

speeds of more than 100 Gbit/s, sensors that can read signals from living cells and more, than not dreaming and fiction writers.

Almost everything around us today has some connection with carbon or a carbon compound. Carbon is in every living organism. Without carbon life would not exist as we know it.

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## **LIPSTICK: YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW**

History of lipstick

B.C.

- Queen Shub-ad of ancient Ur, was reportedly the first to use lip colorant approximately 3,500 B.C. The Sumerian queen adorned her lips with colorant created from white lead and crushed red rocks.

- The men and women of Egypt began wore lip colorant as a means of denoting social status.

- In Ancient Greece, lip paint (in particular red) was mainly reserved for prostitutes.

A.D.

- At the beginning of the Middle Ages, religious criticism of lipstick became rife.

- Many women would therefore make rose lip rouge out of sheep fat and mashed up red roots.

16th Century

- During this period, people believed that lipstick could work magic and even ward off death.

- For this reason, when Elizabeth became ill, she increasingly applied heavy amounts of lip colorant. By her death, it's reported that the queen was wearing nearly half an inch of lip colour!

19th Century

- Cosmetics were extremely unfashionable among the Victorians. Queen Victoria publicly declared makeup "impolite," and makeup became socially unacceptable for everyone bar prostitutes and actresses.

20th Century

1920s

- The common American recipe of crushed insects, beeswax, and olive oil produced lipstick tended to turn rancid several hours after application.

1930s

- Helena Rubinstein became the first to advertise lipstick as offering sun protection.
- In light of WW2, manufacturers sold lipstick as not a dishonorable frivolity, but rather an important part of the war effort and lipstick became a symbol of female strength.

1950s

Airlines generally considered lipstick part of their flight attendants' uniform.

1970s

- Lipstick became a symbol of social rebellion, adopted by both sexes of the punk-rock music and cultural movement to express sex, violence, and general nonconformity.
- Purple and black became the most popular colors due to this contingent.
- Later in the decade, the disco style, also relied on lipstick for its deliberately provocative look.

1980s

- Red became the 'in' color, worn by all celebrity cosmetics icons.
- Advertising lipsticks as "not tested on animals" just began to gain market cache.

1990s

- Lipstick began to target the naturalist market by incorporating trendy "natural" ingredients and allegedly gentler formulas. Many lipsticks began to boast vitamins and herbs.
- Manufacturers trumpeted lipstick and other cosmetics as attuned to animal rights.

Nowadays every woman will have her favorite lipstick shade in her cosmetic box. There is no doubt that it is important to highlight a woman's lips. But, there are many disadvantages of using lipsticks because of the materials that are used in making them.

#### Typical Lipstick Ingredients

Although there are major variations between brands, most lipsticks contain the same basic ingredients. They are wax, oil, color, fragrance, preservatives and antioxidants. Toxic and nontoxic alternatives exist for the majority of ingredients.

- Base: enables the lipstick to be formed into a tube.
- Oil: in the main used mineral oils. They make up the majority of your lipstick.
  - Preservatives and antioxidants: This keeps your lipstick fresh, safe and prevents it from going bad. Most half companies don't have money for good ingredients. As a result they usually use cheap parabens.
  - Pigment: This is, of course, the color, which varies widely. Some women love pink; others love red or peach. In industry used synthetic pigments, containing heavy metals.
  - Fragrance: This ingredient is usually only present in small amounts and should smell pleasant. Big half of them causes allergy.

Harmful ingredients:

- Propylene/Butylene Glycol (PG)

The Environmental Protection Agency lists PG as an ingredient in fertilizer, and it is also used in automotive coolant or antifreeze. Petroleum-based PG is linked to problems with fertility and issues in development. It can irritate the eyes and skin.

- Lead

Sometimes found in harmful amounts in red lipsticks, lead is a toxin that can cause serious health problems. Lead is very dangerous to pregnant women and children under the age of six years old. Health problems associated with lead ingestion are brain damage and behavior abnormalities. Many of lead's side effects are irreversible.

- Mineral Oil

A petroleum-based ingredient, mineral oil acts like a second nonporous skin, blocking the real skin's pores, and can interfere with skin cell development and proper functioning. There is a possibility that mineral-oil-based products may contain Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons or PAHs which are carcinogens.

- Coal Tar

The Environmental Working Group considers coal tar a carcinogen that is linked to fertility issues as well as to allergies and skin irritations.

- Parabens and Bismuth oxy chloride

These are two other ingredients that are used in the making of lipsticks. The harmful effect of lipsticks is due to the carcinogenic property of these two ingredients. The parabens act as preservatives just like the formaldehyde. Though this is used in preserving the lipstick, it is very harmful for the body.

Alternatives

With the green revolution, a number of manufactures now offer lipsticks and other cosmetics completely free of synthetic ingredients, lowering the risk of health problems. Products labeled “organic” and “fragrance free” may not contain that harmful ingredients . Whenever you doubt the safety of a particular lipstick, it is best to contact the manufacturer to get more details on the ingredients.

- Wax: Whether it's beeswax, candelilla wax, or camauba wax, this is the ingredient that allows the mixture to take that recognizable lipstick shape.

- Oil: Castor or vegetable oil.

- Preservatives and antioxidants: This keeps your lipstick fresh, safe and prevents it from going bad.

- Pigment: cocoa powder, paprika, cinnamon, root alkanes.

- Fragrance: This ingredient is usually only present in small amounts and should smell pleasant. In natural lipsticks used essential oils.

Essential oils not only have a pleasant fragrance, but also healing and antioxidant properties. As a result it used in natural lipstick.

My homemade lipsticks.

I prepared 3 types of lipstick at home.

The first composition based on petroleum jelly, the second – on beeswax, the third – on cacao butter.

	1	2	3
base	petroleum jelly	beeswax	cacao butter

Petroleum jelly is a petroleum product and it is not having beneficial effect. In the case of beeswax it is natural product, which protects lips. Cocoa butter has a lot of useful properties. it protects, nourishes and moisturizes the skin of the lips. These samples differ from each other not only the properties but also the texture. The samples 2 and 3 have more useful properties than the first compositions.

This material will help to choose natural quality cosmetic products.

Cicero said: "Grace and beauty can't be separated from the health".