

The Mercona Dictionary of INCI Names

DESCRIPTION

ACACIA CATECHU	“Thickening agent (gum arabic). A finely ground powder obtained from the heart wood of catechu, which is native to East and West India and to tropical Africa.”
ACETAMINOPHEN	Antioxidant. Stabiliser for hydrogen peroxide to delay degradation by oxidation.
ACETONE	Solvent. Liquid medium used to dissolve active ingredients and constituents.
ACETYLATED LANOLIN ALCOHOL	“Almost odourless, yellowish oil. Emollient with a velvety feel. Reduces the greasiness and tackiness of emulsions.”
ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM	“Yarrow extract. Contains sesquiterpenes, tannins and small quantities of flavonoids. Reduces inflammation of irritated skin and scalp.”
“ACID “DYE””	Class of substantive hair dyes.
ACRYLAMIDE/SODIUM ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	A copolymer consisting of acrylamide and sodium acrylate monomers. Used as a film-forming agent and thickening agent in hair and skin cosmetics.
ACRYLATES/ACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER	“Anionic film-forming agent; hard, rather brittle polymer with a strong setting effect. Forms a clear, shiny film which is very moisture-resistant and has good curl retention properties.”
ACRYLATES/T-BUTYLACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER	“Anionic film-forming agent; rigid, rather brittle polymer with a strong setting effect. Forms a clear shiny film that is highly moisture-resistant and hardly curl-relaxing.”
ACRYLATES/C10-30 ALKYL ACRYLATE CROSSPOLYMER	Organically modified polymer (film-forming agent) soluble in oil and alcohol. It increases the viscosity of emulsions and oils and improves the water-resistance of sunscreen products.
ACRYLATES/STEARETH-20 METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER	Copolymer which stabilises active ingredients.
AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	“Horse chestnut extract. Contains starch, saponins (aescin), sugar, protein substances, tannins and others. Stimulates the circulation.”
AGAVE RIGIDA	Plant with spiny-margined leaves growing in Central America. Contains steroid saponins.
ALANINE	“A common amino acid, building blocks of hair keratin.”
ALCOHOL	“Univalent alcohol (spirit of wine, ethanol), obtained mainly from alcoholic fermentation of sugar or natural substances containing starch. A good solvent for countless active ingredients and perfume oil refreshes, cools and disinfects the skin.”
ALCOHOL DENAT.	Denaturated alcohol having same properties as alcohol.
ALGAE	“Extract of algae. Contains carbohydrates and amino acids, and is mildly antiseptic.”
ALGIN	“Sodium alginate. Alginates are carbohydrates obtained through alkaline extraction from various types of seaweed, e. g. Phaeophyceae. The substance is used as a thickening and gelling agent.”

ALLANTOIN	“Active ingredient occurring widely in animal and vegetable organisms (e.g. in black salsify and horse chestnuts), product of metabolism. Used in cosmetic products against sunburn, acne, irritation, redness and inflammation.”
ALOE BARBADENSIS	Extract of the aloe vera plant which is obtained from the leaves of aloe barbadensis miller. Used by primitive peoples to treat damaged and irritated skin because of its antiphlogistic properties. Also said to possess Moisturising and skin soothing properties. Contained in skin care and after-sun products and in perm lotions.
ALUMINA	“Aluminium oxide. Used as an abrasive, opacifier and drying agent.”
ALUMINUM CHLOROHYDRATE	“Water-soluble substance whose aqueous solutions have acid pH values. Aluminium chlorohydrate has astringent, protein-precipitating and perspiration-reducing properties. One of the chief ingredients of antiperspirants.”
ALUMINUM FORMATE	Aluminium salt of formic acid. Used as an anti-paludification agent for syndet bars.
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE	“White tasteless and odourless powder, also known as aluminium hydrate or hydrate of alumina. In cosmetic products it is added to powder bases to increase adhesiveness and in ointment bases to improve consistency.”
ALUMINIUM/MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE STEARATE	“Thickening agent, gel-forming agent and stabiliser for w/o emulsions and oils.”
ALUMINUM SILICATE	Mineral used in purified and finely ground form as a dispersing agent and also as a polishing substance in toothpastes.
ALUMINUM TRISTEARATE	“Aluminium salt of stearic acid (aluminium soap), gel forming agent for fats, oils and waxes. Stabiliser and consistency regulator for W/O emulsions.”
2-AMINO-4-BUTANOL	“Neutralizing agent for anionic polymers. Softener for brittle, setting/film-forming polymers, corrosion inhibitor (protection of packaging), pH Stabiliser (protection of product).”
2-AMINO-4-HYDROXYETHYLAMINOANISOLE SULFATE	“Blue coupler; In oxidative hair colouring, colourless dye precursors are mixed with hydrogen peroxide to form the colouring agent proper within the hair. The dye precursors are subdivided into two chemical classes, the developers and the couplers. The above substance is a coupler producing blue colourants.”
4-AMINO-2-HYDROXYTOLUENE	“Red coupler; In oxidative hair colouring, colourless dye precursors are mixed with hydrogen peroxide to form the colouring agent proper within the hair. The dye precursors are subdivided into two chemical classes, the developers and the couplers. The above substance is a coupler producing red colourants.”
4-AMINO-M-CRESOL	“Oxidative dyestuff, developer”
AMINOMETHYL PROPANOL	“Neutralizing agent for anionic polymers, aids rinsing off. See 2-AMINO-4-BUTANOL”
AMMONIA	“Neutralizing, alkalizing and swelling agent. Swells the hair, allowing e.g. faster penetration of the reducing agent in perming processes.”
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE	Buffering substance. Keeps the pH e.g. of perm lotions constant.
AMMONIUM GLYCYRRHIZATE	“Ammonium salt of glycyrrhizic acid (see “Glycyrrhizic Acid”).”

AMMONIUM SULFATE	“Salt, consistency medium for emulsions.”
AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE	“The most frequently used reducing agent for perm. The sulfur links of cystine (keratin) are broken down, so that the hair can be given a new shape.”
AMMONIUM THIOLACTATE	Reducing agent. Breaks down the sulfur links of cystine (keratin) so that the hair can be given a new shape. Ammonium thiolactate is chiefly used as a co-reducer for perm lotions in the neutral range.
AMODIMETHICONE	Silicone polymer with amino-functional groups used to improve the combability of hair.
ANTHEMIS NOBILIS	Natural camomile oil.
AQUA	“Water, carrier substance, solvent for active ingredients and constituents.”
ARACHIS HYPOGAEA	Botanical name for the peanut plant. Peanut oil and peanut proteins are declared under this INCI term
ARGININE	An amino acid present in all substances that contain protein.
ARNICA MONTANA	“Arnica extract contains tannins, choline, trimethylamine, betaine and other compounds which have a hyperaemic action on the epidermis.”
ASCORBIC ACID	“Vitamin C, antioxidant.”
ASCORBYL PALMITATE	“Ester derived from ascorbic acid (vitamin C) and palmitic acid. White, crystalline, practically odourless powder. Used as an excellent dermatologically compatible antioxidant in body care products and to Stabilise vitamin A.”
ASPARTIC ACID	“Common amino acid, supporting substance of hair.”
BAMBUSOIDEA	Extract of bamboo leaves and stems. Has moisture-binding properties.
“BASIC “”FARBE”””	“Class of substantive dyes, usually cationic.”
BEHENTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	“Quaternary ammonium compound of behenylamine, which is used especially in hair cosmetics.”
BENTONITE	“Natural mineral (montmorillonite, “”swelling”” clay), aluminium silicate. Swells considerably with water and forms solid gels in concentrations above 10 %. Thickening agent for emulsions and oils, consistency regulator for cosmetic products.”
BENZOIC ACID	Benzoic acid is used as a pH regulator and as a preservative. Occurs in plants e.g. is obtained from benzoin resin.
BENZOPHENONE-2	UV filter.
BENZOPHENONE-3	“UVA/UVB filter, used in sunscreen products with broad spectrum properties.”
BENZOPHENONE-4	“Water-soluble UVA filter, protects against UV rays.”
BETAINE	“A common natural substance, obtained for example from the molasses of sugar beet. Owing to its zwitterion (amphoteric) structure, betaine is capable of neutralizing both acid and alkaline solutions. The results of intensive research studies in the biochemical research departments at Wella AG have

demonstrated that betaine HC has skin soothing properties and significantly improves the dermatological compatibility of detergents. Furthermore, betaine is an ideal conditioning agent in hair treatments and rinses.”

BETULA ALBA

“Extract of the leaves and bark of birch. Contains saponin, tannins, bitter principles and slimy substances. Birch extract is said to stop hair loss, combat dandruff and control oily hair.”

BIOTIN

“Biotin belongs to the vitamin-B complex and is also known as vitamin H. Water-soluble vitamin. Biotin contains sulfur and has a pH in the range of 5 to 8. It is resistant to heat and light. Oxidizing agents attack the sulfur atom and cancel the effect of the vitamin. Lack of biotin is not usual because yeast, egg yolk, milk, soya flour and innards are important sources of biotin. Deficiency symptoms are hair loss, loss of pigment of the hair and certain types of dermatitis. Adding biotin to food or to skin and hair care products can have a positive influence on hair and nail growth.”

BISABOLOL

“Chief constituent of camomile oil. Reduces and prevents inflammation. Used especially in baby and childcare products, and in sun protection, after-sun, after-shave and oral hygiene products.”

BORAGO OFFICINALIS

“Borage oil, made from borage seeds. Contains a very high percentage of polyunsaturated (essential) fatty acids, especially gamma linolenic acid. Used in products for dry skin.”

BUTANE

“Butane is a gaseous hydrocarbon used as a propellant (alternative to CFC's) in sprays and mousse formulations ensures that the active ingredients in sprays, mousse products and fixatives are evenly dispersed.”

BUTOXYETHANOL

Colourless organic liquid used as a solvent in nail polishes and nail polish removers.

BUTYL ACETATE

“Acetic acid butyl ester. Colourless, volatile liquid, non-miscible with water, of characteristic odour. Solvent for nail polishes and nail polish remover.”

BUTYL METHOXYDIBENZOYLMETHANE

Very effective UVA filter.

BUTYL STEARATE

“Stearic acid butyl ester. Colourless liquid non-miscible with water. Softener, plasticizer and matting agent for decorative cosmetics.”

BUTYLENE GLYCOL

“Dihydric alcohol, very soluble in water. Solubilizing agent for perfume oils. Enhances the effect of preservatives, makes it easier for reducing agents to penetrate and has Moisturising properties.”

BUTYLPARABENE

Preservative for cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations.

BUTYROLACTONE

“Clear, organic liquid, solvent in nail polishes and nail polish removers.”

BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII

Vegetable fat (shea butter) obtained from the nuts of the carité or shea butter tree. Has a high content of pure triterpene alcohols and sterols. Used in face and body care products.

BUXUS CHINENSIS

“Botanic name for jojoba oil, obtained from the seeds of the jojoba shrub which is native to Central America. Liquid wax, chiefly consisting of straight-chain C20- and C22'-alcohols and fatty acids with two double bonds. Not prone to becoming rancid. Traditional hair and skin care product and medicament used by American Indian people for treating wounds.”

BUYTL ESTER OF PVM/MA COPOLYMER	“Anionic film-forming agent polymer with a strong setting effect. Forms a clear, shiny film which is very moisture-resistant and has good curl retention properties.”
CAFFEINE	“Central nervous stimulant. An alkaloid (heterocyclic, containing nitrogen as part of a ring) found naturally in considerable quantities (up to 2.5%) in stimulants such as coffee, tee, maté (Paraguay tee), cocoa and kola nuts. Caffeine is said to prolong the hair growth cycle and is therefore used in “hair tonics to combat hair loss”.”
CASSIA AURICULATA	Tall shrub or small tree. The ground leaves are used for example in plant colourants to achieve light warm blond shades.
C12-15 ALKYL BENZOATE	“Oil component for skin care and sunscreen products very well tolerated by the skin and mucous membranes, it is a good solvent for UV filters.”
C 18-36 ACID GLYCOL ESTER	“Ethylene glycol diester of vegetable fatty acids. Yellowish wax with a melting point of 70 - 75°C, used as a waxy component in lipsticks and make-up products.”
C.I.-NUMMERN	Color Index Number. International index number for colourants. Permission to be used for colouring body care products is defined by legislation (Positive List).
CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE	“Calcium salt of pantothenic acid (formerly vitamin B5), colourless powder with sweetish taste, dissolves readily in water and glycerine. In hair treatments it combats early signs of hair loss also used for skin and nail care.”
CALENDULA OFFICINALIS	“Extract of calendula flowers. Contains ethereal oils and carotinoids. Calendula extract is used in products for sensitive and damaged skin, especially in sunscreen products and hand creams.”
CAMPHOR	“Natural substance found in many plants the pure form is a white crystalline powder of characteristic odour. Camphor has mild hyperaemic, disinfecting and antipruritic properties.”
CANDELILLA WAX	“Yellow to brown, almost odourless, wax-like mass obtained from the leaves of a Mexican spurge shrub. Candelilla wax melts at 67 - 70°C und is soluble in alcohol and most fat dissolving agents. It is harder than beeswax but softer than carnauba wax. Is used as a waxy component in cosmetic sticks and as a consistency regulator in emulsions.”
CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE	“Triglyceride of coconut oil-fatty acids C8 to C10. Low viscosity, tasteless and odourless oil with good dissolving power. Spreads easily on the skin, is dermatologically compatible and does not leave a greasy film on the skin. Oily component in body care oils, creams and lotions.”
CAPSAICIN	“Natural active ingredient obtained from the fruits of various capsicums e.g. pepper, chili responsible for the hot taste.”
CARAMEL	Product of heating sugar in solution. Humectant. Colourant (caramel colour).
CARBOMER	“Polymer on the basis of acrylic acid. After neutralization with alkalis or amines has a thickening, gelling action. Consistency regulator for cosmetic products.”
CARBOXYMETHYL CHITIN	“Carboxymethyl chitin is a modified natural polymer which, like hyaluronic acid, contains hexosamine. Chitin derivatives were used in medicine because of their bactericidal and health promoting properties. In cosmetics they are used for their moisture-binding and film-forming properties.”

CARICA PAPAYA	"Papaya extract skin regenerating and toning, regulates the moisture balance."
CARMINE	Bright red dye consisting of the dried bodies of female cochineal insects. C.I. No. 75.470. Carmine is used to colour cosmetic products and food.
CARNAUBA CERA	"Carnauba wax. Yellowish, greenish or dark grey vegetable wax obtained from the leaves of a fan-leaved palm of Brazil. It melts at 83 - 86°C and hardly dissolves in alcohol, dissolves moderately in fat dissolving agents. Used as a hard waxy component in lipsticks or as a consistency regulator in emulsions."
CARNITINE	"Hygroscopic, viscous liquid that dissolves readily in water and alcohol. Plays a role in the fat metabolism. Used as an "anti-cellulite" substance."
CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS	"Safflower oil. Golden yellow, thick liquid oil, rich in essential fatty acids (vitamin F), contains approx. 70% linoleic acid. Can be used both as an edible oil and as an oily component in skin care products, especially for treating dry skin."
CELLULOSE	"Pure cellulose is insoluble in water and organic solvents. Used in powders, face masks and decorative cosmetics."
CELLULOSE GUM	"Carboxymethylcellulose, sodium salt. This raw material is the sodium salt of polycarboxymethyl ether of cellulose. Used as a binder, consistency regulator and stabiliser in many liquid and pasty cosmetics."
CENTELLA ASIATICA	"Extract of the roots, leaves and flowers of the bushy shrub Centella Asiatica. Used in revitalising face care products and body toning products."
CERA ALBA	"Beeswax. Obtained from the honeycombs of bees. Pure beeswax is a yellow-white substance of characteristic, weakly honey-like odour, which is hard at room temperature and plastic and readily moldable at hand temperature. It consists of a mixture of esters of higher alcohols with chiefly palmitic acid. Used in cosmetic products, especially in creams and ointments, as a waxy component, consistency regulator and Stabiliser."
CERESIN	"White, odourless mass consisting of high-molecular paraffin hydrocarbons (high melting point wax). Used as a consistency regulator to consolidate sticks, creams and ointments."
CETEARETH-12	Nonionic emulsifier for O/W emulsions.
CETEARETH-20	"Nonionic emulsifier for O/W emulsions, especially lotions."
CETEARETH-25	Nonionic emulsifier for O/W emulsions.
CETEARETH-30	"Nonionic emulsifier for O/W emulsions, especially lotions."
CETEARYL ALCOHOL	"Mixture of higher saturated fatty alcohols, chiefly cetyl and stearyl alcohol. Base product and consistency medium for emulsions and hair conditioning treatments."
CETEARYL ISONONANOATE	Liquid fatty compound ester derived from cetearyl alcohol and isononanic acid (branched-chain acid). Adjusted uropygial gland oil of waterfowl. Same properties as cetearyl octanoate.
CETEARYL OCTANOATE	"Liquid fatty compound mixture of alkyl-branched fatty acid esters. Adjusted uropygial gland oil of waterfowl. Spreads easily, improves the water vapor permeability of emulsions, makes skin soft, smooth and supple."

CETETH-20	Nonionic emulsifier.
CETRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	“Quaternary ammonium compound of cetyl amine. Cationic surfactant, frothing agent, conditioning substance which binds onto the hair’s surface.”
CETYL ACETATE	Ester prepared from acetic acid and cetyl alcohol. Consistency medium in emulsions and stick products.
CETYL ALCOHOL	C16 fatty alcohol (palmityl alcohol).
CETYL DIMETHICONE	Alkyl silicone with good spreading properties on the skin. It improves the solubility of UV filters and increases the light protection factor.
CETYL LACTATE	Ester prepared from cetyl alcohol and lactic acid. Used as a fatty component with slightly hydrophilic character. Increases the lustre of hair care products.
CETYL PALMITATE	“Ester prepared from saturated, long-chain fatty alcohols with fatty acids, chiefly palmitic acid cetyl ester. Chemically, corresponds to spermaceti and is very suitable as an oily component and consistency factor for cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations in emulsion form, and for make-up and stick products.”
CETYL RICINOLEATE	Cetyl alcohol ester of ricinoleic acid. Amber-coloured paste with weak characteristic odour used primarily as an oily component in lipsticks because it improves spreading capacity and gloss.
CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA	“Camomile flower extract and camomile oil contain ethereal oils and especially alpha bisabolol and azulene. They have anti-inflammatory, soothing and disinfecting properties. Camomile is an age-old household remedy for treating various diseases, especially of the skin. For plant hair colourants the valuable colouring ingredients are obtained from the delicate flower-heads. Gives warm, light shades of blond.”
CHITOSAN	“Natural polymer obtained from the shells of (sea) crustaceans. Film-forming agent: improves the hair’s structure, protects it against outside influences such as humidity and makes it naturally resistant and elastic.”
CHITOSAN FORMATE	Soluble chitosan salt.
CHLORHEXIDINE DIGLUCONATE	Microbicidal active substance with low toxicity and good dermatological compatibility. Used as a preservative in emulsions and aqueous-alcoholic solutions also as an antiseptic ingredient in oral hygiene products.
CHOLESTEROL	“Cholesterol is a natural substance occurring in the human body, e.g. in the brain, in nerve tissues, in the spinal cord and in the skin. Furthermore, high quantities of cholesterol are found in egg yolk and in wool fat, from which it is produced commercially. Used in cosmetic products, especially as a W/O emulsifier and as an emulsion stabiliser.”
CINCHONA	Cinchona extracts are chiefly used in hair tonics to stimulate the scalp and to control oiliness of the scalp. An age-old natural medicine in China. Still used today as a specific in malaria (quinine).
CITRIC ACID	“Organic acid occurring widely in the plant kingdom, has a significant astringent effect. Often used in combination with salts of citric acid as a pH regulator.”
CITRUS DULCIS	Fruit wax obtained from orange peel.
CITRUS NOBILIS	“Mandarine extract. Contains saponins, vitamins, proteins and flavonoids.”

CLIMBAZOLE	Combats bacteria and fungi on the scalp. Highly effective anti-dandruff ingredient.
COCAMIDE DEA	“Coconut oil acid diethanolamide. Small quantities are used as a consistency regulator and foam stabiliser in shampoos, foam baths and shower bath products.”
COCAMIDE MEA	“Coconut oil acid monoethanolamide. Small quantities are used as a consistency regulator and foam stabiliser in shampoos, foam bath and shower products.”
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	Amphoteric detergent with betaine structure on the basis of coconut oil. Improves the dermatological and mucosal compatibility and lathering properties of anionic surfactants and is therefore used in shampoos as a co-surfactant with ether sulfates. Readily biodegradable.
COCAMIDOPROPYL HYDROXYSULTAINE	Amphoteric detergent with betaine structure. High dermatological and mucosal compatibility. Used as a surfactant and co-surfactant in hair cleansing and conditioning products.
COCETH-10	Alkyl polyglycol ether on the basis of coconut oil alcohol: used in perm lotions as an emulsifier for perfume oils.
COCOAMPHODIACETATE	“Amphoteric surfactant on the basis of coconut imidazoline, which has extremely high dermatological and mucosal compatibility. Used mostly in combination with anionic or nonionic surfactants in mild skin cleansers, e.g. baby shampoos and syndet bars.”
COCO BETAINE	“Coconut alkyl dimethylammonium betaine: amphoteric surfactant, acts as a conditioning substance in acid perm fixatives.”
COCODIMONIUM HYDROXYPROPYL HYDROLYZED KERATIN	Cationic hydrolyzed keratin. Gives hair bounce and elasticity. Improves curling results.
COCO GLUCOSIDE	Non-ionic surfactant and emulsifier of the group of alkylpolyglucosides obtained exclusively from starch and coconut oil and thus really environment-friendly. These substances are completely biodegradable. They are used as co-surfactants in particularly mild shampoos and shower gels and also as non-ionic surfactants.
COCOS NUCIFERA	“Coconut oil. Soft, white to slightly yellow oil smelling of coconut, obtained from the seeds of the coconut palm. It consists of triglycerides of coconut oil fatty acids, especially lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, caprylic acid, capric acid, oleic acid and stearic acid. Owing to its high content of lauric acid it is a good raw material for producing surfactants and emulsifiers for body care products.”
COLLAGEN	“Fibrillar, high molecular structural protein, chief constituent of connective tissue fibrils, especially in the dermis. Young connective tissue mainly contains unlinked, flexible collagen. This “soluble” collagen has a high moisture-binding capacity and is responsible for the elasticity of young skin. With increasing age, and especially under the influence of sunshine, cross-linking between the collagen fibres increases, resulting in “insoluble” collagen which greatly reduces the elasticity of the connective tissues. Soluble, native collagen, mainly obtained from the skin of young cattle, is added to skin care products in order to increase the elasticity and moisture-binding capacity of the skin.”
CYANOPSIS TETRAGONALBA	“Guar gum, thickening agent consisting of the ground endosperm of guar seeds (cultivated in India, Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, Australia, South Africa and the USA).”

CYCLODIMETHICONE	“Silicone oils with a cyclic structure (8- and 10-membered rings with 4 or 5 silicone atoms) low-viscosity, volatile liquids. Oily components for skin care product, they reduce tackiness and improve the feel on the skin. Conditioner for hair care products to aid detangling and add shine.”
CYCLOMETHICONE	Non-ionic surfactant and emulsifier of the group of alkylpolyglucosides obtained exclusively from starch and coconut oil and thus really environment-friendly. These substances are completely biodegradable. They are used as co-surfactants in particularly mild shampoos and shower gels and also as non-ionic surfactants.
CYCLOPENTASILOXANE	“Silicone oil with a ring system (10-membered rings with 5 silicon atoms); low-viscosity, volatile liquids. Oil component for skin care products, reducing tackiness and improving the feel of the skin. Conditioner for hair care products to improve the combability and shine of the hair.”
CYNARA SCOLYMUS	Aqueous extract of artichoke containing tannins. Has astringent properties.
DAUCUS CAROTA	“Carrot extract containing carotene, vitamin B1, B2 and C and ethereal oils, sugar and pectic substances. Used in skin care products.”
DEA-OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	“Solvent for perfumes and active ingredients, emulsifier.”
DECYL GLUCOSIDE	“Nonionic, glucose-based surfactant, frothing agent, solubilizing agent.”
DECYL OLEATE	Slightly yellow-coloured oil which is closely related to biological skin oils and is dermatologically tolerated. Oily component for O/W and W/O emulsions.
DECYLTETRADECANOL	Liquid fatty alcohol
DEHYDROACETIC ACID	“Preservative, finally approved in the EU for use in cosmetic products.”
DEXTRIN	Product made of starch. It is used as a thickening agent.
DICAPRYLYL MALEATE	Diester derived from of capryl alcohol and maleic acid. Cosmetic additive.
DIHYDROXYACETONE	Active substance for self-tanning products. Simple ketose of glycerol; occurs as a metabolite in the organism. Its action is due to a reaction with proteins on the skin surface forming yellowish-brown dyestuffs. The colouration is on the surface only and disappears when the uppermost epidermal layers are shed off after a couple of days.
DIISOPROPYL DIMER DILINOLEAT	“Fatty acid ester, emulsifier, cosmetic additive.”
DIMETHICONE	“Silicone oils. Dimethylpolysiloxanes of varying molecular sizes and viscosities. Clear, colourless and odourless liquids, insoluble in water and ethanol. Has good spreading capacity. Used in skin care products, to reduce the “white wash” of O/W emulsions, and in hair care products as a detangling aid, conditioning agent, moisture protection and to add shine.”
DIMETHICONE COPOLYOL	“Dimethyl siloxane glycol copolymer. Balances absent fat constituents, Stabilises the natural oil and moisture household.”
DIMETHICONOL	“Silicone. Oily component for cosmetics and hair care products. Improves detangling, adds shine.”
DIMETHYL ETHER	“Propellant, ensures an even distribution of the active ingredients in sprays and mousse products.”

DIOCTYL SODIUM SULFOSUCCINATE	“Excellent wetting agent, chiefly used as an emulsifier.”
DIPALMITOYL CYSTINE	Lipoamino acid consisting of palmitic acid and cystine. Skin care product.
DIPALMITOYL HYDROXYPROLINE	Lipoamino acid consisting of palmitic acid and hydroxyproline. Skin care product.
DISODIUM LAURETHSULFOSUCCINATE	Surfactant for hair and skin cleansing products that are highly tolerated by the skin.
DISODIUM COCOAMPHODIACETATE	Amphoteric surfactant with excellent dermatological and mucosal compatibility. Readily biodegradable. Mostly used in combination with anionic or nonionic surfactants in skin and hair cleansing products.
DISODIUM LAURYL SULFOSUCCINATE	“Anionic surfactant with excellent dermatological and mucosal compatibility, used mostly in combination with other surfactants to enhance compatibility and lathering capacity. Readily biodegradable.”
DISODIUM EDTA	Di-sodium salt of EDTA (see EDTA). Chelating agent for inactivating heavy metal traces in hair and skin care products. Synergist (enhancer) for anti-oxidants and preservatives.
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE	Buffering substance. Keeps the pH value of fixatives constant and is also used as a stabiliser for hydrogen peroxide which decomposes easily.
DISTARCH PHOSPHATE	“White, odourless, freely flowing powder which is a distarch phosphate based on cornstarch, whereby the phosphate content is max. 0.1%. Used as a base substance for powder and make-up products.”
ECHINACEA PURPUREA	Extract of echinacea purpurea contains echinacine which strengthens the body’s immune response. Used in cosmetic products to strengthen the defense mechanism of the skin against harmful outside influences.
EDTA	“Abbreviation for ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid. Chelating agent (complex one) to inactivate traces of heavy metal in hair and skin care products because heavy metals accelerate the decomposition of many active ingredients, e.g. hydrogen peroxide, and the rancidness of natural oils. Synergist (substance which enhances the effectiveness) of antioxidants and preservatives.”
EQUISETUM ARVENSE	“Horsetail extract. Contains silicates, saponins, flavones. Enhances the conditioning effect of the product.”
ETHANOLAMINE	Alkalizing and swelling agent.
ETHOXYDIGLYCOL	“Ethereal alcohol, solvent. In hair care products, e.g. perm lotions, it is used as a carrier substance to facilitate penetration of active ingredients and for good curling results with low pH values.”
ETHYL ACETATE	“Acetic acid ethyl ester. Colourless, clear, flammable liquid with weak, pleasantly fruity fragrance and a boiling point of approx. 77 to 78 °C. Solvent.”
ETHYL BUTYLACETAMINO PROPIONATE	Insect repellent. Provides protection against insect bites.
2-ETHYL-HEXYL-2-ETHYL-HEXANOATE	“Branched-chain fatty acid ester, oily component for skin care products, improves the water-repellent effect on the skin.”

ETHYLHEXYL METHOXYCINNAMATE	Oil-soluble UVB filter. It is a component of many sunscreen products.
ETHYLHEXYLSTEARATE	Low-odour and dermatologically compatible oil with high spreading capacity. Used as an oily component in O/W and W/O emulsions.
ETIDRONIC ACID	Complexone on the basis of organophosphonic acids. Properties like EDTA.
FAEX	"Yeast, or yeast extracts contain amino acids and the vitamins B (B1, B2, B6) and biotin. Used in the treatment of oily skin and hair."
FORMIC ACID	"Naturally occurring organic acid, neutralizing agent."
FUMARIC ACID	"White, crystalline, water-soluble solid pH regulator, as unsaturated carboxylic acid capable of removing reducing agents from hair after perming."
GELATIN	"Polypeptide obtained from hydrolysis of collagen from the tissues and bones of slaughtered pigs or cattle. Dissolves in water and swells to form a viscous solution which sets to a colloidal solid on cooling. Gelling agent for food, capsule material for medicines, thickening agent and emulsion Stabiliser for cosmetic products."
GENTIANA LUTEA	Extract of the gentian roots. Mainly contains bitter principles and colouring matter.
GLUCOSE	"Dextrose (grape sugar), made from cornstarch or cane sugar. A white, water-soluble and sweet-tasting powder. Used as a natural setting agent in hair care products."
GLUTAMIC ACID	Widely distributed amino acid. Supporting substance of hair.
GLYCERIN	"Trihydric alcohol, obtained by the saponification of natural oils and fats, a colourless, sweet-tasting, very hygroscopic liquid. Humectant for skin, scalp and hair."
GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	"Ester derived from glycerine and isostearic acid. Emulsifier, consistency regulator, Moisturising agent and Stabiliser for cosmetic emulsions and sticks."
GLYCERYL RICINOLEATE	Monoester of glycerine and ricinoleic acid. Fatty component for lipsticks.
GLYCERYL STEARATE	"Glyceryl monostearates are obtained by the interchange of ester radicals of natural oils and fats with glycerine, whereby a mixture of monoglycerides with di- and triglycerides and free glycerine is produced. The term "glyceryl monostearate" is therefore not exact. Co-emulsifying agent, dispersing agent and consistency regulator for O/W and W/O emulsions."
GLYCERYL OLEATE	"Ester derived from glycerine and oleic acid. Emulsifier, consistency regulator and stabiliser for cosmetic emulsions e.g. in combination with other emulsifiers."
GLYCERYL STEARTE SE	Self-emulsifying (SE) emulsifier mixture consisting of glyceryl monostearate and potassium stearate for O/W emulsions.
GLYCINE	"Aminoacetic acid or glycocoll is present as the simplest naturally occurring amino acid in most proteins. It forms colourless, sweet-tasting crystals that are very soluble in water. Buffering substance in cosmetic products and texturing agent and repair ingredient of hair care products."
GLYCINE SOJA	Botanical name for the soy plant. Soybean oil and other ingredients of the soy plant have to be declared in the shown way.

GLYCOL ABIETATE	Ester derived from abietic acid (resin acid) and glycol improves the gloss and adhesiveness of nail polishes.
GLYCOL DISTEARATE	Opacifier improves product consistency.
GLYCOLIC ACID	"Simplest alpha-hydroxy acid ""AHA"". Present in many fruits as so-called fruit acid. Has a keratolytic action. Used in anti-wrinkle products."
GLYCOL STEARATE	"Monoester of glycol (dihydric alcohol) with stearic acid. Wax-like substance, emulsion stabiliser and consistency regulator."
GLYCOL STEARATE S.E.	"Anionic, self-emulsifying emulsifier, consisting of glycol monostearate and sodium stearate."
GLYCYRRHIZIC ACID	"Can be obtained from liquorice root, forms colourless, very sweet-tasting crystals that dissolve in hot water and in alcohol. Has anti-inflammatory properties."
GLYOXYLIC ACID	"Herbal acid, Wella-Balsam ingredient ""byogen"". Neutralizes alkaline and peroxide residues. Texturing conditioner."
GUANINE	"Silvery pigment (fish silver, purine derivative), obtained from fish scales. Mother-of-pearl lustre agent."
GUAR HYDROXYPROPYLTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	"A cationic guar derivative, versatile additive in hair and skin cleansing products. Owing to its affinity to keratin it makes the hair easier to comb and leaves the skin feeling in good condition."
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANE	"Witch hazel extract, chiefly containing tannins and ethereal oils. Has astringent, toning and anti-inflammatory properties."
HAYFLOWER EXTRACT	"Contains ethereal oils and tannins, said to have a positive effect on the circulation and regeneration of the epidermis."
"HC ""FARBE"" NO."	"Class of substantive dyestuffs, usually on the basis of nitro-dyes."
HEDERA HELIX	"Ivy extract, used as a stimulating substance in skin care products."
HELIANTUS ANNUUS	Sunflower oil
HELIOTROPINE	"Oil-soluble, used as a bactericide and perfume."
HINOKITOL	"Active ingredient of the hinoki cedar which is native to Taiwan, has microbicidal properties. Used in skin and hair cosmetics, especially in hair tonics."
HONEY	"Bee honey contains various sugars, amino acids, vitamins, enzymes and trace elements. Used in early history in many beauty products. Reported to have stimulating, skin smoothing and water-binding powers."
HUMULUS LUPULUS	"Hop extract contains ethereal oils, adenine, bitter principles, tannins and amino acids. Said to have soothing, relaxing and anti-inflammatory properties."
HYALURONIC ACID	"Mucopolysaccharide acid consisting of alternating N-acetyl glucosamine (hexosamine) and glucuronic acid constituents. Important constituent of connective tissue, usually occurs together with chondroitin sulfate and proteins in joint synovial fluid, in vitreous humor and in the umbilical cord. Very hygroscopic substance used as a humectant for cosmetic products."
HYDROFLUOROCARBON	"Propellant (alternative to CFC) in spray and mousse formulations. It ensures even distribution of the active substance in sprays, mousses and neutralisers."

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	“Hydrogen peroxide is the most widely used oxidizing agent for perming processes, hair colourants and bleaching treatments.”
HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	“Hardened castor oil, waxy component in skin care and decorative cosmetics. Has a consistency regulating and matting effect in day creams.”
HYDROGENATED COCO-GLYCERIDES	“See “Hydrogenated Coconut Oil”.”
HYDROGENATED COCONUT OIL	Hardened coconut oil. Melts on the skin. Used in soft creams and body lotions.
HYDROGENATED LARD GLYCERIDE	Hardened lard.
HYDROGENATED PALM GLYCERIDE	Hardened palm oil.
HYDROGENATED PALM GLYCERIDE CITRATE	“Emulsifier, solubilising agent and stabiliser for cosmetic emulsions; very well tolerated by the skin and mucous membranes.”
HYDROGENATED PALM KERNEL GLYCERIDE	Hardened palm kernel oil.
HYDROGENATED POLYISOBUTENE	“Branched-chain, synthetically produced hydrocarbon having a physical and cosmetic structure roughly similar to squalane. Oily component in creams and lotions.”
HYDROGENATED RICE BRAN WAX	Hardened wax derived from rice bran.
HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OIL	“Mixture of different hardened vegetable oils, especially soybean oil.”
HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	“Hydrolyzed protein obtained by enzymic or acid hydrolysis of collagen. Improves the compatibility of skin and hair cleansers. Also exhibits substantivity to skin and hair, and thus smooths down the surface.”
HYDROLYZED ELASTIN	“Elastin is the chief protein of all elastic fibres. Hydrolyzed elastins are used in cosmetics to improve the moisture content, smoothness and elasticity of the skin.”
HYDROLYZED KERATIN	“Obtained by enzymic or acid hydrolysis of wool, which basically corresponds to human hair contains the “structural protein” of hair. Thanks to its good affinity to hair it is capable of repairing damaged hair structures. Active ingredient of Liquid-Hair.”
HYDROLYZED SILK	“Obtained from silk by hydrolysis (enzymatic or acid). Contains a specific amino acid mixture, is suitable for use in hair conditioners.”
HYDROLYZED SOY PROTEIN	Processed soy protein. Conditioning substance for skin and hair.
HYDROLYZED SWEET ALMOND PROTEIN	Almond protein hydrolysisate – see also Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN	“Hydrolyzed protein obtained by an enzymatic process from wheat, improves the dermatological and mucosal compatibility and the lathering properties of shampoos and bath products.”
“1-HYDROXYETHYL-4,5-DIAMINO PYRAZOLE SULFATE”	“Red developer; In oxidative hair colouring, colourless dye precursors are mixed with hydrogen peroxide to form the colouring agent proper within the hair. The dye precursors are subdivided into two chemical classes, the developers and the couplers. Pyrazoles are heterocyclical dye systems producing very deep and long-lasting red colourants.”

HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE	“Modified cellulose. Used as a thickening agent and stabiliser, and to improve general product qualities, viscosity regulator.”
HYDROXYETHYL-P-PHENYLENDIAMIN	“Oxidative dye, developer.”
HYDROXYLATED LANOLIN	“Nonionic Stabiliser for W/O emulsions, dispersing agent for pigments.”
HYDROXYOCTACOSANYL HYDROXYSTEARATE	Synthetic wax prepared from a long-chain fatty acid with a long-chain fat alcohol. Used in cosmetic O/W and W/O emulsions.
HYDROXYPROLINE	This amino acid is one of the main constituents of collagen. Used in cosmetic products for instance as a humectant.
HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE	“Chemically modified cellulose. Soluble in water and in alcohols. Viscosity regulator, thickener and film-forming agent.”
HYDROXYPROPYL CHITOSAN TRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	Cationic chitin derivative - detangling aid.
HYDROXYPROPYL GUAR HYDROXYPROPYL TRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	“Cationic guar derivative, readily soluble in water, compatible with most surfactants. Good substantivity to hair and skin, thus improving wet and dry combability of the hair and reducing statics. It leaves a soft pleasant film on the skin.”
HYPERICUM PERFORATUM	“Vegetable oil extract of Saint John’s wort flowers, contains ethereal oils, resins, tannins and hypericin. Has healing, anti-inflammatory, soothing and regenerating properties and is therefore used chiefly in skin repair oils, lotions and creams for sensitive and rough skin.”
IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA	Very good preservative which protects cosmetic products against spoilage by bacteria or fungi. Hydrolyzed from formaldehyde.
INDIGOFERA ARGENTEA	“Indigo is obtained from the reng plant, a natural or cultivated leguminous herb found in Africa, India, Iran and South America. The leaves contain a colouring substance, indigotin, which produces the typical indigo blue in conjunction with oxygen.”
INOSITOL	Plays an important part in human metabolism.
IODOPROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	Preservative for cosmetics
ISOBUTYL PARABEN	Preservative
ISOCETYL ALCOHOL	“Mixture of liquid, branched-chain fat alcohols with 16 C-atoms. Oily component for care and decorative cosmetics.”
ISODODECANE	“Detangling aid, top additive for 2-phase products.”
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	“Secondary aliphatic alcohol. Clear, colourless liquid of characteristic odour. Miscible with water, acetone, alcohol etc. Has disinfecting properties, used especially in hair care products and deodorant sprays as a solvent for the active ingredients and constituents.”
ISOPROPYL ISOSTEARATE	Isopropyl alcohol ester of isostearic acid. Colourless oil which spreads easily and is dermatologically compatible. Oily component for care cosmetics and bath oils.

ISOPROPYL LANOLATE	"Isopropyl ester of lanolin fatty acid, has good spreading and softening properties. Oily component for cosmetic creams and lotions, and a pigment dispersing agent for decorative cosmetics."
ISOPROPYL MYRISTATE	"Ester derived from isopropyl alcohol and myristic acid. Colourless, odourless and tasteless oil of low viscosity, insoluble in water, glycerine and propylene glycol, soluble in vegetable oil, mineral oils and fat alcohols. Oily component with good spreading ability in emulsions, bath oils, sunscreens and aerosol products and a solubilizing agent for vitamins and perfumes."
ISOPROPYL PALMITATE	"Ester derived from isopropyl alcohol and palmitic acid. Similar properties to isopropyl myristate, but subjectively slightly oilier."
ISOPROPYL STEARATE	"Ester derived from isopropyl alcohol and stearic acid. Almost white, odourless and tasteless oil that sets at temperatures below approx. 16 °C. Properties and application: similar to isopropyl myristate and palmitate."
ISOSTEARYL ISOSTEARATE	"Ester derived from isostearyl alcohol and isostearic acid. Yellowish, oily liquid. Oily component for cosmetic emulsions."
ISOSTEARYL LACTATE	"Isostearyl alcohol ester of lactic acid. Low-viscosity, yellowish liquid that is insoluble in water and readily soluble in oils. Used in cosmetic products as skin care component with good dermatological and mucosal compatibility."
JUGLANS REGIA	"Walnut oil, used in skin care emulsions."
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS	Extract of juniper berry. Contains ethereal oils with an antiseptic action.
KAOLIN	"Porcelain, Bolus Alba), a natural mineral (silicate of aluminium). For cosmetic products it is available as a fine powder of different particle sizes and shades of white. Used in all kinds of powders and in make-up products."
KERATIN AMINO ACIDS	"Derived from total hydrolysis of wool, which corresponds to human hair. The relevant amino acids (constituents) are cystine, glutamic acid, serine, proline, threonine, leucine, arginine, glycine, aspartic acid and alanine. The proportions vary in descending order between 16% and 4%."
LACTIC ACID	"Organic acid, a product of metabolism in the muscles and a constituent of the natural Moisturising factor of the skin, used as a humectant and as a pH regulator."
LANETH-5	Ethoxylated lanolin alcohol. Nonionic emulsifier und stabiliser for W/O and O/W emulsions.
LANETH-20	"Ethoxylated lanolin alcohol, nonionic emulsifier."
LANOLIN	"Fat (or more correctly: wax) from wool. Obtained from sheep's wool. A mixture of various esters of higher alcohols, especially cholesterol, with higher fatty acids. Emulsifier for W/O emulsions. Owing to its similarity to sebum, lanolin is an age-old ingredient of many skin and hair care products."
LANOLIN ALCOHOL	"Yellowish wax containing the alcohols of wool fat, especially cholesterol. Emulsifier and emulsion Stabiliser for W/O emulsions and an active ingredient in intensive hair conditioners."
LANOLIN LIQUIDA	"Fat from wool, consistency medium and cream constituent of emulsions."
LANOLIN OIL	"Pure, liquid lanolin viscous, golden liquid of characteristic odour and high spreading capacity, protects and Moisturises the skin."

LANOLIN WAX	“Yellowish, plastic wax containing the wax-like constituents of fat from wool. Enhances the Moisturising capacity of skin. Auxiliary emulsifier and stabiliser for W/O emulsions.”
LAURETH-2	Nonionic emulsifier. Active ingredient for anti-grease and volume shampoos.
LAURETH-3	Nonionic emulsifier. Body substance and thickening agent for shampoos.
LAURETH-4	Nonionic O/W emulsifier. Used chiefly as a detangling aid in fixatives.
LAURETH-9	Nonionic emulsifier. To improve general product qualities.
LAURETH-10	“Nonionic emulsifier, detangling aid and conditioner.”
LAURIC ACID	Active substance obtained from palm-kernel oil. It inhibits the activity of the enzyme 5-alpha-reductase responsible for the conversion of testosterone into dihydrotestosterone. Dihydrotestosterone is responsible in particular for the androgenetic-type hair loss.
LAURYL DIMONIUM HYDROXYPROPYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	“Cationic protein on the basis of hydrolyzed collagen, used as a detangling aid.”
LAURYL DIMONIUM HYDROXYPROPYL HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROT	Modified wheat protein which is capable of binding onto the hair’s surface used in shampoos as a conditioning substance and detangling aid.
LAURYL GLUCOSIDE	Non-ionic surfactant and emulsifier of the group of alkylpolyglucosides obtained exclusively from starch and coconut oil and thus really environment-friendly. These substances are completely biodegradable. They are used as co-surfactants in particularly mild shampoos and shower gels and also as non-ionic surfactants.
LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE	Nonionic surfactant. Class of alkyl polyglucosides which are obtained on the basis of starch and coconut oil. Used as a co-surfactant in particularly mild shampoos.
LAURYL PYRROLIDONE	Non-ionic thickening agent for surfactant systems. It is used for instance in hair colouring products to enhance their adhesive properties.
LAWSONIA INERMIS	“Henna is a tropical shrub named after the botanist Dr. Israel Lawson. It is cultivated in North Africa, East and West India and in the Orient. Henna powder is made from the dried and pulverized leaves of the henna plant. Used in plant hair colourants, whereby only red-orange shades are possible.”
LECITHIN	“Lecithin is a phospholipid and an important component of cell membranes, particularly abundant in egg yolk, brain and vegetable seeds. It is mainly obtained from soybeans, and sometimes from egg yolk. Lecithins are used as emulsifiers, and recently to an increasing extent in the manufacture of liposomes.”
LINOLEIC ACID	A doubly unsaturated essential fatty acid (vitamin F). Tends to become rancid and resinous. Used in products for dry skin.
MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM SILICATE	Mineral colloidal magnesium aluminium silicate has high swelling properties in water. Used as a thickening and dispersing agent.
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE	“White powder that hardly dissolves in water, used for instance for powder products, tooth pastes.”
MAGNESIUM LAURETH SULFATE	Mild detergent.

MAGNESIUM LAURETH-8 SULFATE	Mild detergent.
MAGNESIUM OLETH SULFATE	Mild detergent.
MAGNESIUM STEARATE	Magnesium salt of stearic acid. Gelling agent for fats and oils. Consistency regulator and stabiliser for W/O emulsions.
MAGNESIUM SULFATE	Magnesium sulfate crystals are readily soluble in water. Used as a stabiliser in W/O emulsions.
MALEIC ACID	Buffering substance to Stabilise very acid pH values in shampoos.
MALVA SYLVESTRIS	"Extract of mallow flowers and leaves, chiefly contains slimy substances, various sugars, tannins and ""malvin"" anti-irritant."
M-AMINOPHENOL	"Oxidative dye, coupler."
MARIS SAL	Natural sea salt with many trace elements.
MEDICAGO SATIVA	"Lucerne extract, contains vitamins, saponins, proteins and flavonoids."
MELISSA OFFICINALIS	"Melissa extract, contains ethereal oil with citral, citronella, linalool, geraniol, aldehydes and tannins. Used for sensitive and delicate skin."
MENTHA PIPERITA	"Contains ethereal oils of peppermint, especially menthol. Cools and refreshes the skin."
MENTHOL	Main constituent of peppermint oil. Has disinfecting and cooling properties. Used for example as a cooling component in hair tonics and body lotions.
METHYL ACETATE	"Methyl ester of acetic acid. Colourless, volatile liquid of characteristic odour. Solvent for nail polishes and nail polish removers."
METHYL HYDROGENATED ROSINATE	"Purified methyl ester of a hydrogenated abietic acid. Used in nail polishes, lipsticks, mascara and brilliantines and as a perfume fixative."
METHYL NICOTINATE	"Methyl ester of nicotinic acid (vitamin of the B-complex), stimulates the circulation. Used e.g. in hair tonics."
4-METHYLBENZYLIDENE CAMPHOR	Oil-soluble UVB filter. In EU countries permitted in concentrations up to 4 %. Component of many sunscreen agents.
METHYLCHLORO- ISOTHIAZOLINONE	Preservative with broad microbial activity. Is mostly used in combination with methylisothiazolinone in hair and skin cleansing products.
METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE	"See ""Methylchloroisothiazolinone""."
METHYLPARABEN	Naturally occurring preservative (also used as a food preservative) for cosmetic and pharmaceutical products.
MICA	Pearly lustre pigment mineral silicate. Chiefly used in decorative cosmetics.
MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX	"Wax-like, higher-melting petroleum fractions (chiefly ceresines) as waxy components and consistency regulators in stick products and emulsions."
MINERAL OIL	"Colourless, water-white, oily liquids obtained by distillation and subsequent purification of petroleum. Mineral oils are used as oily components in cosmetic and pharmaceutical emulsions and in skin care oils."

MONTMORRILONITE	Clay mineral. It is used as a fat-adsorbing ingredient. Clay minerals are minerals of varying composition. They have been used in various forms since the beginning of civilisation. The colour depends on the composition.
MYRISTYL MYRISTATE	"Ester prepared from myristic acid and myristyl alcohol. Yellowish, wax-like substance with a weak characteristic odour. Used as a readily spreading oily component in care and decorative cosmetics."
1-NAPHTHOL	"Oxidative hair colourant, coupler."
NITROCELLULOSE	"Chemically, the incorrect term for cellulose nitrate. Raw material for lacquers and nail polishes. A solution in alcohol/ether is used in pharmacy as a so-called "collodion", i.e. a coating for wounds."
NONOXYNOL-10	"Nonyl phenol ethoxylate (APEO), nonionic emulsifier and solubilizing agent for perfume oils. "
NONOXYNOL-14	"Nonyl phenol ethoxylate (APEO), nonionic emulsifier and solubilizing agent for perfume oils. "
NONOXYNOL-23	"Nonyl phenol ethoxylate (APEO), nonionic emulsifier and solubilizing agent for perfume oils. "
NYLON-6	"Nylon (polyamide) powder with a high specific surface and thus high adsorptive capacity for liquid and volatile substances, e.g. perspiration components. Used in powders, creams and lotions."
OCTOCRYLENE	Oil-soluble UVB filter used in sunscreen products.
OCTYL DIMETHYL PABA	Chemically 2-ethyl-hexyl-p-dimethylamino-benzoate. UVB light filtering substance.
OCTYL DODECANOL	"Branched-chain, saturated fat alcohol. Clear, oily, almost odourless liquid. Used in many cosmetic products, e.g. baby oils, skin repair oils."
OCTYL METHOXYCINNAMATE	Oil-soluble UVB filter. Contained in many sunscreen products.
OCTYLACRYLAMIDE/ ACRYLATES/ BUTYLAMINOETHYL METHAC	"Amphoteric film-forming agent for hair styling products. Hard, rather brittle polymer with a strong setting effect, forms a clear shiny film which is very moisture-resistant and has good curl retention properties."
OCTYL STEARATE	
OENOTHERA BIENNIS	Evening primrose oil with a high content of gamma linolenic acid obtained from the seeds of the plant. Used in products for dry skin.
OLEAMIDE DEA	Oleic acid diethanolamide. Nonionic emulsifier for W/O emulsions. Conditioner and thickening agent for hair care products.
OLEIC ACID	Basis for soaps.
OLETH-2	Nonionic emulsifier on the basis of oleyl alcohol with high dermatologic compatibility. Emulsifier in liquid W/O emulsions.
OLETH-3	Nonionic emulsifier and solubilizing agent.
OLEYL ALCOHOL	"Colourless, clear, oily liquid with weak characteristic odour. Oily component for decorative cosmetic products, emulsions and body oils."

OLEYL ERUCATE	“Synthetic jojoba oil, has largely the same properties as natural jojoba oil.”
ORYZA SATIVA	“Powdered rice starch. White, pourable powder which is practically insoluble in water. It is characterised by a high water absorptivity and is therefore used as a drying agent and consistency builder in anhydrous products such as bleaching powders.”
OZOKERITE	“Microcrystalline wax (mineral wax), corresponding to ceresine, which was formerly obtained by mining. Consistency regulator and base substance for emulsions and decorative cosmetics.”
PABA	“Paminobenzoic acid, alcohol and water-soluble UVB filter.”
PALMITOYL COLLAGEN AMINO ACIDS	Lipoamino acid consisting of palmitic acid and collagen amino acids. Skin care substance.
PANAX GINSENG	Extract of ginseng root. Used in products for treating dry and sensitive skin and scalp.
PANTHENOL	“Panthenol (D-panthoteryl alcohol) is a provitamin of the B-group, which is transformed into vitamin B5 in the skin. Panthenol is a thick syrupy, very hygroscopic liquid. Used in many skin care products, especially for treating dry skin and in baby products. Aids detangling and gives hair added shine and texture. Hair has more volume, is easier to manage and retains its natural sheen. The moistening effect means that the hair does not feel dry or fragile, and looks natural.”
PARAFFIN	“Paraffin is a solid, wax-like mixture of different paraffin waxes. Skin protection component and consistency regulator especially in W/O emulsions.”
PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM	“Obtained by distillation of petroleum. Colourless, water-white, oily liquids which are available in different viscosity grades. Paraffin oils are used in cosmetic and pharmaceutical emulsions, and in body oils. Fatty compound in hair creams and shine creams brilliantines.”
PARFUM	“Fragrance component. Fragrance is an essential component of the product. It conceals the characteristic odours of the raw materials, makes the product more attractive and supports its promised efficacy and market position. It is therefore a major buying incentive and determines customers’ general satisfaction with product performance.”
PCA	“Pyrrolidone carboxylic acid. Product of metabolism, most important single constituent of the natural Moisturising factor of the skin (NMF). The sodium salt is very hygroscopic and surpasses glycerine, propylene glycol and sorbit. PCA salts are used as humectants in skin care products, the pure acid is used as a neutralizing agent.”
PEG-3 DISTEARATE	“Opacifier for shampoos, foam and shower baths.”
PEG-4	Polyglycol. Liquid waxy component as solvent which conditions hair and gives it shine.
PEG-6 CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC GLYCERIDES	“Ethoxylated partial glyceride mixture of natural C8 to C12 vegetable fatty acids. Re-Moisturising substance in cosmetics and pharmaceutical products, especially bath products.”
PEG-7 GLYCERYL COCOATE	Polyol fatty acid ester Re-Moisturising component for shower and bath products.
PEG-7 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	“Nonionic emulsifier, especially for liquid W/O emulsions.”

PEG-8	"Polyethylene glycol with a molecular weight of 200, used as a solvent or solubilizing agent."
PEG-8 C12-18 ESTER	"Dermatologically compatible, nonionic emulsifier and re-Moisturiser for cosmetic products."
PEG-10-C12-18-ALCOHOLS	Nonionic emulsifier for O/W emulsions.
PEG-12	"Liquid waxy component, solvent, nurtures the hair and gives it shine."
PEG-12-GLUCOPYRANOSE COPOLYMER	Viscosity stabiliser for emulsions and decorative cosmetics.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	"Ethoxylated isostearic acid glyceride. Re-Moisturising substance in cosmetic skin cleansers, e.g. foam baths, bath oils and syndet bars."
PEG-22 DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	Stabiliser for liquid and cream W/O emulsions.
PEG-25 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	"Solubilizing agent, raw material slide bar."
PEG-25 LAURETH-25	Stabiliser and auxiliary emulsifier for liquid emulsions.
PEG-25 PABA	"Light protection filter, nonionic, water-soluble UVB filter, used chiefly to protect coloured products from bleaching out, improves the stability against oxidation of perfume oils and active ingredients in gel-type products and shampoos."
PEG-35 CASTOR OIL	Nonionic solubilizing agent and emulsifier on the basis of castor oil. Used chiefly to solubilize ethereal oils and perfumes in aqueous-alcoholic and purely aqueous solutions.
PEG-35 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	"Nonionic solubilizing agent, wetting and dispersing agent on the basis of castor oil."
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	Nonionic solubilizing agent and emulsifier on the basis of castor oil. Used chiefly to solubilize ethereal oils and perfumes in aqueous-alcoholic and purely aqueous solutions.
PEG-40 SORBITAN LANOLATE	Polyethylene glycol sorbitan lanolate. Used as an emulsifier in perm lotions.
PEG-40 STEARATE	"Polyethylene glycol monostearate. Nonionic emulsifier for O/W creams, lotions and perm lotions."
PEG-45 DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	"Nonionic emulsifier, stabiliser and consistency regulator in liquid W/O emulsions."
PEG-45 M	"High molecular, water-soluble substance. Improves lathering properties and feel on the skin of skin and hair cleansing products."
PEG-60 HYDROGENATES CASTOR OIL	"Nonionic emulsifier, solubilizing agent."
PEG-75	"Nonionic, water-soluble consistency medium for emulsions."
PEG-75 LANOLIN OIL	"Conditioning substance with lanolin base reduces ""stiff"" hair after applying hair spray."
PEG-90 M	"Polyglycol, thickening agent and consistency medium."

PEG-100 STEARATE	Nonionic emulsifier for O/W emulsions.
PEG-150	“Polyethylene glycol Humectant for the skin, thickening agent and consistency medium.”
PEG-200 HYDROGENATED GLYCERYL PALMITATE	Nonionic emulsifier contained in consistency regulators.
PEG ISOSTEARYL GLYCERIDES	“Glycerides polyethylene glycol ether of isostearic acid. Re-Moisturiser, oily component and co-emulsifier in cosmetic and pharmaceutical products.”
PERSEA GRATISSIMA	“Oil of the avocado pear, contains high quantities of unsaturated fatty acids and vitamins, especially A and E. Used in skin care products for dry skin and in hair care products to protect against moisture and dehydration. Conditions and smoothes the hair.”
PETROLATUM	“Vaseline, a viscous, semi-solid mixture of solid and liquid, mainly saturated hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum. Oily component especially for W/O emulsions. Is not absorbed by the skin but forms a film, and is therefore suitable for use in skin protection products and for treating very dry skin. In hair care products petrolatum improves texture, aids detangling and gives hair shine, elasticity and resistance.”
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE S	Isoparaffin hydrocarbon. Used as a solvent for various oils.
PHENOXYETHANOL	“Colourless, slightly viscous liquid with antimicrobial activity. Usually used in combination with parabenes as a preservative.”
PHENYL DIMETHICONE	“Silicone oil, used as an oily component in creams and lotions, improves the spreading capacity of the emulsions and leaves the skin feeling pleasant and soft.”
PHENYL TRIMETHICONE	“Silicone oil, readily volatile detangling aid, makes the hair shiny and healthy, without overloading dried hair.”
PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONIC ACID	UVB filter. In EU countries permitted in concentrations up to 8 %. In its salt form neutralised with inorganic or organic alkaline solutions it is used in many sunscreen products.
PHOSPHORIC ACID	Used to adjust the pH value and to Stabilise fixatives.
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE/TRIMELITIC GLYCOLS COPOLYMER	Copolymer consisting of phthalic and trimelitic anhydride with glycol and neopentyl glycol. Film-forming agent and viscosity regulator in different cosmetic products.
PINUS	“Pine-needle extract, contains ethereal oils and terpenes with toning, hyperaemic and bactericidal properties.”
PIROCTONE OLAMINE	Highly-effective anti-dandruff substance.
POLOXAMER 288	Nonionic emulsifier. Good dispersing and wetting agent.
POLYAMINOPROPYL BIGUAMIDE	“Alcohol and water-soluble, cationic bactericide.”
POLYAMINO SUGAR CONDENSATE	Constituent of a synthetic NMF (see PCA). Humectant in skin care products.
POLYGLYCERYL-2 ISOSTEARATE	Nonionic emulsifier for W/O emulsions.

POLYGLYCERYL-3-RICINOLEATE	"Polyglyceryl ester of castor oil, used as an emulsifying agent in cremes and liquid emulsions, especially in w/o emulsions."
POLYGLYCERYL-2 SESQUIISOSTEARATE	"Fatty acid polyglycerine ester, emulsifier for creams and liquid emulsions."
POLYGLYCERYL-2 DIPOLYHYDROXYSTEARATE	"Fatty acid polyglycerine ester, used as an emulsifier for creams and liquid emulsions. PEG free."
POLYQUATERNIUM-2	Polymer with urea base skin care substance for foam and shower baths.
POLYQUATERNIUM-6	Cationic polymer of dimethyl diallyl ammonium chloride (conditioning substance). Contained in perm lotions. Improves body and aids detangling by substantive adsorption.
POLYQUATERNIUM-10	"Cationic cellulose derivative, very soluble in water, compatible with most surfactants. Binds onto the surface of hair and skin, aids detangling of damp and dry hair and reduces static. Leaves a soft, pleasant film on the skin."
POLYQUATERNIUM-11	"Cationic polymer (conditioning substance). Used in shampoos, perm lotions and fixatives. Improves texture and aids detangling of the hair by binding onto the hair's surface."
POLYQUATERNIUM-16	Cationic copolymerisate consisting of vinylimideazolinium methochloride and vinylpyrrolidone to aid detangling and give the hair hold and elasticity.
POLYQUATERNIUM-28	"Cationic polymer (conditioning substance). Used in shampoos, perm lotions and fixatives. Improves texture and aids detangling of the hair by binding onto the hair's surface."
POLYQUATERNIUM- 35	"Cationic polymer (conditioning substance). Used in shampoos, perm lotions and fixatives. Improves texture and aids detangling of the hair by binding onto the hair's surface."
POLYQUATERNIUM -36	Cationic film-forming agent for conditioning hold and elasticity of the hair.
POLYSORBATE 20	"Ethoxylated sorbitan lauric acid ester. Surfactant component in baby shampoos, nonionic emulsifier for O/W emulsion."
POLYSORBATE 40	Nonionic emulsifier. Solubilizing agent for perfume oils.
POLYSORBATE 60	Ethoxylated sorbitan stearic acid ester. Nonionic emulsifier.
POLYSTYRENE	Polymer. Used as an opacifier for perm and fixative lotions.
POTASSIUM COCOYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	Fatty acid protein condensate. Mild anionic surfactant with good lathering property.
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	"Potash lye. Neutralizing agent for anorganic and organic acids, pH regulator."
POTASSIUM OLEATE	"Potash soap, surfactant"
POTASSIUM SORBATE	"Preservative, approved for use in food, prevents product spoilage during use."
PPG-2-CETEARETH-9	Nonionic solubilizing agent for perfume oils in aqueous and alcoholic solutions.
PPG-2 METHYL ETHER	Carrier substance. Makes it easier for the reducing agent to penetrate.
PPG-2-MYRISTYL ETHER PROPIONATE	"Nonionic spreading agent, reduces the tackiness of hair treatment products."

PPG-26	Nonionic solubilizing agent for perfume oils in aqueous and alcoholic solutions.
PPG-33-BUTETH-45	"Yellowish, clear water-soluble liquid, improves the conditioning properties of hair cosmetics and leaves the hair shiny."
PROPANE	"Propellant gas for foaming up hair care products and fixatives (see ""Butane"")."
PROPYL GALLATE	"Propyl ester of gallic acid, used in cosmetics as an antioxidant."
PROPYLENE CARBONATE	"Carbonic ester of propylene glycol, high-boiling solvent for different active ingredients and swelling agent for bentonite, e.g. in bentone gels."
PROPYLENE GLYCOL	"Dihydric alcohol. Viscous, colourless, almost odourless liquid that is miscible with water, ethanol and ethereal oils, and insoluble in hydrocarbons, fats and oils. Solubilizing agent for ethereal oils and humectant for emulsions. Also improves the efficacy of some preservatives."
PROPYLENE GLYCOL DIOCTANOATE	Oily component for skin care and decorative cosmetics.
PROPYLPARABEN	Natural preservative (also food preservative) for cosmetic and pharmaceutical products.
PRUNUS DULCIS	"Almond oil. Produced from the fruits or kernels of the almond tree. Light yellow, practically odourless and mild tasting oil. Tends to become rancid. Oily component for skin care products and pharmaceutical preparations."
PVP	"Polyvinyl pyrrolidone. White powder that is soluble in water and alcohols. Nonionic film-forming agent, hair fixative, gives firm hold and elasticity. Improves the texture of the hair and protects it against outside influences, making it naturally resistant adds volume to hairstyles."
PVP/HEXADECENE COPOLYMER	Organically modified polymer (film-forming agent) soluble in oil and alcohol. Increases the viscosity of emulsions and oils. Improves the water resistance of sunscreen products.
PVP/VA COPOLYMER	"Nonionic film-forming agent, polymer with a strong setting effect that forms a very shiny elastic film. Establishes elastic links between the single hairs and thus ensures that hairstyles have optimum body and hold."
PVP/VA/VINYL PROPIONATE COPOLYMER	"see ""PVP/VA COPOLYMER"""
PVP/VINYL CAPROLACTAM /DMAAPA ACRYLATES COPOLYMER	"see ""PVP/VA COPOLYMER"""
PYRIDOXINE	"Vitamin B6. Water-soluble vitamin present in yeast, egg yolk, milk and cereals. In cosmetic products vitamin B6 is used against oily and impure skin."
PYRUS MALUS	Apple wax obtained from apple marc in a specific extraction process developed at Wella. It contains wax ester and aliphatic hydrocarbons with a chain length of 29 C-atoms. Used as an ingredient of the fruit wax mix to condition and protect the hair.
QUATERNIUM-18	"Cationic surfactant with a high affinity to skin and hair, used especially in intensive hair conditioning treatments."

QUATERNIUM-18 HECTORITE	“Gelling agent on the basis of a bentonite. Constituent of bentone gel mio (quaternium-18 hectorite, mineral oil, propylene carbonate). Viscosity regulator and emulsion Stabiliser. Improves the feel of cosmetic emulsions on the skin.”
QUATERNIUM-80	“Cationic silicon surfactant, for hair and skin cleansing products. Constituent of 2-in-1 shampoos. Binds onto the hair’s surface. Detangling aid for damp and dry hair, gives it a natural sheen, boosts curls and protects and conditions damaged ends.”
QUERCUS	“Extract of oak bark. Contains tannins, triterpenes, sterins, inositol derivatives and carbohydrates. Has astringent properties.”
RESORCINOL	“Yellow coupler; In oxidative hair colouring, colourless dye precursors are mixed with hydrogen peroxide to form the colouring agent proper within the hair. The dye precursors are subdivided into two chemical classes, the developers and the couplers. The above substance is a coupler producing yellow colourants.”
RETINOL	“Vitamin A. Oil-soluble vitamin, combats excessive dryness and flakiness and pigmenting of the skin, increases the mitotic activity of the epidermal tissues, thereby causing the skin to thicken. Is used in cosmetics especially for dry, sensitive and flaky skin.”
RETINYL PALMITATE	Vitamin A palmitate.
RHUS SUCCEDANEA	“Japan Wax. Vegetable wax obtained from sumac berries. Besides triglycerides of palmitic, oleic and stearic acid it contains about 6% of a dibasic acid, known as Japanese acid. Used in cosmetic products as a waxy component, skin protective agent and consistency regulator.”
RICCINUS COMMUNIS	“Castor oil. Vegetable oil used as an oily component in decorative cosmetics, especially lipsticks.”
RICINOLEIC ACID	“Colourless liquid, insoluble in water but miscible with alcohol and various oils. Used in some decorative cosmetics.”
ROSA CANINA	“Vegetable oil obtained from rose-hip, consisting of triglycerides of polyunsaturated fatty acids (essential fatty acids or vitamin F). Used for a long time in South America as a household remedy for skin disorders such as dry skin.”
ROSA CENTIFOLIA	“Rose water occurs in the production of rose oil from rose petals contains small quantities of ethereal oils of the rose, e.g. citronellol, geraniol, nerol, linalool and phenylethyl alcohol. Fragrant component in lotions and face toners.”
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS	“Rosemary extract. Contains glycolic acid, saponin, tannins, ethereal oils.”
ROYAL JELLY	“Substance secreted by honey-bee workers and fed to queen, contains various amino acids, vitamins and proteins, has a stimulating and invigourating action.”
RUSCUS ACULEATUS	“Root extract of an evergreen plant native to the Mediterranean region. Contains ruscogenin, sapogenins, resins and ethereal oils, and has antiphlogistic properties.”
SALICYLIC ACID	“Salicylic acid has antiseptic, antiphlogistic and antipruritic properties, keratolytic in concentrations over 5%. Constituent of “fruit acid complexes” in so-called “AHA” creams. Preservative, active ingredient in hair tonics, peroxide Stabilisers for fixatives.”

SALIX ALBA	Extract of willow bark. The active substance contained in the bark is used as an anti-inflammatory agent.
SALVIA OFFICINALIS	"Aromatic shrub growing in the Mediterranean region. The plant extract contains ethereal oils, bitter principles, tannins and various organic acids. Used as an antiperspirant and astringent. The leaves are converted into a dark, grayish coloured powder in a special process."
SAMBUCUS NIGRA	"Extract of the berries or roots of elder. Contains bitter principles, tannins and vitamins."
SESAMUM INDICUM	"Sesame oil. Contains mainly glycerine ester of unsaturated fatty acids. Oily component in bath products, creams and lotions."
SHELLAC	"Natural resin of animal origin for hair styling products with good film-forming properties hard, brittle, amorphous resin with high shine and surface hardness, insensitive to high humidity."
SILICA	"Silicon dioxide with a high specific surface. Leaves the skin feeling dry. Used as an anti-grease and volume substance in hair care products, also used to thicken many liquid products (up to paste consistency)."
SIMETHICONE	Silicon compound. Added to perm lotions as an antifoam agent.
SILK AMINO ACIDS	Amino acids found in silk.
SINE ADIPE LAC	"Milk powder contains milk proteins, conditioning substance for skin and hair."
SODIUM BENZOATE	Food preservative.
SODIUM BORATE	Borax mild alkali with antiseptic properties. Used chiefly as a saponification agent in emulsions containing beeswax.
SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXIDE	"Powder which, when mixed with water, liberates active"
SODIUM CETEARYL SULFATE	Sodium cetyl stearyl sulfate. Anionic emulsifier for O/W creams and lotions.
SODIUM CHLORIDE	Common salt. Used in skin and hair cleansers on the basis of sodium laureth sulfate to regulate viscosity.
SODIUM CITRATE	"Sodium salts of citric acid. (See ""Citric Acid"")."
SODIUM COCOAMPHOACETATE	Amphoteric surfactant with good lathering properties and good foam-holding capacity.
SODIUM COCOYL ISETHIONATE	"Mild, anionic detergent, usually used in combination with other surfactants in liquid or solid (syndets) skin cleansers."
SODIUM FORMATE	"Sodium salt of formic acid, approved food preservative."
SODIUM HYDROXYDE	pH adjuster.
SODIUM LACTATE	"Sodium salt of lactic acid. Properties: see ""Lactic Acid""."
SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE	"Anionic detergent based on coconut oil. Owing to its good cleansing properties and high dermatological and mucosal compatibility, sodium laureth sulfate is the most important cleansing substance for shampoos, shower products and foam baths in Europe."

SODIUM LAURETH-8 SULFATE	Mild surfactant used in combination with other surfactants in mild shampoos and shower products.
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE	“Anionic detergent based on coconut oil with stronger cleansing action than sodium laureth sulfate. Used especially in the USA as a detergent in body cleansing products, whereby so-called “reMoisturisers” are added to improve compatibility.”
SODIUM LAUROYL LACTYLATE	Emulsifier.
SODIUM PERBORATE	“Powder which, when mixed with water, liberates active oxygen.”
SODIUM PHOSPHATE	“Buffering substance. Keeps the pH value of fixatives constant, Stabilises hydrogen peroxide.”
SODIUM SALICYLATE	“Sodium salt of salicylic acid. Preservative (see also “Salicylic Acid”).”
SODIUM SILICATE	pH adjuster.
SODIUM STEARATE	Soap. This anionic surfactant has been known for centuries; today it is used for improving the wetting properties of cosmetic products on the hair. It ensures that cosmetic ingredients are transported to exactly the site where they develop their action.
SODIUM SULFATE	Salt used to adjust the viscosity of emulsions and surfactant systems.
SODIUM SULFITE	Reducing agent. Stabiliser for colours.
SORBIC ACID	“Hexadecanoic acid. Preservative for food, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products.”
SORBITAN LAURATE	Nonionic emulsifier with high dermatological and mucosal compatibility.
SORBITAN OLEATE	“Non-ionic emulsifier, very well tolerated by the skin and mucous membranes.”
SORBITAN PALMITATE	Nonionic emulsifier with high dermatological and mucosal compatibility.
SORBITAN STEARATE	Nonionic emulsifier with high dermatological and mucosal compatibility.
SORBITOL	“A hexahydric alcohol (sorbite) made from glucose. Sorbite solutions taste sweet, are odourless, intoxic and very hygroscopic. Used chiefly as a moistening agent in emulsions.”
SQUALANE	“Branched, saturated hydrocarbon obtained by hydration of squalene (see “Squalene”). Used as an oily component in body care products.”
SQUALENE	“Unsaturated, branched-chain hydrocarbon, a major component of shark-liver oil, but also found in vegetable oils and in sebum. Owing to its train oil smell and instability only the hydrated form “squalane” is used in cosmetics.”
STEARALKONIUM HECTORITE	“Organically modified hectorite (“swelling” clay). Used as a stabiliser in W/O emulsions and decorative cosmetics.”
STEARETH-2	Nonionic emulsifier.
STEARETH-21	Nonionic emulsifier for liquid emulsions.
STEARETH-5 STEARATE	“Wax-like substance, emulsion stabiliser and consistency regulator for liquid emulsions.”

STEARIC ACID	“Contained in most vegetable and animal fats, forms emulsifying soaps with alkalis, and very insoluble soaps with alkaline earth. Used in conjunction with alkalis and amines as an O/W emulsifier. Pure stearic acid is used as a consistency regulator in O/W emulsions.”
STEARYL ALCOHOL	Saturated C 18-fat alcohol. Base and consistency medium for emulsions and intensive conditioners.
STEARYL BETAINE	“Amphoteric detergent having a betaine structure. Improves the dermatological and mucosal compatibility and lathering properties of anionic surfactants, used in shampoos and shower products as a co-surfactant with ether sulfates.”
STEARYL HEPTANOATE	“Wax-like fatty compound, mixture of alkyl-branched fatty acid ester. Adjusted uropygial gland oil of waterfowl with excellent spreading property, improves the water vapor permeability and increases the fluidity of emulsions.”
STEARTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	“Cationic surfactant, emulsifier with antimicrobial activity, used as a versatile additive in cosmetic products. On account of its substantivity to keratin it is used in hair care products to improve texture, aid detangling and reduce static.”
STEARYL STEAROYL STEARATE	Nonionic emulsifier.
STYRENE/PVP COPOLYMER	Anionic styrene/PVP copolymeric emulsion. Opacifier for perm lotions and fixatives.
SUCROSE DISTEARATE	Nonionic emulsifier.
SUCROSE STEARATE	Nonionic emulsifier.
SULFUR	“A natural, non-metallic element. Possesses anti-seborrheic properties and prevents excessive sebum.”
SWERTIA CHIRATA	“Plant extract used in Japan’s natural medicine to promote the skin circulation. Bound swertiamarin increases the temperature of the skin and promotes the circulation in the capillary blood vessels. Used to treat the scalp, e.g. as an additive in hair tonics.”
SYNTHETIC BEESWAX	“Yellowish, synthetic wax with characteristic values adjusted to those of beeswax.”
SYNTHETIC WAX	Polyethylene wax. Stabiliser and consistency regulator in creams and decorative cosmetics.
TALC	“Magnesium silicate. Very fine, white powder with a greasy feel. Main constituent of antiseptic, medical and toilet powder.”
THEOBROMA CACAO	“Cocoa butter occurs in the production of cocoa and consists of triglycerides of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, especially palmitic, stearic, oleic and linoleic acid. Oily component in skin care products.”
THIOLACTIC ACID	Reducing agent. Breaks down the sulfur links of cystine (keratin) so that the hair can be brought into a good shape. Thiolactic acid is chiefly used as a co-reducer in perm lotions in the neutral range.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	“Pure white pigment powder used as additive in powders, make-up, liquid emulsions and skin creams. Also used in micronized (pulverized) and “coated” form as an effective UVA and UVB filter or reflector in sunscreen products.”

TOCOPHEROL	Vitamin E. Oil-soluble vitamin that is very common in vegetable oils. Very effective antioxidant and radical scavenger.
TOCOPHEROL ACETATE	Vitamin E acetate. Ester prepared from tocopherol and acetic acid. Use as tocopherol.
TOCOPHEROL NICOTINATE	Nicotinic acid ester of vitamin E. Boosts the blood circulation and the micro circulation of the skin.
TOLUENE	Organic solvent in nail polishes and nail polish removers.
"TOLUENE-2,5-DIAMINE SULFATE"	"Brown developer; In oxidative hair colouring, colourless dye precursors are mixed with hydrogen peroxide to form the colouring agent proper within the hair. The dye precursors are subdivided into two chemical classes, the developers and the couplers. The above substance is a developer producing brown colourants."
TRICETEARETH-4-PHOSPHATE	"Phosphoric acid ester. Anionactive emulsifier well tolerated by the skin, which is particularly suitable for manufacturing o/w emulsions, especially for body lotions."
TRICLOSAN	Is effective against most bacteria occurring on the skin and is therefore contained in deodorants.
TRIDECETH-6	"Fat alcohol alkoxyate, nonionic surfactant."
TRIETHANOLAMINE	"Organic base which does not irritate or corrode the skin. Neutralizing agent for stearic or oleic acid, resulting in soaps that make good emulsifiers."
TRIETHYL CITRATE	Antioxidant for cosmetic products. Softener for brittle film-forming agents.
TRILAURETH PHOSPHATE	"Phosphoric ester, anionic emulsifiers used for making O/W emulsions, especially body lotions."
TRILAURETH-4-PHOSPHATE	"Phosphoric ester, anionic emulsifiers used for making O/W emulsions, especially body lotions."
TRILAURIN	"Triglyceride - a mixture of coconut-oil fatty acids. White, wax-like base for O/W and W/O emulsions."
TRISTEARIN	Glycerine tristearate. Oily component and viscosity regulator in creams and decorative cosmetics.
TRISOPROPANOLAMINE	"Neutralizing agent (see ""2-AMINO-BUTANOL"")"
TRITICUM VULGARE	"Wheatgerm oil. Obtained by pressing the kernels and is rich in vitamin A, E and F and lecithin. Oily component used in skin care products for dry skin. Moisturising substance in perm lotions."
TROPAEOLUM MAJUS	Extract of Indian cress containing e.g. ethereal oils with antibiotic properties.
TUSSILAGO FARFARA	Extract of coltsfoot flowers. The substances contained in coltsfoot have anti-inflammatory properties.
UNDECETH-3	Non-ionic surfactant. It is used for instance for building consistency in liquid hair colours which are required to have a gel-like consistency during application.
UNDECYLENOYL PEG-5 PARABEN	Preservative with broad range of action.

UREA	“A natural product of metabolism, constituent of the NMF (see PCA) of the skin. In high concentrations has keratolytic properties. Used as a humectant in cosmetic products and as a carrier in perm lotions. Makes it easy for the lotion to penetrate so that good curling results are achieved at low pH values.”
UREA PEROXIDE	“Powder that, when mixed with water, liberates active oxygen.”
URTICA DIOICA	“Extract of stinging nettle, a very common herb found throughout Europe. Contains active ingredients such as formic acid, histamine, vitamin C. Stimulates the blood circulation.”
VA/CROTONATES	“Synthetic resin used as a film-forming agent in hair care products and in decorative cosmetics, e. g. mascara.”
VA/CROTONATES COPOLYMER	“Anionic film-forming agent. Hard, rather brittle polymer with a strong setting effect forms a clear shiny film which is very moisture-resistant and has good curl retention properties.”
VA/CROTONATES/ VINYLNEODECANOATE COPOLYMER	“See ““VA/CROTONATES COPOLYMER”””
VA/CROTONATES/VINYLPROPIONATE COPOLYMER	“See ““VA/CROTONATES COPOLYMER”””
VALINE	Amino acid with soothing and certain anti-dandruff properties. Improves the dermatological compatibility of hair and body cleansing products.
VANILLA PLANIFOLIA	The extract contains vanillin as fragrant component and has antimicrobial activity.
VINYL CAPROLACTAM/PVP/ DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE	“Cationic film-forming agent, gives hair conditioning hold and elasticity.”
WHEAT GERM AMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	Amphoteric surfactant with a betaine structure. Used as a foaming agent in fixatives.
XANTHAN GUM	Xanthan gum is produced biotechnologically from carbohydrates. Polysaccharide used as a food thickening agent and in pharmaceutical and cosmetic products.
YEAST EXTRACT	“Propylene glycol yeast extract. Contains amino acids, vitamins - especially B vitamins - and trace elements. Used in cosmetic products to treat skin blemishes.”
ZEA MAYS	Cornstarch starch made from corn and used as a filler and auxiliary agent in syndets.
ZINC OXIDE	“White powder (zinc white) which has drying, astringent and anti-inflammatory properties. Used in baby care products, especially creams, ointments and powders. Used in micronized form in sunscreens as a UVA reflector.”
ZINC STEARATE	White powder with mildly antiseptic properties. Used as a stabiliser in W/O emulsions.
ZIZIPHUS SPINA CHRISTI	“Sedre is native to Iran and Iraq. Its heart-shaped leaves are dried and finely ground, and used in plant hair colourants for achieving sandy shades.”