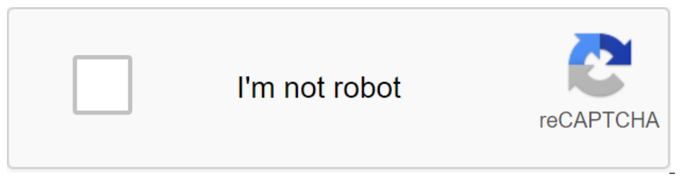
Matte liquid lipstick formulation pdf



Continue

Good morning! My friend and I are creating our own cosmetics. We want to specialize in liquid matte lipstick. A formula that slides over the wet and dries up to a full matte finish. I'm tired of dozens and dozens of failed parties. However, I'm very close! The problems I usually have are one. The color does not hold 2. The completed item is separated by oil/water in a day or two and 3. My lips tend to burn when I apply liquid lipstick. I think I'm getting burning because I'm mixing magnesium sterilate with an ingredient I don't have to mix it with. I'm desperate for help as doing this is very frustrating. The magnesium sterat made the formula matte and all that, but it burned my lips! The product is separated and sometimes the color goes on striped and the color does not hold. Below is a list of my ingredients with which I work. I'm not sure if I need to add more than one ingredient or completely pull out one ingredient. Percentage wise I need help. Could you give me some advice and help me in creating a formula that dries matte and the color goes on non-striped and holds. Thank you very much!! Any help would be very grateful! Normally, I add elements 1.2,3,4 together and heatAdd 9.6 and 7 in batchThe 12 and 13I finally, either beeswax, magnesium sterate or karauba wax hold the mixture togetherTHIS IS JUST 1 example HOW I HAVE SOURCE BATCH. AS I MENTIONED, I TRIED DOZENS ON DOZENS AND FAILEDTHE INGREDIENT I ADD MOST OF ISODODECANE. SMALLER BUT SCIENT CYCLOPPENTSiloxan and Dimethycon or Dimethicon/vinyl dimethicon crosspolymer. THE REST ARE SMALL PORTIONS. 1.Isodekan 2.Trimethyliloxicylicate / Polypropsylssecocsan 3.Cyclopentsiloxan 4.Dimethycon 3505.Magnesium Sterate6.Titanium Dioxide7.Dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer8. Kaolin9.Colors are dispersed in castor oil 10.Beeswax11.Carnauba Wax12.Phenoxyethanol13.Vitamin EPLEASE INBOX ME WITH HELP FIELD OF THE INVENTION The invention of this invention refers to the long-lasting liquid color compositions for use on the skin and methods of production of such compounds. DESCRIPTION THE ART Colorant materials have been used for years to highlight the lips and other areas of skin on the body. Most conventional lipstick formulations have a semi-solid consistency, and include dye, such as a pigment mixed with an oil vehicle, such as fat or oil, frozen to the desired consistency with one or more waxes. In recent years, attempts have been made to provide lipsticks having a long color in order to reduce the need for frequent reuse and avoid problems such as lipstick erasing lips and on clothing. One type of lipstick formulation increases the concentration of the dye in an attempt to get a long color. However, the increase in The dye can cause the lipstick to become too dry on the lips. Moisturizers and conditioning can be added to the compounds, but these components are not durable and can negatively affect the appearance of lipstick on the lips. Another type of lipstick formula includes a ceramide component. Ceramides are a group of lipids whose members are found in the epidermis of mammals. Chemically, ceramides N-acrylic sphingosin bases. Ceramide lipstick formulations also usually contain hydrocarbon waxes. Such formulations may provide some improvement, but even longer wearing lipstick formulations is desirable. Dyes used to apply to the skin other than the lips, such as tattoos on the arms, can be injected into the skin in order to form a permanent tattoo. Other dyes (such as magic marker ink) can be used to stain the skin for a relatively short period of time, such as several hours. I would like to be able to dye the skin for a longer period of time, while not constantly staining the skin. SUMMARY Incarnations of this invention provide a liquid composition of lipstick including an effective amount of acrylate /octylacrylamide copiler, cellulose material, and at least one alcohol. The pulp material can be hydroxypropilcellulose. One or more color materials can be incorporated into the composition, and other supplements can be added to enhance properties such as feeling the composition on the lips. Additional supplements such as fragrance and plant extracts can also be added. Such compositions can be easily applied to the lips and offer long wear characteristics. The incarnations of this invention also include the method of forming a liquid composition of lipstick. Acrylates /octylacrylamide copolimer mixed with alcohol to form the first solution. The cellulose material is mixed with alcohol to form a second solution. The dye is provided, and the solutions and dye are mixed. Other incarnations include a liquid colored composition for skin coloring. The composition includes an effective amount of acrylates/octylacrimide copolimeer, a pulp material, at least one alcohol and dye. Such incarnations can be used, for example, to form long but temporary tattoos. Other incarnations include the method of applying dye to the lips. There is a liquid lipstick composition, including acrylates/octilacrylamide copolimer, thickener, dye and at least one alcohol. The composition of liquid lipstick is applied to the lips and a glossy composition is applied to the liquid lipstick composition. However, other incarnations include the method of applying liquid color composition to the skin. The method involves providing liquid composition, including acrylates/octalacrylamide copolimer, material, at least one alcohol, and and The stencil is provided, stenciled with a cut design through which the skin is exposed. The stencil is placed above the skin, and the liquid composition is applied to the skin through the stencil. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING The incarnations of the invention are described with reference to an accompanying drawing, which, for illustrative purposes, is schematic and does not address the scale. FIG. 1 illustrates the cross-view of the container, which can be used to store and apply the compositions of lipstick, formed in accordance with the incarnations of this invention. FIG. 2 illustrates the look of a group having a cut design to use as a stencil in accordance with the incarnations of this invention. DESCRIPTION PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS The incarnations of this invention refer to the coloration of the skin formulations, having a long life and easy application. Some preferred incarnations include liquid lipstick compositions containing acrylate/octilacrylamide copolimer (designated CTFA) component, thickener component and alcoholic component. It is believed that the acrylate /octylacrylamide copolymer acts to bind the dye to the skin, giving way to long-lasting lipstick. Preferred incarnations use acrylates/octylacrylamide copolimer powder such as the trade-like Dermacryl 79™ acrylates/octylacrylamide copolymer, sold by the National Starch and Chemical Company (Bridgewater, New Jersey). Preferred incarnations may include approximately 0.5 to approximately 10 percent weight acrylate/octylacrylamide copolymer in composition, with some more preferred incarnations including approximately 3.5 to 4.5 percent weight gain. Numerous thickeners can be used in the incarnations of this invention, such as cellulose gums. The preferred pulp thickener is hydroxypropilcellulose powder, available under the trade name Klucel™, a type 99-HFF sold by Aqualon (Wilmington, Del.). Preferred incarnations can include approximately 0.1 to approximately 5.0 percent weight thickener, with some more preferred incarnations, including approximately 0.1 to about 1.0 percent weight gain. It is believed that the thickener component also acts to inhibit color bleeding. Numerous dyes and pigments or color enhancing components can be used in lipstick compositions in accordance with the incarnations of this invention, including, for example, U.S. government-certified colors, both medicinal and cosmetic, and food, medicinal and cosmetic. Typical dyes can include various lakes, iron oxides, mixes and titanium dioxide. Some specific examples are sold under the following trade names or designations: Permashade WP10S (Persperce Inc. of N.J.); Flamenco Super Orange 330, Flamenco Super Violet Flamenco Gold 220C (Mearl Corp., Ossining, New York); DSK Red #28 aluminum lake or C14-6623, DSK Red #33 Aluminum Lake or C17-7744, C17-7744, Red #7 or C19-031, Black Iron Oxide or C33-7734, Iron Oxide Russet or C33-7775, FD-C Yellow #5 Aluminum Lake or C69-7724, DSK Orange #5 or C14-033, (Sun Chemical Corp., Staten Island, N.C.); Cosmetic brown dark iron oxide or CG-975, cosmetic red iron oxide or CG-140, cosmetic red iron oxide or CG-180, Ultramarine or CG-225, (Whiftaker, Clark and Daniels, South Plainfield, N.J.); Mounte chromolite and Chromolite Red (from Van, Wayne, New Jersey); Colorona Bordeaux 017405, Colorona Copper Fine 017385, (Rona/EM Industries, Hawthorne, N.Y.); Timiron MP24 Carat Gold (Rona/EM Industries, Hawthorne, NY). Numerous other dyes can also be used. Often more than one ingredient is used to form the desired lipstick dye and the total amount of dye can in some incarnations range to about 10 percent weight gain, with the preferred lipstick incarnation having up to about 4 percent weight gain. Depending on its texture, the dye can be mixed with liquid to form a suspension and then milling to break down the pigment particles and get the product to have better propagation. Some examples of liquids that can be mixed with dye before milling include oil such as castor oil, glycerin, or propylene glycol. The preferred liquid for mixing with dye is sold as Glucam P-20 or PPG-20 Methyl Glucose Ether, by Americhol Corporation (Edison, New Jersey). In some incarnations approximately 2 parts of PPG-20 Methyl Glucose Ether is mixed with one part dye, although different mixtures such as 1 to 1 and others are possible as long as suspensions are created. Some incarnations may include up to about 5 percent of the weight of methyl ester glucose, with more preferred incarnations including approximately 0.5 to about 4.5 percent weight gain. Typically, lakes, iron oxides and titanium dioxide are crushed. As a rule, there is no need to grind alcohol-containing soluble pigments, alcohol-soluble lakes and mixes. Various mills, including three roller mills produced by Exakt (Oklahoma), can be used. In some incarnations, the dye is mixed with a component to improve its distribution characteristics. This component may be fatty alcohol, such as isostor alcohol sold under the trade name Witcohol 66, sold by chemical company Witco (CT) or Prisorino 3515, sold by Unichem International. Some incarnations may include up to about 20 percent of the weight of alcohol, with preferred incarnations including up to about 5 percent weight gain and even more preferable incarnations including approximately 2 to about 4 percent weight gain. In other incarnations, you can use fatty such as isostearing acid to improve dye propagability. Incarnations can also include an additional ingredient to improve the feel of lipstick on the lips. Preferred incarnations use subtle silica silica that are mixed with dye after milling. It is also believed that the component of silica contributes to the attachment of lipstick to the lips. This silica is sold under the trade name SpheronT 1500 by Presperse Inc. (NJ). Some incarnations may include up to about 10 percent of the weight of silica, with preferred incarnations including approximately 1 to about 2 percent of the weight. Small particles of other materials, such as boron nitrid, can also be used in other incarnations to improve the vision of lipstick on the lips. Additional ingredients can also be added to the incarnations of this invention to mask the effects of alcohol, present in the composition of lipstick. Preferred ingredients include aromas and plant extracts. The fragrance acts to mask the smell of alcohol and extracts can inhibit burning on the lips due to alcohol. One of these preferred liquid fragrances is sold under the name Botanical Naturalizer #6633, belle Aire Fragrances (IL). Some incarnations may include up to approximately 10 weight percent liquid flavor, with preferred incarnations including approximately 1 to about 1.5 percent weight gain. The preferred botanical extract is sold under the name Phyto-desensitizer by Ichimaru Pharcos Co., Ltd. (Japan). Some incarnations may include up to approximately 10 percent of the weight of botanical extract, with preferred incarnations including approximately 0.5 to approximately 1.5 percent weight gain. The incarnations of this invention are also associated with methods of forming liquid compositions of lipstick. One of the methods of making the incarnations of this invention is the following. In the first container, hydroxypropilcellulose powder (trade name Klucel) is combined with alcohol, preferably ethyl alcohol (for former, SD Alcohol 40 sold remet, Shell Chemical, etc.) in the amount of approximately 2 parts powder to 98 parts of alcohol. The contents are covered and preferably mixed for up to 2.5 hours to form the first solution, which is somewhat clear and has a relatively thick consistency. Depending on the number of mixed components, equipment used and other variables, the corresponding mixing times can vary greatly. In the second container, acrylates /octylacrylamide copolimer powder (trade name Dermacryl 79) combined with alcohol, preferably ethyl alcohol, in the amount of approximately 10 parts of powder to 90 parts alcohol. The contents can be covered and preferably mixed for about 30 minutes to form a second solution, which is clearer than the first solution and has a less viscous consistency. The dye, which should be mixed with the first and second solutions, can be formed by mixing one or more pigments with (trading name Glucom P-20 or PPG-20) to form a suspension and then milling suspension (if necessary). In bulk by Naval Milling components can, for example, be carried out for about 5 minutes per pound of suspension. The suspension can be further mixed with any other coloring components that do not require milling, such as mica. The mica can act as a color enhancer and provides a good rainbow time. Other additional ingredients may include isostearyl alcohol, which gives the lipstick good spreadability on the lips, and silica particles that give the lipstick an improved feel and adhesion on the lips. These components are combined with ethanol and mixed until even color composition is produced. Then the color composition, the first solution and the second solution are combined and mixed to form a homogeneous and semi viscous liquid. In some incarnations, the color composition is first mixed with the first solution, and then the mixture of dye and the first solution is mixed with the second solution. If any alcohol has been lost (e.g. evaporates) from the mixture, a quantity sufficient can be added when the solutions are mixed together. Additional ingredients can be added at this time to mask the effects of alcohol in the composition. Preferably these ingredients include a fragrance such as botanical naturalizer (sold by Belle Aire fragrances) to mask the smell of alcohol and plant extracts such as a phyto-desensitizer (sold by Ichimaru Pharcos Co., Ltd., Japan) to inhibit burning on the lips from alcohol. The ingredients are mixed until a substantially homogeneous liquid lipstick mixture is produced. The lipstick mixture can be packaged, for example, in a tubular bottle with an applicator (or wand) with the tip of the brush or a pad for applying liquid lipstick to the lips. One example of a container and applicator is illustrated in FIG.1, which represents a 12-cross-view vial of 10 containing liquid lipstick 12 in accordance with the incarnations of this invention. Also included is a cover of 14, having an integrated wand 16 and a tip of 18 to apply liquid lipstick 12 to the lips. The container and applicator, illustrated by FIG. 1, are sold under the name Mini Lip Gloss Container by World Wide Packaging (East Hanover, New Petersburg). One or more small balls of 20 can also be given in a bottle of 10 to mix lipstick 12. Other types of containers and applicators, such as a roller, could also be used. Examples of liquid lipstick compositions to achieve different colors in accordance with certain incarnations of this invention are outlined in the tables I and II below. Since there may be many changes in the departure from the scope of the invention, the examples below are not intended to limit the invention, but to better illustrate some aspects of the invention. TABLE 1 An example of a composition for red liquid-colored lipstick. Ingredient Fromostearil Alcohol 3.20 Silica 1.50 Ethanol (SD Alcohol Alcohol 81.37 Hydroxypropilcellulose 0.50 Acrylates/Octilacrylaminide Kopolimer 4.50 ppG-20 Methyl Glucose Ether 4.10 Phyto des 1 #6633.20 Permasad WP10S 0.60 Iron Oxide CG 140 0.60 Iron Oxides CG 140 0.60 82 DC Red #28 Aluminum Lake C14-6623 0.30 DC Red #33 Aluminum Lake C17-7744 0.07 DC Yellow #5 Aluminum Lake C 69-7724 0.21 DC Red #7 C19-031 0.63 TABLE 2 Examples of compositions for light bronze, dusty rose and blush of liquid fondant colors. Ingredient Light Bronze Dusty Rose Blush Isostearyl Alcohol 3.20 (wt %) 3.20 (wt %) 3.20 (wt %) Silica 1.50 1.50 1.50 SD Alcohol 40 84.04 85.30 84.05 Hydroxypropilcellulose 0.50 0.50 0.50 Acrylats/Octilacrylaminide Copolimer 4.05 50 4.50 4.50 Methyl Glucose Ether 1.19 0.525 1.50 Permasad WP10S - - 0.90 Iron Oxide 0.55 - - D q C Orange #5 0.10 0.10 0.55 10.10 D and C Red #33 Aluminum Lake 0.07 0.20 0.05 Black Iron Oxide 0.50 0.125 - Flamenco Super Orange 33 Oz 0.50 - - Timeron MP 24 Carat Gold 1.15 - Cosmetic Brown Dark Iron Oxide - - 0.50 Chromolite Move - 1.85 1.00 Phyto Desensitizer 1.00 1.00 Aroma 1.20 1.20 1.20 TABLE 3 Examples of compositions for pink, dark pink, and nude liquid lipstick colors. Ingredient pure pink dark pink nude isostearyl Alcohol 3.20 (wt %) 3.20 (wt %) 3.20 (wt %) Silica 1.50 1.50 1.50 SD Alcohol 40 82.95 82.71 85.80 Hydroxypropilcellulose 0.50 0.50 0.50 Acrylats/Octilacrylaminide Copolimer 4.50 4 .50 4 .50 0.50 Acrylatates/Octilacrylaminide Copolimer 4.50 4 .50 0.50 Acrylatates/Octilacrylaminide Copoliimer 4.50 4 .50 4 .50 50 4.50 Methyl Glucose Ether 1.45 2.56 0.85 Permasad WP10S 0.70 - 0.50 D and C Red #33 Aluminum Lake - 0.17 - D and C Red #28 Aluminum Lake 0.45 0.55 - Ultra Marine Pink - 1.25 - Russet Iron Oxide 0.75 - - Cosmetic Red Iron Oxide - 0.75 - F D and C Yellow #5 Aluminum Lake - 0.11 - Cosmetic Brown Brown Dark Iron Oxide - - 0.35 Flamenco Super Orange 33 Oz 0.80 - Colo Bordeaux 1.00 - - Chromolite Mauve - - 0.60 Phyto Desensitizer 1.00 1.00 1.00 Fragrance 1.20 1.20 1.20 Depending on the look of the lipstick desired by the user, a separate gloss component can be applied over the lipstick on the lips, in order to enhance the shine and texture of the lipstick on the lips. The glossy composition can be applied after the lipstick has been placed on the lips. Glitter can include a number of water-soluble silicones and other components to enhance the appearance of the lips, such as vitamins. The preferred glossy composition includes a dimeticon component, trimethyl sililadimeticoon and a component of octoxinol-40 (sold as Dow Corning No2 7224), as well as vitamins such as tocopherol (sold by Henkel), pantenol (sold by Roche Chemicals) and retinil palmitat (sold by Roche Chemicals). Dimethion can include a variety of silicones. One preferred dimethon blend contains three silicones sold under the following names: (1) Dow Corning 200 (продается Dow Corning), (2) GE Viscasil 60M (продается General General and (3) GE SF96-1000 (sold by General Electric). These components can preferably be heated to a temperature of about 55-60 degrees Celsius and then mix together. An example of the preferred glossy composition is set out in table 4. It is believed that other silicones and resins can also be used. However, the selected components should not remove the color from the lips or otherwise react negatively with the lipstick formulation. Gloss can also be packed in various containers, such as a container similar to that illustrated in FIG.1. TABLE 4 Lip Gloss Ingredients Component Percentage Dow Corning 200 Liquid (Dimethion) 49.35 GE Viscasil 60m (Dimethion) 45.00 GF SF96-1000 (Dimethon) 4.50 Trim These Amodimeton and Octoxinol-40 0.75 Tocoferol 0.10 Pantenol 0.20 retinyl palmitate 0.10 Depending on color and desired thickness, lipstick can be applied as one or more layers. When applied in several layers, it is preferable to allow each layer to dry before applying the next layer. Once the lipstick is dried, the glitter can be applied if desired. In a number of tests, liquid lipsticks and glitter were compared to the usual semi-hard lipsticks. In the first test, plain lipstick and liquid lipstick and glitter in accordance with the embodiment of this invention were applied to human lips. The lips were then dabbed with a napkin 15 times, and the amount of color lost from the lips was estimated. Ordinary lipstick lost about 70% of its color, while liquid lipstick and glitter did not have a clear loss of color. In the second test, after applying to the lips, the subjects ate regular food. The amount of color left on the lips after the meal was estimated, with the usual lipstick losing about 90% of its color and liquid lipstick and glitter loss of about 10% of its color. In the third test, after applying the subjects go to bed at night and the amount of color left on the lips the next morning was assessed. Ordinary lipstick has lost about 70% of its color, and liquid lipstick and glitter have lost about 10% of their color. You can remove the lipstick formulation from the lips using a mixture of components. Preferred components include homopolymer dimethylamine-ethyl metasynylate, such as that sold under the name Salcare SC 96 Allied Colloids (Suffolk, Va.). Salcare SC 96 contains a number of ingredients including polyctemium-37, propylene glycol dicapralate/dicaprio, and PPG-1 trideceth-6. Other supplements may include aroma, tocopherol and pantenol. Preferably removing lipstick contains the above components mixed with ethanol in roughly the quantities listed in Table 5. You can also remove lipstick with other compounds, including, for example, water Silicones. The removals can also be packed into various containers, such as what is illustrated in FIG.1. Different combinations of lipstick, glitter and lipstick removal can be packaged together and sold as a kit. TABLE 5 Lipstick Remover Ingredient Percentage SD Alcohol 40 94.00 Polyctery-37 and propylene glycol 3.80 DiCapriolat/DiCaprio fragrance (Naturalizer #6633) 2.00 Tocopherol 0.10 Pantenol 0.10 Another aspect of the embodiment of this invention refers to the formulation for applying a long but not permanent skin color. Lips may be more sensitive than other areas of the skin, and therefore some ingredients and their concentrations may differ between lipstick and other skin incarnations. For example, tattoo incarnations may use a higher percentage of dyes than lipstick formulations. Some incarnations include acrylates/octilacrylamide copolimer component and thickener component (e.g. cellulose material such as hydroxypropilcellulose). Examples of several preferred temporary tattoo compositions are outlined in Table 6. TABLE 6 Examples of temporary tattoo compositions. Ingredient Red Red B ethanol (SD Alcohol 40) 75.60 (wt%) 89.80 Izostearil Alcohol 2.00 1.70 Acrylates/Octilacrylamide Copolimer 4.00 4.00 Methyl Glucose Ether 2.00 2.67 DSK Red #28 Aluminum Lake - 0.30 DEH C Red #7 (C19-031) 1.00 1.33 Hydroxypropilcellosis 0.40 0.20 Isopropyl Alcohol 12.00 - Shellac 3.00 - The incarnation of this invention also refers to the methods of making skin tattoo compositions. The preferred incarnation of the tattoo consists of a liquid composition that can be applied to the skin and which is temporary in nature. By temporary means that the tattoo is not permanent in the sense of traditional tattoos in which the needle is inserted through the skin and the dye is injected to form a permanent image. In some incarnations, the components are mixed with alcohol and combined with dyes in a manner similar to the one described above for the compositions of lipstick. One example of the method of making for the formation of the composition of tattoos is the following. Isopropyl alcohol and rakunya are mixed and mixed in a mixing tank until the solution is complete. Isostea alcohol is added and the solution is mixed until smooth. The dye (such as THE DC Red #7) can be mixed with methyl glucose ester to form a suspension and then the suspension is crushed. The solution is formed from hydroxypropilcellulose (Klucel HFF) and ethanol (e.g., about 2% of Klucel HFF up to 98% of ethanol can be used) and mixed until hydroxypropilcellulose is dissolved. The solution of hydroxypropilcellulose is combined with milling dye and mixed. A separate solution is formed by mixing acrylates / octylacrylamide copolimer (Dermacryl 79) and (e.g. about 10% Dermacryl 79 to 90% 90% until the acrylates/octylacrimide copolimer dissolve. The solution of copolimer acrylate/octylacrilamide is then combined with other components. The amount of enough ethanol can be added (if necessary) and the components are mixed to a homogeneous mass. Because of the differences between the lips and the skin that the tattoo applies to (such as the hands), some components included in the incarnation of liquid lipstick

may or may not be necessary in the tattoo formulations and ingredients common to both may have different compositions. Some preferred incarnations of tattoos include approximately 0.5 to approximately 10 percent weight acrylate/octylacrylamide copolymer, with more preferred incarnations including approximately 3.5 to 4.5 percent weight gain. It is believed that the acrylate /octylacrylamide copolymer acts to bind the dye to the skin. Some tattoo incarnations also include approximately 0.1 to about 5 percent of the weight of hydroxypropilcellulose to act as a thickener, with more preferred incarnations including approximately 0.1 to approximately 1.0 percent weight gain. Some incarnations also include up to about 10 percent weight dye. Incarnations can also include a liquid mixed with a dye to form a suspension before milling. One such liquid is methyl glucose ester. Some incarnations include up to about 5 percent of the weight of methyl ester glucose, with more preferred incarnations including approximately 2 to about 3 percent of the weight. Incarnations may also include one or more components to improve skin spread. One such component is is is isedar alcohol. Some incarnations include up to about 20 percent weight alcohol, with some more preferable incarnations, including about 1 to about 3 percent of the weight of alcohol. Some incarnations may also include isopropyl alcohol (preferably up to about 20 percent weight) and shellac (preferably up to about 10 percent weight) in order to further improve color spread and enhance shine. In addition, the lips tend to be more sensitive and more prone to contact with saliva and other fluids than other areas of the body, such as the arms, legs and torso. Thus, some ingredients such as phyto desensitizer and fragrance that are used in some liquid lipstick incarnations are not necessary in some tattoo incarnations. It may also be possible to use more acrylates/octylacrylamide copolymer in some tattoo incarnations than the amount used in some lipstick incarnations. Tattoo formulations can be applied to the skin using different applicators. One of the preferred applicator is to spray the bottle or Alternatively, you can use a roll applicator or an applicator wand (e.g. illustrated in FIG. 1). The stencil can be used with liquid formulations of the tattoo. The stencil can be placed in the appropriate place on the skin, and the liquid tattoo formulation is applied to the stencil. One example of a stencil involves a cut-out structure and temporary glue for sticking a stencil on the skin. Another stencil may include, for example, a group that has a cut design included in it, such as the group 100 illustrated in FIG.2, which includes a cut regions of 110 through which liquid tattoo formulation will be applied. If desired, the cutting of regions 110 can spread throughout the band 100. A group of 100 can fit above or around a part of the body, such as an arm or leg. The strip can be elastic or may have any other attachment mechanism (clip, Velcro, etc.) to be installed around any part of the body. Test results have shown that tattoo mixtures such as those outlined in Table 6 will last on the skin for about 3 days on the skin with normal wear. Tattoo formulation can be quickly removed from the skin by removing, such as described above to remove lipstick formulation. Different combinations of components (such as stencil, tattoo formulation, removal) can be packaged together in a set. Of course, it will be clear that modifications of this invention, in its various aspects, will be obvious to those who knew how to art. There may be other incarnations for skin coloration, their features depend on the specific application. Thus, the scope of the invention should not be limited to the specific incarnations described in the present, but should be determined by appendage claims and their equivalents. Their. matte liquid lipstick formulation pdf