

Silicone Terpolymers with High Refractive Indices



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Field of the Invention

5 The present invention concerns substituted polysiloxanes having high refractive indices.



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Background

Phenyl and phenethyl groups pendant polysiloxanes with high refractive indices are useful in applications that benefit from improved surface slickness and gloss, such as hair care and coatings. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 3,389,159 and German Patent 56,102 which provide synthesis of polysiloxanes with phenyl substitution. A review article by M. Berthiaume et al., J. Soc. Cosmetic Chemists, No.1, 1997, provides performance data of the phenyl-substituted and phenethyl-substituted silicones on hair.

15 WO 94/08557 provides examples of the hair care compositions providing conditioning and enhanced shine to the hair comprising the combination of high refractive index, non-volatile aryl substituted polysiloxanes, a novolatile spreading agent which is compatible with the polysiloxane fluid and a carrier suitable for hair care application. However, generally, phenyl substituted polysiloxanes are not readily compatible with personal care matrices.

20 US Patent Nos. 5,334,227 and 5,542,960 teach a class of silicone polymers modified with both phenol derivatives substituents, such as eugenol, and polyether grafted onto a silicone backbone for diesel antifoam applications. Such polysiloxanes tend to have viscosities which are too high for use in personal care formulations though.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is Gloss of Hair Samples according to the examples.

Figure 2 is the Gloss of Terpolymers in UV cured acrylate formulations.

Figure 3 is a correlation between gloss and the refractive index of the terpolymer used.

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Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to fluids comprising terpolymers of (a) aryl component including phenyl or substituted phenyl groups with at least one hydrocarbon side chain of 2-5 carbons; (b) polyalkyleneoxide, and (c) silicone. Most preferably these terpolymers have refractive indices (RI) > 1.47. Fluids of the present invention when incorporated in compositions employed as surface treatments improve slip and gloss of the substrates to which the compositions are applied. They also offer an advantage over phenyl-substituted and phenethyl-substituted materials in compatibility with media commonly used in hair care applications.

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Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention is directed more specifically to polysiloxanes of the general formula (I)



20 wherein:

Q is R, R¹ or R²; but at least one Q is R¹ and at least one Q is R².

R is a monovalent saturated straight, branched, or cyclic alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms. Each of the R groups present may be the same or different from one

another. Examples of R groups include methyl, ethyl, butyl, hexyl. Of these, lower alkyl groups (C_1 - C_4) are preferred. Most preferably R is methyl.

R^1 is $-R^3-C_6H_3R^4R^5$ where R^3 is a divalent hydrocarbon group of 2-5 carbons, R^4 and R^5 are the same or different and selected from hydrogen, a C_1 - C_6 alkyl, a C_1 - C_6 alkoxy group, a tri- $(C_1$ - C_6 -alkyl)siloxy group, or an acyloxy group $R^A C(O)O-$ (wherein R^A is C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, aryl (preferably phenyl), or an aryl- C_1 - C_{10} -alkyl (such as benzyl or phenethyl)), an amide, $RC(O)R'CO_2H$ (wherein R' is a C_1 - C_{10} divalent hydrocarbon), $(-OC_2H_5)_lOR^7$ (wherein v is 2 to 4, l is 1 to 10 and R^7 is hydrogen or R above); preferably R^4 and R^5 are in the para and meta positions on the phenyl ring; Alkoxy groups are the most preferred. Preferably at least one of R^4 and R^5 are not hydrogen; most preferably one is an alkoxy group.

R^2 is represented by formula $-(C_mH_{2m})(OC_nH_{2n})_pOR^6$ (II), where R^6 can be hydrogen, R or acetyl. "m" is an integer greater than zero, each n is 2 to 4, p is from 0 to 100. Preferably, "m" ranges from 2 to 8, and n is 2 or 3, most preferably 2. Mixtures of different n are possible within one R^2 group.

Generally d is 0 to 4, e is 0 to 4, g is 0 to $(2*d + e + 2)$ and f is 1 to 500. In linear siloxanes, d is 0, e is 0, g is 2 and f is from 1 to 500. In cyclic siloxanes, d is 0, e is 0, g is 0 and f is from 4 to 12. In branched siloxanes, d is 0 to 4, e is 0 to 4, g is $2*d + e + 2$; and f is 1 to 500. Preferably f is from 5 to 100, most preferably 10 to 50.

The actual siloxane chain length does not affect the refractive index; rather it is the ratio of the number of R^1 to R and R^1 to R^2 , with R^1 increasing RI and R and R^2 decreasing the RI. The ratio of the number R^1 to $R + R^2$ is 1:5 to 20:1, more preferably 1:2 to 10:1. As stated it is preferred to modify this ratio to achieve an RI > 1.47 so that the polysiloxane will have an appropriate gloss level.

Unlike terpolymers defined by US patent No. 5,334,227, terpolymers of the present invention do not contain phenolic functionality; presence of free hydroxyl groups on aromatic substituents resulted in high viscosity copolymers with less desirable tactile properties.

5 The index of refraction is the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to the speed of light in the medium. This is a dimensionless parameter which ranges between 1.3 and 1.55 for most of organic liquids. The refractive index is measured using a beam of monochromatic light, typically, the yellow light of the sodium D line (wavelength $\lambda =$ 589.3 nm). Thus n_D^{25} indicates the wavelength used D, and the temperature 25°C. Other
10 wavelengths used are C and F line of hydrogen and G line of mercury, but for purposes of the present invention references are to the D line.

Manufacture

Terpolymers of the present invention can be prepared by platinum catalyzed
15 hydrosilation reaction of an allyl started phenyl derivative (e.g., of formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_3)(\text{OR}_3)$) and the terminally unsaturated polyalkyleneoxide (of formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-(\text{C}_{m-2}\text{H}_{2m-4})(\text{OC}_n\text{H}_{2n})_p\text{OR}^6$ with hydrogen-substituted silanic fluid under typical hydrosilation conditions, such as those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,299,112 and 5,334,227, which are incorporated herein by reference.

20 According to the Comprehensive Handbook on Hydrosilation, edited by Bogdan Marciniec (Pergamon Press, First Edition 1992) (incorporated by reference herein), hydrosilation is a term that describes addition reaction of silicon hydrides to the multiple bonds such as carbon-carbon, carbon-oxygen, carbon-nitrogen and nitrogen-oxygen. The reaction can proceed according to a free-radical mechanism or when catalyzed by transition

metal salts and complexes as well as other catalysts the mechanism is predominantly polar.

The catalyst can be selected from the group of platinum, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium less commonly nickel or aluminum in the form suitable for either homo- or heterogenous catalysis. Most commonly hydrosilation reactions are catalyzed by platinum catalyst such as chloroplatinic acid.

Eugenol and some of its ethers and esters of the foregoing formula (I) are commercially available. Eugenol ethers and esters of formula (I) can be prepared according to known procedures suitable for preparation of aromatic ethers (e.g., C. Moreau, F. Roessac, J.M. Conia, Tetrahedron Lett., 3527, 1970; H.N. Grant, V. Prelog, R.P.A. Sneed, Helv. Chim. Acta, 46, 415, 1963) and of aromatic esters (e.g., V.O. Illi, Tetrahedron Lett., 2431, 1979; P.A. Stadler, Helv. Chim. Acta, 61, 1675, 1978), which are incorporated herein by reference.

Use

The terpolymers of the present invention can be used neat, or for ease of application they can be applied dissolved, dispersed or emulsified in a suitable liquid medium, such as water, alcohol, glycols, other silicones, etc. Particular silicones which may be used are cyclic siloxanes and low viscosity oils (< 100 cps).

Standard surfactants may be used in such liquids, such as anionic, nonionic and cationic surfactants. Particular classes of surfactant would be polyether modified polysiloxanes and polysorbates.

Other additives typically employed in hair care applications can be included with the terpolymers of the present invention or applied separately to the substrate. Such additives

can include resins, preservatives, biocides, biostats, pigments, dyes, fragrances, pH buffers, antifoams and defoamers.

Personal care applications, especially those where clarity may be an issue may be made with terpolymers of the present invention, including, but not limited to, nail polishes, anti-persperants, body washes, mascara, soaps, detergents, etc. Examples of the hair care formulations that can benefit from the incorporations of the terpolymers of the present invention include shampoos, rinse conditioners, hair dressings, leave -in conditioners, styling mousses and hair sprays. See, e.g., WO 94/08857, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Moreover, terpolymers of the present invention may be used in other applications, more preferably coating compositions, such as car care, decorative coatings and overprint varnishes wherein the gloss of the final product is important.

Examples

The following specific examples are set forth for illustration only and are not to be construed as limiting of the present invention. For the examples M is $(\text{Me})_3\text{SiO}_{1/2}$; D is $[\text{O}_{1/2}\text{Me}_2\text{SiO}_{1/2}]$; D* is $[\text{O}_{1/2}\text{MeSiR}^1\text{O}_{1/2}]$; and D' is $[\text{O}_{1/2}\text{MeSiR}^2\text{O}_{1/2}]$. The instrument used to determine refractive indices of the polysiloxanes of the present invention was LEICA ABBE MARK II Refractometer, utilizing line D light and the measurements were taken at 25°C.

Example 1

Hair evaluations were performed on 10 inch (25.4 cm) tresses of Oriental hair.

Hair tresses were soaked in toluene for 10 minutes to remove any natural oils that could

contribute to the gloss. Terpolymers I-III (Table 1) were dissolved in isopropanol to a concentration of 0.1 wt. %, and 1cc of each solution was applied and worked through the tresses; control tresses were treated with isopropanol. All tresses were then air dried for 1 hour. Hair evaluations were performed by a panel of three observers who compared gloss and feel of the treated samples to the untreated control. The results are summarized in Table 2 .

Table 1. Structural Information

	Formula	Refractive Index	Viscosity (cps) - 25°C
Terpolymer I (control derived from eugenol)	MD ₅ D* ₆ D'' ₁ M wherein R ¹ is -C ₃ H ₆ -C ₆ H ₃ (OH)(OCH ₃) wherein R ² is -(CH ₂) ₃ (OC ₂ H ₄) _b OCH ₃ , with b a number such that R ² has an average MW = 350	1.50	3700
Terpolymer II	MD ₅ D* ₆ D'' ₁ M wherein R ¹ -C ₃ H ₆ -C ₆ H ₃ (OCH ₃) ₂ R ² is -(CH ₂) ₃ (OC ₂ H ₄) _b OCH ₃ with R ² of average MW = 350	1.49	880
Terpolymer III	MD ₅ D* _{6.5} D'' _{0.5} M wherein R ¹ -C ₃ H ₆ -C ₆ H ₃ (OCH ₃) ₂ R ² is (CH ₂) ₃ (OC ₂ H ₄) _b OCH ₃ with R ² of average MW = 350	1.51	942

10 Table 2. Hair Testing Results

Hair Sample	Gloss Compared to Control	After-Feel Compared to Control
Terpolymer I	improved	softer, tacky
Terpolymer II	improved	smoother, softer
Terpolymer III	improved	smoother, softer

All terpolymers imparted gloss to hair. The terpolymer structures that had been modified with eugenol ether offered better after-feel. In addition, gloss of these hair tresses has been assessed using the following non-subjective test method :

60° Gloss - Gloss data were generated using a Gardner Micro-Tri-Gloss Meter. Two tresses were prepared and measured for each finish. Each tress was subjected to eight readings taken at 45° increments by rotating the meter on the hair tress. An average of the eight readings was calculated for each hair tress. A data point was generated from the average of two tresses for each finish. The data is presented in Figure 1. Gloss values of hair samples treated with high refractive index copolymers were higher than the untreated control.

Example 2

The 20° gloss of Terpolymers A-D (as given in Table 3) was evaluated in the following model acrylate UV cured overprint varnish formulation:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Manuf.</i>	<i>pph</i>
EBECRYL 745	UCB Radcure	35
Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	Aldrich Chem. Co.	47
Tripropylene glycol diacrylate	Aldrich Chem. Co.	10
IRGACURE 184	Ciba Specialty Chem. Co.	7
Terpolymer		1

The formulations were drawn down on Leneta unlacquered opacity charts using a TMI K-Control coater equipped with a #3 wire wound rod (5 panels per group for a total of 20 panels). The drawdowns were completed at #4 speed, and the panels cured at 300 mJ/cm² using a bench top UV curing unit (UV Process Supply Inc.). The 20° gloss of the cured panels was measured one hour after curing using a Mini Tri-Gloss Portable Glossmeter (Byk-Gardner Inc.).

Table 3. Structural Information for Terpolymers A, B, C, D.

	Formula	Refractive Index
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Terpolymer A	MD ₅ D* ₃ D'' ₄ M wherein R ¹ is -C ₃ H ₆ -C ₆ H ₃ (OCH ₃) ₂ R ² is (CH ₂) ₃ (OC ₂ H ₄) _b OCH ₃ with R ² of average MW = 350	1.4723
Terpolymer B	MD ₅ D* ₆ D'' ₁ M wherein R ¹ -C ₃ H ₆ -C ₆ H ₃ (OCH ₃) ₂ R ² is (CH ₂) ₃ (OC ₂ H ₄) _b OCH ₃ with R ² of average MW = 350	1.4949
Terpolymer C	MD ₅ D* ₆ D'' ₁ M wherein R ¹ -C ₃ H ₆ -C ₆ H ₃ (OCH ₃) ₂ R ² is (CH ₂) ₃ (OC ₂ H ₄) _b OCH ₃ with R ² of average MW = 350	1.4950
Terpolymer D	MD ₅ D* _{6.5} D'' _{0.5} M wherein R ¹ is -C ₃ H ₆ -C ₆ H ₃ (OCH ₃) ₂ wherein R ² is (CH ₂) ₃ (OC ₂ H ₄) _b OCH ₃ with R ² of average MW = 350	1.5150

The results are summarized in Figures 2 and 3. Figure 2 shows the 20° gloss measurements of the four terpolymers, while Figure 3 shows the correlation between the gloss of the formulation and the refractive index of the terpolymer. Clearly as the refractive index of the terpolymer increases, the measured gloss of the cured formulation increases.

Example 3 - Evaluation of Gloss Enhancement in the Tire Dressing

"Son of a Gun", a commercially available tire dressing formulation, as received and containing 0.2% of the Terpolymer II were applied onto SBR (styrene-butadiene rubber) sheets rinsed with water to remove excess dust. 0.2g of the formulation was applied in 3-4 draw-downs with the manual draw-down machine, wire#3. The 60° gloss of the air dried samples was measured using a Mini Tri-Gloss Portable Glossmeter (Byk-Gardner Inc.). Results are summarized in Table 4.

Table. 4 Gloss Measurements of the Rubber Samples

	Gloss	Values			Average
"Son of a Gun" Blank	18.8	35.5	42	40.7	34
	19.9	35.3	43.2	38.6	
"Son of A Gun/" Terpolymer III	62.9	71.3	67.5	37.3	60.5
	63.3	70.4	65.7	44.6	

Incorporation of the Terpolymer II into the tire dressing formulation enhanced the gloss of the treated rubber.

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Example 4 - Formulations

The following are examples of the model hair care formulations featuring polysiloxanes of the present invention:

10 Gloss Enhancing Clear Shampoo

Formula:

	Ingredients	Wt Percent
	WITCOLATE NH (Witco Corp.)(Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate, 28%)	35.7
	WITCAMIDE CMEA (Witco Corp.) (Cocamide MEA)	2.2
15	PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate,	2.0
	Terpolymer III	0.3
	Citric Acid, anhydrous	0.4
	REWOTERIC AMB14 (Witco Corp.) (Coacamidopropyl Betaine, 35%)	10.0
	Deionized Water	qs
20	Preservative	qs

Mixing Instructions: With propeller agitation, mix deionized water and ammonium lauryl sulfate. Heat to 45°C and add remaining ingredients in the order listed, waiting for each ingredient to dissolve before adding the next. Cool to room temperature. At the

25 recommended use level, Terpolymer III may cause slight haze and up to 20 % viscosity

decrease depending on the primary surfactants system. Clarity of the shampoo may be improved by pre-blending Terpolymer III with dipropylene glycol at 1:5 ratio.

Gloss Enhancing Hair Conditioner

5 *Formula:*

	Ingredients	Wt Percent
	Terpolymer III	0.30
	VARISOFT CRC (Witco Corp.) (quatemuksifier)	5.00
	"ACTISEA" TM 100 (Active Organics, Inc.) (seaweed extract)	0.50
10	DL "PANTHENOL" (Tri-K Industries, Inc.) (provitamin B)	0.20
	Citric Acid	0.05
	Deionized Water	qs
	Preservative	qs

- 15 *Mixing Instructions:* While agitating the water, add citric acid and Varisoft[®] CRC. With mixing, heat to 75-80°C and add remaining ingredients. Cool to room temperature with mixing. Adjust to pH 4.5-5.5 with citric acid if necessary. Add preservative as needed.

Low VOC Pump Hair Spray with Enhanced Gloss

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Formula:

	Ingredients	Wt Percent
	BALANCE TM , 50% Resin - National Starch (polyacrylate)	8.0
25	Terpolymer III	0.1
	Ethanol, denatured	55.0
	Aminomethyl Propanol (MPA) to pH 7	qs
	Deionized Water	qs

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- Mixing Instructions:* Combine Balance Resin, water ethanol and Terpolymer III. While agitating, add MPA.

Clear Styling Gel with Enhanced Gloss*Formula:*

	Ingredients	Wt Percent
5	<u>Phase A</u>	
	Deionized Water	67.0
	Carbomer 940 -BF Goodrich - polyacrylic acid	0.8
	<u>Phase B</u>	
	Triethanolamine	0.8
10	<u>Phase C</u>	
	Kemester USP (Witco Corp.) (Glycerin)	3.0
	Propylene Glycol	3.0
	<u>Phase D</u>	
	Deionized Water	22.3
15	PVP (PVP-K30) (ISP) (polyvinyl pyrrolidone)	2.0
	<u>Phase E</u>	
	Terpolymer III	0.1
	TWEEN 20 (ICI) (polysorbate)	1.0

- 20 *Mixing Instructions:* Combine ingredients of Phase A, add Phase B with mixing. Add phase C. Premix ingredients of Phase D and add to the batch while mixing. Add premixed components of Phase E and mix until uniform.

What Is Claimed Is:

1. Terpolymer polysiloxanes of the formula:



wherein:

Q is R, R¹ or R²; but at least one Q is R¹ and at least one Q is R²;

R is a monovalent saturated straight, branched, or cyclic alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, wherein each of the R groups present may be the same or different from one another;

R¹ is -R³-C₆H₄-R⁴-R⁵ where R³ is a divalent hydrocarbon group of 2-5 carbons, R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and selected from hydrogen, a C₁-C₆ alkyl, a C₁-C₆ alkoxy group, a tri-(C₁-C₆-alkyl)siloxy group, an acyloxy group R⁴C(O)O-, an amide, RC(O)R'CO₂H (), or (-OC_nH_{2n})₁OR⁷, wherein;

R² is -(C_mH_{2m})₁(OC_nH_{2n})_pOR⁶, where R⁶ is hydrogen, R or acetyl; "m" is an integer greater than zero, each n is 2 to 4, p is from 0 to 100;

R⁴ is C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, aryl, or an aryl-C₁-C₁₀-alkyl;

R' is a C₁-C₁₀ divalent hydrocarbon;

v is 2 to 4, l is 1 to 10, R⁷ is hydrogen or R above;

d is 0 to 4, e is 0 to 4, g is 0 to (2*d + e + 2), f is 1 to 500;

at least one of R⁴ or R⁵ is not hydrogen; and

the ratio of the number of R¹ to R² + R is 1:5 to 20:1.

2. A polysiloxane according to claim 1 wherein R is methyl.
3. A polysiloxane according to claim 2 wherein R⁴ and R⁵ are in the para and meta positions, respectively, on the phenyl ring.

4. A polysiloxane according to claim 3 wherein at least one of R^4 and R^5 are alkoxy groups.
5. A polysiloxane according to claim 2 wherein d is 0, e is 0, g is 2 and f is from 1 to 500.
6. A polysiloxane according to claim 4 wherein d is 0, e is 0, g is 0 and f is from 4 to 12.
7. A polysiloxane according to claim 2 which has a refractive index > 1.47 .
8. A composition comprising a polysiloxane according to claim 1 and an emulsifier.
9. A hair care formulation incorporating the polysiloxane of claim 2.