

Chemistry And Manufacture Of Cosmetics Science

4th Edition

Cocoa butter

Butter Vegan and Dairy-Free?". The Spruce Eats. Dotdash Meredith. Retrieved 30 January 2024. Industrial Chocolate Manufacture and Use, 4th Edition, ed S.T

Cocoa butter, also called theobroma oil, is a pale-yellow, edible fat extracted from the cocoa bean (*Theobroma cacao*). It is used to make chocolate, as well as some ointments, toiletries, and pharmaceuticals. Cocoa butter has a cocoa flavor and aroma. Its melting point is slightly below human body temperature. It is an essential ingredient of chocolate and related confectionary products. Cocoa butter does not contain butter or other animal products; it is vegan.

History of materials science

Materials science has shaped the development of civilizations since the dawn of humankind. Better materials for tools and weapons has allowed people to

Materials science has shaped the development of civilizations since the dawn of humankind. Better materials for tools and weapons has allowed people to spread and conquer, and advancements in material processing like steel and aluminum production continue to impact society today. Historians have regarded materials as such an important aspect of civilizations such that entire periods of time have defined by the predominant material used (Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age). For most of recorded history, control of materials had been through alchemy or empirical means at best. The study and development of chemistry and physics assisted the study of materials, and eventually the interdisciplinary study of materials science emerged from the fusion of these studies. The history of materials science...

Pharmacy

precursor of the modern sciences of chemistry and pharmacology, prior to the formulation of the scientific method.[citation needed] The field of pharmacy

Pharmacy is the science and practice of discovering, producing, preparing, dispensing, reviewing and monitoring medications, aiming to ensure the safe, effective, and affordable use of medicines. It is a miscellaneous science as it links health sciences with pharmaceutical sciences and natural sciences. The professional practice is becoming more clinically oriented as most of the drugs are now manufactured by pharmaceutical industries. Based on the setting, pharmacy practice is either classified as community or institutional pharmacy. Providing direct patient care in the community of institutional pharmacies is considered clinical pharmacy.

The scope of pharmacy practice includes more traditional roles such as compounding and dispensing of medications. It also includes more modern services...

Engineering

manufacture of ceramics and its putative derivative metallurgy, materials science is one of the oldest forms of engineering. Modern materials science

Engineering is the practice of using natural science, mathematics, and the engineering design process to solve problems within technology, increase efficiency and productivity, and improve systems. Modern engineering comprises many subfields which include designing and improving infrastructure, machinery, vehicles, electronics, materials, and energy systems.

The discipline of engineering encompasses a broad range of more specialized fields of engineering, each with a more specific emphasis for applications of mathematics and science. See glossary of engineering.

The word engineering is derived from the Latin *ingenium*.

Food Chemicals Codex

codex: Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, 1996 (4th edn). ISBN 0 309 05394 3. xxxii + 882 pp". Food Chemistry. 59 (1): 179–180

The Food Chemicals Codex (FCC) is a collection of internationally recognized standards for the purity and identity of food ingredients.

Formaldehyde

cosmetics). Formaldehyde has been banned in cosmetics in both Sweden and Japan. In humans, ingestion of as little as 30 millilitres (1.0 US fl oz) of

Formaldehyde (for-MAL-di-hide, US also fər-) (systematic name methanal) is an organic compound with the chemical formula CH_2O and structure $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{O}$. The compound is a pungent, colourless gas that polymerises spontaneously into paraformaldehyde. It is stored as aqueous solutions (formalin), which consists mainly of the hydrate $\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})_2$. It is the simplest of the aldehydes ($\text{R}-\text{CHO}$). As a precursor to many other materials and chemical compounds, in 2006 the global production of formaldehyde was estimated at 12 million tons per year. It is mainly used in the production of industrial resins, e.g., for particle board and coatings.

Formaldehyde also occurs naturally. It is derived from the degradation of serine, dimethylglycine, and lipids. Demethylases act by converting N-methyl groups to formaldehyde...

History of perfume

modern chemistry laid the foundations of modern perfumery as alchemy gave way to chemistry. Perfume manufacture in Russia grew after 1861 and became globally

The word perfume is used today to describe scented mixtures and is derived from the Latin word per fumus (lit. 'through smoke'). The word perfumery refers to the art of making perfumes. Perfume was produced by ancient Greeks, and perfume was also refined by the Romans, the Persians and the Arabs. Although perfume and perfumery also existed in East Asia, much of its fragrances were incense based. The basic ingredients and methods of making perfumes are described by Pliny the Elder in his Naturalis Historia.

Gelatin

medications, drug or vitamin capsules, photographic films, papers and cosmetics. Substances containing gelatin or functioning in a similar way are called

Gelatin or gelatine (from Latin gelatus 'stiff, frozen') is a translucent, colorless, flavorless food ingredient, commonly derived from collagen taken from animal body parts. It is brittle when dry and rubbery when moist. It may also be referred to as hydrolyzed collagen, collagen hydrolysate, gelatine hydrolysate, hydrolyzed gelatine, and collagen peptides after it has undergone hydrolysis. It is commonly used as a gelling agent in food, beverages, medications, drug or vitamin capsules, photographic films, papers and cosmetics.

Substances containing gelatin or functioning in a similar way are called gelatinous substances. Gelatin is an irreversibly hydrolyzed form of collagen, wherein the hydrolysis reduces protein fibrils into smaller peptides; depending on the physical and chemical methods...

Chitin

"Applications of chitosan in food, pharmaceuticals, medicine, cosmetics, agriculture, textiles, pulp and paper, biotechnology, and environmental chemistry". Environmental

Chitin ($\text{C}_8\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_5\text{N}$)_n (KY-tin) is a long-chain polymer of N-acetylglucosamine, an amide derivative of glucose. Chitin is the second most abundant polysaccharide in nature (behind only cellulose); an estimated 1 billion tons of chitin are produced each year in the biosphere. It is a primary component of cell walls in fungi (especially filamentous and mushroom-forming fungi), the exoskeletons of arthropods such as crustaceans and insects, the radulae, cephalopod beaks and gladii of molluscs and in some nematodes and diatoms.

It is also synthesised by at least some fish and lissamphibians. Commercially, chitin is extracted from the shells of crabs, shrimps, shellfish and lobsters, which are major by-products of the seafood industry. The structure of chitin is comparable to cellulose, forming crystalline...

History of science and technology in Africa

the contributions of ancient Africa to the global history of science and technology. Ahmed Zewail, won the 1999 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work in

Africa has the world's oldest record of human technological achievement: the oldest surviving stone tools in the world have been found in eastern Africa, and later evidence for tool production by humans' hominin ancestors has been found across West, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa. The history of science and technology in Africa since then has, however, received relatively little attention compared to other regions of the world, despite notable African developments in mathematics, metallurgy, architecture, and other fields.

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