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A Review of Formulation and Evaluation of Herbal Face Mask

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Abstract: *The purpose of this study is to develop and evaluate a cosmetic herbal face pack using herbal ingredients from the local market, including Beal, Multani Miti, Turmeric, Aloe vera, Sandalwood, Mint, Manjistha, Lodhra, and Gram flour. These ingredients were dried, powdered, passed through sieve number 85, mixed geometrically, and evaluated for their organoleptic, physicochemical, and general powder characteristics. Herbal face masks or packs are used to remove debris from pores, strengthen muscles, maintain skin elasticity, and increase blood circulation. Because natural medicines are thought to be safer and have less adverse effects than synthetic ones, they are more widely accepted. The need for herbal formulations is rising globally. The demand for herbal cosmetics is rising on the international market. Pharmaceutical firms create a lot of cosmetics. Natural cosmetics known as herbal cosmetics have been used since ancient times.*

Keywords: herbal cosmetic, natural ingradients, herbal face mask, topical formulation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Products and chemicals used to improve or change the appearance of the face and body are called cosmetics. They have been a vital component of human culture for a very long time, dating back to the earliest civilizations. Cosmetics can be used for more advantageous reasons, such as protecting skin and enhancing cleanliness, even though their primary usage is to enhance appearance. It refers to any substance that is meant to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, sprayed on, introduced into, or applied to any area of the human body in order to clean, beautify, promote attractiveness, or change appearance. It also includes any substance that is used as a component of cosmetics. Perfumes, lipsticks, fingernail polishes, shampoos, permanent waves, hair colors, toothpaste, deodorants, eye and face makeup preparations, and skin moisturizers.

II. MATERIALS AND INGRADIENTS

1. Papaya peel (vegetable pepsin, papayotin):

Papaine is the refined and dried latex from the green fruits and leaves of the carica papaya family. Originating in southern Florida, southern Mexico, Central America, and northern South America, Caricaceae The majority of tropical countries now cultivate papayas.

2. Mitti Multani:

Magnesium, silica, quartz, calcium, iron, calcite, dolomite, and other minerals are abundant in Multani Mitti (also called Fuller's Earth), a naturally occurring clay. Because of its absorbing, cleaning, and calming qualities, it is frequently used in skincare.

3. Turmeric:

Synonym :- (Curcuma longa) It is a member of the ginger family and is derived from the root of the turmeric plant.

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4. Sandal wood:

The highly prized sandalwood tree (scientific name: Santalum album) is well known for its essential oil and fragrant heartwood. For generations, it has been utilized in traditional medicine, cosmetics, fragrances, and spiritual rituals

5. Neem powder:

Synonym: The dried leaves of Azadirachta indica A. Juss are the biological source of Margosa, Indian Lilac, Neem Patta Churna.

Family: Meliaceae

6. Saffron:-

Synonym: Zafran and Kesar

Biological Source: obtained by dehydrating or spray-drying milk, typically from Bos taurus cows.

7. Milk Powder:

Synonym: Dried Milk, Powdered Milk

Biological Source: obtained by dehydrating or spray-drying milk, typically from Bos taurus cows.

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8. Rice Powder :

Synonym: Ground Rice, Chawal ka Atta

Biological Source: - It comes from Oryza sativa Linn. seeds, or grains. Family: Poacea (Grass family)

III. METHOD OF PREPARATION OR FORMULATION

Step 1: Every herbal powder needed to prepare the face pack was carefully weighed using a digital balance. There is a list of both the amount and the makeup. The powdered ingredients were all ground into uniformly sized particles.

Step 2: Every element, including the papaya peel. Multani mitti, saffron, neem, sandalwood, turmeric, and milk powder. Were transferred to a mortar and pestle and crushed to create a mixture.

Step 3: The previously made herbal powder mixture was added to the fine powder mixture and triturated to create a uniform medication powder for the face pack.

Step 4: The particles were filtered using Sieve No. 85.

Step 5: In anticipation of further investigation, the face pack powder was prepared, labeled, and put into a self-sealing plastic bag.

IV. EVALUATION OF HERBAL FACE MASK

A. Organoleptic evaluation:

Organoleptic properties, such as color, odor, texture, and smoothness, were evaluated visually. For organoleptic indices, physical attributes were assessed by hand.

Colour: visually observed; ought to be consistent and appealing. Odour: checked for a pleasant, distinctive, and acceptable scent.

Appearance: checked for smoothness, homogeneity, and the lack of lumps or extraneous objects.

Texture: assessed by touch for grittiness, softness, and smoothness.

Spreadability: checked to see if it was easy to apply evenly to the skin. Skin feel: After application, smoothness, non-irritation, and comfort were assessed.

B. Physical evaluation Bulk Density [BD]:

Tapped Density [TD]: calculated as the powder mass to tapped volume ratio.

Angle of Repose: computed using the powder heap's height and radius.

Hausner's Ratio: defined as the tapped density to bulk density ratio.

Carr's Index: computed to evaluate flow characteristics.

C. Physicochemical evaluation: pH and moisture content measurements for every ingredient in the face pack composition.

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Skin Irritancy test: A designated area on the dorsal surface of the right hand was covered with a certain amount of prepared face pack for a predetermined amount of time. Irritation, edema, or erythema were evaluated.

Stability studies: A month-long stability test at various temperatures was conducted on the prepared product. During storage in sealed glass vials at room temperature and 40°C, physical attributes such color, odor, pH, and texture were assessed.

PH Studies: The pH was measured by using digital pH Meter Moisture content : For plant medicines, moisture content is crucial since inadequate drying could cause the active principle to degrade enzymatically.

IV. CONCLUSION

Herbal ingredients offer a promising approach to natural skincare, according to the examination of the creation and assessment of herbal face masks. Papaya peel, Multani Mitti, turmeric, sandalwood, neem, saffron, milk powder, and rice powder are examples of ingredients with advantageous qualities that may help cleanse the skin, absorb extra oil, eliminate dead skin cells, preserve skin softness, and enhance skin texture. The components are precisely weighed, combined, ground, and sieved to create a homogenous powder for the herbal face pacik .Organoleptic, physical, and physicochemical analyses, such as colour, odour, texture, spreadability, bulk density, tapped density, pH, moisture content, skin irritation, and stability tests, can be used to determine its quality and suitability for topical application.Because of their natural ingredients and possible skin benefits, herbal face masks are a beneficial alternative in cosmetic skincare.However, to guarantee the final product's efficacy, safety, and quality, correct formulation, quality control, stability testing, and skin compatibility evaluation are crucial.

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