

TEGO® Care PBS 6

Versatile PEG-free O/W emulsifier for challenging fluid emulsions

Intended use

O/W emulsifier

Benefits at a glance

- Especially suitable for formulating low-viscous lotions and sprays
- Gives outstanding formulation flexibility with regard to high amounts of water soluble UV filters or other difficult to stabilize ingredients
- Forms stable emulsions between pH 4.0 and 8.5
- Provides moisturization properties
- Fully based on renewable sources and thus, ECOCERT, NATRUE and COSMOS certified
- Allows production of O/W emulsions based on hot-cold process

INCI (PCPC name)

Polyglyceryl-6 Stearate (and) Polyglyceryl-6 Behenate

Chemical and physical properties (not part of specifications)

Form	pellets
HLB value	approx. 13

Properties

TEGO® Care PBS 6 is a non-ionic, O/W PEG-free emulsifier that is completely based on renewable raw materials. TEGO® Care PBS 6 is based on glycerol, stearic acid and behenic acid. In a first step, a polycondensation reaction of glycerol is carried out.

The obtained polyglycerol is subsequently esterified with stearic acid and behenic acid.

- TEGO® Care PBS 6 provides excellent stabilization for all types of O/W lotions and sprays, especially for low-viscous ones.
- TEGO® Care PBS 6 is recommended for the formulation of sun care lotions and sprays as it provides extraordinary stable systems with high amounts of water soluble UV filters especially in combination with insect repellents.
- Difficult to stabilize ingredients like electrolytes and high amounts of urea or ethanol are well tolerated by emulsions based on TEGO® Care PBS 6.
- TEGO® Care PBS 6 is suitable for the formulation of O/W emulsions with all types of cosmetic oils at a pH of 4.0 to 8.5.
- TEGO® Care PBS 6 is suitable for systems pre-served with natural preservatives such as organic acids (e. g. benzoic acid and sorbic acid).
- The recommended usage concentration of TEGO® Care PBS 6 is approx. 2.5 to 4.0% in lotions and sprays.
- Typical oil phase contents of emulsions based on TEGO® Care PBS 6 are 10 – 30% for lotions and 10 – 20% for sprays.
- Typical combinations for O/W lotions are 2.5 – 4.0% TEGO® Care PBS 6 with up to 3.0% consistency enhancers. Suitable combinations include TEGIN® M Pellets (Glyceryl Stearate) and TEGO® Alkanol 18 (Stearyl Alcohol) or TEGO® Alkanol 1618 (Cetearyl Alcohol) in a ratio of 50:50. In addition, 0.1 – 0.3% of carbomer (e.g.

TEGO® Carbomer 341 ER) or 0.2 – 0.5% of xanthan gum are recommended.

- In O/W sprays, 0.5 – 1.2% of above mentioned consistency enhancer combination are sufficient for emulsion stabilization together with 2.5 – 4.0% of TEGO® Care PBS 6 and 0.1 – 0.2% of carbomer (e.g. TEGO® Carbomer 341 ER) or 0.1 – 0.5% of xanthan gum.
- As TEGO® Care PBS 6 is able to stabilize electrolyte containing emulsions, the incorporated polymeric thickeners should preferably be resistant to significant electrolyte contents. Therefore, hydrophobically modified carbomers like TEGO® Carbomer 341 ER or xanthan gum types are preferred compared to classical polyacrylate-based thickeners.
- Although TEGO® Care PBS 6 is recommended for the formulation of lotions and sprays, it can also be used for stabilizing creams. In this case, 2.5 – 4.0% emulsifier, 1.5 – 2.5% consistency enhancers and 0.1 – 0.2% carbomer or 0.8 – 1.0% xanthan gum are typical use levels.
- The pelletized product TEGO® Care PBS 6 may tend to agglomerate under elevated temperatures during storage. This effect is not affecting the application properties of the emulsifier. If agglomeration has occurred, manually reduce the lumps to smaller pieces and add them to the oil phase for melting and subsequent standard processing procedure.

***In vivo* moisturization study**

Based on polyglycerol, TEGO® Care PBS 6 enhances the skin moisturization properties of cosmetic formulations.

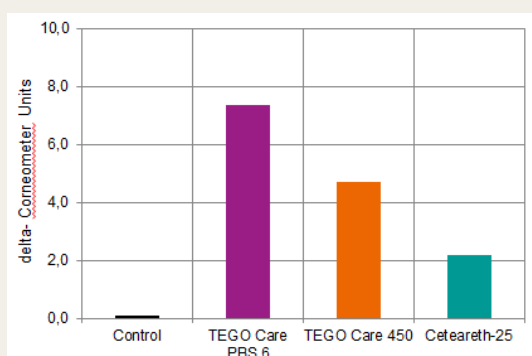


Fig. 1: Test results of *in vivo* short term moisturization study. Test parameters: test formulations: control

(untreated skin), O/W emulsions with different emulsifiers; number of panelists: 14; test area: inner forearm; size of test area: 5 cm²; amount of test formulation: 20 mg; measurement device: Corneometer CM 825; measurement time points: start, 2h after appl..

Figure 1 shows the increase of corneometer units as indicator for skin moisturization two hours after application of the formulation based on TEGO® Care PBS 6 in comparison to two identical emulsions based on TEGO® Care 450 and Cetareth-25 and to control.

Preparation

For the preparation of sprays, lotions and creams, the oil and water phases should be heated separately to 70 – 80 °C. It is suggested to add the hot oil phase to the hot water phase **while stirring**. The coarsely dispersed pre-emulsion is then homogenized.

If the above mentioned processing is not possible, the hot water phase should be added to the hot oil phase **without stirring** (to avoid the building of the water-in-oil form) and start afterwards with the homogenization. During the homogenization process the homogenizer must be placed in the water phase to ensure that the oil phase will be incorporated into the water phase.

Besides above favourable preparation procedures, in some cases the so-called “inverse” processing – addition of the hot water phase into the hot oil phase while stirring – can be used (see also guideline formulation H 3/12-8). The applicability of this method is strongly dependant on the respective formula, especially on the polarity of the used emollients and cannot be guaranteed for all systems. Typically, polar emollients are more suitable for inverse processing. Thus, this type of processing has to be tested in each case. Incompatible formulas tend to form a W/O emulsion during water addition (recognizable by high viscosity). When cooling down, this emulsion converts to an unstable oil-in-water emulsion with large particle size.

During cooling, a constant horizontal and vertical movement of the emulsion has to be ensured. The viscosity of the liquid emulsion increases in dependence of the amounts of consistency enhancers, as these components solidify.

It is recommended that thickeners, such as electrolyte tolerant, alkyl modified carbomers, are dispersed in oil and then added to the emulsion. The dispersion TEGO® Carbomer 341 ER in oil (e. g. in mineral oil, ethylhexyl stearate; not in triglycerides) is added at 60 °C. Then, the emulsion is homogenized again. Alternatively, polyacrylate based thickeners can also be incorporated via dissolving them in the hot water phase.

In order to avoid a negative impact on the lamellar structures formed by the emulsifier and consistency enhancers, it is recommended to add Xanthan Gum below 40 °C to the emulsions.

Perfume, temperature-sensitive substances or electrolyte-containing ingredients are preferably added at 35 – 40 °C. Phenoxyethanol-containing preservatives should be incorporated at this temperature, as well. Since phenoxyethanol is an amphiphilic molecule it can interfere with the emulsification process when added directly to the oil or water phase.

It is also suggested to add natural preservatives, such as benzoic acid or sorbic acid, to the emulsion at temperatures below 40 °C. In order to prevent partial crystallization of the organic acids, it is recommended that the necessary amount of Sodium Hydroxide to neutralize those acids is incorporated in the emulsion prior to adding such natural preservatives. After addition of the acids, it is recommended to adjust to a final pH of 5.0 – 5.5. Neutralization of the emulsion is done at approx. 35 °C.

In order to save processing time and energy, TEGO® Care PBS 6 can also be used for the so-called hot-cold processing. The hot oil phase is quickly incorporated into the cold water phase while homogenizing. We recommend heating the oil phase to 70–80 °C and the water phase to 30 °C. This drastically reduces time and energy that is usually required for heating of the water phase as well as cooling of the emulsion.

When using this process, it is important that the oil phase is instantly incorporated while still hot. It is therefore recommended to quickly add the oil phase directly in close proximity to the location of the homogenizer. The final emulsion generated by the hot-cold process will be of lower viscosity compared

to the emulsion prepared by the standard hot-hot process. The emulsions viscosity will increase during two to three days after production.

The droplet size of the dispersed oil droplets for emulsions with long-term stability is approx. 1 to 8 µm. More coarsely dispersed emulsions tend to separate.

After processing and cooling down, the viscosity of the system can be still low and can increase particularly during the next 2 days. This is due to a reorganisation process of the stabilizing lamellar structures. Thus, it is recommended to determine the final viscosity of a formula not directly after preparation.

Recommended usage concentration

2.5 – 4.0% TEGO® Care PBS 6

Packaging

360 kg EURO pallet (24 x 15 kg carton box)

Hazardous goods classification

Information concerning

- classification and labelling according to regulations for transport and for dangerous substances
- protective measures for storage and handling
- measures in accidents and fires
- toxicity and ecological effects

is given in our material safety data sheets.