Glypure™

Cosmetic-Grade Glycolic Acid

Formulation—Skin Care
Stretch Mark Cream

Phase	Trade Name	Wt%	INCI Name	Supplier
A1	Purified Water USP	43.00	Purified Water USP	
A2	Magnabrite® S	0.50	Magnesium Aluminum Silicate	Amcol
A3	Edeta® BD	0.05	Disodium EDTA	BASF
A4	Zemea® Propanediol	1.50	Propanediol	DuPont Tate & Lyle Bio Products
A5	Keltrol® CG-T	0.03	Xanthan Gum NF	CP Kelco
B1	Arlacel™ 165	4.00	Glyceryl Stearate/PEG-100 Stearate	Croda
B2	Alkest® SP 60 F	2.00	Sorbitan Stearate	Oxiteno
B3	BHT	0.05	BHT (Butylated Hydroxytoluene)	Merisol Antioxidants, LLC
B4	Biochemica® Cocoa Butter Deo	5.00	Theobroma Cacao (Cocoa) Seed Butter	Hallstar
B5	Xiameter® PMX-200 Silicone Fluid 100CS	2.50	Dimethicone	Dow Corning
B6	Floraesters Jojoba Oil-Refined	3.00	Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil	Floratech
B7	Biochemica® Biovera Aloe Oil	1.00	Aloe Barbadensis (Aloe Vera) Leaf Extract (and) Canola Oil	Hallstar
B8	Crodacol™ CS50	2.50	Cetearyl Alcohol	Croda
B9	Vitamin E Acetate	0.50	Tocopheryl Acetate	BASF
B10	α-Bisabolol	0.10	α-Bisabolol	BASF
C1	Purified Water USP	15.00	Purified Water USP	
C2	**Glypure™**	**8.00**	**Glycolic Acid (70%)[1]**	**Chemours**
C3	Triethanolamine 99%	2.00	Triethanolamine 99% NF[2] to pH 3.5-3.8[3]	
D1	Elestab® FL-15	2.50	Butylene Glycol (and) Glycerin (and) Chlorphenesin (and) Methylparaben	Lab. Serobiologiques/ BASF
D2	Collasol™ M	1.00	Soluble Collagen	Croda
D3	AC Elastin	1.00	Hydrolized Elastin	Active Concepts
E1	Theophylline	0.40	Theophylline	BASF
E2	Zemea® Propanediol	1.50	Propanediol	DuPont Tate & Lyle Bio Products
F1	As Desired	0.00	Dye, Fragrance, and Additives[4]	As Desired
qs	Purified Water USP	qs to 100%	Purified Water USP	

Glypure™ penetrates the skin efficiently—readjusting water percentages in the epidermis, stimulating collagen synthesis, and promoting cell turnover. It is also an efficient pH adjuster.

- Promotes exfoliation
- Improves skin texture
- Increases collagen synthesis
- Improves elasticity and firmness

Notes:

[1]Glypure™ (99%) may be substituted for Glypure™ (70%). Compensate the purified water percentage accordingly.

[2]May use other suitable alkalis, e.g., Potassium Hydroxide, Triethanolamine, or Ammonium Hydroxide.

[3]Do not exceed 2.5% of Triethanolamine to comply with EU regulations. If necessary, add another neutralizing agent.

[4]Compensate the purified water percentage accordingly for any additives.

In lieu of Glypure™, formulators and manufacturers must use Glypure™ L for products used or distributed in Canada or Australia and in Europe for nail care products..

Chemours™

Manufacturing Procedure

1. Prepare phase A by adding A1 to the main vessel and begin mixing.
2. Slowly add A2 and mix for 15–30 min to hydrate.
3. Add A3 and mix until dissolved.
4. Pre-wet A5 in A4 and mix until a uniform dispersion is obtained. Add to A1, A2, A3 and mix until uniform.
5. Begin heating to 70-75 °C (158-167 °F).
6. In a separate vessel, add B1–B10 and heat to 70-75 °C (158-167 °F). Begin mixing slowly when solid ingredients begin to melt.
7. In a separate vessel, mix C1 and C2, and adjust pH accordingly with C3.
8. When phases A and B are at the proper temperature range, add phase B to phase A slowly. When complete, homogenize for 5 min.
9. Begin cooling. When phase AB is at 62-65 °C (144-149 °F), add the pH-adjusted phase C to phase AB. Homogenize while cooling is continued.
10. When temperature is 40 °C (104 °F), turn off homogenizer; continue cooling.
11. When phase ABC is 35-38 °C (95-100 °F), add ingredients of phase D individually.
12. Pre-mix E1 and E2, and add to phase ABCD. Continue mixing.
13. Add ingredients of F1 and adjust pH to 3.8–4.2, if necessary.
14. Add purified water to compensate for water losses and pH adjustment. Homogenize gently, if necessary.

Glypure™ has proven benefits in hair, skin, and nail care formulations. To learn more about the benefits of Glypure™, visit www.glypure.com.

For more information, visit glycolicacid.chemours.com or call (800) 441-9593.

Replaces: K-26056
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