A Research paper on: Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Lipstick by using Natural Ingredients

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Abstract: A Cosmetic item called herbal lipstick has pigments, oils, scents, preservatives, colors, textures, and lip protection. Lipstick composition is applied to enhance the appearance of lips [1]. The safety of natural cosmetics has led to an increase in the popularity of herbal lipsticks. Women can use and manage it with ease. Researchers have discovered that the artificial coloring compounds used in cosmetics have carcinogenic properties. Using colorants from natural sources such carrot, beetroot, turmeric, tomatoes, pomegranate, and cocoa, the goal of this study was to prepare and assess herbal lipsticks. Herbal lipstick was created using a variety of natural components, including vanilla essence, castor oil, beeswax, carnauba wax, white soft paraffin, strawberry essence, vitamin E, and lemon juice [2]. Lipsticks made of herbs have few adverse effects. The natural nutrients or chemicals in the herbal lipstick make it safe to use and maintain healthy lips. The primary subjects of this review are lipstick's natural components, formulation, extracts, and flaws. The reason we use herbal lipstick is because it has no negative effects. In addition, criteria such as smoothness, greatness, melting point, breaking point, and pH are being evaluated. Lipsticks made of herbs have few adverse effects. The natural nutrients or chemicals in the herbal lipstick mal/'ke it safe to use and maintain healthy lips. The primary subjects of this review are lipstick's natural components, formulation, extracts, and flaws. The reason we use herbal lipstick is because it has no negative effects. In addition, criteria such as smoothness, greatness, melting point, breaking point, and pH are being evaluated [3].

Keywords: Herbal lipstick, Cosmetic, Skin, Moisturizes.

INTRODUCTION:

According to D&C act 1940 and rules 1945, cosmetics means any article intended to be sprayed, poured, rubbed, or sprinkled on or introduced into, or applied to the human body or its any part for ablution, glamorize, promoting enchantment, or reshape the appearance. Cosmetic is a Greek word which means to 'adorn' [addition of something decorative to a person or a thing] [4]."Cosmetics include hair color, deodorants, bath oils, baby goods, skin care products, lotions, powders, perfumes, lipsticks, finger nail paints, eye and facial makeup, and many more kinds of items. Soap is not included in it. Cosmecuticals are medicinal cosmetic preparations designed to enhance the skin's appearance and health [5]. Herbal lipstick is a cosmetic item meant to accentuate the beauty of ladies. These lipstick formulas don't harm our lips and without any negative effects. Among lipstick's many benefits is that it keeps lips from drying out or splitting. It hydrates our lips and makes our smile more radiant. It must have the necessary non-drying plasticity and not be gritty [6]. Naturally derived or herbal cosmetics are currently a health and beauty craze. These products are more in demand since most people today prefer natural products over manufactured ones [7]. Lip coloring is an old habit that originated in the Paleolithic era. The usage of cosmetics has grown in the modern era, and the variety of colors and textures available has expanded. Many health conscious people have begun scrutinizing lipsticks lately. Since lipstick users frequently chew away the product, it is crucial that health inspectors examine the contents of lipsticks at a microscopic level. When consumed by humans,

the lipstick's coloring dyes pose a risk to health [8]. According to the FD&C Act Cosmetics are referred to as "articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance [9].The FDA states a product can be a drug, a cosmetic or combination of both; therefore the term cosmaceutical has no meaning under the law. Japan has specific category of products that are in between cosmetics and drugs (called quasi drugs) [10].

Lipstick: A lipstick is a type of cosmetic that gives the lips color and texture. It is made of pigments, oils, waxes, and emollients. It is the most popular cosmetic used by ladies to give their lips a beautiful color and appearance. The British term for lipstick is "lippy." They are often produced as mounded sticks and are made of coloring pigment that has been dissolved in a waxy, fatty base [12].

Fig.1

Different Types of Lipstick and their Uses:

1. Moisturizing Lipstick:

Moisturizing lipsticks are recommended for people with dry lips since they maintain lips smooth and supple. These lipsticks' hydrating properties come from components like aloe, glycerin, and vitamin E. Wet and incredibly shine lips are two more wonderful benefits of using moisturizing lipsticks [13].

2. Satin and sheer lipstick:

These lipsticks guarantee that lips are glossy and shiny while also moisturizing and nourishing them. Because they contain a lot of oil, sheer and satin lipsticks may seem darker in the packaging than they do on the lips. Lipsticks with all components also have the requirement to be answered several times.

3. Mate Lipstick:

Mate lipsticks are the ideal choice for ladies looking for a lovely, vibrant tone. These lipsticks provide the appearance of having matte, unlustrous lips. [14].

4. Cream Lipstick:

Ladies with thin lips ought to apply cream lipsticks. Lipstick with a cream formula has a smooth influence on the lips but isn't glossy.

5. Pearl and Frosted Lipstick: Lips that have been covered in frosting gleam and shimmer. Frosted and pearl lipsticks reflect light and give your lips an extremely glossy appearance.

6. Gloss Lipstick:

Gloss lipstick is quite popular among girls who have small, thin lips because it makes the lips look shiny and gives the appearance of greater depth. You could use gloss in addition to regular lipstick.

7. Long Wearing and Transfer resistant Lipstick:

Long-wearing lipstick is a possibility for women who lack the time to apply lipstick often. The formula in these lipsticks keeps lips looking great for up to four and a half hours [15].

Mechanism of lipstick: A lipstick swiveling mechanism consists of a cup with a lipstick bullet nosepiece that serves to enclose the cup and direct its movement, held in place by the cup body. A screw that was received inside the spiral and detachably attached to the cup, as well as helical guiding grooves fashioned on its inner surface, were part of the rotatable connected nosepiece. Rotating the spiral causes the double-helical protrusions to be received in and guided by the helical guiding grooves inside the spiral, which causes the screw and the cup to move upward or downward [16].

Advantages of herbal lipstick:

1. The natural lipstick contains only natural ingredients that are safe to use.
2. They also include organic nutrients that maintain the health of lips [23].

Disadvantages of Herbal lipstick:

1. They are difficult to hide taste and odor.
2. Manufacturing process is time consuming and complicated [24].

DRUG AND EXCIPIENT PROFILE:

1. Beeswax:

Synonyms: Yellow wax, Cera Alba

Biological source: It is obtained from the honey comb of the bees Apis mellifera and other species of Apis belonging to the family Apidae**.**

Fig.2

Uses:

1. It is used in the preparation of ointment, plasters and polishes.
2. It is used in cosmetics for preparation of face creams and lipsticks [41].

2. PAPAYA:

Synonym: Papayotin, vegetable pepsin, tromasin, arbuz.

Biological Source: Papain is the dried and purified latex of the green fruits and leaves of Carica papaya L., belonging to family Caricaceae.

Fig.3

Uses:

1. It is used in protection against heart diseases.
2. It is also used in herbal lipstick. [42]

3. BEETROOT:

Synonym: Beta vulgaris rubra, Chukandar, Table beet.

Biological source: It consists of fresh root of Beta vulgaris **,**Family: Amaranthaceae, Chenopodiacea.

Fig.4

Uses: -

1. It is used as coloring agent.
2. It gives glossy appearance to lips. [43].

4. Tomato:

Synonym: Lycopersicon, lycopersicum (L.) H. Karst, Lycopersicon esculent Mill, Love apple.

Biological source: The tomato is the edible berry of the plant Solanum lycopersicum, commonly known as the tomato plant with family solanaceae.

Fig.5

Uses:

1. It is used in lipstick as a coloring agent and it prevents acne and brightens the skin. [44].

5. Cocoa powder:

Synonym: Blow, YaY, Bolvianmarching powder, Snow.

Biological source: The drug is obtained from the leaves of Erythroxylon coca with the Family: Erythroxylonaceae.

Fig.6

Uses:

1. Cocoa powder is rich in theobromine, which helps to reduce inflammation.
2. It is used in lipstick. [45].

6. Rose Oil:

Synonyms: Attar of roses

Biological Source: Rose oil is extracted from the flowers of Rosa damascene.

Family: Rosaceous.

Fig.7

Uses:

1. It is used in the preparation of soaps, body lotions, face cream etc.
2. It has been used for making lipstick [46].

7. Lemon Juice:

Synonyms: Citrus Limon

Biological source: It is the fruits obtained from citrus Limon.

Family: Rutaceae

Fig.8

Uses:
1. Lemon juice also removes oil, dirt, and dead skin cells from scalp.
2. It helps to reduce skin wrinkling, dry skin from aging and damage from the sun [47].

8. Coconut oil:

Synonyms: Coconut oil, copra oil, coconut butter

Biological source: Coconut oil is the oil expressed from the dried solid part of endosperm of coconut, Cocos nucifera L., belonging to family Palmae.

Fig.9

Uses: 1.When used topically, it provides a hydrating effect on skin and it is also used in lipstick [48].

Extraction of coconut oil:

The coconut was bought from Nadaun, the neighborhood market in Himachal Pradesh. The coconut was finely chopped, then put into the mixer grinder along with some water. After the mixture was manually pressed with muslin cloth, a beaker was filled with it. The combination was allowed to stand for a time before being refrigerated for a full day. Following a 24-hour period, the beaker was removed from the refrigerator. On the beaker, two layers were formed: a creamy layer on top and a watery layer at the bottom. With the use of a spoon, the creamy layer was removed. Subsequently, we added a creamy layer to a skillet and heated it until the oil separated from the mixture. After heating, we obtained coconut oil, which was in excellent condition within the container.

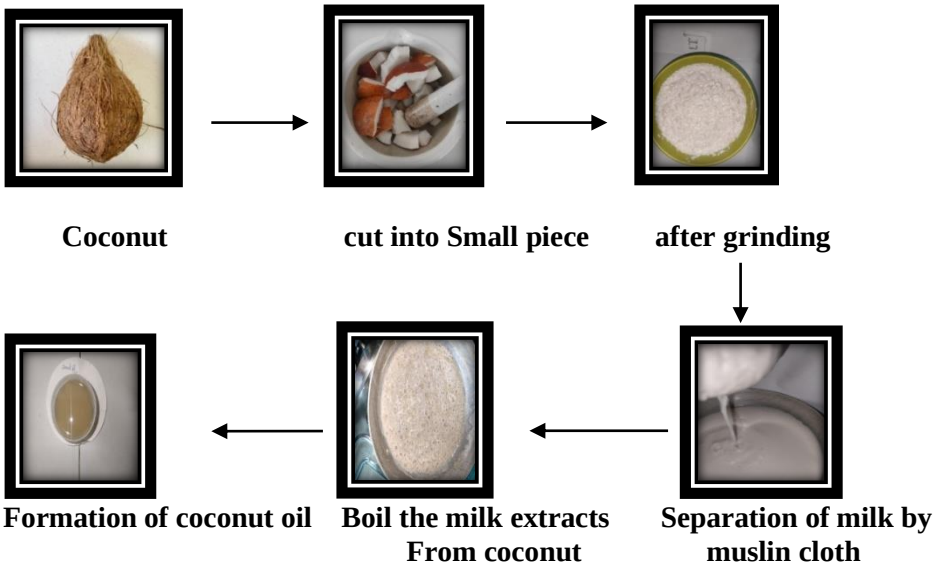

Fig. 10

9. Castor oil:

Synonyms: Castor bean oil, castor oil seed.

Biological Source: Castor oil is the fixed oil obtained by cold expression of the seeds of Ricinus communis Linn. Belonging to family Euphorbiac

Fig.11

Uses:

1. Castor oil is mild purgative, fungistatic, used as an ointment base, as plasticizer.
2. Ricinoleic acid is used in contraceptive creams and jellies and it is used in lipstick [49].

10. Pineapple Essence:

Synonyms: Bromelin, bromelain.

Biological Source: Bromelin is a mixture of proteolytic enzymes isolated from the juice of Ananas comosus (pineapple), belonging to family Bromeliaceae.

Fig.12

Uses:

1. Highly nutritious.
2. Contains antioxidants [50].

11. Vanilla Essence:

Synonyms: Vanilla beans; Vanilla pods; Fructus vanillae; Baunillha.

Biological Sources: Vanilla consists of the cured, full grown, unripe fruit of Vanilla planifolia Andrews, commonly known as Bourbon, Madagascar or Mexican vanilla; or Vanilla tahitensis J.W. Moore, frequently termed as Tahiti vanilla, belonging to family Orchidaceae.

Fig.13

Uses:

1. It is mostly used as a pharmaceutical aid for flavoring various liquid preparations.
2. Interestingly, the pleasant odour and flavor of vanilla are not only confined to vanillin [51].

12. Chocolate Essence:

Synonyms: Cocoa seed, cocoa bean, chocolate tree

Biological source: Dried seeds of Theobroma cocoa, Family Malvaceae (formerly Sterculiaceae)

Fig.14

Uses:
1. Cocoa powder and butter have gained wide use in food industry in the preparation of chocolates.
2. It is used as a coloring agent in lipstick [52].

13. Vitamin E:
Synonyms: Tocopherol.
Biological source: It is a group of compounds found in a wide variety of foods

Fig.15

Function:
1. It is an antioxidant. This means it protects body tissue from damage caused by substances called free radicals.
2. It helps keep the immune system strong against viruses and bacteria [53].

14. Butterscotch:

Fig.16

Butterscotch is a type of confectionery whose primary ingredients are brown sugar and butter. Some recipes include corn syrup, cream, vanilla, and salt [54].

15.Almond oil:
Synonyms: Mandel, Almendra, Mandorlo, Knackmandel
Biological Source: Almond oil is a fixed oil obtained by expression from the seeds of Prunus amygdalus (Rosaceae) var. dulcis (sweet almonds) or P. amygdalus var. amara (bitter almonds).

Fig.17

Properties of Almond Oil:
1. It may act as an antioxidant, anti-inflammatory action.
2. It may act as an emollient (moisturizing agent) [55].

16. Olive oil:
Synonym: swarthy, brunette, swart, brunet, dark, ebony, black
Biological source: olive oil, oil extracted from the fleshy part of the ripened fruit of the olive tree, Olea europaea, family: Oleaceae.

Fig.18

Uses:

1. Olive Oil May Reduce Type 2 Diabetes Risk.
2. The Antioxidants in Olive Oil Have Anti-Cancer Properties [56].

MATERIAL USED:

Table no. 1: List of materials

Sr.NO	Common Name	Role
1.	Beeswax	Lubricating agent Lock in moisture
2.	Papaya	Flavouring agent Soften the lips
3.	Beetroot	Heals dry and chapped lips Getting rid of darker lips brighter and lighter.
4.	Tomato	Providing antioxidant effect
5.	Cocoa powder	Assist in fighting the signs of aging, reduce red spots.
6.	Rose oil	Fragrances and perfuming agent.
7.	Lemon juice	
8.	Coconut oil	Protective barrier to keep lips soft and supple.
9.	Castor oil	Humectant,prevent water loss
10.	Pineapple essence	Nourishing effect and lips smoother.
11.	Vanilla essence	Anti-inflammatory, moisturizer
12.	Chocolate essence	Coloring agent
13.	Vitamin E	Preservative, Hydrating agent
14.	Butterscotch	Nourish the delicate area of lips.
15.	Almond oil	Improve natural color
16.	Olive oil	Emollient , occlusive agent

A. Extraction process:

1. **Papaya:** Papaya was purchased from local market of Nadaun [Himachal Pradesh]. Papaya was washed, Peeled and cut into uniform-sized fine slices. Spread over a butter paper, and make paste using mixture grater. After weighing 100 grams of papaya paste,10 milliliters of acetone were added. To eliminate water, let stand for three to four minutes. Filtration of the mixture was done using Whatman Filter paper. After the paste was dehydrated, the filtrate was gathered and strained through filter paper. The filtrate was now combined with 5 ml of petroleum ether and Dichloromethane in the ratio (1:1) and the mixture was thoroughly agitated for three to four minutes. Add magnesium sulphate to remove the final traces. Once more, Whatman Filter paper was used to filter it. The filtrate was then collected and allowed to evaporate. After the evaporation, prepared column for collection of lycopene extract. In column chromatography,a cylindrical glass tube which is plugged at the bottom by a piece of cotton into it and add 5ml low boiling petroleum ether, add sand into it and column is filled with slurry(silica gel).The dry sample is reconstitute with 1ml dichloromethane and 1ml petroleum ether which introduced at the top of the column and allowed to move with the solvent. The eluted compounds can be collected; recovered, examined and Yellowy-Orange color is appearing [57].

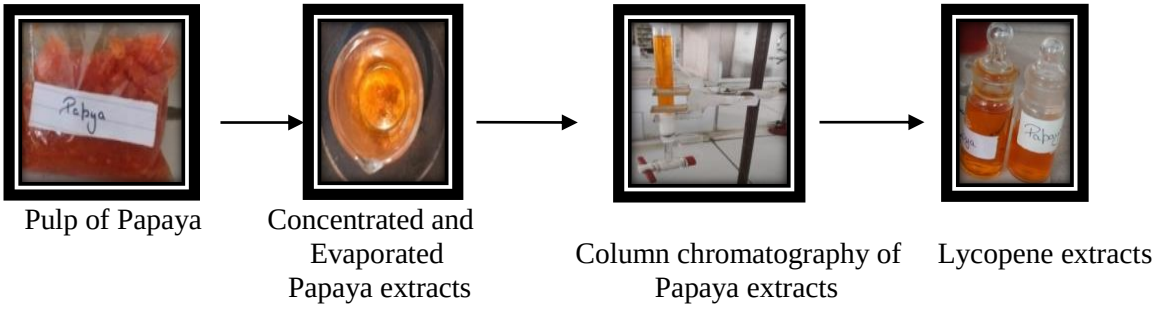

Fig.19

2. **Tomato:** Tomato was purchased from local market of Nadaun [Himachal Pradesh]. Tomato was washed, Peeled and cut into uniform-sized fine slices. Spread over a butter paper, and make paste using mixture grater. After weighing 100 grams of tomato paste, 10 milliliters of acetone were added. To eliminate water, let stand for three to four minutes. Filtration of the mixture was done using Whatman Filter paper. After the paste was dehydrated, the filtrate was gathered and strained through filter paper. The filtrate was now combined with 5 ml of petroleum ether and Dichloromethane in the ratio (1:1) and the mixture was thoroughly agitated for three to four minutes. Add magnesium sulphate to remove the final traces. Once more, Whatman Filter paper was used to filter it. The filtrate was then collected and allowed to evaporate. After the evaporation, prepared column for collection of lycopene extract. In column chromatography, a cylindrical glass tube which is plugged at the bottom by a piece of cotton into it and add 5ml low boiling petroleum ether, add sand into it and column is filled with slurry (silica gel).The dry sample is reconstitute with 1ml dichloromethane and 1ml petroleum ether which introduced at the top of the column and allowed to move with the solvent. The eluted compounds can be collected, recovered, examined and Reddish -orange color is appear [58].

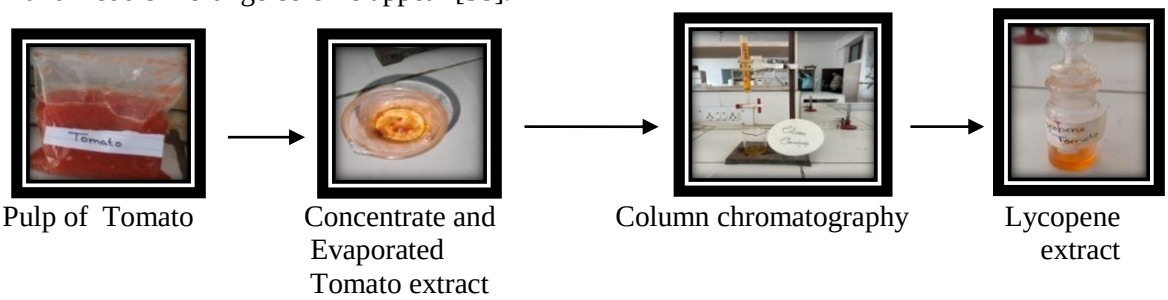

Fig.20

3. **Beetroot:** We bought beetroot from the Nadaun [Himachal Pradesh] local market. Beetroot were cleaned, peeled, and thinly sliced into even pieces. It should be spread out over butter paper, covered with fine mesh, and left to dry for a day in the shade. If any moisture remains, dry it in an oven. Grind the dried beetroot until it becomes a fine powder. Put the ground substance through a fine sieve. Look for any bits of grit. Sieve it once more if necessary. Once the powder has been weighed, pack it [59].

Fig.21

4. **Cocoa powder:** Cocoa Powder was bought from the local market of Nadaun nearby.

Fig.22

B. Preparation of Herbal lipstick:

1 .Formulation of Papaya: The main process for formulating lipstick was followed in the creation of the herbal lipstick. In this formulation, beeswax is melted over a water bath at 70°C in a beaker. In a similar manner, the melting points of castor and coconut oils were arranged in decreasing order in a second beaker and heated to 70°C over a water bath. The oil phase was mixed with lycopene (papaya) until a homogeneous mixture was achieved. At the same temperature, it was then added to the wax phase. After bringing the mixture down to 40°C, Vanilla essence, lemon juice and rose oil were added. The liquefied blend was transferred into lipstick molds and it was then kept in the ice bath. After solidifying, the excess was scraped off using a blade. Lipsticks were taken out of the molds and placed within a lipstick case. The prepared lipsticks were fitted in lipstick container and used for further evalution [60].

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Quantity
1.	Beeswax	2g
2.	Coconut oil	3ml
3.	Rose oil	2ml
4.	Castor oil	2ml
5.	Lycopene (papaya)	5ml
6.	Vanilla essence	2ml
7.	Lemon juice	4ml

F1- Formulation (Table.2)

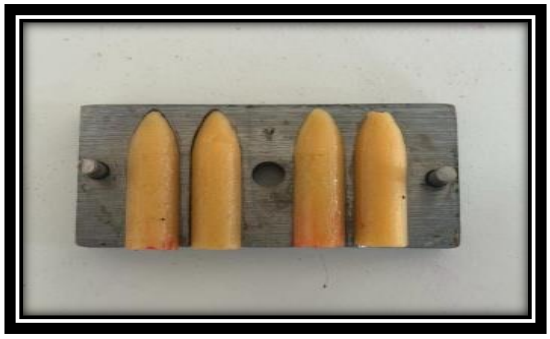

Fig.23

3. **Formulation of Tomato:** The main process for formulating lipstick was followed in the creation of the herbal lipstick. In this formulation, beeswax is melted over a water bath at 70°C in a beaker. In a similar manner, the melting points of castor and coconut oils were arranged in decreasing order in a second beaker and heated to 70°C over a water bath. The oil phase was mixed with lycopene (Tomato) until a homogeneous mixture was achieved. At the same temperature, it was then added to the wax phase. After bringing the mixture down to 40°C, Butterscotch essence, Vitamin E and rose oil were added. The liquefied blend was transferred into lipstick molds and it was then kept in the ice bath. After solidifying, the excess was scraped off using a blade. Lipsticks were taken out of the molds and placed within a lipstick case. The prepared lipsticks were fitted in lipstick container and used for further evalution [61].

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Quantity
1.	Beeswax	2g
2.	Coconut oil	3ml
3.	Castor oil	2ml
4.	Rose oil	2ml
5.	Beetroot	5gm
6.	Butterscotch essence	2ml
7.	Vitamin E	4ml

F2- Formulation (Table.3)

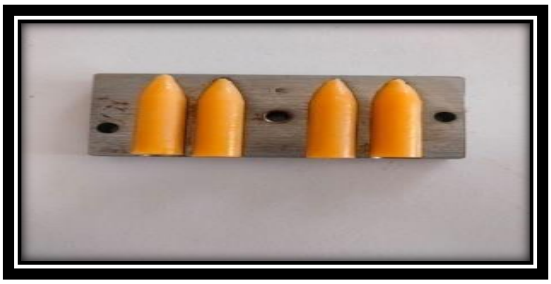

Fig.24

4. Formulation of Beetroot:

The main process for formulating lipstick was followed in the creation of the herbal lipstick. In this formulation, beeswax is melted over a water bath at 70°C in a beaker. In a similar manner, the melting points of Olive and coconut oils were arranged in decreasing order in a second beaker and heated to 70°C over a water bath. The oil phase was mixed with the coloured pigment (Beetroot) until a homogeneous mixture was achieved. At the same temperature, it was then added to the wax phase. After bringing the mixture down to 40°C, Pineapple essence, lemon juice and almond oil were added. The liquefied blend was transferred into lipstick molds and it was then kept in the ice bath. After solidifying, the excess was scraped off using a blade. Lipsticks were taken out of the molds and placed within a lipstick case. The prepared lipsticks were fitted in lipstick container and used for further evalution [62].

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Quantity
1.	Beeswax	2g
2.	Coconut oil	3ml
3.	Almond oil	2ml
4.	Olive oil	2ml
5.	Tomato(Lycopene)	5ml
6.	Pineapple essence	2ml
7.	Lemon juice	4g

F3- Formulation (Table.4)

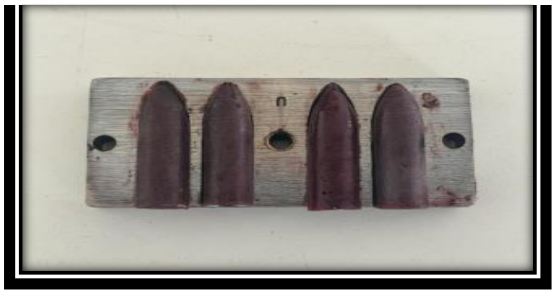

Fig.25

5. Formulation of Coco powder: The main process for formulating lipstick was followed in the creation of the herbal lipstick. In this formulation, beeswax is melted over a water bath at 70°C in a beaker. In a similar manner, the melting points of Olive and coconut oils were arranged in decreasing order in a second beaker and heated to 70°C over a water bath. The oil phase was mixed with (cocoa) until a homogeneous mixture was achieved. At the same temperature, it was then added to the wax phase. After bringing the mixture down to 40°C, Chocolate essence, Vitamin E and Almond oil were added. The liquefied blend was transferred into lipstick molds and it was then kept in the ice bath. After solidifying, the excess was scraped off using a blade. Lipsticks were taken out of the molds and placed within a lipstick case. The prepared lipsticks were fitted in lipstick container and used for further evalution [63].

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Quantity
1.	Beeswax	2g
2.	Coconut oil	3ml
3.	Olive oil	2ml
4.	Almond oil	2ml
5.	Cocoa powder	5ml
6.	Chocolate essence	2ml
7.	Vitamin E	4g

F4-Formulation (Table.5)

Fig.26

(C) Evaluation Parameters of Herbal lipstick:

(I) Pre – Evaluation parameter:

a) Breaking point: Breaking point analysis was used to assess lipstick strength. The lipstick was positioned one inch from the edge of support and held horizontally in a socket. The weight was progressively increased by a predetermined amount (10 gm) every 30 seconds, with the weight at which it broke being regarded as the breaking point.

b) Force of application: This test measures the force to be applied in a comparable manner. A 1 square inch area was completely covered with lipstick applied at a 45-degree angle using a piece of coarse brown paper that was placed on a shadow graph balance. The force of application is indicated by the pressure readout.

c) Perfume Stability: After 30 days, the formulated lipstick was tested to determine its fragrance [64].

d) Melting point: Determination of melting point is important as it is an indication of the limit of safe Storage. The melting point of formulated lipstick was determined by capillary tube Method. The capillary was fitted, kept in the capillary apparatus and observed the Product was slowly melted. After sometimes the product observed was completely melted.[65]

e) PH: pH of all formulations was near to 7 and should not cause any irrigation on the lips [66].

(II) Post- evaluation parameter:

a) Skin irritation test: The Skin Irritation Test (SIT) is a non-animal, in vitro test that is intended to detect substances and mixtures that have the potential to cause moderate skin irritation (UN GHS Category 2 Skin Irritants1), to distinguish between UN GHS Category 2 and UN GHS 3 Mild Skin Irritants, and to identify substances that do not need to be classified.

b) Aging Stability: For one hour, prepared herbal lipsticks were kept in the cold (4oC), at room temperature (20–25oC), and at a high temperature (30–40oC). Many characteristics were noted, including bleeding, striping, catering, and flowering [67].

c) Spreadibility: It was tested by repeatedly applying the lipstick onto the glass slide to
Observe the uniformity in the formulation of the protective layer and whether the stick fragmented, deformed, or broke during application.

Good: Uniform, fragments do not occur, perfect application, without deformation of lipstick.
Intermediate: uniform, leave fragments, good application but with little deformed**.**
Bad: Not uniform, leaves many fragments, difficult to apply and deformed.

d) Surface anomalies: This was examined using surface imperfections, such as crystal development on the surface [68].

A. Pre-evaluation parameter of Herbal lipstick: The pre- evaluation parameter of herbal lipstick for formulation F1, F2, F3, F4 was shown under table 6and also these formulations (F1, F2, F3, F4) were compared with marketed lipstick.

SR.NO	EVALUATION PARAMETER	F1 PAPAYA	F2 TOMATO	F3 BEETROOT	F4 COCOA POWDER	MARKET LIPSTICK
1.	Breaking point	50g	45g	50g	40g	**……..**
2.	Force of application	Easy	Easy	Easy	Easy	Easy
3.	Perfume stability	++	++	++	++	++
4.	Melting point	60-61^{0}C	60-64^{0}C	54-55^{0}C	61^{0}C	62-64^{0}C
5.	pH parameter	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6

Table.6

B. Post-evaluation parameter of Herbal lipstick: The post- evaluation parameter of herbal lipstick for formulation F1, F2, F3, and F4 was shown under table 7and also these formulations (F1, F2, F3, F4) were compared with marketed lipstick.

SR.NO	EVALUATION PARAMETER	F1 PAPAYA	F2 TOMATO	F3 BEETROOT	F4 COCOA POWDER	MARKET LIPSTICK
1.	Skin irritation test	No	No	No	No	No
2.	Aging stability	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth
3.	Spreadibility	No Fragment	No Fragment	No Fragment	No Fragment	No Fragment
4.	Surface anomalies	No defect	No defect	No defect	No defect	No defect

Table.7

CONCLUSION:

Herbal lipstick is healthier for humans than chemically manufactured lipstick, according to the studies and research mentioned above. It better nourishes, has the appropriate medicinal qualities, and treats a various lip problems. Herbal lipstick can be successfully made with a few herbal/natural ingredients as papaya mold, Tomato, Beetroot, Cocoa powder, beeswax, coconut oil, Rose oil, beetroot etc. It has also been demonstrated that there are very few, if any, adverse effects from employing natural colorants in lipstick composition. A suitable/satisfactory solution for providing lips with nutrition and a beautiful appearance has been decided after thorough clinical trials and evaluation. Properties including melting point, breaking point, skin irritation, and spread ability have been verified. Thus, it is possible to utilize the manufactured lipstick in a safe and efficient manner.

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