

WELCOME TO



This is an Education Platform

We provide Free PDF Notes and Videos Classes for Pharmacy Students

Web Site <http://www.fdspharmacy.in/>

You tube <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC77iEsiuZolU4pB8WAJIR5Q>

What app <https://chat.whatsapp.com/IzSgXtFEvhS4LN5xhUgq5z>

Telegram <https://t.me/+cvxm17xSloA4MjVl>

Face book <https://www.facebook.com/Fdspharmacy-105764311994440/>

E-mail fdspharmacyinfo@gmail.com

Diploma in Pharmacy 1st Year

Pharmaceutics

Experiment

To formulate lotion

Aim:

To formulate lotion.

Reference :

‘ Dr. Gupta G.D , Dr. Sharma Shailish , Dr. Sharma Neelam ’
“Practical Manual of Pharmaceutics” Published by Nirali Prakashan, Page
no 95 – 98

Apparatus and Materials Required :

1,3-butylene glycol, glycerine, olcyl alcohol, POE (20) sorbitan monolaurule, POE (15) lauryl alcohol ether, ethanol, buffer, anti-fading agent, colouring agent, preservative, perfume, purified water, stirring rod, beaker, and measuring cylinder.

Theory :

- A lotion is a topical preparation with a low viscosity that is applied to the skin. Creams and gels, on the other hand, have a higher viscosity due to then reduced water content Lotions are applied on the external skin with bare hands, a brush, a clean cloth, or cotton wools. While a lotion can be used to deliver medicine, many lotions, particularly hand and body lotions and allergy lotions, are designed to simply smooth, moisturise, soften, and in some cases, perfume the skin. Sunscreen and moisturiser are some skincare products that may come in a variety of formulations, including lotions, gels, creams, and sprays.
- The horny layer receives moisture and humectants from the softening lotion. For example, transparent lotion makes the skin soft and keeps it feeling smooth and moist.

Formulation

Ingredients	Required Quantity	%
Humectants	1,3-butylene glycol	6.0
	Glycerine	4.0
Emollient	Olcyl alcohol	0.1
Surfactants	POE (20) sorbitan monolaurule	0.5
	POE (15) lauryl alcohol ether	10.0
Alcohol	Ethanol	q.s.
Perfume		q.s.
Colouring agent		q.s.
Preservative		q.s.
Anti-fading agent		q.s.
Buffer		q.s.
Purified water		78.9

Procedure :

- 1) The humectants, buffer and anti-fading agent should be added in the purified water at the room temperature for making the water phase
- 2) Then the preservative, perfume, emollient and solubilisers (surfactants) should be dissolved in the ethanol and this should be solubilised in the water phase.
- 3) Lastly, the colouring agent should be added for toning, after filtration it should be stored in the containers

Result :

The lotion was formulated and submitted.