

water, exhibits excellent makeup removing effects under moist conditions or wetting conditions.

The composition described in Patent document 2 contains 5 weight% or less of water, but a phenomenon that water evaporation during preservation leads to destabilization has not been examined at all. Moreover, Patent document 2 describes that oils to be blended therein are natural or synthetic esters, hydrocarbons and silicone oils (paragraph 0033), and are not particularly limited. However, even short-term preservation can cause phase separation depending on the types of oils to be selected.

[0006]

Patent document 3 discloses an oil-base cleansing material containing (a) a liquid oil, (b) a nonionic surfactant, (c) a water-soluble reducing agent, and (d) water as essential components, wherein blending of a water-soluble reducing agent is required to prevent odors due to deterioration of the liquid oil, the surfactant, and the like.

Citation List

Patent Document

[0007]

Patent document 1: Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2005-68082

Patent document 2: Japanese Patent No. 5361730

Patent document 3: Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2003-95919

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0008]

The present invention has been achieved in view of the above circumstances. An object of the present invention is to provide a low-viscosity cleansing cosmetic, having stability that is independent from the amount of water existing therein, or, having excellent stability under low-temperature or high-temperature conditions even in a nonaqueous form thereof containing no water, and also being excellent in usability such as wash-off properties by re-examination of components composing the cleansing cosmetic.

Solution to Problem

[0009]

As a result of intensive studies to achieve the above object, the present inventors have found that the above object can be achieved by combining two types of nonionic surfactants in the blending quantity ratio differing from the conventional techniques and selecting an oil composition, and thus have completed the present invention.

[0010]

Specifically, the present invention provides a cleansing cosmetic, comprising:

- (A) 70 to 95 % by mass of an oil that is in the form of liquid at normal temperature;
 - (B) at least one selected from polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate and polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate; and
 - (C) a polyoxyethylene glyceryl ether fatty acid ester, wherein
- a nonpolar hydrocarbon oil accounts for 40 % by mass or more of the component (A),
- the total blending quantity of the component (B) and the component (C) is from 5 to 15 % by mass, and the ratio $[(C)/(B)]$ of the blending quantities of the two ranges from 0.20 to 0.70, and
- the water content is 1 % by mass or less.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0011]

The cleansing cosmetic of the present invention has sufficient stability to cause neither white turbidity nor precipitation under low-temperature or high-temperature conditions for a long time period regardless of the amount of water existing in the cosmetic, or even in a nonaqueous form thereof containing no water.

Furthermore, the cleansing cosmetic of the present invention has low viscosity, and has excellent usability

such that it can be washed off well. Moreover, when the composition of the cleansing cosmetic of the present invention is employed, a water-soluble reducing agent for preventing odors is not required.

Description of Embodiments

[0012]

Hereafter, the present invention will be described in detail.

The cleansing cosmetic of the present invention contains (A) an oil that is in the form of liquid at normal temperature, (B) at least one selected from polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate and polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate, and (C) a polyoxyethylene glyceryl ether fatty acid ester.

[0013]

The (A) oil that is in the form of liquid at normal temperature to be used in the present invention is not particularly limited, as long as it is an oil that is generally used for cosmetics and is in the form of liquid at normal temperature (about 25°C).

[0014]

Specific examples of silicone oils include chain silicone oils such as dimethyl polysiloxane, methylphenyl polysiloxane, and methylhydrogen polysiloxane, and cyclic silicone oils such as octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane,

decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, and
dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane.

[0015]

Examples of polar oils include ester oils such as glyceryl diisostearate, diisostearyl malate, tripropylene glycol pivalate, glyceryl tri-2-ethylhexanoate, cetyl octanoate, hexyl laurate, isopropyl myristate, octyl palmitate, isocetyl stearate, isopropyl isostearate, octyl isopalmitate, isodecyl isostearate, 2-ethylhexyl succinate, diethyl sebacate, and cetyl ethylhexanoate.

[0016]

Examples of nonpolar oils include hydrocarbon oils such as mineral oils (liquid paraffin, paraffin), squalane, squalene, isododecane, and isohehexadecane.

[0017]

The blending quantity of (A) the oil that is in the form of liquid at normal temperature in the cleansing cosmetic of the present invention is from 70 to 95 % by mass, and preferably 75 to 85 % by mass relative to the total quantity of the cosmetic. The quantity of less than 70 % by mass is not preferred since the resulting cosmetic loses the sense of use peculiar to oils, such that it produces a heavy feel when applied to skin. The quantity exceeding 95 % by mass is not preferred since the ease of washing off upon cleansing with water can be damaged.

[0018]

In the present invention, one or two or more of oils as exemplified above, which are in the form of liquid at normal temperature, can be arbitrarily selected and used. However, preparation should be performed so that a nonpolar hydrocarbon oil accounts for 40 % by mass or more, preferably 60 % by mass or more, and more preferably 70 % by mass or more of the component (A). When the percentage of a nonpolar hydrocarbon oil in the component (A) is less than 40 % by mass, the resulting cosmetic is destabilized such that phase separation and the like take place.

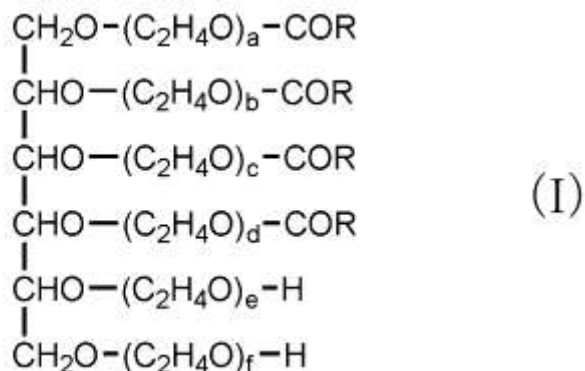
[0019]

The component (B) in the cleansing cosmetic of the present invention is at least one selected from polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate and polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate.

[0020]

Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate and polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate have a structure represented by the following general formula (I).

[Formula 1]



[0021]

Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraistearate is a compound, wherein in the above general formula (I), -OCOR is an isostearic acid residue, and the number of ethylene oxide added (a+b+c+d+e+f) is 30, and the INCI (International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients) name thereof is sorbeth-30 tetraistearate.

[0022]

Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate is a compound, wherein in the general formula (I), -OCOR is an oleic acid residue and the number of ethylene oxide added (a+b+c+d+e+f) is 30, and the INCI name thereof is sorbeth-30 tetraoleate.

[0023]

The cleansing cosmetic of the present invention may contain either polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraistearate or polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate, or may contain both of them in combination. However, in view of fragrance stability, polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraistearate is preferably used.

In addition, in the Description, polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraistearate and/or polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate is hereinafter referred to generically as "tetra-fatty acid sorbeth-30".

[0024]

The component (C) in the cleansing cosmetic of the present invention is a polyoxyethylene glyceryl ether

fatty acid ester (hereinafter, abbreviated as "fatty acid PEG glyceryl").

[0025]

Fatty acid PEG glyceryl in the present invention can be selected from those conventionally used for cosmetics and the like, and particularly fatty acid PEG glyceryl having HLB = 5 to 10 is preferred. Fatty acid composing the fatty acid PEG glyceryl is preferably linear or branched fatty acid having the number of carbon atoms from 12 to 22, and examples thereof can include stearic acid, isostearic acid, and oleic acid. Among them, PEG glyceryl isostearate is particularly preferably used.

[0026]

Specific examples of preferable fatty acid PEG glyceryl include, but are not limited to, PEG-3 glyceryl monoisostearate, PEG-5 glyceryl monoisostearate, PEG-6 glyceryl monoisostearate, PEG-8 glyceryl monoisostearate, PEG-10 glyceryl monoisostearate, PEG-10 glyceryl diisostearate, PEG-20 glyceryl diisostearate, PEG-10 glyceryl triisostearate, PEG-15 glyceryl triisostearate, PEG-20 glyceryl triisostearate, and PEG-30 glyceryl triisostearate. These examples of fatty acid PEG glyceryl may be blended singly or in combinations of two or more.

[0027]

The total blending quantity of the component (B), tetra-fatty acid sorbeth-30, and the component (C), fatty

acid PEG glyceryl, in the cleansing cosmetic of the present invention is not particularly limited, as long as the effects of the present invention can be exerted, and is from generally 5 to 15 % by mass, preferably 6 to 12 % by mass, more preferably 7 to 10 % by mass, and further preferably 8 to 9 % by mass.

[0028]

Furthermore, the ratio [(C)/(B)] of the blending quantity of the component (C), fatty acid PEG glyceryl to that of the component (B), tetra-fatty acid sorbeth-30, is from 0.20 to 0.70, preferably 0.22 to 0.68, and more preferably 0.25 to 0.67. A cosmetic with the blending quantity ratio of less than 0.20 or more than 0.70 may have deteriorated wash-off properties and lowered preservation stability.

[0029]

The cleansing cosmetic of the present invention may contain 1 % by mass or less, such as about 0.0001 to 1 % by mass of water, or may be in an anhydrous form containing no water. The cleansing cosmetic of the present invention is blended with a combination of surfactants (components (A) and (B)) excellent in compatibility with an oil (component (A)), so that it is not destabilized due to evaporation of water and causes neither white turbidity nor precipitation even under low-temperature and high-temperature conditions.

[0030]

The cleansing cosmetic of the present invention contains (A) the oil that is in the form of liquid at normal temperature together with a combination of (B) at least one selected from polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate and polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate and (C) the polyoxyethylene glyceryl ether fatty acid ester, so as not to easily cause odors due to deterioration, and preferably contains no water-soluble reducing agent such as sulfurous acid, thiosulfate, or salts thereof, or bisulfite.

[0031]

The cleansing cosmetic of the present invention is transparent or semi-transparent, has low viscosity such that the viscosity at 30°C is about 30 mPa·s or less, preferably about 25 mPa·s or less, and more preferably about 20 mPa·s, and thus is particularly excellent in usability.

[0032]

To the cleansing cosmetic of the present invention, various components that are generally used in the fields of cosmetics and pharmaceutical products, can be added within the range not to impair the advantageous effects of the present invention. Examples thereof include water-soluble active substances such as B vitamins, vitamin C and derivatives thereof, tranexamic acid, pantothenic acid and derivatives thereof, vitamins such as biotin, water-soluble polymers such as guar gum,

xanthan gum, and polyvinyl alcohol, oil-soluble active substances such as vitamin E and β -carotene, buffer agents such as arginine, aspartic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, and lactic acid, chelating agents such as EDTA, preservatives, and various pigments. However, since the cleansing cosmetic of the present invention has low viscosity, the blending quantity of a thickener or a gelling agent is limited and the blending quantity thereof is, for example, preferably about less than 2 % by mass, less than 1 % by mass, or less than 0.1 % by mass. For example, an embodiment containing no thickening gelling agent such as glyceryl (behenate/eicosadioate) is also included herein.

[0033]

The cleansing cosmetic of the present invention can be produced according to a standard method. Specifically, an oil-phase component(s) and a surfactant(s) are mixed and stirred homogeneously at room temperature, and then if necessary an aqueous-phase component is added, and the mixture is mixed and stirred homogeneously, thereby preparing a cleansing cosmetic in the form of liquid.

[0034]

The cleansing cosmetic of the present invention is appropriate for use as a skin cleanser or a massage cosmetic, and particularly as a makeup cleansing oil excellent in wash-off properties.

Examples

[0035]

The present invention will be further described in detail below with reference to specific examples. However, the examples are typical examples of the present invention, and do not limit the technical scope of the present invention. Note that the unit of blending quantity is % by mass.

[0036]

Cleansing cosmetics were prepared according to a standard method using prescriptions listed in the following Table 1 to Table 4. The thus obtained cleansing cosmetics were evaluated for the ease of washing off with water and temporal stability by the techniques indicated below.

[0037]

(1) Evaluation of the ease of washing off:

Expert panelists for evaluation used each test sample of the Examples and the Comparative Examples and evaluated. First, each panelist applied a W/O emulsion type foundation all over the face, and left the foundation stand for 30 minutes for drying. Next, the panelist placed 3 mL of a test sample in the palm of a hand, spread the test sample all over the face to allow the test sample to blend with the foundation, and then washed off the test sample with lukewarm water. The ease

of washing off at this time was evaluated according to the following criteria.

A: The test sample was completely washed off quickly and thoroughly.

B: The test sample was completely washed off without any slimy feel.

C: The skin felt slightly slimy but the test sample was completely washed off by 2 or 3 times of rinsing.

D: The skin persistently felt slimy and continued to feel oily till the end. Or the test sample failed to be easily washed off because of its remarkable thickening upon washing.

[0038]

(2) Evaluation of temporal stability:

Each test sample of the Examples and the Comparative Examples was placed in a 50-ml transparent PET container with a dispenser, preserved at 50°C for 1 month, then left to stand at each temperature, -5°C, 0°C, 25°C, and 50°C, subjected to appearance observation for 1 month, and evaluated by the following criteria.

A: No changes on the appearance

B: Almost no changes on the appearance

C: Abnormalities such as precipitation·two-layer separation were observed at temperatures at which the test sample was left to stand, but the uniform normal appearance was restored by setting the temperature(s) back to 25°C and leaving it to stand

D: Abnormalities such as precipitation·two-layer separation were observed at temperatures at which the test sample was left to stand, and the normal appearance could not be restored even by setting the temperature(s) back to 25°C and leaving it to stand.

[0039]

[Table 1]

	Comparative Example 1-1	Comparative Example 1-2	Example 1-1	Example 1-2	Example 1-3	Comparative Example 1-3	Comparative Example 1-4	Comparative Example 1-5	Comparative Example 1-6
Mineral oil	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Triethylhexanoin	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Isododecane	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
PEG-8 diisostearate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEG-12 diisostearate	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEG-8 glyceryl monoisostearate	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEG-10 glyceryl diisostearate	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
PEG-20 glyceryl triisostearate	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Sorbitan oleate	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Diglyceryl diisostearate	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Decaglyceryl trioleate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Sorbeth-6 tetraoleate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ease of washing off	C	A	B	A	A	D	D	D	B
Temporal stability	C	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

[0040]

As shown in Table 1, in Examples 1-1, 1-2 and 1-3, in which fatty acid PEG glyceryl was blended as a second surfactant to be blended in combination with tetra-fatty acid sorbeth-30, both ease of washing off and temporal

stability were excellent, whereas Comparative Examples 1-1 and 1-2, in which the polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters were blended, were inferior in temporal stability, and observed to have white turbidity or separation. The sorbitan fatty acid ester (Comparative Example 1-3) and the polyglycerol fatty acid esters (Comparative Examples 1-4 and 1-5) were found to be excellent in temporal stability, but inferior in the ease of washing off.

[0041]

[Table 2]

	Comparative Example 2-1	Comparative Example 2-2	Comparative Example 2-3	Comparative Example 2-4	Example 2-1	Example 2-2	Comparative Example 2-5
Mineral oil	Based on a total amount of 100						
Triethylhexanoin	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Isododecane	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(B) Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate	0	1.6	3.2	4	4.8	6.4	8
(C) PEG-20 glyceryl triisostearate	8	6.4	4.8	4	3.2	1.6	0
Blending quantity ratio: [(C)/(B)]	-	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.67	0.25	0
Ease of washing off	D	D	D	C	B	A	C
Temporal stability	B	C	B	B	A	A	B
	Comparative Example 2-6	Comparative Example 2-7	Comparative Example 2-8	Comparative Example 2-9	Example 2-3	Example 2-4	Comparative Example 2-10
Mineral oil	Based on a total amount of 100						
Triethylhexanoin	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Isododecane	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(B) Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate	0	2	4	5	6	8	10
(C) PEG-20 glyceryl triisostearate	10	8	6	5	4	2	0
Blending quantity ratio: [(C)/(B)]	-	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.67	0.25	0
Ease of washing off	D	D	D	C	B	B	C
Temporal stability	B	C	B	B	A	A	B
	Comparative Example 2-11	Comparative Example 2-12	Comparative Example 2-13	Comparative Example 2-14	Example 2-5	Example 2-6	Comparative Example 2-15
Mineral oil	Based on a total amount of 100						
Triethylhexanoin	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Isododecane	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(B) Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate	0	2.4	4.8	6	7.2	9.6	12
(C) PEG-20 glyceryl triisostearate	12	9.6	7.2	6	4.8	2.4	0
Blending quantity ratio: [(C)/(B)]	-	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.67	0.25	0
Ease of washing off	D	D	D	C	B	B	C
Temporal stability	B	C	B	B	A	A	B

[0042]

As is clear from the results shown in Table 2, in the Examples in which the ratio [(C)/(B)] of the blending quantity of (C) fatty acid PEG glyceryl to that of (B)

tetra-fatty acid sorbeth-30 ranged from 0.20 to 0.70, both ease of washing off and temporal stability were excellent, whereas in the Comparative Examples in which the ratios were out of the range, particularly ease of washing off markedly decreased. These trends were similarly observed when the total blending quantity of (B) tetra-fatty acid sorbeth-30 and (C) fatty acid PEG glyceryl was varied to 8 % by mass, 10 % by mass and 12 % by mass.

[0043]

[Table 3]

	Example 3-1	Comparative Example 3-1	Comparative Example 3-2	Example 3-2	Example 3-3	Comparative Example 3-3	Comparative Example 3-4
Mineral oil	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Isododecane	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ethylhexyl palmitate	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Triethylhexanoin	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
(B) Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate	6.4	-	-	4.8	-	-	-
(B) Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-
(B') PEG-40 sorbit pentaostearate	-	6.4	-	-	-	4.8	-
(B') PEG-40 sorbit pentaoleate	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	4.8
(C) PEG-20 glyceryl triisostearate	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Blending quantity ratio: [(C)/(B) or (C)/(B')]	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Ease of washing off	A	C	C	A	A	C	D
Temporal stability	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

[0044]

As shown in Table 3, in the Examples in which polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate or polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate was used as (B) tetra-fatty acid sorbeth-30, both ease of washing off and

temporal stability were excellent, whereas substitution with another surfactant (B'); that is, PEG-40 sorbit pentaisostearate or PEG-40 sorbit pentaoleate resulted in deteriorated ease of washing off. This trend was similarly observed when the blending quantity ratio of two types of surfactants was varied.

[0045]

[Table 4]

	Example 4-1	Example 4-2	Example 4-3	Comparative Example 4-1	Comparative Example 4-2	Comparative Example 4-3	Comparative Example 4-4	Comparative Example 4-5
Mineral oil	70	35	35	-	-	30	10	10
Dimethicone	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphenylsiloxy phenyl trimethicone	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-
Cyclomethicone	-	-	35	-	70	-	-	-
Isododecane	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ethylhexyl palmitate	10	10	10	10	10	30	40	10
Triethylhexanoin	10	10	10	10	10	30	40	70
Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraistearate	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
PEG-20 glyceryl triisostearate	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Blending quantity ratio: [(C)/(B)]	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Nonpolar hydrocarbon oil in oil (%)	78	40	40	2	2	35	13	13
Ease of washing off	A	B	A	D	-	D	B	B
Temporal stability	A	B	A	B	C	A	A	A

	Example 4-4	Example 4-5	Example 4-6	Comparative Example 4-6	Comparative Example 4-7	Comparative Example 4-8	Comparative Example 4-9
Mineral oil	70	35	35	-	30	10	10
Dimethicone	-	35	-	70	-	-	-
Diphenylsiloxy phenyl trimethicone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyclomethicone	-	-	35	-	-	-	-
Isododecane	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ethylhexyl palmitate	10	10	10	10	30	40	10
Triethylhexanoin	10	10	10	10	30	40	70
Polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraistearate	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
PEG-20 glyceryl triisostearate	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Blending quantity ratio: [(C)/(B)]	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Nonpolar hydrocarbon oil in oil (%)	78	40	40	2	35	13	13
Ease of washing off	A	A	A	-	D	C	C
Temporal stability	A	A	A	D	A	A	A

[0046]

As shown in Table 4, when the ratio (B):(C) of (B) tetra-fatty acid sorbeth-30 to (C) fatty acid PEG

glyceryl was 4:1 (upper part) and 3:2 (lower part), a similar trend was observed. Specifically, in Examples 4-1 to 4-6, in which the proportion of nonpolar hydrocarbon oils (mineral oil + isododecane) in the oils blended in a cleansing cosmetic was 40 % by mass or more, both ease of washing off and temporal stability were excellent, no stickiness was exerted after washing, and washing performance was also excellent. However, in Comparative Examples 4-1, 4-2 and 4-6, in which the proportion of nonpolar oils was less than 40 % by mass, and silicone oils were blended in large amounts, particularly temporal stability decreased, and separation and white turbidity occurred. Moreover, Comparative Examples 4-3 to 4-5 and 4-7 to 4-9, in which polar oils (ethylhexyl palmitate + triethylhexanoin) were blended in large amounts, had poor wash-off properties, and caused a sticky feeling after washing.

Claims

[Claim 1]

A cleansing cosmetic, comprising:

- (A) 70 to 95 % by mass of an oil that is in the form of liquid at normal temperature;
- (B) at least one selected from polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraisostearate and polyoxyethylene sorbeth-30 tetraoleate; and
- (C) a polyoxyethylene glyceryl ether fatty acid ester, wherein a nonpolar hydrocarbon oil accounts for 40 % by mass or more of the component (A), and the ratio [(C)/(B)] of the blending quantity of the component (C) to that of the component (B) ranges from 0.20 to 0.70.

[Claim 2]

The cleansing cosmetic according to claim 1, comprising no water-soluble reducing agent.

[Claim 3]

The cleansing cosmetic according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the (C) polyoxyethylene glyceryl ether fatty acid ester is one or two or more selected from the group consisting of a polyoxyethylene glyceryl monoisostearic acid ester, a polyoxyethylene glyceryl diisostearic acid ester, and a

polyoxyethylene glyceryl triisostearic acid ester having HLB=5 to 10.

[Claim 4]

The cleansing cosmetic according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the nonpolar hydrocarbon oil is one or two or more selected from the group consisting of mineral oil, squalane, squalene, isododecane, and isohexadecane.

[Claim 5]

The cleansing cosmetic according to any one of claims 1 to 4, comprising no water.