

## Pigment dispersion



### 01

#### ▶ Cosmetics that use pigments

- Basic cosmetics such as skin and lotion
- Color cosmetics such as lip, tint, eye shadow, foundation, nail polish

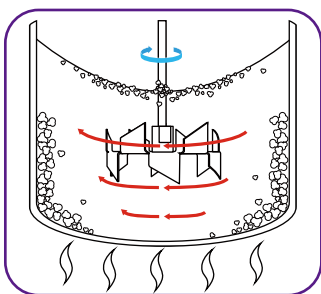
#### ▶ General pigment dispersion dissolution process

- 1) 1st Pre-Mixing  
Heat the container or tank after filling the resin solution.  
(Depending on the process, there are processes that do not heat, and the degree of heating varies from 30°C to 85°C.)
- 2) Add solution and pigment powder to DISSOLVER or ANCHOR MIXER and start dissolving in earnest. (At this time, depending on the process, even the pigment powder is added and the mixer is operated.)
- 3) Secondary bone mixing  
After pre-mixing, the paint is transferred to the 3 roll-mill or bead mill for this mixing.
- 4) After a few hours, the process is finished.

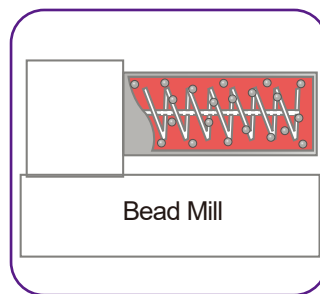
### 02

#### Problems with existing processes

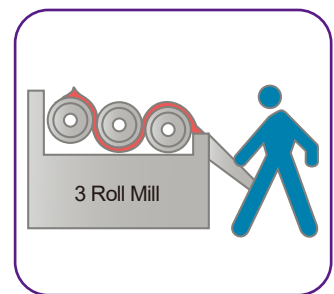
- 1) In the past, most of the process of dissolving pigment powder is carried out in two steps as above.
- 2) It takes a lot of manpower and a lot of time during this operation. In addition, when using a bead mill, it is very cumbersome to clean the beads, which leads to fatigue during work and lowers production efficiency.
- 3) Even a well-dispersed paint through this process will agglomerate over time, reducing color intensity, reducing gloss, and changing fluidity.
- 4) In addition, when dissolving pigment powder at room temperature, the powder solidifies on the liquid surface and is often difficult to dissolve, and more energy and more time are required to dissolve the solidified powder.



<Pre - Mixing>



Bead Mill



3 Roll Mill

<MIXING>

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