Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal LipBalm

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Abstract :

Cosmetics are made with biologically active chemicals that mimic the effects of drugs or medical treatments. Research was done on the formulation, design, and quality of lip balm created with natural substances. Oil, honey, ghee, orange flavor, vitamin E, and other components were used to make the lip balm used in this study. It was made using the homogenous mixing method. A glass slide was used to test the lip balm's formulation. Lip balm was evaluated based on a number of factors, including spreadability, pH melting point, and chemical stability. It was discovered that the melting point was between 63 and 65 °C and the pH was 6.0. Following stability tests conducted at ambient temperature (25.0±3.0°C), in a refrigerator (4.0± 2.0°C), and It was demonstrated that the manufactured lip balm was consistent in nature, applied flawlessly, and did not deform at ambient temperature or when refrigerated at oven temperature (40.0± 2.0°C). A lip balm made with the substances listed above might be a better choice for treating a variety of lip problems.Preservatives and dangerous heavy metals are present in daily lip care products. These heavy metals and other pollutants can be accidentally consumed in addition to leaking via your lips' pores. The most common uses for lip balm formulations are to accentuate the beatyu of the lips and give makeup a glamorous touch. A natural solution for preserving and enhancing healthy lips is to use lip balms. The usage of massive chemical compounds in today's cosmetic lip products has a number of negative impacts. As a result, an effort has been made to research the natural ingredients that go into making natural lip balm. Naturally occurring bases, oils, coloring, flavoring agents, and other ingredients can be used to make the natural lip balm.Naturally occurring bases, oils, coloring, flavoring agents, and other ingredients can be used to make natural lip balm. Lips that have been impacted by dryness can be protected and nourished with organic lip balm. A better choice for treating a variety of lip problems may be organic lip balm. It was discovered that beetroot lip balm had antioxidant properties.

Keywords : formulation, natural components, lip balm.

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of lip balm, one of the most popular cosmetics, is to relieve sore lips, soften the hips, and shield them from dryness. Despite its widespread use and wide range of types, it also has adverse effects. For instance, chemical-based lip balm has a moderate moisturizing effect and creates adverse effects. Thus, in order to minimize adverse effects while preserving the potency of its moisturizing properties, we developed a novel idea for lip balm that incorporates herbal elements. A powerful moisturizing herbal lip balm with honey, beetroot, and vitamin E is part of our product concept. Due to its 100% herbal composition, it has a great effect on customers' lips. components that enhance durability during the lip balm's moisturizing effect by

combining occlusive, humectant, and emollient properties. The following are some benefits that our product offers : Sun block lip balms are proven to prevent ultraviolet radiation from damaging the lips. It helps to protect lips from cold sores, rashe and dryness.The contact of the product with the skin will not cause a feeling of dryness,and should allow for the formation of an even layer on the lips for protection labial mucous can be infected by natural factors such as UV radiation, dryness and contamination.[1] Using only herbal components, this unique patented product is made with a blend of occlusive, emollient, and humectant moisturizer to keep lips hydrated . Since ancient times, natural ingredients have been utilized as medicine. The drug is regarded as a human medicine, and several products have a demonstrated medical purpose. This choice of color schemes has caused changes and a widening of shine and texture. This is evident in the hundreds of shades of lip balm and lipstick that are available to meet the needs of ladies. Lip jellies are powerful, oil-free, and visible treatments that are applied externally to the lips. In recent years, lip jelly has been under examination from numerous medical professionals. It has been discovered that because lip jelly is frequently ingested.[2]The dye used in oral gel is bad for the user and can lead to cancer, nausea, irritation, and dry lips. It is composed of the orbicularis muscles, the epidermis, the top fascia, and the surrounding muscles (mucous membranes and areolar tissues). A dry, red skin mucous membrane covers the lateral lips, which also have many artery papillae and touch corpuscles. Cosmetics have been necessary since the beginning of time. The most popular cosmetic product for enhancing lip beauty and giving cosmetics a radiant touch is lip balm. Lips offer a natural means of preserving and fostering healthy lips. The foundation of contemporary cosmetic lip products is the use of potent chemicals that have a number of adverse effects. The natural substances utilized to manufacture natural lip balm have so been studied in this paper. The main components used to soften natural lipsticks, as well as their fit and restrictions, are reviewed in this article. Oil, extract, color, and flavoring agents, as well as natural components, can be used to make natural lip balm. These ingredients can be tested for their ability to withstand temperature changes, as well as for their smoothness during application, adherence, and ease of removal. Furthermore, practically every industry, including cosmetics, is following the green trend of adopting a natural lifestyle. The demand for organic vegetable products is high, and there are options for natural foods, natural medicines, and natural therapies for healthy living.

Difference between the lips and the normal skin structure :

Normal skin typically has 15–16 layers in the upper layer of the corneum, primarily for protection. Compared to typical face skin, the upper corneum layer of the lip is extremely thin and only has three to four layers. Melanin cells are quite rare in oral skin. Consequently, blood vessels become more noticeable. [4,5] Lip anatomy Lips are used for communicating, sucking, and waiting. It is composed of the orbicularis muscles, the epidermis, the top fascia, and the surrounding muscles (mucous membranes and areolar tissues). There are numerous papillae of the arteries and touch corpuscles on the lips' edges, which are covered in a dry, red mucous membrane. The internal mucous membrane is visible in the upper and lower lip over the gums, and it produces the superioris and inferiors bars in the middle line. The arteries around the buccal orifice close to the free end of the lips are found in the areolar tissue or sub submucous layer. The two coronary arteries that emerge from the face are the upper and lower coronary arteries.

The upper coronary is bigger than the inferior, and it narrows the septum arteriaseptinas. Anastomoses and one of the arteries on the opposite side are also present. The arteries around the buccal orifice close to the free end of the lips are found in the areolar tissue or sub-submucous layer. The upper and lower coronary arteries that emerge from the face are known as coronary arteries. In addition to having anastomoses on the opposite side and narrowing the septum arteriaseptinas, the upper coronary is larger than the inferior. Sometimes nasal bleeding can be controlled by compressing this artery. Starting as a plexus in the the orbicular, or upper lip muscle, the upper labial or coronary vein travels via the coronary artery and into the facial vein, which is located just beneath the nasal artery of the lower lip of the lower coronary artery. The primary branch from the lower lip normally descends to the lower veins, which then lead to the face or, more frequently, the anterior jugular. It pours on the face just below the upper labial. [3, 6, 7] Large impulses are sent to the mucous membranes, the body lining, and the region of the lip and chin by the nerves supplying the lower lip when they leave the brain via the bone via the brain forum. While some of the lip's lymphatic arteries reach the submaxillary gland, others enter the gland right above the hyoid bone. The glands in the labia are situated around the oral cavity, beneath the lips. When these glands shut down, the mucous

membranes swell. [3]

Disorders of the Lips Inflammation:

Lip swelling :may result from allergies. Sensitivity to specific meals or beverages, medications, lipstick, or irritants may be the cause of the reaction. The lips typically revert to normal once the underlying cause has been found and removed. However, the source of the inflammation is still unknown in most cases. Recurrent inflammation can be brought on by a disorder known as hereditary angioedema. Lip swelling can be brought on by nongenetic disorders such erythema multiforme, sunburn, cold weather, drought, or trauma.

Sun Damage: Damage from the sun can cause the lips, particularly the dry and rough on the lower lip. The chance of developing cancer later on is increased by red patches or damage to the white film look. Wearing a wide-brimmed hat to shield the face from the sun's damaging rays or applying a lip balm with sun protection will help reduce this kind of damage.

Inflammation: The corners of the mouth may become sore, inflamed, red, chapped, and scaly when there is lip swelling (cheilitis). A vitamin B2 deficiency in the diet may cause cheilitis.

Change in colour: Lips frequently have freckles and unnaturally dark brown patches called melanotic macules, which can last for years. There is no reason to be concerned about these marks. An excessive number of dispersed dark brown dots may indicate PeutzJeghers syndrome, a hereditary condition that causes stomach and intestinal polyps.

Sores: A lip ulcer or elevated spot with sharp edges could be a type of skin cancer. Certain sores can seem as signs of other illnesses, such syphilis or an infection of the herpes simplex. There is no known cause for certain others, such keratoacanthoma. [8]

Natural Drawbacks and Advantages of Lipbalm :

A] Natural lip balm advantages :

a) Lip balms aid in preserving the lips' inherent attractiveness and health.

b) It has been demonstrated that sunblock lip balms shield lips from UV ray damage.

c) Lip balms shield the lips against dryness, rashes, and cold sores.

d) There won't be any friction or dryness when the product comes into touch with the skin and it should enable the development of a protective, even layer on the lips.

B] Natural lip balm drawbacks include :

a) Lips formulated with low-fat ingredients may be quite damaging to the lips. Instead of softening the lips, these lip balms could make them dry.

b) Another negative effect that is frequently observed with lip balm use is addiction.

c) Home lip balms typically don't last as long on the lips as commercially available lip balms. Therefore, you must reapply.

d) Some businesses produce lip balm solely with an eye toward appearance, neglecting the soft skin tone and health advantages. The natural color, softness, and lightness of the lips will be gradually harmed by these products[9,10]

BASE:

Waxes from a significant class of components used in cosmetics and personal hygiene products. Numerous items and industries use waxes. Although they are commonly utilized in candles, waves are also found in significant pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and dietary programs as thickeners and emulsifiers. • In terms of chemistry, waxes are a complex blend of fatty acids and hydrocarbons. Compared to sits, waxes are more costly, stronger, and more citly. They have a great resistance to oxidation and dampness.

• The following are the four types of waxes:

(a) Animal Gees: spermaceti, lanolin, and beehives

(b) Crop Lines: jojoba, candelilla, and carnauba

(c) Mineral Wax: ceresin, paraffin, ozonite, microcrystalline,

(d) Wax production: stearon, carbowax, acrawax, and polyethylene.

Waxes like bex, camauba, and candelilla wax are frequently found in cosmetic goods. Jojoba oil is therefore a resin rather than an oil. Waxes in the body have a high melting point (between 50 and 1000C). [11]

The most popular type of wax is thicker and softer. Carnauba and candelilla wax are two more natural waxes that are frequently found in carrots. Both are stable and appropriate for dry products like lip balm since they are robust and have a high melting point. A natural oil made from coconut beans, coconut butter offers skin and lips a creamy texture. Because it includes antioxidants, it softens and nourishes the lips and aids in the healing of dry and cracked lips.

White beeswax, which has a melting point of 62–64°C, is another significant and practical component of lip balm. Oil and very soluble waxes are bound by it. Three to ten percent of the entire recipe uses it.

Oil: Glycerol and oil differ in their bodies; typically, the latter are solid at normal temperature. Triglycerides are another name for fats.

The stability and characteristics of the fat are determined by whether or not fatty acids are added. Coconut, cottonseed, and palm oils are among the oils that contain high concentrations of fatty acids (lauric, myristic, palmitic, and stearic acid). High quantities of unsaturated fatty acids, such as linoleic, arachidonic, and oleic acid, are found in oils. avocado oil, castor oil, safflower oil, almond oil, olive oil, canola oil, and com oil.

Crude oil is smoother, less costly, less oily, and better absorbed than satisfied fats, yet satisfied fats are stable and react more slowly. skin. Shea butter, avocado butter, and cork butter are examples of natural oils rather than actual butter. [12]

Generally speaking, natural butter with superior emollients, density, and typedependent characteristics may have extra qualities. (eg. antioxidant & cool properties in shea butter and avocado due to phenolic compounds).

Coloring Agent: Colorants, also known as color agents, are frequently used to give cosmetic items a unique appearance. Cosmetics have been using the color for a long time. Essentially, the three senses—sight, touch, and smell—determine the urge to purchase a cognitive product. Color is therefore a crucial component in cosmetics. The melting satisfies the first requirement. dye, and the second encounters the pigments and insoluble dyes that give the film its incredibly transparent appearance. Both are present in modern lip balms to produce a synergistic effect. Colours ought to be taken off the list of approved dyes for use in medications and cosmetics. Natural colors shouldn't be harmful or serve no purpose in life. It should be a chemical component that is

dependable because only then will its colouring ability be the best, making testing simple and feasible. It should have a high enough tinctorial strength (colour) that only a tiny quantity is needed for application. It is not advisable to expose colors to light, heat, or hydrolysis and microorganisms and ought to remain stable while being stored. Colors shouldn't be subjected to reducing or oxidizing chemicals, pH fluctuations, or interference with testing. Colors that dissolve in water are just as visually appealing as those that dissolve in oil or spirit. Compliance with other substances and drugs is the most crucial aspect of colorants. It should be affordable, easily accessible, and odourless. Turmeric, saffron, beet root, and other natural colors are examples.The dried gtalk of the Cross Sativuslinne plant's blooms is called saffron. It is grown in Kashmir, India, and is a perennial plant. Additionally, Spain, France, Greece, and Iran grow it. The main colour agent in saffron is crocin. Crocin is a yellow powder, a natural glycoside and easily soluble in Colorants or colouring agents are mainly used to impart a distinctive appearance to the Cosmetic products. Colour has been used in cosmetics since early times.

The colour is imparted to the lips in two ways:

1. By staining the skin with a solution of dyestuff which can penetrate the outer layerof the lip skin,

2. By covering the lips with a colored layer which serves to hide any skin roughness and give a smooth appearance.

Colorants that dissolve in water are just as desired as those that dissolve in oil or spirit. Compatibility with other substances and medications is the most crucial feature of colorants. It must be easily accessible, reasonably priced, and free of offensive taste and odour. Examples of natural colorants include turmeric, saffron, beet root, and others. The dried stigma of Cross Sativus flowers is used to make saffron. This perennial shrub is cultivated in India's Kashmir region. Additionally, Spain, France, Greece, and Iran grow it. Crocin is the main colouring ingredient in saffron. Crocin is a yellow powder

that dissolves readily in water and is a glycoside by nature. Plan for Colour Chromatography.

Colour	**Chromosphere**	**Plant source**	**Nutrient source**
Purple blue	Anthocyanins	Eggplant, Blackberry, purple,Cabbage,plum	Lutein, zeaxanthinVit.C,
Yellow Orange	Carotenoids	Papaya , pineapple, peach	Vit .C,potassium
Green	Chlorophyll	Avocado,cucumber,spinach	Folate ,carotene
White tan	Anthoxanthins	Cauliflower, mushroom	Ancillin,potassium

Table no 1 : colouring agents used in lip balm formulation

Flavouring Agent :

In order to conceal the four senses of taste, flavours or spice agents are typically required. The term "flavour" describes a variety of senses, including taste, touch, smell, sight, and sound, all of which are influenced by physiological and physiochemical processes that affect visual acuity. More inventive or imitation flavours have been produced as a result of the flavour industry's technological advancements. It takes more art than science to create a flavour that people will like. The taste of the medication or other components that must be added are taken

into consideration while choosing flavours. Lip balm tastes shouldn't include any potentially harmful or irritating ingredients. Both their taste and their ability to cover up the base's greasy smell should be good. Flavour additives have a crucial role in masking the odour of oil or water and delivering a pleasing flavour. Typically, they are utilized in concentrations between 2 and 4% of the total composition. The flavour must to be consistent and work well with other ingredients in lip balm. Strong flavours should be avoided since they can interfere with or overshadow other flavours that can be combined with oral oils. Additionally, fruity scents have been You can utilize other foods. The most popular tastes include cherry, honey, strawberry, raspberry, apricot, and so on. One potential use for honey is as a natural food preservative.

Taste	**Masking flavour**
Salt	Butterscotch
Bitter	Maplewildcherry, walnut, liquorice
Sweet	Fruit , Berry, Vanilla
Acid	citrus

Table no 2 : flavouring agents used in lip balm formulation

1. Beetroot -

Synonym – Sugarbeet

Family – amaranthaceae

Biological Source- is root vegetable belonging to family amaranthaceae.
It is mostly obtained by cultivation.

Species – beta vulgaris **Description – Colour –** red-purple

Odour –Earthy or Slightly musky

Taste- Earthy and Somewhat Sweet

Fig No: 01 Beetroot

Uses :-

- Improve Blood Flow
- Anti Inflamatory properties
- Natural lip tint
- Provide Hydration to lips

2. Honey

Figure 2 : Honey

Synonym- Shahad

Biological source-It consists of saccharine liquid prepared from the nectar of the flowers by the hive-bee

Apis mellifica belonging t
Family:Apadae.

Description-

- Colour Yellow brown coloured liquid
- Odour – Sweet
- Taste – Sweet

Chief chemical constituents-

- Dextrose and laevulose (70-80%) Dextrin (0.06-1,25%)
- Proteins

Uses-

- Good for wrinkles and aging
- Prevent acne
- Remove dirt from pores.

3. Orange peel Powder

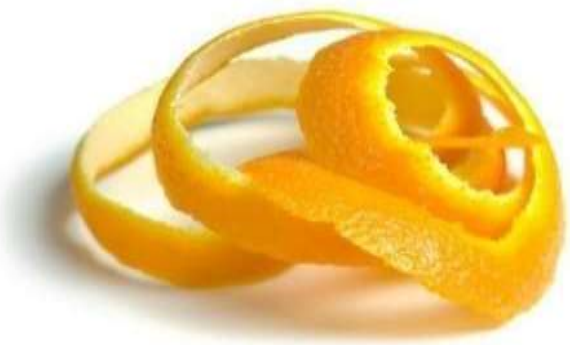

Figure no 3 : Orange Synonym – orange zest

Biological source- It consists of dried fruits of *Citrus sinesis* belonging to

Family:- *Rutoca*

Description-

- Colour - Dark orange red
- Odour-Aromatic
- Taste-Bitter

Chief chemical constituents – Terpenes, Flavonoids

Uses-

Reduce skin marks, skin spots, Help to skin whitening. Treat pimples, acne[13]

4. Cow Ghee :-

Fig No : 04 Cow ghee

A clarify Butter fat made Primarily from cow milk, offering a concentrated source of healthy fats and essential vitamins.
Vitamin A, D, E, and K, and also contains essential fatty acids that the body cannot produce.

5. Bees Wax :

Fig No : 05 Bees Wax

Beeswax is a versatile natural ingredient used in cosmetics for its emollient, emulsive, and moisturizing properties.

It's a common component in products like lip balms, lipsticks, creams, and lotions, where it helps to provide texture, stability, and a protective barrier on the skin.

6. Vitamin E Oil- vitamin E capsules protect the skin from dryness and wrinkles also, it make the skin brighter and more radiant.

Fig no :6 Vitamin E

FORMULATION OF LIP BALM :

Ingredients used in lip balm preparation:

Formulation Table :

SR. NO	Ingredient	Quantity
1	Beetroot	2ml
2	Beeswax	3gm
3	Vitamin e oil	1ml
4	Orangeflavour	1gm
5	Cow ghee	2ml
6	Honey	1ml

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A sample of beetroot was bought from a nearby market. To get rid of any residues or contaminants, the beetroot sample was cleaned under running tapwater. For later usage, the clean sample was dried with cloth paper. In order to prepare the infused oil, the beetroot skin was first peeled off using a potato peeler and then grated into tiny pieces. The maceration technique, which involved using a traditional heating approach at 90°C, was used to extract beetroot (Coelho et al., 2019). The coconut oil and beetroot were then combined, and the mixture was heated to 40°C for two minutes, until the CO liquid turned pale orange. To extract the grated Beetroot from the infused oil, the mixture of CO and grated beetroot was strained through a muslin cloth. The oil that had been infused with beetroot was then prepared for use in the lip balm recipe. The chosen preparation process involves heating solid raw materials to a constant temperature. Having flames that are not aimed The crude beeswax was melted in 50 ml beakers after being ground into tiny, homogeneous pieces. and every additional ingredient, such as vitamin E, beetroot juice, and orange taste. Ghee and honey were added to the mixture and stirred constantly until a uniform mixture was achieved. The mixture was then left in a cool, dry place away from the sun for about an hour to solidify.

Weight

↓

Add bees wax & beetroot oil

↓

Add Vit E, orange flavor & it

↓

Stirred Homogeneous mixture at room temp

↓

At dried

↓

Applied mould into Ice bath for 10 min .

Figure no. 1

Figure no.2

Figure no. 3

EVALUATIONS PARAMETERS :

Stability test:

The stability test was conducted for A, B and C beetroot lip balm formulations at two different conditions which are room temperature (25 °C) and refrigerator condition (4 °C). The stability test was conducted to predict the possible changes that may occur on the lipbalms[13]

Measurement of PH:

PH of lip balm near to natural PH i.e 7.1 this would not causes any irritation.

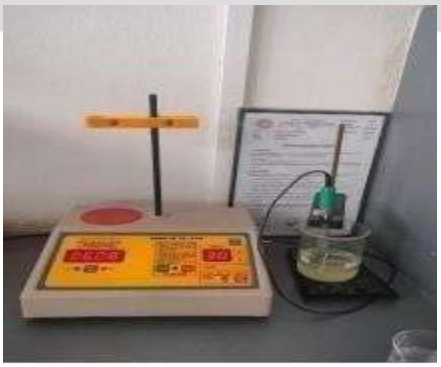

Fig no. 4

Spredability test :

The spread ability test was conducted by spreading the lip balm on the top of the glass slide, and any deformation or breakdown that happened was evaluated using naked eyes .This test is important to determine the level of moisturising effect on the user. If thespread ability test gives a bad result (deformation or breakdown that occurred during the test), it means that the lip balm is not able to moisturise the lips anymore.

Melting point : This test is done to know about the limit of safe storage. determination of melting point was done by taking a melted lipstick sample and filled it into a glass capillary tube, the capillary tube is then subjected to cooling in ice for about 2 hrs and is then tied to a thermometer. This assembly was then dipped into a beaker containing water which was subjected to continuous stirring. a temperature at which the material starts moving along the capillary tube is considered as melting point. Melting point of prepared lip balm 6the capillary tube is considered as melting point. Melting point of prepared lip balm is 67-71°c

Organoleptic characteristics:

Prepared lip balm has show orange colour with sweet smell Parameter

Parameter	**Observation**
Colour	Natural pink tint
Appearance	Excellent and smooth
Odur	Sweet smell

Thixotrophy character:

This test uses a penetrometer to measure the depth of penetration. Here, under specific load conditions, a typical needle with a specified diameter is permitted to pierce the lipbalm for five seconds. The thixotrophic nature of the herbal lip balm is indicated by the needle's depth of penetration.

Perfume stability: In order to document the aroma, these tests were carried out on all three [F1-F3] formulations of herbal lipbalm.

Surface irregularities: In order to find crystals on the surfaces of the prepared herballipbalm, these investigations were carried out on each of the six formulations.

RESULT : The outcome of a stability test that evaluated four parameters: colour, spread ability, pH, and texture (hardness). On day one, the characteristics of hardness, pH, and colour displayed numerical values, and spread ability was noted. The present study formulation and evaluation of lipbalm containing herbal ingredients was aimed to manufacture a lipbalm containing herbal ingredients to minimize the side effects over the synthetic. Different natural ingredients were used for formulating natural lipbalm that contains colouring agent which is natural colorants obtained from beetroot &the effect of different natural ingredients on different evaluation parameters in he formulation have been investigated. The prepared lipbalm were evaluated and it was found that herbal natural lipbalm, F2 was best among all three lipbalm formulations. Hence from present investigation it was concluded that this formulated herbal lipbalm having minimal and no side effects and thus showing maximum local effect on lips.

CONCLUSION: The current study revealed that beetroot contain nutrients, vitamins, and betanin, which are responsible for the moisturizing and coloring effects. This supports the growing desire for natural lipbalm. Women's use of cosmetics has increased significantly thanks to herbal lip balm. Additionally, it aids the medication that moisturizes, softens, and lowers inflammation in the lip. Guidelines for using herbal substances to make lip balm with few or no negative effects are provided by the research. To make the natural lip balm, natural substances including castor oil, orange juice, and beetroot as a coloring agent were utilized. The lip balm was based on natural lip balm. The created lip balm demonstrated outstanding qualities, including smoothness, spreading, and luster.

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