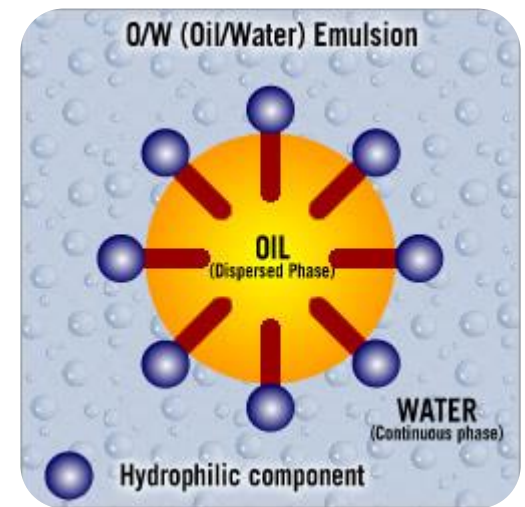




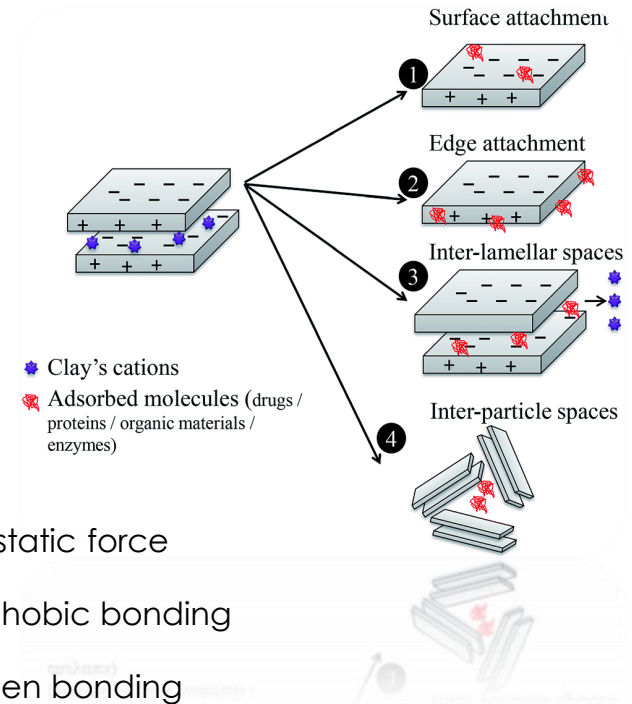
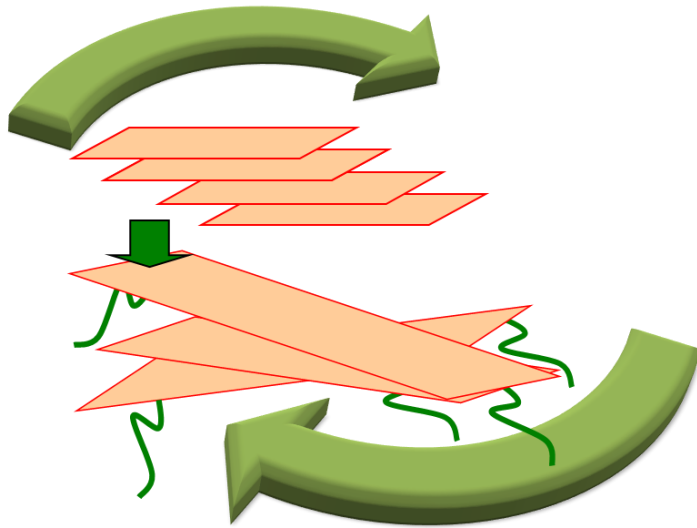
Frame time :
stabilization, protection
and drug delivery, a
biomimicry approach
to emulsion.

Emulsions and emulsifiers

Emulsions are pseudo stable mixtures of immiscible liquids where one liquid contains a dispersion of the other liquids



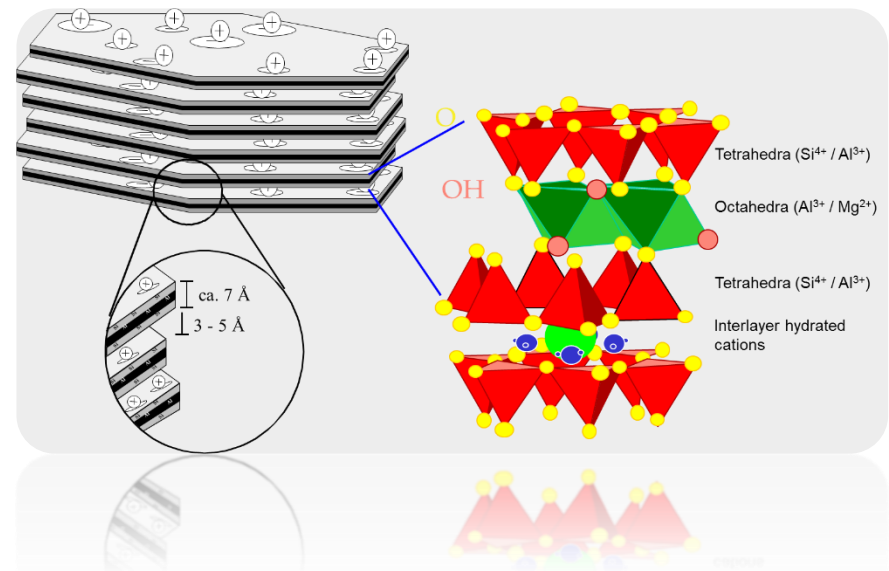
Frame-time emulsions = physical stabilization



- Electrostatic force
- Hydrophobic bonding
- Hydrogen bonding
- Ligand exchange
- Water bridging

The lamellar mineral structures

- Lamellar mineral:
 - **High Specific Area: > 300 m² /g**
 - **VS (Human body Skin surface < 2m²)**
- High adsorption capacity
- Inert & Non-toxic support
- Swelling capacity
- Biomolecules interaction
- Encapsulation capacity
- Refractive material = UV protection
- Heat resistant material = thermal protection
- Rheological Modifier

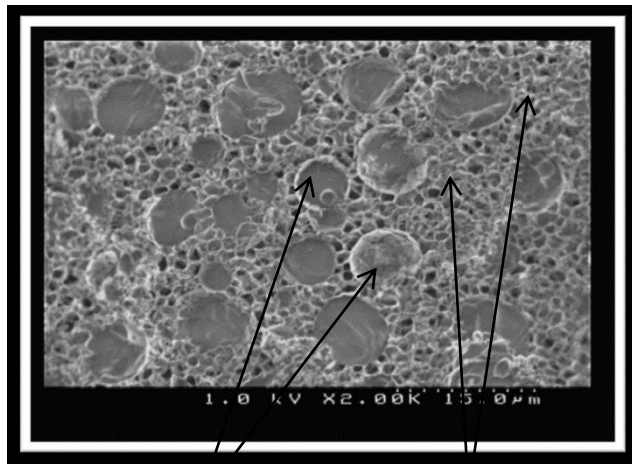


Frame-time emulsion, physics vs chemistry

Pickering emulsion is obtained by using an organic-modified natural clay: Frametime®.

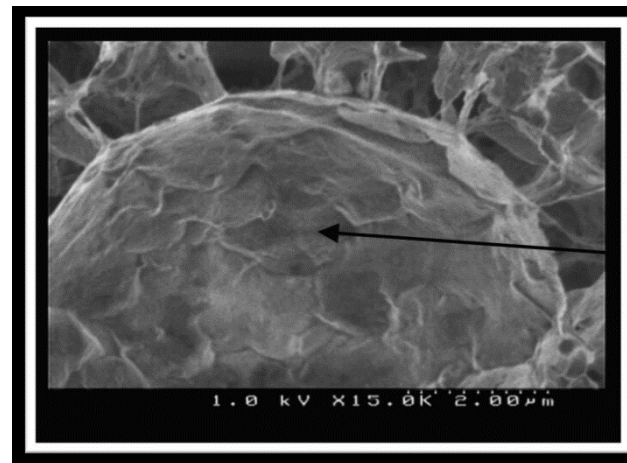
First step: the Frametime forms a layer preventing the coalescence of oil droplets. The oil phase is thus completely encapsulated into the mineral structure

Second step: the Frametime creates 3D network in the continuous phase like an honey comb structure. The network formation increases the stability of the emulsion reducing the movement of the discontinuous phase and protects

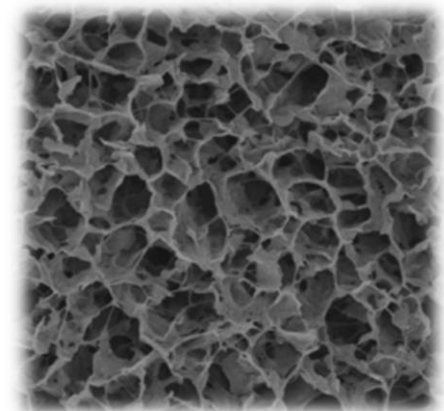


Oil droplets

Water phase



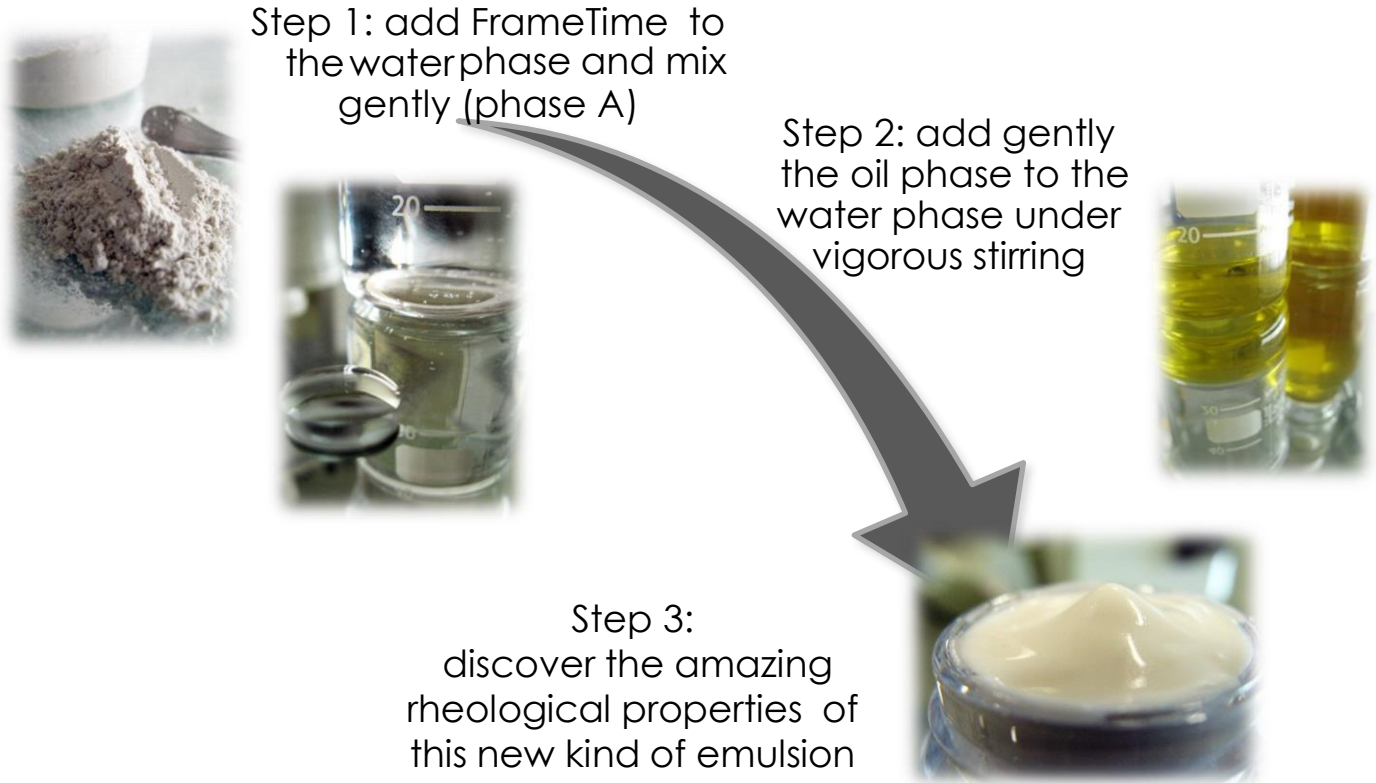
Oil droplet covered by
clay particles



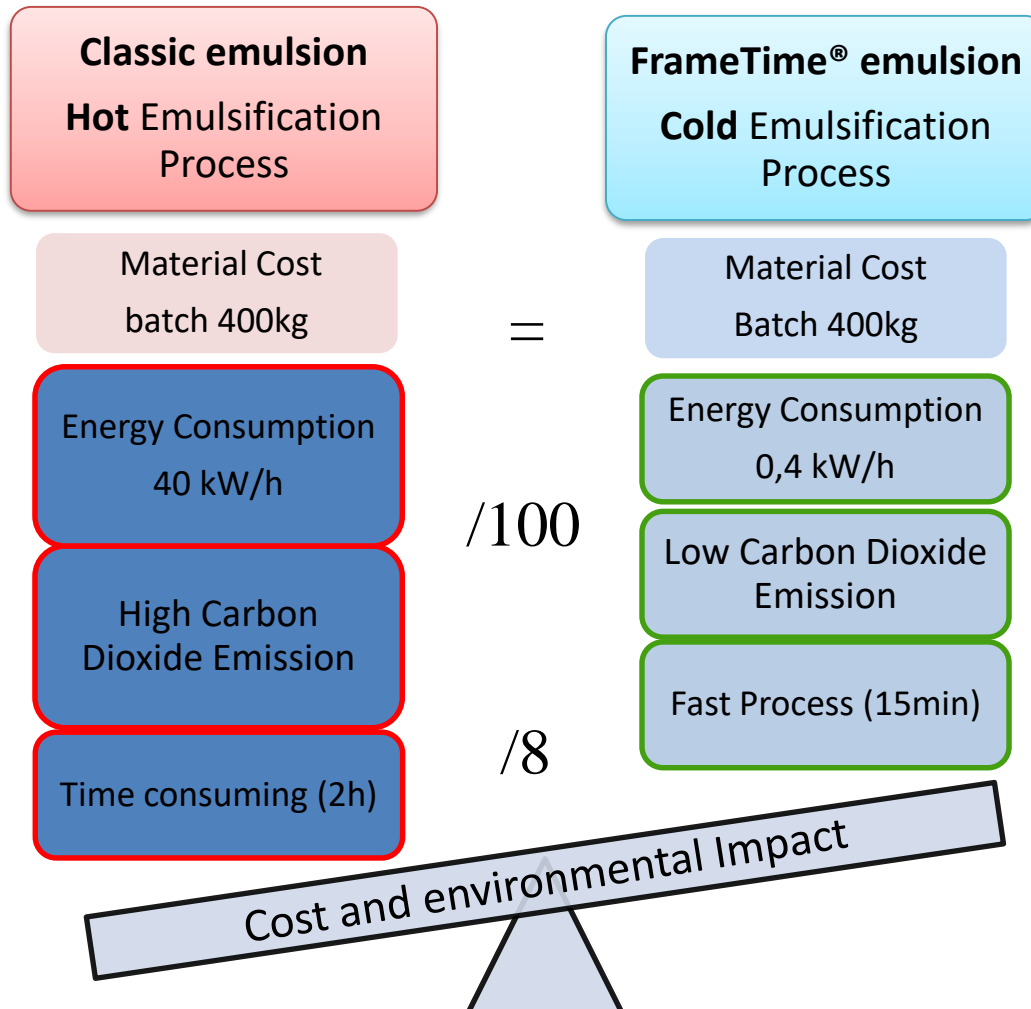
3D network in the
Water phase

Cold Process & « one-pot emulsion »

- Emulsification using Frametime is a very simple process.
- Frametime based emulsification method requires no additional heat sources.

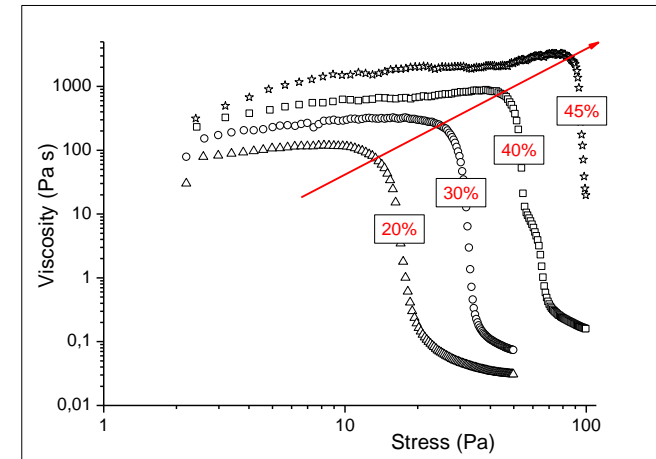
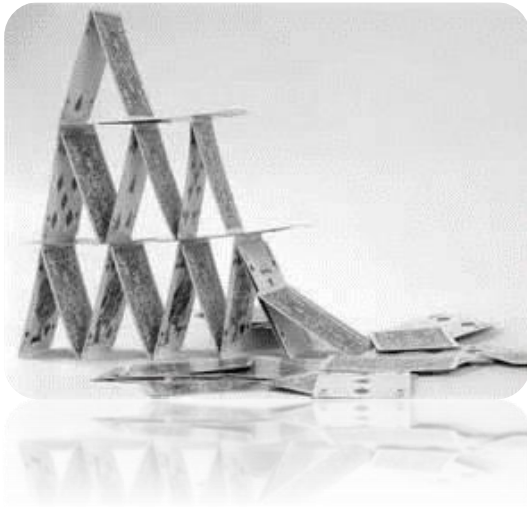


Cold Process, low footprint impact

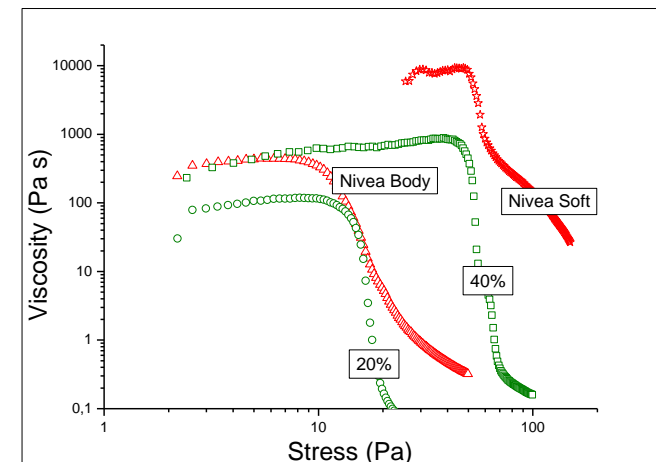


Stability : yield point

- Structured fluids like pickering emulsion often will not flow unless they have reached a critical stress level called the yield stress, below which the emulsion is “fully” elastic and above which the structure of the emulsion breaks and it flows.



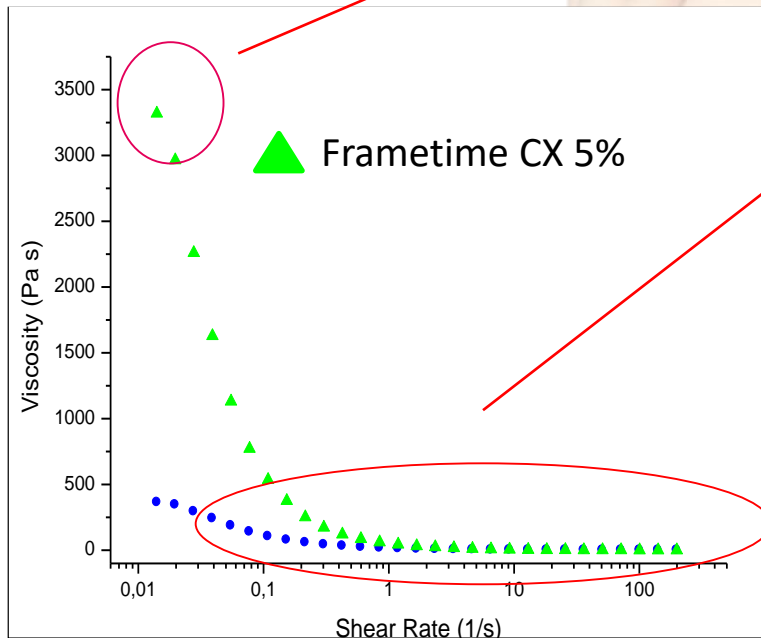
Increasing Oil amount effect



Stability : shear thinning behavior



- A high viscosity is desirable when removing a cream from the jar and at the start of application



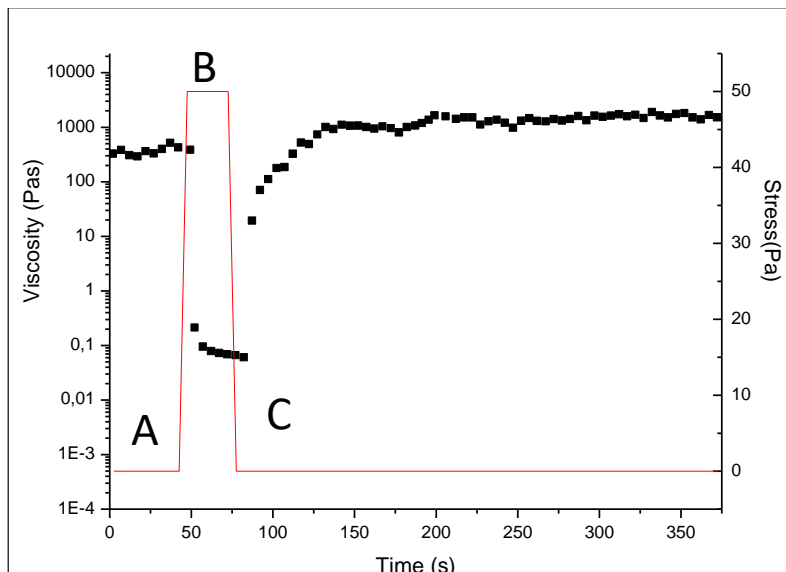
- **Primary skin feel** is the sensation occurring when an emulsion is initially applied to the skin. This is associated with small forces needed to make the emulsion flow.



- Pumpability: packaging optimization
- Preservative reduction

Stability : structure Breakdown and Build Up

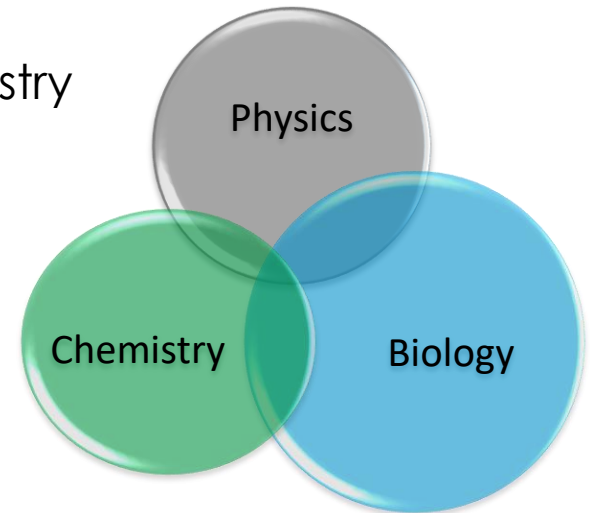
- Most cosmetic emulsions are deformed when a small amount is removed. How quickly the structure is restored can be crucial



- A: At rest
- B: The amplitude is suddenly increased (100-fold over the LVR): structure breakdown
- C: The amplitude is returned into the LVR: structure build-up

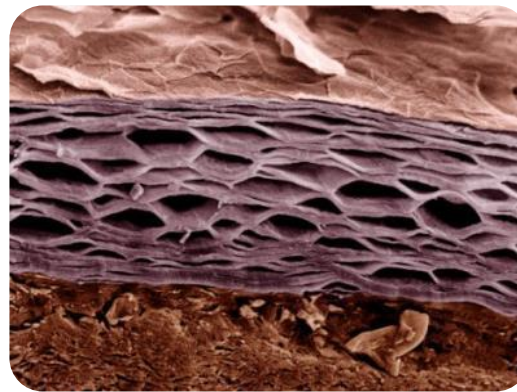
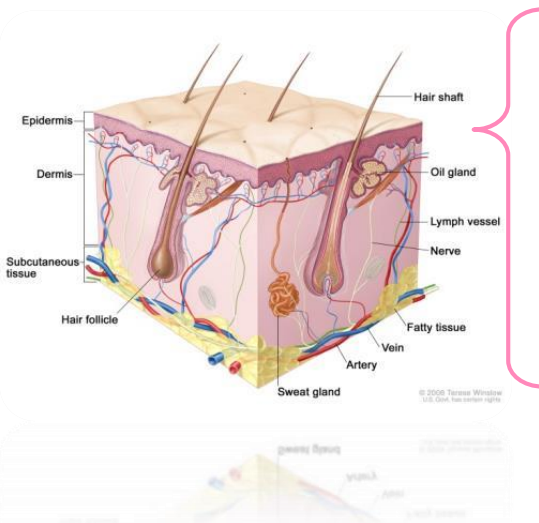
Multi properties materials for multi-purpose applications

- Highly effective combination of physic, chemistry and biology

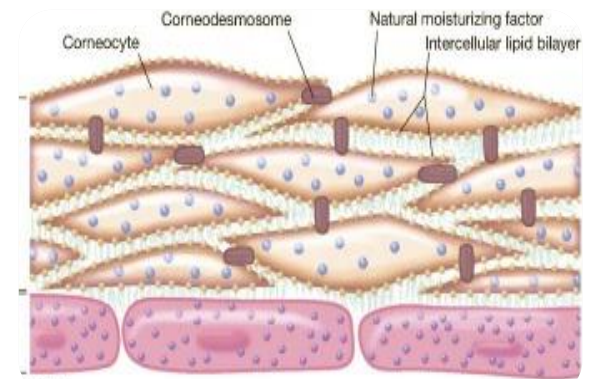


- Short term effect thanks to the mineral structure: “make-up effect”
- Middle-long term effect thanks to the protection and drug delivery of biomolecules

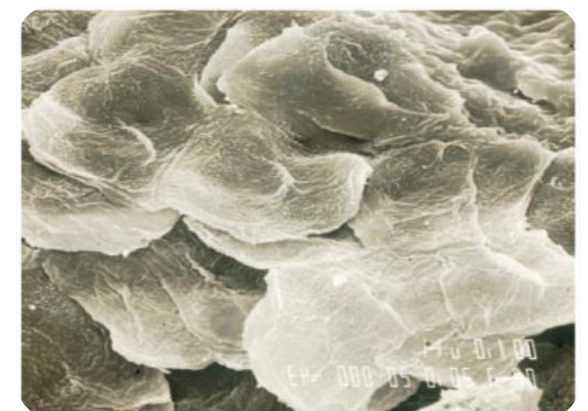
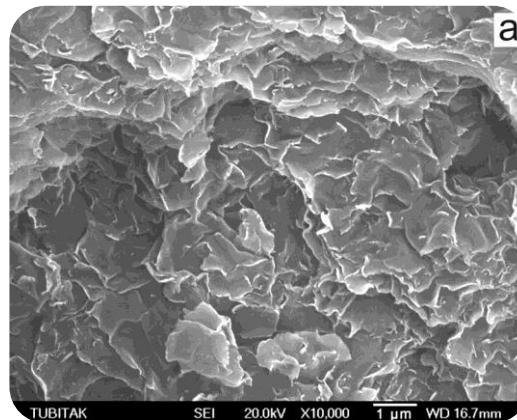
The second Skin, a mimetic approach



Photographic Print by Veronika Burmeister



- Protection, barrier
- Storage
- Thermal regulation
- Control of evaporation
- Aesthetics and communication



Corneocyte clumpiness collected on a CSSS

Second skin, the short term effect

Before Frametime application



- Short term effect thanks to the mineral structure, Aesthetics purposes:
 - Reducing Micro roughness including folds and wrinkles
 - Soft skin to the touch
 - Softener and lifting effect

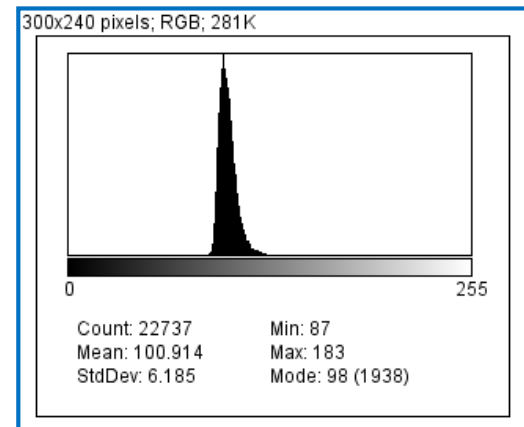
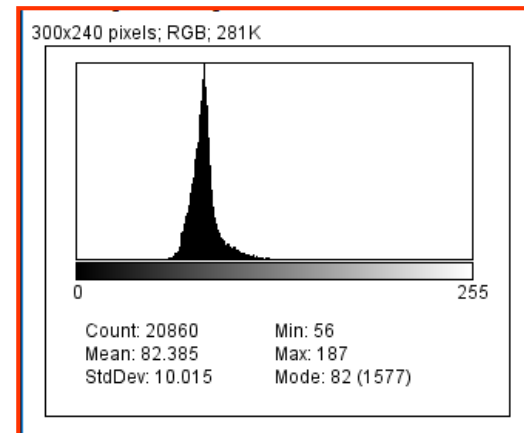
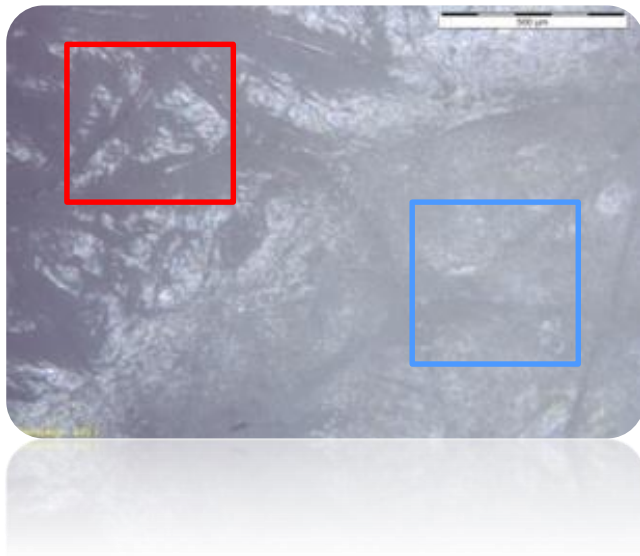
After Frametime application



- Short term effect thanks to the mineral structure, protection purposes
 - Penetration of the exogenous potentially dangerous substances
 - UV radiation: SPF booster
 - Loss of endogenous water

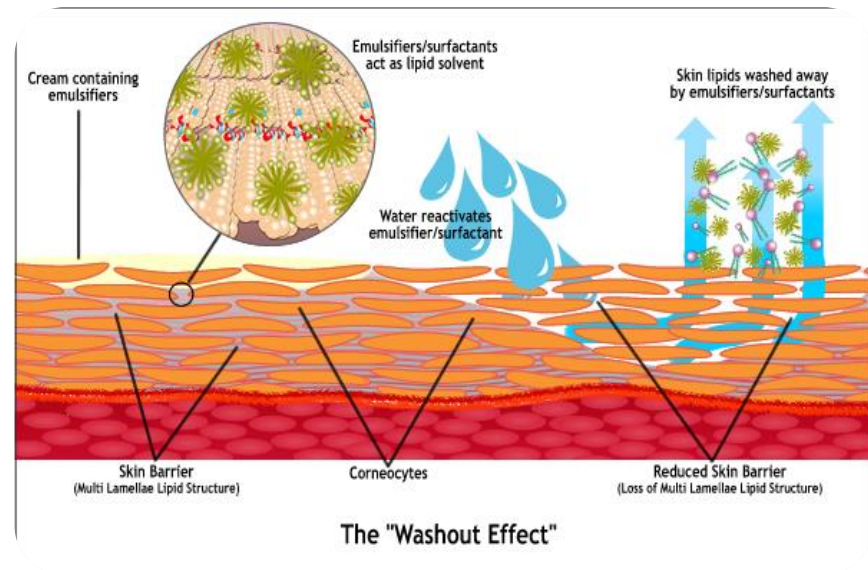
Second skin, the short term effect

- Short term effect thanks to the mineral structure:
 - Soft Focus effect blurs away imperfections



Hydration and Transepidermal Water Loss

- Emulsifiers do not lose their emulsifying properties once on the skin
- The most important components of the corneocytes contributing towards intercellular cohesion are the multilamellar lipids. The lamellar lipid phase being primarily responsible for slowing transepidermal water loss. The skin will exhibit changes in appearance when there is deterioration in these important skin barrier defense systems.
- Conventional creams are not tolerated by consumers with barrier disorder skin problems

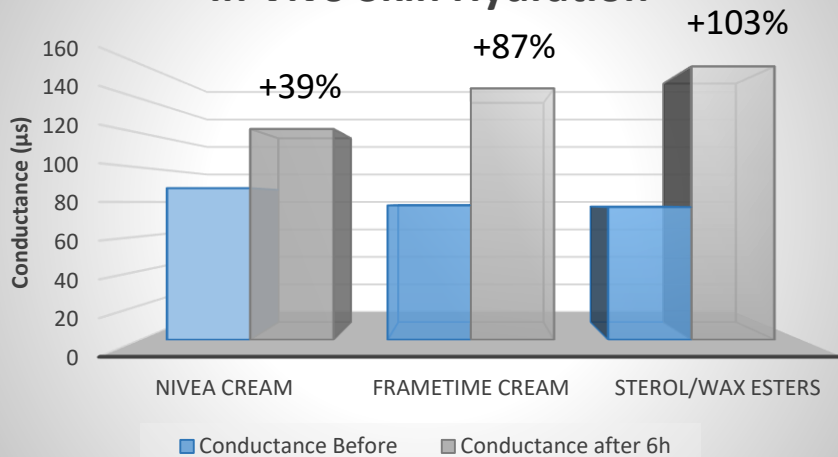


The "Washout Effect" Courtesy of Mrs Florence Barrett-Hill

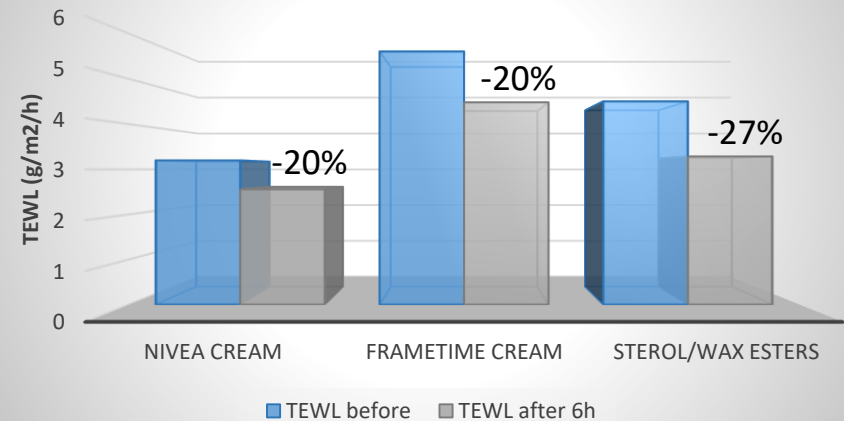
Hydration and Transepidermal Water Loss

- In Vivo study

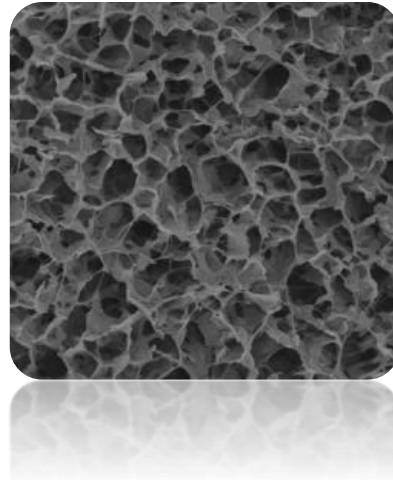
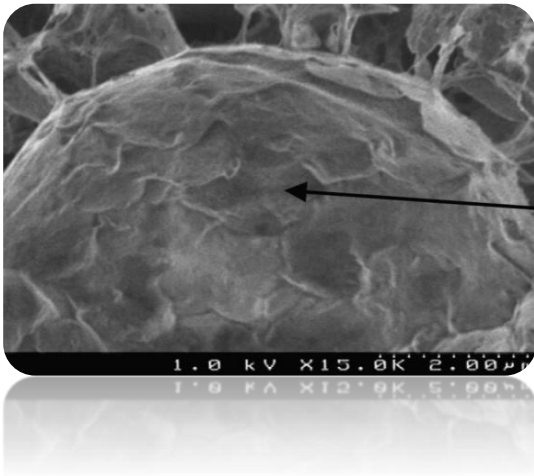
In Vivo Skin Hydration



In Vivo TEWL



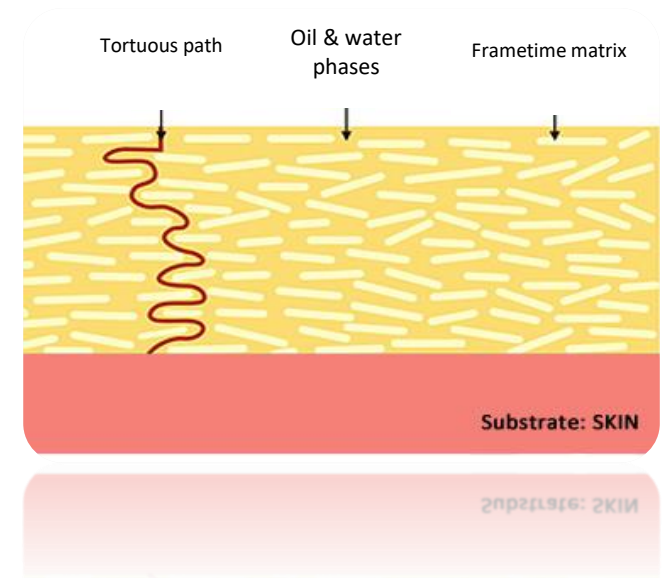
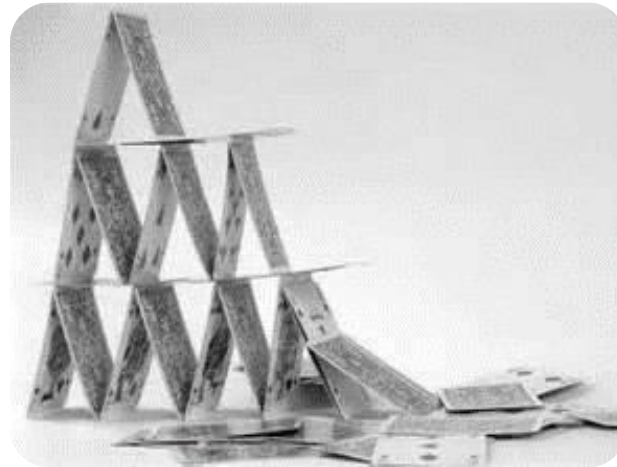
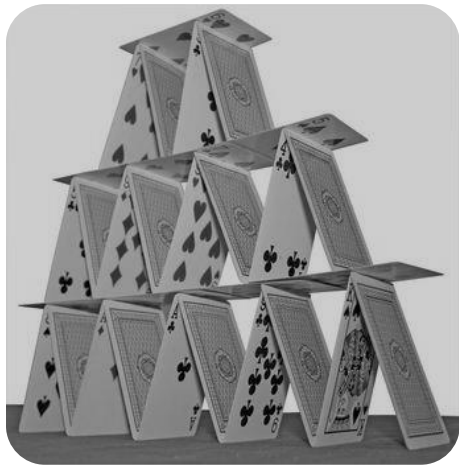
Middle-long term effect: Oil & Water phase Protection



Once dispersed into the finish product:

- Oil phase encapsulation
- 3D network formation like “honey-comb” structure in the water phase

New Drug delivery strategy, prolonged release

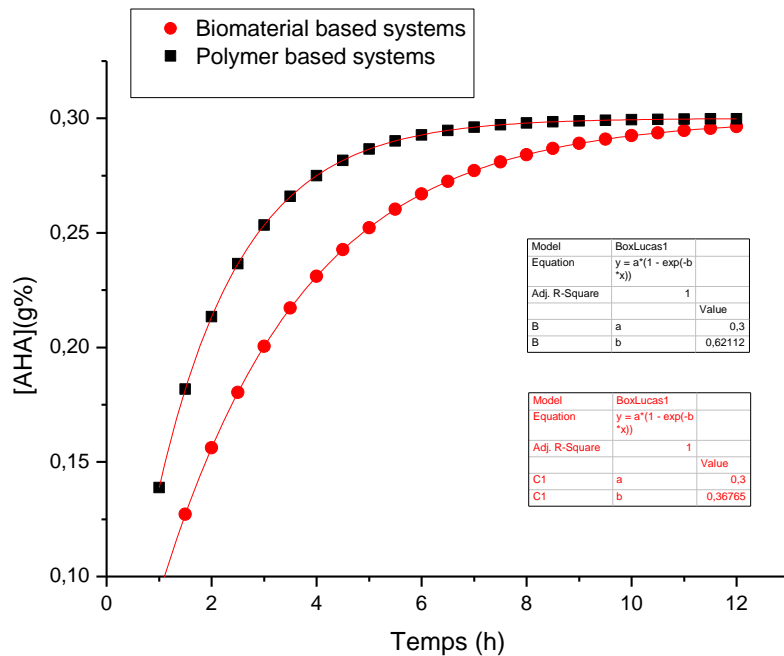


Once on the skin:

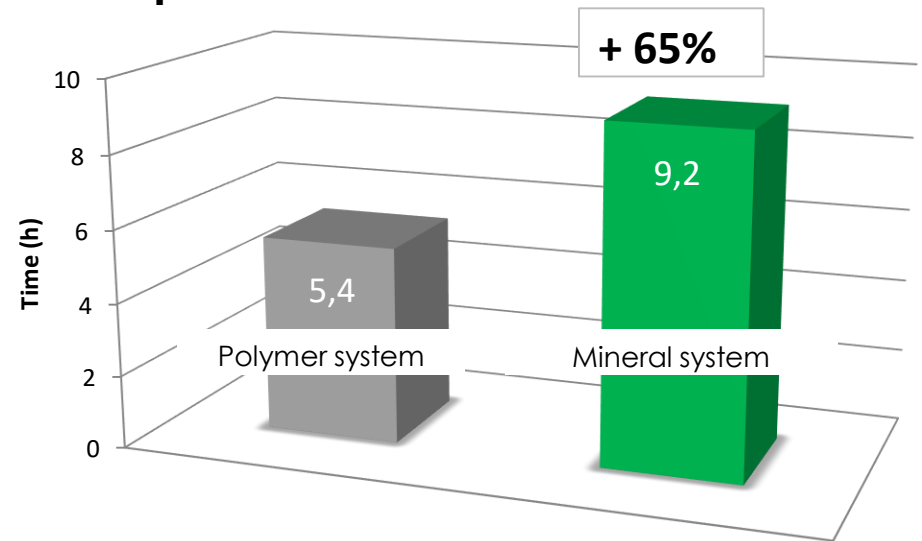
Creation of the mineral structure like a second skin able to deliver in a controlled manner the oil & water phases thanks to the creation of a labyrinth path .

New Drug delivery strategy, prolonged release

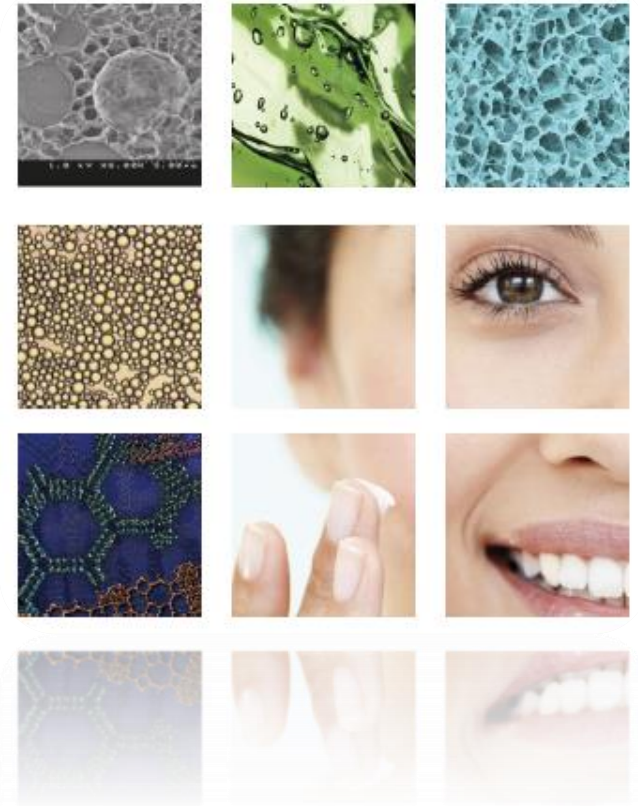
- Paracelsus said "Poison is in everything, and no thing is without poison. The dosage makes it either a poison or a remedy."
 - E.g. After 24 h of occlusive water exposure, cytotoxic injury to the viable epidermis occurs, accompanied by inflammatory changes.



Kinetic Equilibrium



Slow release for a better effect



Do not hesitate to contact me



fabrizio@ephyla3.com