

DESCRIPTION

COMPOSITION AND PRODUCT

RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application is based upon and claims the benefit of the priority of Japanese Patent Application No. 2016-182141, filed on September 16, 2016, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present disclosure relates to a composition. For example, the present disclosure relates to a composition applicable to a hair styling agent. Further, the present disclosure relates to a product comprising the above-mentioned composition. For example, the present disclosure relates to a cosmetic product.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Hair styling agents for improving feeling of use or hair styling capability are disclosed in Patent Literatures 1 and 2, for example.

[0004] The hair cosmetic described in Patent Literature 1 comprises (a) a wax, (b) a hydrophobically modified polyether urethane indicated by a specific structural formula, (c) an ionic vinyl polymer and (d) an alcohol, and has a viscosity of 20,000-100,000 mPa·s. Patent Literature 1 discloses an example that uses a non-ionic surfactant.

[0005] The emulsion-type hair-dressing preparation described in Patent Literature 2 comprises (a) component: a long-chain acylsulfonic acid salt-type anionic surfactant represented by a specific structural formula; (b) component: a higher aliphatic alcohol; (c) component(s): one or more selected from (c-1) a wax in an amount of 0.5 to 50% by mass, (c-2) a hair-dressing resin in an amount of 0.1 to 8% by mass, and (c-3) a powdery ingredient in an amount of 0.1 to 8% by mass; and (d) component: water.

CITATION LIST

PATENT LITERATURE

[0006] PATENT LITERATURE 1: JP Patent Kokai Publication No. JP2006-62996A

PATENT LITERATURE 2: JP Patent Kokai Publication No. JP2009-173601A

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[0007] The hair cosmetic described in Patent Literature 1 uses the non-ionic surfactant, and an user strongly feels stickiness upon use. Further, cleansability with respect to the hair cosmetic is low, too.

[0008] In the emulsion-type hair-dressing preparation described in Patent Literature 2, time available for styling hair is short because it dries quickly, and it has a problem in easiness of hair styling.

[0009] Accordingly, there is a demand for a composition that is not sticky upon use and is excellent in cleansability. Further, for example, in cases where the composition is used as a hair styling agent, it is demanded that the composition has hair styling capability and can secure sufficient time for hair styling.

SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM

[0010] According to a first aspect of the present disclosure, a composition is provided, which comprises an associative thickener, an anionic surfactant, and a higher alcohol.

[0011] According to a second aspect of the present disclosure, a product is provided, which comprises a container, and a first composition and a second composition that are present inside the container. The first composition and the second composition are arranged inside the container such that at least a part between the first composition and the second composition is in contact. The first composition and the second composition comprise an associative thickener, an anionic surfactant, and a higher alcohol.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0012] According to the composition and the product of the present disclosure, stickiness that the user feels can be suppressed. Further, the user can easily wash off the composition and the product of the present disclosure.

[0013] In cases where the composition of the present disclosure is applied to a hair styling agent, the hair styling agent has a high hair styling capability. Further, the hair styling agent can sufficiently secure a state that the user can style hair.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014]

Figure 1 is a schematic top view of a container according to a third embodiment.

Figure 2 is a schematic side view of a container according to a third embodiment.

Figure 3 is a schematic side view of a container according to a third embodiment.

Figure 4 is a schematic top view of a product according to a third embodiment.

Figure 5 is a schematic side view of a product according to a third embodiment.

Figure 6 is a schematic side view of a product according to a third embodiment.

Figure 7 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a product according to a third embodiment.

Figure 8 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a product according to a third embodiment.

Figure 9 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a product according to a third embodiment.

Figure 10 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a product according to a third embodiment.

Figure 11 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a product according to a third embodiment.

Figure 12 is a graph showing results of Test Examples 1, 2 and 14.

MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0015] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the content by percentage of the associative thickener is 0.1% by mass to 3% by mass with respect to the mass of the composition. The content by percentage of the anionic surfactant is 0.3% by mass to 4% by mass with respect to the mass of the composition.

[0016] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the content by percentage of the higher alcohol is 0.2% by mass to 8% by mass with respect to the mass of the composition.

[0017] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the content by percentage of an oily component including the higher alcohol is 5% by mass to 55% by mass with respect to the mass of the composition.

[0018] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the anionic surfactant is sodium N-stearoyl-N-methyltaurate.

[0019] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the composition further comprises 0.1% by mass to 10% by mass of a powder with respect to the mass of the composition.

[0020] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the associative thickener is a hydrophobically modified polyether urethane and/or a taurate-based synthetic polymer.

[0021] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the hydrophobically modified polyether urethane has a following structural formula (I).



[In the formula (I), R^1 , R^2 and R^4 are each independently a hydrocarbon group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms;

R^3 is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms which may have a urethane bond;

R^5 is a hydrocarbon group having 8 to 36 carbon atoms;

m is a number of 2 or more;

h is a number of 1 or more;

k is a number of 1 to 500; and

n is a number of 1 to 200]

[0022] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the hydrophobically modified

polyether urethane is PEG-240/decyltetradeceth-20/hexamethyl diisocyanate copolymer.

[0023] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the taurate-based synthetic polymer is a polymer and/or a copolymer (including a crosslinked polymer) having 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid or a salt thereof as a constituent unit.

[0024] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the taurate-based synthetic polymer is (ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/beheneth-25 methacrylate) crosspolymer.

[0025] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the composition has the viscosity of 10,000 mPa·s to 200,000 mPa·s.

[0026] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the composition further comprises an ionic polymer.

[0027] According to a preferred mode of the first aspect, the ionic polymer is methacryloyl ethyl betain/methacrylates copolymer.

[0028] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, a mixture obtained by kneading the first composition and the second composition that are taken out from the container is used as a cosmetic.

[0029] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the viscosities of the first composition and the second composition are 10,000 mPa·s to 200,000 mPa·s.

[0030] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the container has an opening. The opening overlaps with a part of an interface between the first composition and the second composition in a projection plane that opposes to the opening. The first composition and the second composition can be pushed out from the opening simultaneously.

[0031] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the first composition further comprises a first component. The second composition further comprises a second component. The first component and the second component bond and/or associate when the first composition and the second composition are mixed.

[0032] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the first component and the second component are ionic polymers.

[0033] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the first component is the

amphoteric polymer and/or the anionic polymer. The second component is the amphoteric polymer and/or the cationic polymer.

[0034] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the anionic polymer is at least one of a urethane polymer and AMP-Acrylates/C1-18 Alkyl Acrylate/C1-8 Alkyl Acrylamide Copolymer.

[0035] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the amphoteric polymer is an acrylic polymer.

[0036] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the amphoteric polymer is methacryloyl ethyl betain/methacrylates copolymer.

[0037] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the cationic polymer is at least one of Polyquaternium-11 and Polyurethane-10.

[0038] According to a preferred mode of the second aspect, the product is a hair styling agent.

[0039] A composition according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure will be described. The composition of the present disclosure can be applied to a hair styling agent, for example. The composition of the present disclosure may be an oil-in-water type or a water-in-oil type.

[0040] The composition of the present disclosure comprises an associative thickener, an anionic surfactant, and a higher alcohol.

[0041] <Associative thickener>

The associative thickener usually has a hydrophobic part and a hydrophilic part. The associative thickener preferably has the hydrophobic parts at its both ends. Further, the associative thickener preferably has the hydrophilic part between the hydrophobic parts. For example, it is considered that a certain associative thickener forms a network (net structure) by association of the hydrophobic parts to exhibit thickening effect.

[0042] Examples of the associative thickener that may be used may include a hydrophobically modified polyether urethane and/or taurate-based synthetic polymers. Even if the thickening mechanisms of the thickeners listed below are not associative, such

thickeners are not excluded from the thickeners applicable for the composition of the present disclosure.

[0043] Examples of the hydrophobically modified polyether urethane that may be used may include a polymer having a structural formula (I) shown below.



[0044] In the structural formula (I), it is preferred that R^1 , R^2 and R^4 are each independently a hydrocarbon group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, and more preferably an alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms. R^3 is preferably a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, which may have a urethane bond. R^5 is preferably a hydrocarbon group having 8 to 36 carbon atoms, and more preferably a hydrocarbon group having 12 to 24 carbon atoms. For example, R^1 may be an ethylene group. For example, R^2 may be an ethylene group. For example, R^3 may be an alkylene group having 4 to 8 carbon atoms. For example, R^4 may be an ethylene group. For example, R^5 may be an alkyl group having a branched chain and 16 to 32 carbon atoms.

[0045] In the structural formula (I), m is preferably a number of 2 or more. h is preferably a number of 1 or more, and more preferably 1. k is preferably a number of 1 to 500, and more preferably 100 to 300. n is preferably a number of 1 to 200, and more preferably 10 to 100.

[0046] For example, the hydrophobically modified polyether urethane can be obtained by reacting one or more types of polyetherpolyol represented by $R^1[(OR^2)_kOH]_m$, one or more types of polyisocyanate represented by $R^3(NCO)_{h+1}$, and one or more types of polyether monoalcohol represented by $HO(R^4O)_nR^5$. The ratio of the isocyanate group(s) derived from polyisocyanate and the hydroxyl group(s) derived from polyetherpolyol and polyether monoalcohol is preferably $NCO:OH=0.8:1$ to $1.4:1$.

[0047] The polyetherpolyol compound represented by the above formula $R^1[(OR^2)_kOH]_m$ can be obtained by addition-polymerizing alkylene oxide, styrene oxide and the like such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide, epichlorohydrin and the like to m -hydric polyol. R^1 is determined by m -hydric polyol. R^2 is determined by alkylene oxide, styrene

oxide and the like. The molecular weight of $R^1[(OR^2)_kOH]_m$ is preferably 500 to 100,000, and more preferably 1,000 to 50,000.

[0048] Polyol of 2- to 8-hydric is preferred. Examples of polyol may include: dihydric alcohol such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexamethylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, and the like; trihydric alcohol such as glycerin, trioxymethane, 1,2,3-butanetriol, 1,2,3-pentanetriol, 2-methyl-1,2,3-propanetriol, 2-methyl-2,3,4-butanetriol, 2-ethyl-1,2,3-butanetriol, 2,3,4-pentanetriol, 2,3,4-hexanetriol, 4-propyl-3,4,5-heptanetriol, 2,4-dimethyl-2,3,4-pentanetriol, pentamethyl glycerin, pentaglycerin, 1,2,4-butanetriol, 1,2,4-pentanetriol, trimethylolpropane and the like; tetrahydric alcohol such as pentaerythritol, 1,2,3,4-pentanetetrol, 2,3,4,5-hexanetetrol, 1,2,4,5-pentanetetrol, 1,3,4,5-hexanetetrol and the like; pentahydric alcohol such as adonitol, arabitol, xylitol and the like; hexahydric alcohol such as dipentaerythritol, sorbitol, mannitol, iditol and the like; and octahydric alcohol such as sucrose and the like.

[0049] Alkylene oxide, styrene oxide and the like to be added is preferably alkylene oxide or styrene oxide having 2 to 4 carbon atoms because they are especially easy to obtain and can exhibit excellent effect. Alkylene oxide, styrene oxide and the like may be in the form of homo-polymerization, or of random-polymerization or block-polymerization of two or more types. The addition method may be any ordinary method. The polymerization degree k is preferably 0 to 1,000, more preferably 1 to 500, and further more preferably 10 to 200. The proportion of the ethylene group in R^2 is preferably 50 to 100 % by mass with respect to the total of R^2 .

[0050] Polyisocyanate represented by the above formula $R^3(NCO)_{h+1}$ is not particularly limited as long as it has two or more isocyanate groups in the molecule. Examples of polyisocyanate may include: aliphatic diisocyanate; aromatic diisocyanate; alicyclic diisocyanate; biphenyl diisocyanate; and diisocyanate, triisocyanate and tetraisocyanate of phenyl methane; and the like.

[0051] Examples of aliphatic diisocyanate may include: methylene diisocyanate, dimethylene diisocyanate, trimethylene diisocyanate, tetramethylene diisocyanate,

pentamethylene diisocyanate, hexamethylene diisocyanate, dipropylether diisocyanate, 2,2-dimethylpentane diisocyanate, 3-methoxyhexane diisocyanate, octamethylene diisocyanate, 2,2,4-trimethylpentane diisocyanate, nonamethylene diisocyanate, decamethylene diisocyanate, 3-butoxyhexane diisocyanate, 1,4-butylene glycol dipropyl ether diisocyanate, thiodihexyl diisocyanate, metaxylylene diisocyanate, paraxylylene diisocyanate, tetramethylxylylene diisocyanate, and the like.

[0052] Examples of the aromatic diisocyanate may include metaphenylene diisocyanate, paraphenylene diisocyanate, 2,4-tolylene diisocyanate, 2,6-tolylene diisocyanate, dimethylbenzene diisocyanate, ethylbenzene diisocyanate, isopropylbenzene diisocyanate, tolidinediisocyanate, 1,4-naphthalene diisocyanate, 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate, 2,6-naphthalene diisocyanate, 2,7-naphthalene diisocyanate, and the like.

[0053] Examples of the alicyclic diisocyanate may include hydrogenated xylylene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, and the like.

[0054] Examples of the biphenyl diisocyanate may include biphenyl diisocyanate, 3,3'-dimethylbiphenyl diisocyanate, 3,3'-dimethoxybiphenyl diisocyanate, and the like.

[0055] Examples of the phenylmethane diisocyanate may include diphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, 2,2'-dimethyldiphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, diphenyldimethylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, 2,5,2',5'-tetramethyldiphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, cyclohexyl bis(4-isocyanatophenyl)methane, 3,3'-dimethoxydiphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, 4,4'-dimethoxydiphenylmethane-3,3'-diisocyanate, 4,4'-diethoxydiphenylmethane-3,3'-diisocyanate, 2,2'-dimethyl-5,5'-dimethoxydiphenylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, 3,3'-dichlorodiphenyldimethylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate, benzophenone-3,3'-diisocyanate, and the like.

[0056] Examples of the phenylmethane triisocyanate may include 1-methylbenzene-2,4,6-triisocyanate, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene-2,4,6-triisocyanate, 1,3,7-naphthalene triisocyanate, biphenyl-2,4,4'-triisocyanate,

diphenylmethane-2,4,4'-triisocyanate, 3-methyldiphenylmethane-4,6,4'-triisocyanate, triphenylmethane-4,4',4''-triisocyanate, 1,6,11-undecane triisocyanate, 1,8-diisocyanate-4-isocyanatemethyloctane, 1,3,6-hexamethylene triisocyanate, bicycloheptane triisocyanate, tris(isocyanatophenyl) thiophosphate, and the like.

[0057] Polyisocyanates may also be used in the form of a dimer or a trimer (isocyanurate bond) of the polyisocyanate compound and may also be used as biuret by reacting with an amine.

[0058] Furthermore, polyisocyanates having a urethane bond, which are prepared by reacting these polyisocyanate compounds with polyols, can also be used. As the polyols, dihydric to octahydric ones are preferred, and the aforementioned polyols are preferred. When a tri- or more hydric polyisocyanate is used as $R^3-(NCO)_{h+1}$, these polyisocyanates having a urethane bond are preferred.

[0059] The polyether monoalcohol represented by the above formula $HO(R^4O)_n-R^5$ is not particularly limited as long as it is a monohydric alcohol polyether. The polyether monoalcohol can be obtained by addition-polymerizing an alkylene oxide or a styrene oxide, such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide, and epichlorohydrin to a monohydric alcohol.

[0060] The monohydric alcohol as used herein can be represented by the following formulae (II), (III), and (IV):



[0061] R^5 can be a hydrocarbon group of which the hydroxyl group is removed from the above formulae (II) to (IV). As R^5 , preferably, examples of R^6 , R^7 , R^8 , R^{10} and R^{11} may include an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an alkylaryl group, a cycloalkyl group, a cycloalkenyl group, and the like. The number of carbon atoms of R^5 is preferably 8 to 36, and more preferably 12 to 24.

[0062] Examples of the alkyl group may include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl,

isobutyl, tertiary butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, tertiary pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, isotridecyl, myristyl, palmityl, stearyl, isostearyl, icosyl, docosyl, tetracosyl, triacontyl, 2-octyldodecyl, 2-dodecylhexadecyl, 2-tetradecyloctadecyl, monomethyl-branched isostearyl, and the like.

[0063] Examples of the alkenyl group may include vinyl, allyl, propenyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, isopentenyl, hexenyl, heptenyl, octenyl, nonenyl, decenyl, undecenyl, dodecenyl, tetradecenyl, oleyl, and the like.

[0064] Examples of the alkylaryl group may include phenyl, toluyl, xylyl, cumenyl, mesityl, benzyl, phenethyl, styryl, cinnamyl, benzhydryl, trityl, ethylphenyl, propylphenyl, butylphenyl, pentylphenyl, hexylphenyl, heptylphenyl, octylphenyl, nonylphenyl, α -naphthyl, β -naphthyl, and the like.

[0065] Examples of the cycloalkyl group and the cycloalkenyl group may include cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, methylcyclopentyl, methylcyclohexyl, methylcycloheptyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptenyl, methylcyclopentenyl, methylcyclohexenyl, methylcycloheptenyl, and the like.

[0066] In the above formula (III), R^9 is preferably a hydrocarbon group, and more preferably an alkylene group, an alkenylene group, an alkylarylene group, a cycloalkylene group, and a cycloalkenylene group, for example.

[0067] The alkylene oxide, styrene oxide and the like to be added may be in the form of homo-polymerization, or of random-polymerization or block-polymerization of two or more types. The addition method may be any ordinary method. The polymerization degree n is preferably 0 to 1000, more preferably 1 to 200, and further more preferably 10 to 200. Further, the proportion of the ethylene group in R^4 is preferably 50% by mass to 100% by weight, more preferably 65% by mass to 100% by weight with respect to the total of R^4 .

[0068] As a method for producing the copolymer represented by the above formula (I), any ordinary reaction of polyether and isocyanate can be used. For example, polyether and isocyanate can be reacted by heating at 80 to 90 °C for 1 to 3 hours.

[0069] Further, when reacting (A) the polyether polyol represented by $R^1[(OR^2)_kOH]_m$,

(B) the polyisocyanate represented by $R^3(NCO)_{h+1}$, and (C) the polyether monoalcohol represented by $HO(R^4O)_nR^5$, by-products other than the copolymer having the structure of the formula (I) may be produced. For example, when a diisocyanate is used, the C-B-A-B-C type copolymer represented by the formula (I) is produced as a main product, and compounds such as C-B-C type, C-B-(A-B)_x-A-B-C type and the like may be produced as by-products. In this case, without particularly separating the copolymer of the formula (I) type, a mixture that includes the copolymer of the formula (I) type may be used in the present invention.

[0070] Examples of the associative thickener that may be used may include PEG-240/decyltetradeceth-20/hexamethyl diisocyanate copolymer (which is a copolymer shown in the above formula (I) wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^4 are respectively an ethylene group, R^3 is a hexamethylene group, R^5 is a 2-dodecyl dodecyl group, h is 1, m is 2, k is 120, and n is 20) (“Adekanol® GT-700”, ADEKA CORPORATION).

[0071] Examples of the associative thickener may include taurate-based synthetic polymer and/or acrylate-based synthetic polymer. For example, as the taurate-based synthetic polymer type associative thickener, a polymer and/or a copolymer (including a crosspolymer) having 2-acrylamido-2-propanesulphonic acid (acryloyldimethyltaurine) or a salt thereof (AMPS structure) as a constituent unit may be used. Examples of such associative thickener may include (ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/behene-25 methacrylate) crosspolymer (Aristoflex® HMB, Clariant (Japan) K.K.).

[0072] The content by percentage of the associative thickener in the composition is preferably 0.1% by mass or more, more preferably 0.3% by mass or more, and further more preferably 0.5% by mass or more with respect to the mass of the composition. If the content by percentage of the associative thickener is less than 0.1% by mass, stickiness cannot be reduced. The content by percentage of the associative thickener in the composition is preferably 3.5% by mass or less, more preferably 3% by mass or less, further more preferably 2.5% by mass or less, and further more preferably 2% by mass or less with respect to the mass of the composition. If the content by percentage of the associative thickener exceeds 3% by mass, stickiness may be felt at use. Further, when the composition of the present disclosure

is used in a hair styling agent, easiness of hair styling will deteriorate.

[0073] Other thickeners can be added to the composition of the present disclosure within the range of not inhibiting the effect of the present disclosure. Examples of other thickeners may include gum arabic, carrageenan, karaya gum, tragacanth gum, carob gum, quince seed (marmelo), casein, dextrin, gelatin, sodium pectate, sodium alginate, methylcellulose, ethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl methyl ether (PVM), PVP (polyvinyl pyrrolidone), sodium polyacrylate, carboxyvinyl polymer, locustbean gum, guar gum, tamarind gum, dialkyldimethylammonium sulfate cellulose, xanthan gum, magnesium aluminum silicate, bentonite, hectorite, magnesium aluminum silicate (veegum), laponite, silicic anhydride and the like.

[0074] <Anionic surfactant>

Examples of the anionic surfactants that may be used may include fatty acid soap (such as sodium laurate, and sodium palmitate); higher alkyl sulfate ester salt (such as sodium lauryl sulfate, and potassium lauryl sulfate); alkyl ether sulfate ester salt (such as POE-lauryl sulfate triethanolamine, and sodium POE-lauryl sulfate); N-acyl sarcosinic acid (such as sodium lauroyl sarcocinate); higher fatty acid amide sulfonate (such as sodium N-stearoyl-N-methyltaurate, sodium N-myristoyl-N-methyltaurate, sodium methyl cocoyl taurate, and sodium laurylmethyl taurate); phosphate ester salt (sodium POE-oleylether phosphate, and POE-stearylether phosphate); sulfosuccinate (such as sodium di-2-ethylhexyl sulfosuccinate, sodium monolauroyl monoethanolamide polyethylene sulfosuccinate, and sodium lauryl polypropylene glycol sulfosuccinate); alkylbenzene sulfonate (such as sodium linear dodecylbenzene sulfonate, triethanolamine linear dodecylbenzene sulfonate, and linear dodecylbenzene sulfonate); higher fatty acid ester sulfate ester salt (such as sodium hydrogenated glyceryl cocoate sulfate); N-acyl glutamate (such as monosodium N-lauroyl glutamate, disodium N-stearoyl glutamate, and monosodium N-myristoyl-L-glutamate); sulfonated oil (such as Turkey red oil); POE-alkyl ether carboxylic acid; POE-alkyl aryl ether carboxylate; α -olefine sulfonate; higher fatty acid ester sulfonate; secondary alcohol sulfate

ester salt; higher fatty acid alkylolamide sulfate ester salt; sodium lauroyl monoethanolamide succinate; N-palmitoyl asparaginate ditriethanolamine; sodium casein; and the like.

[0075] As a preferred anionic surfactant in the composition of the present disclosure, an acyl taurine salt having 6 to 24 carbon atoms may be used, for example. Particularly, among acyl taurine salts, sodium N-stearoyl-N-methyltaurate is preferably used. Stickiness upon use can be suppressed by using this compound. In cases where the composition of the present disclosure is applied to a hair styling agent, easiness of hair styling can be enhanced.

[0076] The content by percentage of the anionic surfactant is preferably 0.3% by mass or more with respect to the mass of the composition. If the anionic surfactant is less than 0.3% by mass, a stable emulsion may not be obtained. The content by percentage of the anionic surfactant may be 0.4% by mass or more, 0.5% by mass or more, 0.6% by mass or more, or 0.7% by mass or more with respect to the mass of the composition, for example. The content by percentage of the anionic surfactant is preferably 4% by mass or less, and more preferably 3% by mass or less with respect to the mass of the composition. If the anionic surfactant exceeds 4% by mass, stickiness may increase and a stable emulsion may not be obtained. For example, the content by percentage of the anionic surfactant may be 2.5% by mass or less, 2% by mass or less, 1.5% by mass or less, 1.2% by mass or less, or 1% by mass or less with respect to the mass of the composition.

[0077] <Higher alcohol>

Examples of a higher alcohol may include a linear alcohol (such as lauryl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, cetostearyl alcohol, and the like); a branched alcohol (such as monostearyl glycerin ether (batyl alcohol), 2-decyltetradecanol, lanolin alcohol, cholesterol, phytosterol, hexyl dodecanol, isostearyl alcohol, octyldodecanol, and the like), and the like.

[0078] In the composition, the higher alcohol with an anionic surfactant preferably forms an α -gel.

[0079] The content by percentage of the higher alcohol is preferably 0.2% by mass or

more, more preferably 1% by mass or more, and further more preferably 2% by mass or more with respect to the mass of the composition. If it is less than 0.2% by mass, feeling of use will deteriorate, such as stickiness may be felt. The content by percentage of the higher alcohol is preferably 8% by mass or less, more preferably 6% by mass or less, and further more preferably 4% by mass or less with respect to the mass of the composition. If it exceeds 8% by mass, cleansability and easiness of hair styling will deteriorate.

[0080] <Oily component>

The composition of the present disclosure can further comprise an oily component other than the higher alcohol.

[0081] Examples of the oily component that may be used may include liquid oils, solid fats, waxes, hydrocarbons, higher fatty acids, higher alcohols, synthetic ester oils, silicone oils, and the like. Refer to the above description for the higher alcohols.

[0082] In the following description, POE is an abbreviation of polyoxyethylene, POP is an abbreviation of polyoxypropylene, and the number in parentheses after POE or POP indicates the average number of moles of POE groups or POP groups added in the compound in question.

[0083] Examples of the liquid fat that may be used may include avocado oil, camellia oil, turtle oil, macadamia nut oil, corn oil, mink oil, olive oil, rapeseed oil, egg yolk oil, sesame oil, par chic oil, wheat germ oil, southern piece oil, castor oil, linseed oil, safflower oil, cotton seed oil, perilla oil, soybean oil, groundnut oil, brown real oil, torreyia oil, rice bran oil, Chinese tung oil, Japanese tung oil, jojoba oil, germ oil, triglycerol, and the like.

[0084] Examples of the solid fat that may be used may include cacao butter, coconut oil, horse fat, hydrogenated coconut oil, palm oil, beef tallow, sheep tallow, hydrogenated beef tallow, palm kernel oil, lard, beef bones fat, Japan wax kernel oil, hardened oil, hoof oil, Japan wax, hydrogenated castor oil, and the like.

[0085] Examples of the waxes that may be used may include beeswax, candelilla wax, cotton wax, carnauba wax, bayberry wax, insect wax, spermaceti, montan wax, bran wax, lanolin, kapok wax, lanolin acetate, liquid lanolin, sugarcane wax, lanolin fatty acid isopropyl

ester, hexyl laurate, reduced lanolin, jojoba wax, hardened lanolin, shellac wax, POE lanolin alcohol ether, POE lanolin alcohol acetate, POE cholesterol ether, lanolin fatty acid polyethylene glycol, POE hydrogenated lanolin alcohol ether, and the like.

[0086] Examples of the hydrocarbon oils that may be used may include liquid paraffin, ozocerite, squalane, pristane, paraffin, ceresin, squalene, vaseline, microcrystalline wax, and the like.

[0087] Examples of the higher fatty acid that may be used may include lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, behenic acid, oleic acid, undecylenic acid, tallic acid, isostearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, eicosapentaenoic acid(EPA), docosahexaenoic acid(DHA) and the like.

[0088] Examples of the synthesis ester oils that may be used may include isopropyl myristate, cetyl octanoate, octyldodecyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, butyl stearate, hexyl laurate, myristyl myristate, decyl oleate, hexyldecyl dimethyl octanoate, cetyl lactate, myristyl lactate, lanolin acetate, isocetyl stearate, isocetyl isostearate, cholesteryl 12-hydroxy stearate, ethylene glycol di-2-ethyl hexanoate, di-penta erythritol fatty acid ester, N-alkyl glycol monoisostearate, neopentyl glycol dicaprate, diisostearyl malate, glyceryl di-2-heptyl undecanoate, trimethylol propane tri-2-ethyl hexanoate, trimethylol propane triisostearate, pentaerythritol tetra-2-ethyl hexanoate, glyceryl tri-2-ethyl hexanoate, glyceryl trioctanoate, glyceryl triisopalmitate, trimethylol propane triisostearate, cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, glyceryl trimyristate, glyceride tri-2-heptyl undecanoate, castor oil fatty acid methyl ester, oleyl oleate, acetoglyceride, 2-heptylundecyl palmitate, diisobutyl adipate, N-lauroyl-L-glutamic acid-2-octyldodecyl ester, di-2-heptylundecyl adipate, ethyl laurate, di-2-ethylhexyl sebacate, 2-hexyldecyl myristate, 2-hexyldecyl palmitate, 2-hexyldecyl adipate, diisopropyl sebacate, 2-ethylhexyl succinate, triethyl citrate, and the like.

[0089] Examples of the silicone oil that may be used include dimethylpolysiloxane, methylhydrogenpolysiloxane, methylphenylpolysiloxane, stearylmethylpolysiloxane, polyether-modified organopolysiloxane, fluoroalkyl/polyoxyalkylene co-modified

organopolysiloxane, alkyl-modified organopolysiloxane, terminal-modified organopolysiloxane, fluorine-modified organopolysiloxane, amino-modified organopolysiloxane, silicone gel, acrylic silicone, trimethylsiloxysilicic acid, silicone compounds such as silicone RTV rubber, and the like.

[0090] The content by percentage of the oily component (including the higher alcohol) is preferably 55% by mass or less, and more preferably 50% by mass or less with respect to the mass of the composition. This is because if it exceeds 55% by mass, stickiness will increase and cleansability will deteriorate. In cases where the composition of the present disclosure is used in a hair styling agent, hair styling capability will deteriorate. The content by percentage of the oily component is preferably 10% by mass or more, more preferably 20% by mass or more, and further more preferably 25% by mass or more with respect to the mass of the composition. This is because if it is less than 10% by mass, sufficient hair styling effect may not be achieved.

[0091] <Powder>

The composition of the present disclosure may further comprise a powder. When the composition of the present disclosure is used in a hair styling agent, hair styling capability can be enhanced by adding the powder.

[0092] Examples of the powder bodies may include inorganic powder (such as talc, kaolin, mica, sericite, muscovite, phlogopite, synthetic mica, lepidolite, biotite, vermiculite, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, aluminum silicate, barium silicate, calcium silicate, magnesium silicate, strontium silicate, tungstate, magnesium, silica, zeolite, glass, barium sulfate, calcined calcium sulfate (calcined gypsum), calcium phosphate, fluorine apatite, hydroxyapatite, ceramic powder, metallic soap (such as zinc myristate, calcium palmitate, and aluminum stearate), and boron nitride, etc); organic powder (such as polyamide resin powder (nylon powder), polyethylene powder, polymethylmethacrylate powder, polystyrene powder, styrene-acrylic acid copolymer powder, benzoguanamine resin powder, poly(tetrafluoroethylene) powder, and cellulose powder, silicone resin powder, silk powder, wool powder, urethane powder, etc); inorganic white family pigment (such as titanium

dioxide, zinc oxide, etc); inorganic red family pigment (such as iron oxide (colcothar), iron titanate, etc); inorganic brown family pigment (such as γ -iron oxide, etc); inorganic yellow family pigment (such as yellow iron oxide, loess, etc); inorganic black family pigment (such as black iron oxide, carbon black, lower titanium oxide, etc); inorganic purple family pigment (such as manganese violet, cobalt violet, etc); inorganic green family pigment (such as chrome oxide, chrome hydroxide, cobalt titanate, etc); inorganic blue family pigment (such as ultramarine, iron blue, etc); pearl pigment (such as titanium oxide coated mica, titanium oxide coated bismuth oxychloride, titanium oxide coated talc, colored titanium oxide coated mica, bismuth oxychloride, argentine, etc); metal powder pigment (such as aluminum powder, copper powder, etc); organic pigment such as zirconium, barium, or aluminum lake (such as organic pigment such as Red No.201, Red No.202, Red No.204, Red No.205, Red No.220, Red No.226, Red No.228, Red No.405, Red No.201, Orange No.203, Orange No.204, Yellow No.205, Yellow No.401, Blue No.401, Red No.3, Red No.104, Red No.106, Red No.227, Red No.230, Red No.401, Red No.505, Orange No.205, Yellow No.4, Yellow No.5, Yellow No.202, Yellow No.203, Green No.3, and Blue No.1, etc); natural pigment (such as chlorophyll, β -carotene, etc), and the like.

[0093] The content by percentage of the powder is preferably 0.1% by mass or more, more preferably 0.3% by mass or more, and further more preferably 0.5% by mass or more with respect to the mass of the composition. If 0.1% by mass or more of the powder is added, hair styling effect can be improved. The content by percentage of the powder is preferably 10% by mass or less, and more preferably 8% by mass or less with respect to the mass of the composition. If the powder is added at more than 10% by mass, stickiness may occur.

[0094] <Hair styling resin>

The composition of the present disclosure may further comprise a hair styling resin. The hair styling resin is a polymer that enhances hair styling capability when the composition of the present disclosure is used as a hair styling agent. For example, the hair styling resin may be a polymer having a film forming property.

[0095] Examples of the hair styling resin that may be used may include an ionic polymer and/or non-ionic polymer. The ionic polymer may be at least one of an anionic polymer, a cationic polymer and an amphoteric polymer. Examples of the hair styling resin may include the polymers listed below, but are not limited thereto.

[0096] (1) Betaine-based anionic polymers such as methacryloyloxyethylcarboxybetain/alkyl methacrylate copolymer and the like (Yukaformer® 301 of Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, and the like);

(2) Vinylpyrrolidone-based polymeric compounds such as polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl pyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymer, and the like (Luviskol K-90, VA73 of BASF Corporation, and the like),

(3) Vinyl alcohol-based polymeric compounds such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl butyral, and the like (Gohsenol® of The Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Denka Poval® of Denki Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, and the like);

(4) Acidic vinyl ether-based polymeric compounds such as vinyl methyl ether/butyl maleate, and the like (Aniere BEM-42S of Osaka Organic Chemical Industry Ltd., Gantrez ES-225 of ISP Corporation, and the like);

(5) Acrylic acid-based polymer compounds, such as alkyl acrylate/alkyl methacrylate/diacetonacrylamide/methacrylic acid copolymer, alkyl acrylate copolymer, acrylic acid/acrylic acid amide/ethyl acrylate copolymer, and the like (Luvimer 100P, Ultra Hold Strong of BASF Corporation; Dia Hold® HR-200 of Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation; Plus Size® L-53P of Goo Chemical Co., Ltd., and the like);

(6) Ampholytic acrylic acid-based polymer compounds, such as N-methacryloyloxyethyl-N,N-dimethylammonium- α -N-methylcarboxybetaine/alkyl methacrylate copolymer, octylacrylamide/hydroxypropyl acrylate/butylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer, etc. (Yukaformer® AM-75 of Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Amphomer 28-4910 of Nippon NSC Corporation, and the like);

(7) Nitrogen-containing cationic polymer compounds, such as hydroxyethyl cellulose dimethyldiallylammonium chloride copolymer, hydroxyethyl cellulose

hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride, vinyl pyrrolidone/N,N'-dimethylaminoethylmethacrylic acid copolymer diethyl sulfate solution, dimethyldiallylammonium chloride homopolymer, dimethyldiallylammonium chloride/acrylamide copolymer, etc. (Polymer JR-125 of Amerchol Corporation, Leoguard® GP of Lion Corporation, Celquat L-200 of Nippon NSC Corporation, Gufquat 734 of ISP Corporation, H. C. Polymer 1N of Osaka Organic Chemical Industry Ltd., Merquat 550 of Nalco Company, etc.)

[0097] The content by percentage of the hair styling resin is preferably 0.1% by mass or more, more preferably 0.3% by mass or more, and further more preferably 0.5% by mass or more with respect to the mass of the composition. If it is less than 0.1% by mass, sufficient hair styling capability may not be achieved. Further, the content by percentage of the hair styling resin is preferably 8% by mass or less, more preferably 5% by mass or less, and further more preferably 3% by mass or less with respect to the mass of the composition. If more than 8% by mass of the hair styling resin is added, stickiness may occur.

[0098] When the anionic polymers and amphoteric polymers among the above-mentioned hair styling resins are insoluble in water, a part of or a whole of the functional group may be neutralized with an inorganic or organic alkaline agent to change them to be water soluble as necessary.

[0099] Examples of alkaline agents used for the above-mentioned neutralization process may include hydroxides of alkaline metals such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, and the like as inorganic alkaline agents. Further, volatile alkaline agents such as ammonia, morpholine and the like; alkanolamines such as triethanolamine, diethanolamine, isopropanolamine, monoethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, and the like; amino acids such as L-arginine, lysine, and the like may be included as examples.

[0100] <Others>

The composition of the present disclosure may include, as appropriate and as necessary, other components within the range of not inhibiting the effect of the present

disclosure such as aqueous solvents, oily components, anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, amphoteric surfactants, non-ionic surfactants, powder, water-soluble polymers, film-forming agents, ultraviolet absorbers, sequestrants, amino acids, organic amines, polymeric emulsions, pH adjusters, skin nutrients, vitamins, antioxidants, antioxidant aids, perfumes and the like.

[0101] Examples of other components that may be blended are listed below. At least one of the components listed below may be added to the composition of the present disclosure.

[0102] Examples of aqueous solvents may include water, alcohols, or mixtures thereof.

[0103] Water used in cosmetics, quasi-drugs, and the like may be used. For example, purified water, ion-exchanged water, tap water may be used. Depending on the purpose, the aqueous phase may further include a water-soluble alcohol.

[0104] Examples of water-soluble alcohols may include at least one type selected from lower alcohols, polyhydric alcohols, polyhydric alcohol polymers, dihydric alcohol alkyl ethers, dihydric alcohol alkyl ethers, dihydric alcohol ether esters, glycerin monoalkyl ethers, sugar alcohols, monosaccharides, oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, and derivatives of the above.

[0105] Examples of the lower alcohol may include ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, isobutyl alcohol, t-butyl alcohol, and the like.

[0106] Examples of the polyhydric alcohol may include dihydric alcohol (such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, trimethylene glycol, 1,2-butyleneglycol, 1,3-butyleneglycol, tetramethylene glycol, 2,3-butyleneglycol, pentamethylene glycol, 2-butene-1,4-diol, hexylene glycol, octylene glycol, etc); trihydric alcohol (such as glycerin, trimethylolpropane, etc); tetrahydric alcohol (such as such as pentaerythritol such as 1,2,6-hexanetriol, etc); pentahydric alcohol (such as xylitol, etc); hexahydric alcohol (such as sorbitol, mannitol, etc); polyhydric alcohol polymer (such as diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, triethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, diglycerin, polyethylene glycol, triglycerin, tetraglycerin, polyglycerin, etc); dihydric alcohol alkyl ethers (such as ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether,

ethylene glycol monomphenyl ether, ethylene glycol monohexyl ether, ethylene glycol mono2-methylhexyl ether, ethylene glycol isoamyl ether, ethylene glycol benzil ether, ethylene glycol isopropyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, ethylene glycol diethyl ether, ethylene glycol dibutyl ether, etc); dihydric alcohol alkyl ethers (such as diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether, diethylene glycol diethyl ether, diethylene glycol butyl ether, diethylene glycol methylethyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether, triethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, propylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monobutyl ether, propylene glycol isopropyl ether, dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dipropylene glycol ethyl ether, dipropylene glycol butyl ether, etc); dihydric alcohol ether ethers (such as ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol monophenyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol diadipate, ethylene glycol disaccinate, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, propylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, propylene glycol monopropyl ether acetate, propylene glycol monophenyl ether acetate, etc); glycerin monoalkyl ether (such as chimyl alcohol, selachyl alcohol, batyl alcohol, etc); sugar alcohol (such as sorbitol, maltitol, maltotriose, mannitol, sucrose, erythritol, glucose, fructose, starch sugar, maltose, xylitose, starch sugar hydrogenated alcohol, etc); glycolide, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol; POE-tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol; POP/POE-butyl ether; tripolyoxypropylene glycerin ether; POP-glycerin ether; POP-glycerin ether phosphoric acid; POP/POE-pentaerythritol ether; polyglycerin, and the like.

[0107] Examples of the monosaccharides may include at least one selected from triose (such as D-glyceryl aldehyde, dihydroxyacetone, etc); tetrose (such as D-erythrose, D-erythrulose, D-threose, erythritol, etc); pentaose (such as L-arabinose, D-xylose, L-lyxose, D-arabinose, D-ribose, D-ribulose, D-xylulose, L-xylulose, etc); hexalose (such as D-glucose, D-talose, D-psicose, D-galactose, D-fructose, L-galactose, L-mannose, D-tagatose, etc); heptose (such as aldoheptose, heplose); octose (such as octulose, etc); deoxy sugar (such as

2-deoxy-D-ribose, 6-deoxy-L-galactose, 6-deoxy-L-mannose, etc); amino sugar (such as D-glucosamine, D-galactosamine, sialic acid, amino uronic acid, muramic acid, etc); uronic acid (such as D-grucuronic acid, D-mannuronic acid, L-guluronic acid, D-garacturonic acid, L-iduronic acid, etc) and the like.

[0108] Examples of the oligosaccharide may include at least one selected from sucrose, guntianose, umbelliferose, lactose, planteose, isolignoses, α,α -trehalose, raffinose, lignoses, umbilicin, stachyose, verbascoses, and the like.

[0109] Examples of the polysaccharide may include at least one selected from cellulose, quince seed, chondroitinsulfate, starch, galactan, dermatan sulfate, glycogen, acasia gum, heparansulfate, hyaluronan, gum tragacanth, keratan sulfate, chondoroitin, xanthan gum, mucoitin sulfate, guar gum, dextran, keratosulfate, locust bean gum, succinoglycan, caronic acid, and the like.

[0110] Examples of other polyols may include at least one selected from polyoxyethylene methyl glucoside (Glucum E-10), polyoxypropylene methyl glucoside (Glucum P-10), and the like.

[0111] Examples of the cationic surfactants may include alkyltrimethyl ammonium salt (such as stearyltrimethyl ammonium chloride, lauryltrimethyl ammonium chloride); alkylpyridinium salt (such as cetylpyridinium chloride); distearyldimethyl ammonium chloride; dialkyldimethyl ammonium salt; poly (N,N'-dimethyl-3,5-methylenepiperidinium) chloride; alkyl quaternary ammonium salt; alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium salt; alkylisoquinolinium salt; dialkylmorphonium salt; POE alkylamine; alkylamine salt; polyamine fatty acid derivative; amyl alcohol fatty acid derivative; benzalkonium chloride; benzethonium chloride, and the like.

[0112] Examples of the amphoteric surfactant that may be used may include: imidazoline-based amphoteric surfactant (such as sodium 2-undecyl-N,N,N-(hydroxyethylcarboxymethyl)-2-imidazoline and 2-cocoyl-2-imidazolinium hydroxide-1-carboxyethyloxy disodium salt); and betaine-based surfactant (such as 2-heptadecyl-N-carboxymethyl-N-hydroxyethyl imidazolinium betaine, lauryl

dimethylaminoacetic acid betaine, alkyl betaine, amidobetaine, and sulfobetaine).

[0113] Examples of the lipophilic nonionic surfactants may include sorbitan fatty acid ester (such as sorbitan monooleate, sorbitan monoisostearate, sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan trioleate, diglycerol sorbitan penta-2 ethylhexylate, diglycerol sorbitan tetra-2 ethylhexylate, etc); glyceryl polyglyceryl fatty acid (such as glyceryl monocotton oil fatty acid, glyceryl monoerucate, glyceryl sesquioleate, glyceryl monostearate, glyceryl α , α' -oleate pyroglutamate, glyceryl monostearate malate, etc); propylene glycol fatty acid ester (such as propylene glycol monostearate, etc); hydrogenated castor oil derivative; glyceryl alkyl ether, and the like.

[0114] Examples of the hydrophilic nonionic surfactants that may be used may include POE sorbitan fatty acid ester (such as POE sorbitan monooleate, POE sorbitan monostearate, POE sorbitan monooleate, POE sorbitan tetraoleate); POE sorbit fatty acid ester (such as POE sorbit monolaurate, POE sorbit monooleate, POE sorbit pentaoleate, POE sorbit monostearate), POE glyceryl fatty acid ester (such as POE monooleate such as POE glyceryl monostearate, POE glyceryl monoisostearate, POE glyceryl triisostearate); POE fatty acid ester (such as POE distearate, POE monodioleate, ethyleneglycol distearate); POE alkyl ether (such as POE lauryl ether, POE oleyl ether, POE stearyl ether, POE behenyl ether, POE-2-octyldodecyl ether, POE cholestanol ether); puluronic type (such as Puluronic), POE/POP alkyl ethers (such as POE/POP cetyl ether, POE/POP 2-decyltetradecyl ether, POE/POP monobutyl ether, POE/POP hydrogenated lanoline, POE/POP glycerin ether); tetra POE/tetra POP ethylenediamine condensation products (such as Tetronic); POE castor oil hydrogenated castor oil derivative (such as POE castor oil, POE hydrogenated castor oil, POE hydrogenated castor oil monoisostearate, POE hydrogenated castor oil triisostearate, POE hydrogenated castor oil monopyroglutamate monoisostearate diester, POE hydrogenated oil maleate); POE beeswax/lanoline derivative (such as POE sorbitol beeswax); alkanolamide (such as coconut oil fatty acid diethanolamide, lauric acid monoethanolamide, fatty acid isopropanolamide); POE propyleneglycol fatty acid ester; POE alkyl amines; POE fatty acid amide; sucrose fatty acid ester; alkylethoxydimethylamine oxide; trioyleyl phosphoric acid and

the like.

[0115] Examples of the moisturizers may include polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerin, 1,3-butylene glycol, xylitol, sorbitol, maltitol, chondroitin sulfate, hyaluronic acid, mucoitin sulfate, charonic acid, atelocollagen, cholesteryl 12-hydroxystearate, sodium lactate, bile salt, dl-pyrrolidone carboxylate, alkyleneoxide derivative, short-chain soluble collagen, diglycerin (EO)PO adduct, chestnut rose extract, yarrow extract, melilot extract, and the like.

[0116] Examples of the natural water-soluble polymer may include plant-based polymer (such as gum Arabic, gum tragacanth, galactan, guar gum, locust bean gum, gum karaya, carrageenan, pectine, agar, quince seed (cydonia oblonga), algae colloid (brown algae extract), starch (rice, corn, potato, wheat) ,glycyrrhizic acid); microorganism based polymer (such as xanthan gum, dextran, succinoglycan, pullulan, etc), animal-based polymer (such as collagen, casein, albumin, gelatine, etc) and the like.

[0117] Examples of the semisynthetic water-soluble polymer may include starch-based polymer (such as carboxymethyl starch, methylhydroxypropyl starch, etc); cellulose-based polymer (such as methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose sodium sulfate, hydroxypropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, sodium calboxymethyl cellulose, crystalline cellulose, cellulose powder, etc); algin acid-based polymer (such as sodium alginate, propylene glycol alginate ester, etc), and the like.

[0118] Examples of the synthetic water-soluble polymer may include vinyl based polymer (such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl methyl ether, polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxyvinylpolymer, etc); polyoxyethylene based polymer (such as polyoxyethylenepolyoxypropylene copolymer such as polyethylene glycol 20,000, 40,000 and 60,000, etc); acrylic polymer (such as sodium polyacrylate, polyethylacrylate, polyacrylamide, etc); polyethyleneimine; cationic polymer; and the like.

[0119] Examples of the film-forming agent may include an anionic film-forming agent (such as (meta)acrylic acid/(meta)acrylic acid ester copolymer, methyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymer, etc), a cationic film-forming agent (such as cationic cellulose,

diallyldimethylammonium chloride polymer, diallyldimethylammonium chloride/acrylic amide copolymer, etc), a nonionic film-forming agent (such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl acetate, polyacrylic ester copolymer, (meta)acrylamide, polymeric silicone, silicone resin, trimethylsiloxysilicate, etc), and the like.

[0120] Examples of the ultraviolet light absorbers may include benzoic acid family ultraviolet light absorber (such as p-aminobenzoic acid (hereinafter abbreviated as PABA), PABA monoglycerine ester, N,N-dipropoxy PABA ethyl ester, N,N-diethoxy PABA ethyl ester, N,N-dimethyl PABA ethyl ester, N,N-dimethyl PABA butyl ester, N,N-dimethyl PABA ethyl ester, etc); anthranilic acid family ultraviolet light absorber (such as homomenthyl N-acetylanthranilate etc); salicylic acid family ultraviolet light absorber (such as amyl salicylate, menthyl salicylate, homomenthyl salicylate, octyl salicylate, phenyl salicylate, benzyl salicylate, p-isopropanolphenyl salicylate, etc); cinnamic acid family ultraviolet light absorber (such as octyl methoxycinnamate, ethyl 4-isopropylcinnamate, methyl 2,5-diisopropylcinnamate, ethyl 2,4-diisopropylcinnamate, methyl 2,4-diisopropylcinnamate, propyl p-methoxycinnamate, isopropyl p-methoxycinnamate, isoamyl p-methoxycinnamate, octyl p-methoxycinnamate (2-ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate), 2-ethoxyethyl p-methoxycinnamate, cyclohexyl p-methoxycinnamate, ethyl α -cyano- β -phenylcinnamate, 2-ethylhexyl α -cyano- β -phenylcinnamate, glyceryl mono-2-ethylhexanoyl-diparamethoxy cinnamate, etc); benzophenone family ultraviolet light absorber (such as 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, 2,2'-dihydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2,2'-dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone, 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonate, 4-phenylbenzophenone, 2-ethylhexyl-4'-phenyl-benzophenone-2-carboxylate, 2-hydroxy-4-n-octoxybenzophenone, 4-hydroxy-3-carboxybenzophenone, etc); 3-(4'-methylbenzylidene)-d,l-camphor and 3-benzylidene-d,l-camphor; 2-phenyl-5-methylbenzoxazol; 2,2'-hydroxy-5-methylphenylbenzotriazol, 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-t-octylphenyl) benzotriazol, 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenylbenzotriazol; dibenzalazine; dianisoylmethane;

4-methoxy-4'-t-butylidibenzoylmethane; 5-(3,3-dimethyl-2-norbornylidene)-3-pentane-2-one; dimorpholinopyridazinone; 2-ethylhexyl 2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate; 2,4-bis-{{[4-(2-ethylhexyloxy)-2-hydroxy]-phenyl}}-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-(1,3,5)-triazine, and the like.

[0121] Examples of the sequestrants may include 1-hydroxyethane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid, 1-hydroxyethane, 1-diphosphonic acid 4Na salt, disodium edetate, trisodium edetate, tetrasodium edetate, sodium citrate, sodium polyphosphate, sodium metaphosphate, gluconic acid, phosphoric acid, citric acid, ascorbic acid, succinic acid, edetic acid, trisodium hydroxyethyl ethylenediamine triacetate, and the like.

[0122] Examples of the amino acid may include neutral amino acid (such as threonine, cysteine, etc); basic amino acid (such as hydroxylysine, etc) and the like. Examples of the amino acid derivative may include sodium acyl sarcosinate (sodium lauroyl sarcosinate), acyl glutamate, sodium acyl β -alanine, glutathione, pyrrolidone carboxylate, and the like.

[0123] Examples of the organic amine may include monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, morpholine, triisopropanolamine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, and the like.

[0124] Examples of the polymer emulsion may include acrylic resin emulsion, ethyl polyacrylate emulsion, solution of acrylic resin, polyacrylalkylester emulsion, polyvinyl acetate resin emulsion, natural rubber latex, and the like.

[0125] Examples of the pH modifier may include buffer such as lactic acid-sodium lactate, citric acid-sodium citrate, succinic acid-sodium succinate, and the like.

[0126] Examples of the vitamins may include vitamine A, B1, B2, B6, C, E and derivatives thereof, pantothenic acid and derivatives thereof, biotin, and the like.

[0127] Examples of the anti-oxidant may include tocopherols, dibutyl hydroxy toluene, butyl hydroxy anisole, and gallic acid esters, and the like.

[0128] Examples of the anti-oxidant aid may include phosphoric acid, citric acid, ascorbic acid, maleic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, cephalin, hexamethaphosphate, phytic acid, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, and the like.

[0129] Examples of other containable compositions may include an antiseptic agent (such as ethylparaben, butylparaben, chlorphenesin, 2-phenoxyethanol, etc); antiphlogistic (such as glycyrrhizic acid derivatives, glycyrrhetic acid derivatives, salicylic acid derivatives, hinokitiol, zinc oxide, allantoin, etc); a skin-whitening agent (such as placental extract, saxifrage extract, arbutin, etc); various extracts (such as phellodendron bark (cork tree bark), coptis rhizome, lithospermum, peony, swertia herb, birch, sage, loquat, carrot, aloe, mallow, iris, grape, coix seed, sponge gourd, lily, saffron, cnidium rhizome, ginger, hypericum, restharrow, garlic, red pepper, citrus unshiu, Japanese angelica, seaweed, etc); an activator (such as royal jelly, photosensitizer, cholesterol derivatives, etc); a blood circulation promotion agent (such as nonylic acid vanillylamide, nicotine acid benzyl ester, nicotine acid β -butoxyethyl ester, capsaicin, zingerone, cantharides tincture, ichthammol, tannic acid, α -borneol, tocopheryl nicotinate, meso-inositol hexanicotinate, cyclandelate, cinnarizine, tolazoline, acetylcholine, verapamil, cepharanthine, γ -oryzanol, etc); an antiseborrheic agent, (such as sulfur, thianthl, etc); an anti-inflammatory agent (such as tranexamic acid, thiotaurine, hypotaurine, etc), and the like.

[0130] The composition of the present disclosure further may include, as necessary, caffeine, tannin, verapamil, tranexamic acid and derivatives thereof; various crude drug extracts such as licorice, Chinese quince, *Pyrola japonica* and the like; drugs such as tocopherol acetate, glycyrrhetic acid, glycyrrhizic acid and derivatives thereof, or salts thereof; skin-whitening agents such as vitamin C, magnesium ascorbyl phosphate, ascorbic acid glucoside, arbutin, kojic acid and the like; amino acids such as arginine and lysine and the like and derivatives thereof.

[0131] The viscosity of the composition of the present disclosure is preferably 10,000 mPa·s or more. If it is less than 10,000 mPa·s, there may be a concern such as dripping from the container or the like. Further, in the product to be described later, the compositions having different formulations may be blended easily in the container. The viscosity of the composition of the present disclosure is preferably 200,000 mPa·s or less. If it exceeds 200,000 mPa·s, spreadability will deteriorate and the user will feel stickiness. The viscosity

can be measured by a Brookfield viscometer (spindle number 7, rotation speed 10 rpm) at 30 °C.

[0132] According to the composition of the present disclosure, stickiness that the user feels when the composition of the present disclosure is applied can be suppressed. Further, the composition of the present disclosure also has emulsion stability. Further, in the composition of the present disclosure, the composition that remains on the hand after use can be easily washed off by water.

[0133] When the composition of the present disclosure is used in a hair styling agent, time available for styling hair after application can be maintained longer. Accordingly, hair styling can be performed easily. Nevertheless, the hair styling agent has an excellent hair styling capability. Further, the hair styling agent can easily be washed off by a shampoo even after solidification on hair.

[0134] A cosmetic composition according to a second embodiment and its use method will be described. The cosmetic composition according to the second embodiment can be a hair styling composition, for example.

[0135] Cosmetics that are used by blending two agents are known (See, for example, JP Patent Kokai Publication No. JPH11-279031A and JP2011-73991). Filling two agents in separate containers as such may increase manufacturing costs. Further, separate containers may make the user to take time and effort at use. Thus, there is a demand for a cosmetic capable of filling two compositions to be blended in one container.

[0136] The cosmetic composition according to the second embodiment comprises a first composition that comprises a first component and a second composition that comprises a second component. According to the cosmetic composition, a mixture obtained by kneading the first composition and the second composition can be used as a cosmetic, for example a hair styling agent. For example, the mixture of the first composition and the second composition preferably has a higher hairstyle keeping capability than the first composition alone and the second composition alone.

[0137] The first component and the second component can be those which adhesiveness

and/or viscosity may be enhanced when they are mixed. For example, in cases where the cosmetic composition is applied to a hair styling agent, the first component and the second component are preferably in a combination such that hairstyle keeping capability may be enhanced when the mixture is solidified or dried after the first composition and the second composition are mixed and applied to hair.

[0138] The first component and the second component are preferably those which bond and/or associate when the first composition and the second composition are mixed. For example, the first component and the second component may be those which ionically bond, and/or associate by interaction of opposing electric charges, interaction of hydrophilic parts, interaction of hydrophobic parts, and the like. The above-mentioned hair styling resin may also be used as the first component and the second component.

[0139] The first component and the second component may be ionic polymers. For example, the first component may be an amphoteric polymer and/or an anionic polymer, and the second component may be an amphoteric polymer and/or a cationic polymer. An example of the anionic polymer that may be used may be an anionic urethane polymer. An example of the amphoteric polymer that may be used may be an amphoteric acrylic polymer.

[0140] Examples of the anionic polymer that may be used may include AMP-Acrylates/C1-18 Alkyl Acrylate/C1-8 Alkyl Acrylamide Copolymer (Plascize® L9909B, Goo Chemical Co., Ltd.), Octylacrylamide/Hydroxypropyl Acrylate/Butylaminoethyl Methacrylate Copolymer (Amphomer® LV-71, Akzo Nobel Corporation), and the like.

[0141] Examples of the cationic polymer that may be used may include Polyquaternium-11 (PDM polymer, Osaka Organic Chemical Industry Ltd.), Polyurethane-10 (Yodosol, Akzo Nobel Corporation), and the like.

[0142] Examples of the amphoteric polymer that may be used may include Methacryloyl Ethyl Betain/Acrylates Copolymer (SM polymer, Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation), and the like.

[0143] When the first composition and the second composition are mixed, that is, the mixture of the first composition and the second composition preferably comprises the

composition according to the first embodiment. That is, the first composition and the second composition preferably comprise at least one of the associative thickener, the anionic surfactant, and the higher alcohol. The first composition and the second composition may comprise the associative thickener, the anionic surfactant, and the higher alcohol, respectively. The first composition and/or the second composition may include the oily component and/or powder. Refer to the above description for the composition according to the first embodiment.

[0144] When the first composition and the second composition are in direct contact (without kneading or stirring), it is preferred that mixing and fusion of the two at the boundary between the first composition and the second composition are suppressed. For example, the viscosities of the first composition and the second composition are preferably 30,000 mPa·s or more, and more preferably 50,000 mPa·s or more. Further, the viscosities of the first composition and the second composition are preferably 150,000 mPa·s or less, and more preferably 100,000 mPa·s or less so that the user can easily knead the compositions.

[0145] The first composition and the second composition preferably have different colors so that the user can distinguish the kneaded state of the first composition and the second composition. At least one of the first composition and the second composition can comprise a colorant (pigment).

[0146] The cosmetic composition of the present disclosure may be used by kneading three or more compositions.

[0147] The use method of the composition according to the second embodiment will be described. In the following, the use method as a hair styling agent will be described.

[0148] First of all, the user kneads prescribed amounts of the first composition and the second composition by the hand, and the like. Kneading is preferably performed just before use. Then, the user applies the mixture onto hair to set hair in a desirable hairstyle.

[0149] Another method will be described. First of all, the user applies the first composition and the second composition separately onto hair. Then, after or while kneading the first composition and the second composition on hair or together with hair, the user can set

hair in a desirable hairstyle.

[0150] According to the cosmetic composition of the second embodiment, the first composition and the second composition can be filled in one container. Accordingly, increase in manufacturing costs can be suppressed. Further, it will be more convenient for the user.

[0151] In cases where the cosmetic composition according to the second embodiment is applied to a hair styling agent, the hair styling agent can have a higher hairstyle keeping capability.

[0152] A product of the present disclosure according to a third embodiment and its use method will be described.

[0153] The product according to the third embodiment comprises a container, and at least two compositions present in the container as its content. In the drawings, the same reference numbers are assigned to the same elements.

[0154] One example of the container will be described. Figures 1 to 3 show schematic views of the container. Figure 1 is a top view of the container. Figures 2 and 3 are side views of the container. Figures 1 to 3 show a state that the composition is not present in the container. The container 1 has at least one opening 1a. The container 1 preferably has a longitudinal direction. The opening 1a is preferably arranged at one end of the longitudinal direction or a lateral direction. The longitudinal axis X shown in Figure 1 is an axis along the longitudinal direction of the container 1. In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, the opening 1a is arranged at one end of the longitudinal direction. The opening 1a is preferably arranged at a center in a horizontal direction (right-and-left direction) in the side view. The opening 1a is preferably arranged at a center in a vertical direction (up-and-down direction) in the side view. Consequently, it becomes easier to discharge at least two compositions to be described later simultaneously from the opening 1a and preferably in a same amount.

[0155] The container 1 is preferably flexible. It is preferred that the volume (capacity) of the container 1 can be easily reduced by the hand so that the content can be pushed out from the opening 1a.

[0156] In the container 1, it is preferred that the cross-sectional area (capacity part) perpendicular to the longitudinal axis X tends to become smaller toward the other end on the opposite side of the opening 1a in the longitudinal direction. This is to make it easier for the user to push out the content from the other end to one end (opening 1a).

[0157] The container 1 can have a cap (not shown) that enables opening and closing of the opening 1a to prevent the content leaking out. The cap may be detachable.

[0158] It is preferred that the container 1 does not have a partition or a partitioning-wall that divides the content inside. It is preferred that an inner wall of the container 1 does not react with the content. The shape of the space that stores the content in the container 1 is not particularly limited. The dimension of the container 1 is not particularly limited. The shape and the dimension of the opening 1a are also not particularly limited. The container 1 can be in a form called as a tube in general, for example.

[0159] Figures 4 to 6 show schematic views of a state that the container is filled with the compositions. In Figures 4 to 6, the container is to be transparent. Or, Figures 4 to 6 may be regarded as perspective views. Figures 4 to 6 correspond to Figures 1 to 3, respectively. Figure 7 shows a schematic cross-sectional view along the VII-VII line in Figure 4 perpendicular to the longitudinal axis X. Although Figures 7 to 11 show circular cross-sections, the cross-sections of the container 1 and the content are not limited to circular form, the cross-sections may be elliptical, a polygon such as a square, an infinite form, and the like.

[0160] In the embodiments shown in Figures 4 to 7, a product 10 has a first composition 2a and a second composition 2b as the content of the container 1. The first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are preferably arranged in parallel along the longitudinal axis X. The first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are preferably arranged without a partition or a partitioning-wall in the container 1. At least a part of the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are preferably in direct contact. It is preferred that mixing of the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b is suppressed at an interface 3 between the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b. The interface 3 preferably

extends along the longitudinal axis X.

[0161] The first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are preferably arranged to be dischargeable from the opening 1a simultaneously. For example, in a projection plane (a front view facing the opening 1a) shown in Figure 6, the opening 1a and a part of the interface 3 preferably overlap.

[0162] In a state that the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b occupy 80% or more, or more preferably 90% or more of the capacity of the container 1, the volume of one of the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b is preferably within $\pm 20\%$ of the volume of the other, more preferably within $\pm 10\%$ of the other, and further more preferably substantially the same volume in the container 1.

[0163] In a state that the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are arranged in the same volume in the container 1 and the total volume of the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b occupies 80% or more, or more preferably 90% or more of the capacity of the container 1, when the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are pushed out from the container 1, the volume of one of the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b which are extruded from the opening 1a is preferably within $\pm 20\%$ of the volume of the other, more preferably within $\pm 10\%$ of the other, and further more preferably substantially the same volume.

[0164] In the embodiment shown in Figure 7, the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are arranged alternately in the cross-section in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis X. The cross-sections of the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b may be fan-shapes, for example. The first composition 2a and the second composition 2b may be arranged radially. In the embodiment shown in Figure 7, the inner part of the container 1 is divided into four sections in fan-shapes by the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b, and is preferably divided equally in four sections. The first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are respectively arranged in opposing sections. The area of each section in the cross-section shown in Figure 7 is preferably within $\pm 20\%$, and more preferably $\pm 10\%$ with respect to the area of one section. It is further preferred that

the areas of four sections are substantially the same. In the embodiment shown in Figure 7, the shape that the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b form may be line-symmetry and/or point-symmetry.

[0165] In the embodiments shown in Figures 4 to 7, two compositions, the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b, are divided into four and arranged in the container 1. At least two compositions may be divided into three or less sections or five or more sections. Figure 8 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an embodiment different from Figure 7. In a product 11 shown in Figure 8, the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are not divided and extend in parallel along the longitudinal axis X. That is, in the cross-section shown in Figure 8, the inside of the container 1 is divided into two sections by the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b, and is preferably equally divided in two. Embodiments other than the embodiment shown in Figure 8 can be the same as the embodiments shown in Figures 4 to 7.

[0166] Figure 9 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of an embodiment different from Figures 4 to 8. In the embodiments shown in Figures 4 to 8, the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are arranged in fan-shapes or radially in the cross-sections as shown in Figures 7 and 8. In a product 12 shown in Figure 9, the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b are arranged concentrically. That is, the first composition 2a is arranged cylindrically along the longitudinal axis X in the container 1. The second composition 2b is arranged cylindrically around the first composition 2a (along the outer periphery of the first composition 2a) along the longitudinal axis X in the container 1. Embodiments other than the embodiment shown in Figure 9 can be the same as the embodiments shown in Figures 4 to 7.

[0167] In the embodiments shown in Figures 4 to 9, the products comprising two compositions are shown, but the product may comprise three or more compositions. Figures 10 and 11 show schematic cross-sections of the products that comprise three compositions. The products 13 and 14 shown in Figures 10 and 11 comprise a third composition 2c in addition to the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b. In the product 13 shown

in Figure 10, the compositions 2a to 2c are arranged in fan-shapes or radially in the same manner as the embodiments shown in Figure 7 and 8. In the product 14 shown in Figure 11, the compositions 2a to 2c are arranged cylindrically in the same manner as the embodiment shown in Figure 9. Embodiments other than the embodiments shown in Figures 10 and 11 can be the same as the embodiments shown in Figures 4 to 9. It can be arranged in the same manner with four or more types of compositions.

[0168] In the products 10 to 14, a plurality of the compositions can be pushed out from the opening simultaneously by reducing the space inside the flexible container 1. Accordingly, the user can easily take out a plurality of the compositions onto their hand. Further, since the configuration of the container does not have to be complex, increase in manufacturing costs can be suppressed.

[0169] The content of the container 1 can be the composition according to the first embodiment and/or the cosmetic composition according to the second embodiment. For example, the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b of the third embodiment can be the first composition and the second composition of the second embodiment. Refer to the above description for the composition according to the first embodiment and the cosmetic composition according to the second embodiment.

[0170] The use method of the product according to the third embodiment will be described. In the following, the use method as a hair styling agent will be described.

[0171] The user takes the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b out from the opening 1a of the container 1 by changing the shape of the container 1 to reduce the capacity of the container 1, or by pressing the container from outside to move the content in a direction toward the opening 1a. At this point, the first composition 2a and the second composition 2b can be taken out in a desired ratio. The process to follow can be the same as the use method of the cosmetic composition according to the second embodiment.

[0172] According to the product of the third embodiment, the cosmetic composition according to the second embodiment can be used in a simple configuration. That is, an effect similar to the second embodiment can be achieved in a simple configuration. Further,

since the first composition and the second composition are filled in one simple container, increase in manufacturing costs can be suppressed, and it will be more convenient for the user.

[0173] The method for producing the compositions in the first to third embodiments of the present disclosure will be described. The composition of the present disclosure can be produced by mixing each component by an ordinary method.

[0174] In the following, the composition and the product of the present disclosure will be described by the examples. The composition and the product of the present disclosure are not limited to the following examples.

EXAMPLES

[0175] The composition of the present disclosure will be described with reference to the following examples. However, the composition of the present disclosure is not limited to the following examples. Further, in the following examples, examples that the composition in each test example is applied to a hair styling agent are described, but the composition of the present disclosure is not limited to a hair styling agent. The unit of the content by percentage in each table is “% by mass”.

[0176] <Test Examples 1 to 2>

The formulations according to Test Examples 1 and 2 are shown in Table 1. Change of stickiness was measured by a rolling friction test for the compositions according to Test Examples 1 and 2 and Test Example 14 to be described later. A sample of each test example was placed on a horizontal movable plate, and the plate was continuously reciprocated so that the sample and a probe rub against each other. At this point, a rolling force that acts on the probe was measured to measure the change of a friction force between the sample and the probe as the change of stickiness. Figure 12 shows the measurement results of the rolling friction test of the compositions according to Test Examples 1, 2, and 14. The compositions according to Test Examples 1, 2, and 14 comprise the higher alcohol. The composition according to Test Example 1 comprises the anionic surfactant and the associative thickener. On the other hand, the composition according to Test Example 2 comprises the

anionic surfactant, but does not comprise the associative thickener. The composition according to Test Example 14 comprises the associative thickener, and comprises the non-ionic surfactant instead of the anionic surfactant.

[0177] As it can be seen from Figure 12, the degree of stickiness of the composition according to Test Example 2 right after the start of the test is significantly high compared to those of the compositions according to Test Examples 1 and 14. It is considered that spreadability, in other words slippage, of the compositions was improved by the presence of the associative thickener in Test Examples 1 and 14. Accordingly, it is considered that stickiness of the composition can be reduced by adding the associative thickener.

[0178] Further, there is a rapid decrease in the degree of stickiness in the composition according to Test Example 2. This means that the sample was dried and solidified. This means that, for example, in cases where the composition according to Test Example 2 is used in a hair styling agent, hair styling becomes difficult immediately after the user starts hair styling. On the other hand, the rapid decrease in the degree of stickiness like Test Example 2 was not measured in Test Examples 1 and 14. It is considered that the associative thickener suppressed solidification of the composition.

[0179] When Test Examples 1 and 14 are compared, in the composition according to Test Example 14, the degree of stickiness increases after the start of the test and then decreases, and a mountain of the degree of stickiness is formed. This means that, for example, in cases where the composition according to Test Example 14 is used in a hair styling agent, the user will feel stickiness during use, and hair styling capability will decrease afterwards. On the other hand, in the composition according to Test Example 1, the degree of stickiness is substantially constant. This means that, for example, in cases where the composition according to Test Example 1 is used in a hair styling agent, the user hardly feels stickiness, and hair styling capability may be maintained constant. Accordingly, in order to suppress feeling of stickiness and maintain hair styling capability, it is considered that the combination of the anionic surfactant and the associative thickener is better than the combination of the non-ionic surfactant and the associative thickener.

[0180] From the above, in cases where the compositions according to Test Examples 1, 2 and 14 are used in a hair styling agent, in the composition according to Test Example 2, the user will feel strong stickiness when the hair styling agent is applied to hair by the hand and has to style hair quickly in a short time. As for the composition according to Test Example 14, feeling of stickiness occurs, and deterioration in hair styling capability can be seen too. On the other hand, as for the composition according to Test Example 1, suitable degree of stickiness is maintained constant for a long time immediately after the start of use. That is, the user hardly feels stickiness during hair styling, and can take time to set their hairstyle.

[0181]

[Table 1]

	Test Example	Test Example 1	Test Example 2
(1)	Ion-exchanged water	balance	balance
(2)	Sodium methyl stearoyl taurate	1	1
(3)	Propylene glycol	5	5
(4)	Candelilla wax	15	15
(5)	Pentaerythritol tetra-2-ethylhexanoate	12	12
(6)	Microcrystalline wax	10	10
(7)	Glyceryl monostearate, selfemulsifying	1	1
(8)	Stearyl alcohol	1	1
(9)	Behenyl alcohol	3.5	3.5
(10)	Isoparaffin	3	3
(11)	Triethanolamine	0.5	0.5
(12)	PEG-240/decyltetradeceth-20/hexamethyl diisocyanate copolymer*1	0.5	-
Total		100	100
*1: AdekanolGT-700, ADEKA CORPORATION			

[0182] <Test examples 3 to 13>

Three evaluators used the composition according to each test example as a hair styling agent, and evaluated non-stickiness, easiness of hair styling, hair styling capability, cleansability of the composition attached on the hand, and cleansability of the composition attached on hair. The evaluators gave points for each evaluation item based on the following

criteria, and average points were calculated. Evaluation for each evaluation item is shown in the table.

<Evaluation criteria>

5 points: Excellent

4 points: Good

3 points: Average

2 points: Poor

1 point: Very poor

<Evaluation>

A: 4 points or more

B: 3 points

C: 2 points

D: 1 point

[0183] <Non-stickiness>

The evaluators evaluated non-stickiness that they felt while they applied the composition on their hair by their hands to style their hair.

[0184] <Easiness of hair styling>

Compatibility of the hair styling agent with hair, and whether an arrangeable state was maintained sufficiently, for example, whether their hair did not solidified immediately after application of the composition, and the like, were evaluated.

[0185] <Hair styling capability>

The evaluators evaluated whether they can set their hair in a natural style and keep the hairstyle.

[0186] <Cleansability (hand)>

After using the hair styling agent, the evaluators evaluated whether the composition attached to the hands can be easily washed off by water.

[0187] <Cleansability (hair)>

The evaluators evaluated whether the hair styling agent attached to hair and dried

thereon can be easily washed off by warm water and a shampoo. Specifically, the composition was applied to a strand (15 cm, 2g of human hair) and dried. Then, it was wetted with warm water, and 0.1 g of shampoo was applied and rubbed thereon to evaluate foaming.

[0188] The composition according to Test Example 13 that did not comprise the surfactant and the associative thickener did not give a stable oil-in-water emulsion. Therefore, when compared to other test examples, at least the surfactant is necessary for emulsion stability.

[0189] The compositions according to Test Examples 3 to 7 that comprise the anionic surfactant, the associative thickener and the higher alcohol obtained evaluations of B or more in all items. However, Test Example 14 that used the non-ionic surfactant instead of the anionic surfactant could not obtain high evaluations for non-stickiness, easiness of hair styling, cleansability (hand) and cleansability (hair). Therefore, when Test Examples 3 and 14 are compared, it is considered that the anionic surfactant is more preferred than the non-ionic surfactant to maintain sufficient adhesion and enhance cleansability.

[0190] In Test Examples 8 to 12, instead of the thickener having an associative thickening mechanism, the thickener having another thickening mechanism was used. It is considered that the component (11) of Test Example 8, the component (12) of Test Example 9 and the component (14) of Test Example 11 have thickening effect by entanglement. It is considered that the component (13) of Test Example 10 has thickening effect by electrostatic repulsion. It is considered that the component (15) of Test Example 12 has thickening effect by a card-house structure. In Test examples 8 to 12, the user felt stickiness, and easiness of hair styling could not be achieved. Further, cleansability was enhanced in Test Examples 3 to 7 compared to Test Examples 8 to 12. Therefore, when Test Examples 3 to 7 and Test Examples 8 to 12 are compared, it is considered that stickiness can be suppressed and easiness of hair styling and cleansability can be enhanced by using the associative thickener.

[0191] In Test example 5, the associative thickener different from the associative thickeners used in Test Examples 3, 4, 6 and 7 was used. However, Test Examples 3 to 7

obtained equivalent test results. Therefore, it is considered that the associative thickener is useful in the composition of the present disclosure.

[0192] Test Examples 3 to 7 that comprise 0.2% by mass to 2% by mass of the associative thickener obtained good results in all items. However, in Test Example 15 that 4% by mass of the associative thickener was added, due to an excessive increase in viscosity, compatibility with hair deteriorated and stickiness increased. Further, hair styling capability and cleansability generally deteriorated compared to Test Examples 3 to 7. Accordingly, it is considered that the content by percentage of the associative thickener is preferably 0.1% by mass or more, and more preferably 0.2% by mass or more. Further, it is considered that the content by percentage of the associative thickener is preferably 3.5% by mass or less, more preferably 3% by mass or less, and further more preferably 2% by mass or less.

[0193] Test Examples 3 to 7 that comprise 0.4% by mass to 2% by mass of the anionic surfactant obtained good results in all items. Accordingly, it is considered that the content by percentage of the anionic surfactant is preferably 0.2% by mass or more, and more preferably 0.3% by mass or more. Further, it is considered that the content by percentage of the anionic surfactant is preferably 4% by mass or less, and more preferably 3% by mass or less.

[0194] Test Examples 3 to 7 that comprise 1.3% by mass to 5% by mass of the higher alcohol obtained good results in all items. However, in Test Example 16 that does not comprise the higher alcohol, the user felt stickiness strongly. It is considered that this is because an α -gel was not formed. Further, easiness of hair styling and hair styling capability deteriorated, too. In Test Examples 3 to 6 that comprise 1.3% by mass and 2.5% by mass of the higher alcohol, stickiness decreased and easiness of hair styling and hair styling capability were improved. Accordingly, it is considered that the content by percentage of the higher alcohol is preferably 0.2% by mass or more, more preferably 1% by mass or more, and further more preferably 2% by mass or more. Further, in Test Example 17 that comprises 10% by mass or more of the higher alcohol, easiness of hair styling was low and cleansability was poor. On the other hand, in Test Example 7 that comprises 5% by mass or more of the

higher alcohol, easiness of hair styling and cleansability were improved. Accordingly, it is considered that the content by percentage of the higher alcohol is preferably 8% by mass or less, more preferably 6% by mass or less, and further more preferably 4% by mass or less.

[0195] Test Examples 3 to 7 that comprise 26% by mass to 50% by mass of the oily component (including the higher alcohol) obtained good results in all items. However, in Test Example 18 that comprises 57.5% by mass of the oily component, stickiness increased and easiness of hair styling deteriorated. Further, cleansability deteriorated, too. Accordingly, it is considered that the content by percentage of the oily component is preferably 55% by mass or less, and more preferably 50% by mass or less. Further, the content by percentage of the oily component is preferably 20% by mass or more, and more preferably 25% by mass or more.

[0196] In Test Examples 4 and 6 that comprise 0.5% by mass to 8% by mass of the powder, hair styling capability was enhanced compared to Test Example 3. It is considered that the content by percentage of the powder is preferably 0.1% by mass or more, more preferably 0.3% by mass or more, and further more preferably 0.5% by mass or more. Further, it is considered that the content by percentage of the powder is preferably 10% by mass or less, and more preferably 8% by mass or less.

[0197] In Test Example 5, by adding the component (15) that is the hair styling resin, hair styling capability was enhanced compared to Test Example 3. Accordingly, addition of the hair styling resin is found to be effective to enhance hair styling capability.

[0198]

[Table 2]

	Test Example	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	Ion-exchanged water	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance
(2)	Sodium methyl stearoyl taurate	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	2
(3)	Propylene glycol	1	1	1	1	1
(4)	Candelilla wax	10	10	10	10	20
(5)	Cetyl ethylhexanoate	8	8	8	8	15

(6)	Mineral oil	2	2	2	2	10
(7)	Microcrystalline wax	6	6	6	6	5
(8)	Stearyl alcohol	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1
(9)	Behenyl alcohol	2	2	2	1	4
(10)	Triethanolamine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(11)	PEG-240/decyltetradeceth-20/hexamethyl diisocyanate copolymer*1	0.5	0.5	-	2	0.2
(12)	Ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/ beheneth-25 methacrylate crosspolymer*2	-	-	0.5	-	-
(13)	Silica	-	0.5	-	4	-
(14)	Kaolin	-	-	-	4	-
(15)	Methacryloyl ethyl betaine/acrylates copolymer*3	-	-	0.5	-	-
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Evaluation	Non-stickiness	A	A	A	A	B
	Easiness of hair styling	A	B	B	A	B
	Hair styling capability	B	A	A	A	A
	Cleansability (hand)	A	B	A	A	B
	Cleansability (hair)	A	B	A	B	B
*2: Aristoflex HMB, Clariant (Japan) K.K.						
*3: Yukaformer 301 of Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation						

[0199]

[Table 3]

	Test Example	8	9	10	11	12
(1)	Ion-exchanged water	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance
(2)	Sodium methyl stearoyl taurate	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8
(3)	Propylene glycol	1	1	1	1	1
(4)	Candelilla wax	10	10	10	10	10
(5)	Cetyl ethylhexanoate	8	8	8	8	8
(6)	Mineral oil	2	2	2	2	2
(7)	Microcrystalline wax	6	6	6	6	6
(8)	Stearyl alcohol	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
(9)	Behenyl alcohol	2	2	2	2	2
(10)	Triethanolamine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(11)	PEG-90M	0.02	-	-	-	-
(12)	Sodium hyaluronate	-	0.5	-	-	-

(13)	Carboxyvinyl polymer	-	-	0.2	-	-
(14)	Hydroxyethyl cellulose	-	-	-	0.2	-
(15)	Lithium Magnesium Sodium Silicate	-	-	-	-	0.1
Total		100	100	100	100	100
Evaluation	Non-stickiness	D	C	D	C	D
	Easiness of hair styling	C	C	C	C	D
	Hair styling capability	B	B	B	B	C
	Cleansability (hand)	B	B	B	B	B
	Cleansability (hair)	B	B	B	B	B

[0200]

[Table 4]

	Test Example	13	14	15	16	17	18
(1)	Ion-exchanged water	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance
(2)	Sodium methyl stearoyl taurate	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
(3)	Ceteth-25*4	-	2	-	-	-	-
(4)	Propylene glycol	1	1	1	1	1	1
(5)	Candelilla wax	10	10	10	10	10	25
(6)	Cetyl ethylhexanoate	8	8	8	8	8	15
(7)	Mineral oil	2	2	2	2	2	-
(8)	Microcrystalline wax	6	6	6	6	6	15
(9)	Stearyl alcohol	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	5	0.5
(10)	Behenyl alcohol	2	2	2	-	5	2
(11)	Triethanolamine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(12)	PEG-240/decyltetradeceth-20/hexamethyl diisocyanate copolymer*1	-	0.5	4	-	0.5	0.5
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100
Evaluation	Non-stickiness	-	C	D	C	C	C
	Easiness of hair styling	-	C	C	D	B	C
	Hair styling capability	-	B	B	C	B	A
	Cleansability (hand)	-	C	B	B	C	C
	Cleansability (hair)	-	C	B	B	C	D
*4: EMALLEX 125 Nihon Emulsion Co., Ltd.							

[0201] <Test examples 19 to 21>

A product in which the cosmetic composition according to the second embodiment of

the present disclosure was injected to a container was prepared. Two types of the compositions, the first composition and the second composition, were injected into a flexible container (a tube) as shown in Figure 3. As shown in Figures 4 to 6, the two compositions were injected into the container to extend along the longitudinal axis direction so that the two types of the compositions can be led out simultaneously from the opening. Further, as shown in Figure 7, the two types of the compositions were arranged alternately in four fan-shaped sections in the cross-section in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis direction. Table 5 shows formulations of the two types of the compositions. In order to confirm presence of mixing in the container, a colorant was added to at least one of the compositions to make the colors of the first composition and the second composition different.

[0202] In Test Example 19, the amphoteric polymer was added to the first composition, and the amphoteric polymer was added to the second composition. In Test Example 20, the amphoteric polymer was added to the first composition, and the anionic polymer was added to the second composition. In Test Example 21, the amphoteric polymer was added to the first composition, and the cationic polymer was added to the second composition.

[0203] The viscosities of the first composition and the second composition were about 100,000 mPa·s, respectively.

[0204] <Appearance stability and Mixing effect of Hair styling resin>

Appearance stability inside the container and an interaction that occurs when two compositions were mixed were determined in the following evaluation criteria.

<Appearance stability>

Stability inside the container in a state that the first composition and the second composition are in direct contact was evaluated.

A: In the container, the boundary of the first composition and the second composition was clear.

B: In the container, the boundary of the first composition and the second composition was generally clear, but was partially blurred or the colors were mixed.

C: In the container, the boundary of the first composition and the second composition was unclear.

<Mixing effect of the hair styling resin>

An interaction that occurs when two of the components (15) to (18) added to each test example (for example, the component (15) and the component (16) in Test Example 19) were kneaded in a mass ratio of 1:1 was evaluated.

A: Hairstyle keeping capability was greatly improved.

B: Hairstyle keeping capability was improved.

C: Hairstyle keeping capability was not improved.

[0205] <Non-stickiness, easiness of hair styling, hair styling capability, cleansability (hand) and cleansability (hair)>

The first composition and the second composition were taken out simultaneously from the container and kneaded on the palm to prepare a mixture. The mixture was evaluated for non-stickiness, easiness of hair styling, hair styling capability, cleansability (hand) and cleansability (hair). Evaluation criteria are the same as Test Examples 1 to 18.

[0206] In the container, mixing of the first composition and the second composition was not seen. That is, the boundary (contact face) between the first composition and the second composition was clearly seen.

[0207] When the hair styling resins that are added to each test example are mixed, changes such as aggregation, thickening, cloudiness and the like occur. In the hair styling agent of such mixture, retainability of keeping the set hairstyle was improved compared to Test Examples 3 to 18, especially Test examples 3 to 7. Accordingly, keeping capability can be further enhanced by adding the hair styling resin to the composition according to the present disclosure. Further, the hair styling resin used by mixing two agents is found to be useful.

[0208] In each test example, the mixture prepared by kneading the first composition and the second composition obtained results generally superior to those of Test examples 3 to 18 for non-stickiness, easiness of hair styling, hair styling capability, cleansability (hand) and

cleansability (hair).

[0209]

[Table 5]

		Test Example 19		Test Example 20		Test Example 21	
		First Composition	Second Composition	First Composition	Second Composition	First Composition	Second Composition
(1)	Ion-exchanged water	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance	balance
(2)	Sodium methyl stearoyl tau rate	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
(3)	Propylene glycol	1	1	1	1	1	1
(4)	Candelilla wax	10	10	10	10	10	10
(5)	Cetyl ethylhexanoate	8	8	8	8	8	8
(6)	Mineral oil	2	2	2	2	2	2
(7)	Microcrystalline wax	6	6	6	6	6	6
(8)	Stearyl alcohol	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
(9)	Behenyl alcohol	2	2	2	2	2	2
(10)	Triethanolamine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
(11)	PEG-240/decyltetradeceth-20 /hexamethyl diisocyanate co polymer*1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
(12)	Oil-soluble colorant	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
(13)	Pigment colorant	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
(14)	Water-soluble colorant	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001
(15)	Methacryloyl ethyl betaine/acrylates copolymer*5	2	-	3	-	-	-
(16)	Polyurethane-10*6	-	2	-	-	3	-
(17)	AMP-Acrylates/C1-18 Alkyl Acrylate/C1-8 Alkyl Acrylamide Copolymer*7	-	-	-	3	-	-
(18)	Polyquaternium-11*8	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100
Evaluation	Appearance stability	A		A		A	
	Mixing effect of hair styling polymer	A		A		B	
	Non-stickiness	A		A		A	
	Easiness of hair styling	A		A		A	
	Hair styling capability	A		A		A	
	Cleansability (hand)	A		A		A	

	Cleansability (hair)	A	A	A
*5: SM polymer, Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation *6: Yodosol, Akzo Nobel Corporation *7: Plascize L9909B, Goo Chemical Co., Ltd. *8: PDM polymer, Osaka Organic Chemical Industry Ltd.				

[0210] The composition, the cosmetic composition and the product of the present invention and the use methods thereof has been described based on the above-mentioned embodiments and examples, but they are not limited thereto and can encompass various modifications, changes and improvements in each disclosed matter (including matters cited in the claims, descriptions, and drawings) within the scope of the present invention and on the basis of the basic technical idea of the present invention. Further, various combinations, substitutions and selections of each disclosed matter are possible within the scope of the claims of the present invention.

[0211] Further problems, objects and embodiments (including modifications) of the present invention will become apparent from the entire disclosure of the present invention including the claims.

[0212] As for the numerical ranges disclosed herein, it should be understood that any numbers and ranges falling within the afore-mentioned range are specifically disclosed herein even if they are not particularly stated.

[0213] A part or a whole of the above-mentioned embodiments may be described as the following items, but are not limited thereto. Each item can be combined with each claim described in the claims.

[Item 1] A cosmetic composition comprising:
a first composition that comprises a first component, and
a second composition that comprises a second component; wherein
the first component and the second component bond and/or associate when the first composition and the second composition are mixed.

[Item 2] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein the first component

and the second component are ionic polymers.

[Item 3] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein a mixture obtained by kneading the first composition and the second composition is used as a cosmetic.

[Item 4] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein viscosities of the first composition and the second composition are 10,000 mPa·s to 200,000 mPa·s.

[Item 5] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein
the first component is the amphoteric polymer and/or the anionic polymer, and
the second component is the amphoteric polymer and/or the cationic polymer.

[Item 6] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein the anionic polymer is a urethane polymer.

[Item 7] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein the anionic polymer is AMP-Acrylates/C1-18 Alkyl Acrylate/C1-8 Alkyl Acrylamide Copolymer.

[Item 8] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein the amphoteric polymer is an acrylic polymer.

[Item 9] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein the amphoteric polymer is Methacryloyl Ethyl Betain/Acrylates Copolymer.

[Item 10] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein the cationic polymer is at least one of Polyquaternium-11 and Polyurethane-10.

[Item 11] The cosmetic composition according to the item, wherein the cosmetic composition is a hair styling agent.

[Item 12] A product comprising:
a container, and
the cosmetic composition according to the item arranged in the container;
wherein the first composition and the second composition are arranged in the container such that at least a part between the first composition and the second composition is in contact.

[Item 13] The product according to the item, wherein a mixture obtained by kneading the first composition and the second composition that are taken out from the container is used as a

cosmetic.

[Item 14] The product according to the item, wherein the mixture has a higher keeping capability than the first composition alone and the second composition alone.

[Item 15] The product according to the item, wherein the first composition and the second composition are arranged in parallel along the longitudinal direction of the container inside the container.

[Item 16] The product according to the item, wherein an interface between the first composition and the second composition extends in the longitudinal direction of the container.

[Item 17] The product according to the item, wherein
the container has an opening, and
the opening overlaps with a part of the interface between the first composition and the second composition in a projection plane that opposes to the opening.

[Item 18] The product according to the item, wherein the first composition and the second composition can be pushed out from the opening simultaneously.

[Item 19] The product according to the item, wherein the first composition and the second composition are arranged radially in a cross-section perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the container.

[Item 20] The product according to the item, wherein the first composition and the second composition are arranged concentrically in a cross-section perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the container.

[Item 21] The product according to the item, wherein at least a part of the container is flexible.

[0214] A Example Formulation of the compositions of the present disclosure is shown below. The composition of the present disclosure is not limited to the following formulation. The blending ratio of the components indicates “% by mass”.

[0215]

[Table 6]

	Example Formulation (Body Cream)	Blending Ratio (wt%)
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(1)	Ion-exchanged water	balance
(2)	Sodium methyl stearoyl taurate	2
(3)	Glycerin	10
(4)	Perfume	3
(5)	Pentaerythritol tetra-2-ethylhexanoate	12
(6)	Vaseline	15
(7)	Glyceryl monostearate, selfemulsifying	1
(8)	Stearyl alcohol	2
(9)	Behenyl alcohol	5
(10)	PEG-240/decyltetradeceth-20/hexamethyl diisocyanate co polymer*1	0.8
Total		100

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0216] The composition of the present disclosure can preferably be used in cosmetics and skin external agents that are used directly by hands. The composition of the present disclosure can preferably be used in cosmetics and skin external agents that are applied to or rubbed onto skin or hair. Examples of the cosmetic compositions may include foundations (for example, O/W gel foundations and the like), balms (for example, highly perfumed balms, body balms and the like), and the like.

REFERENCE NUMBERS

[0217]

- 1 Container
- 1a Opening
- 2a First composition
- 2b Second composition
- 2c Third composition
- 3 Interface
- 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Product
- X Longitudinal axis

What is claimed is:

[Claim 1] A composition comprising:

an associative thickener;
an anionic surfactant; and
a higher alcohol.

[Claim 2] The composition according to claim 1, wherein

the content by percentage of the associative thickener is 0.1% by mass to 3% by mass with respect to the mass of the composition; and

the content by percentage of the anionic surfactant is 0.3% by mass to 4% by mass with respect to the mass of the composition.

[Claim 3] The composition according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the content by percentage of the higher alcohol is 0.2% by mass to 8% by mass with respect to the mass of the composition.

[Claim 4] The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the content by percentage of an oily component including the higher alcohol is 5% by mass to 55% by mass with respect to the mass of the composition.

[Claim 5] The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the anionic surfactant is sodium N-stearoyl-N-methyltaurate.

[Claim 6] The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 5, further comprising:

0.1% by mass to 10% by mass of a powder with respect to the mass of the composition.

[Claim 7] The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the associative thickener is a hydrophobically modified polyether urethane and/or a taurate-based synthetic polymer.

[Claim 8] The composition according to claim 7, wherein the hydrophobically modified polyether urethane has a following structural formula (I).



[In the formula (I), R^1 , R^2 and R^4 are each independently a hydrocarbon group having 2 to 4

carbon atoms;

R³ is a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms which may have a urethane bond;

R⁵ is a hydrocarbon group having 8 to 36 carbon atoms;

m is a number of 2 or more;

h is a number of 1 or more;

k is a number of 1 to 500; and

n is a number of 1 to 200]

[Claim 9] The composition according to claim 7 or 8, wherein the hydrophobically modified polyether urethane is PEG-240/decyltetradeceth-20/hexamethyl diisocyanate copolymer.

[Claim 10] The composition according to claim 7, wherein the taurate-based synthetic polymer is a polymer and/or a copolymer (including a crosslinked polymer) having 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid or a salt thereof as a constituent unit.

[Claim 11] The composition according to claim 7 or 10, wherein the taurate-based synthetic polymer is (ammonium acryloyldimethyltaurate/beheneth-25 methacrylate) crosspolymer.

[Claim 12] The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the composition has the viscosity of 10,000 mPa·s to 200,000 mPa·s.

[Claim 13] The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 12, further comprising an ionic polymer.

[Claim 14] The composition according to claim 13, wherein the ionic polymer is methacryloyl ethyl betain/methacrylates copolymer.

[Claim 15] A product comprising:

a container; and

a first composition and a second composition that are present inside the container;

wherein

the first composition and the second composition are arranged inside the container such that at least a part between the first composition and the second composition is in contact,

and

the first composition and the second composition comprise:

an associative thickener;

an anionic surfactant; and

a higher alcohol.

[Claim 16] The product according to claim 15, wherein a mixture obtained by kneading the first composition and the second composition that are taken out from the container is used as a cosmetic.

[Claim 17] The product according to claim 15 or 16, wherein the viscosities of the first composition and the second composition are 10,000 mPa·s to 200,000 mPa·s.

[Claim 18] The product according to any one of claims 15 to 17, wherein
the container has an opening; and
the opening overlaps with a part of an interface between the first composition and the second composition in a projection plane that opposes to the opening, and the first composition and the second composition can be pushed out from the opening simultaneously.

[Claim 19] The product according to any one of claims 15 to 17, wherein
the first composition further comprises a first component;
the second composition further comprises a second component; and
the first component and the second component bond and/or associate when the first composition and the second composition are mixed.

[Claim 20] The product according to claim 19, wherein the first component and the second component are ionic polymers.

[Claim 21] The product according to claim 19 or 20, wherein
the first component is the amphoteric polymer and/or the anionic polymer; and
the second component is the amphoteric polymer and/or the cationic polymer.

[Claim 22] The product according to claim 21, wherein the anionic polymer is at least one of a urethane polymer and AMP-Acrylates/C1-18 Alkyl Acrylate/C1-8 Alkyl Acrylamide Copolymer.

[Claim 23] The product according to claim 21 or 22, wherein the amphoteric polymer is an acrylic polymer.

[Claim 24] The product according to any one of claims 21 to 23, wherein the amphoteric polymer is methacryloyl ethyl betain/methacrylates copolymer.

[Claim 25] The product according to any one of claims 21 to 24, wherein the cationic polymer is at least one of Polyquaternium-11 and Polyurethane-10.

[Claim 26] The product according to any one of claims 15 to 25, wherein the product is a hair styling agent.