



Preparation of Rouge

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Introduction



What does rouge mean? (Rubeus- Red)

- Comes from French rouge "red coloring matter," from Latin rubeus, related to ruber "red" (from PIE root *reudh- "red, ruddy")
- Rouge is a cosmetic for coloring the cheeks in a variety of shades, or the lips red. It is applied as a powder, cream or liquid

Red Pigment Extraction from insects



- Cochineal, red dyestuff consisting of the dried, pulverized bodies of certain female scale insects, *Dactylopius coccus*, of the Coccidae family, cactus-eating insects native to tropical and subtropical America

Cochineal is used to produce scarlet, crimson, orange, and other tints and to prepare pigments such as lake and carmine

The dye was introduced into Europe from Mexico, where it had been used long before the coming of the Spaniards

Red Pigment Extraction process



- The insects are carefully brushed from the cacti into bags and are then killed by immersion in hot water or by exposure to sunlight, steam, or the heat of an oven; much of the variety in the appearance of commercial cochineal is caused by the differing modes of treatment.

It takes 70,000 insects to make one pound of cochineal.

Red pigment is also extracted from kermes (insect)

Vegan Red



- These included cathamine produced from the flowers of safflower (*Carthamus tinctoria*), alkannin extracted from the roots of alkanet (*Alkanna tinctoria*), alizarin derived from the roots of the madder (*Rubia tinctoria*), Brazil wood and red sandalwood. Of these, cathamine appears to have been the most important, its use rivaling that of carmine.

Mineral Red



- Mineral red- Two of the commonly used mineral reds – lead tetroxide (red lead, minium, calx of lead) and mercuric sulphide (cinnabar, vermillion) – were poisonous but ferric oxide (iron oxide, ochre) was perfectly safe and is still used in cosmetics today
- The toxicity of red lead and cinnabar was known to nineteenth-century writers and they often advised against using them



Formulations



Liquid Rouge

- Early liquid rouges were relatively simple solutions of eosin, carmine or some other dyestuff to which a little glycerine was sometimes added to make the product easier to handle

Cream Rouge

- Although a cream rouge looks very similar to a paste rouge and, when advertised, little distinction was made between the two, cream rouges were formulated as emulsions so contained water
- Technically almost any type of face cream could be made into a rouge by adding colouring and most early cream rouges were made using a cold cream or vanishing cream base

Formulations: Cream rouge



| Cold Cream Type | % |
|---------------------|-------|
| White beeswax | 17.0 |
| Oleic acid refined | 14.0 |
| Petrolatum, white | 22.0 |
| Water | 31.25 |
| Triethanolamine | 6.0 |
| Borax | 1.5 |
| Cosmetic lake color | 8.0 |
| Perfume | 0.25 |

Powder rouges



- Powder rouges were similar to face powders except that they were more highly coloured and opaque. This required higher concentrations of dyes and pigments and opacifiers like zinc oxide and titanium dioxide
- Loose powder rouges do not appear to have been very popular in the twentieth century, with most women preferring their rouge powder compressed into a compact.

•Compact rouge



- Compact powder rouge was the most popular form of rouge but also the most difficult to manufacture successfully
- It used a similar formulation to loose powder rouge but contained a binder to hold the powder together when it was compressed into a firm cake
- The problems associated with manufacturing early compressed face powders also beset compact rouges.
- However, as the rouge tablets were smaller than compressed face powders, they were probably less likely to break or crack, a common problem with early forms of this cosmetic.



Thank You

