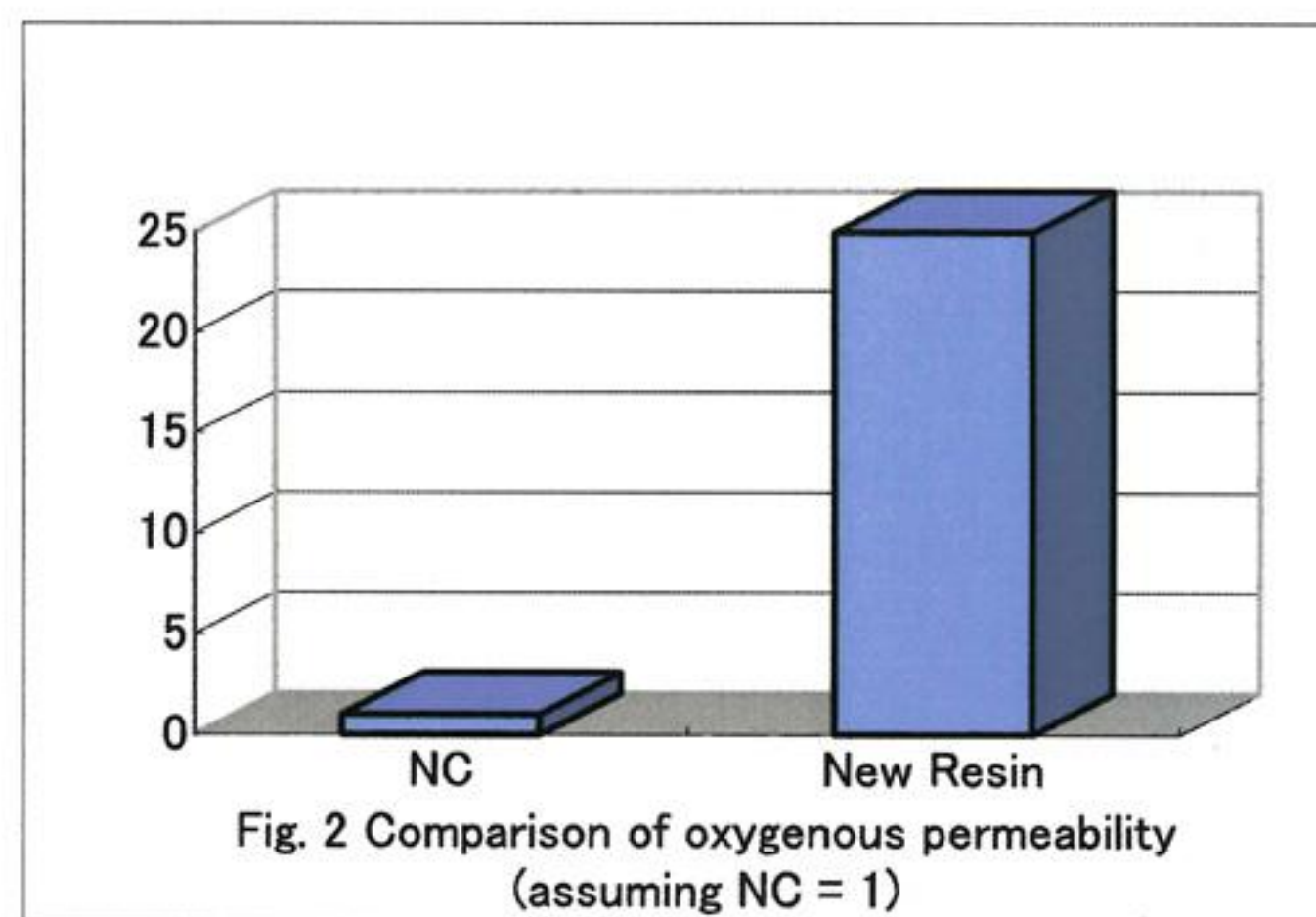
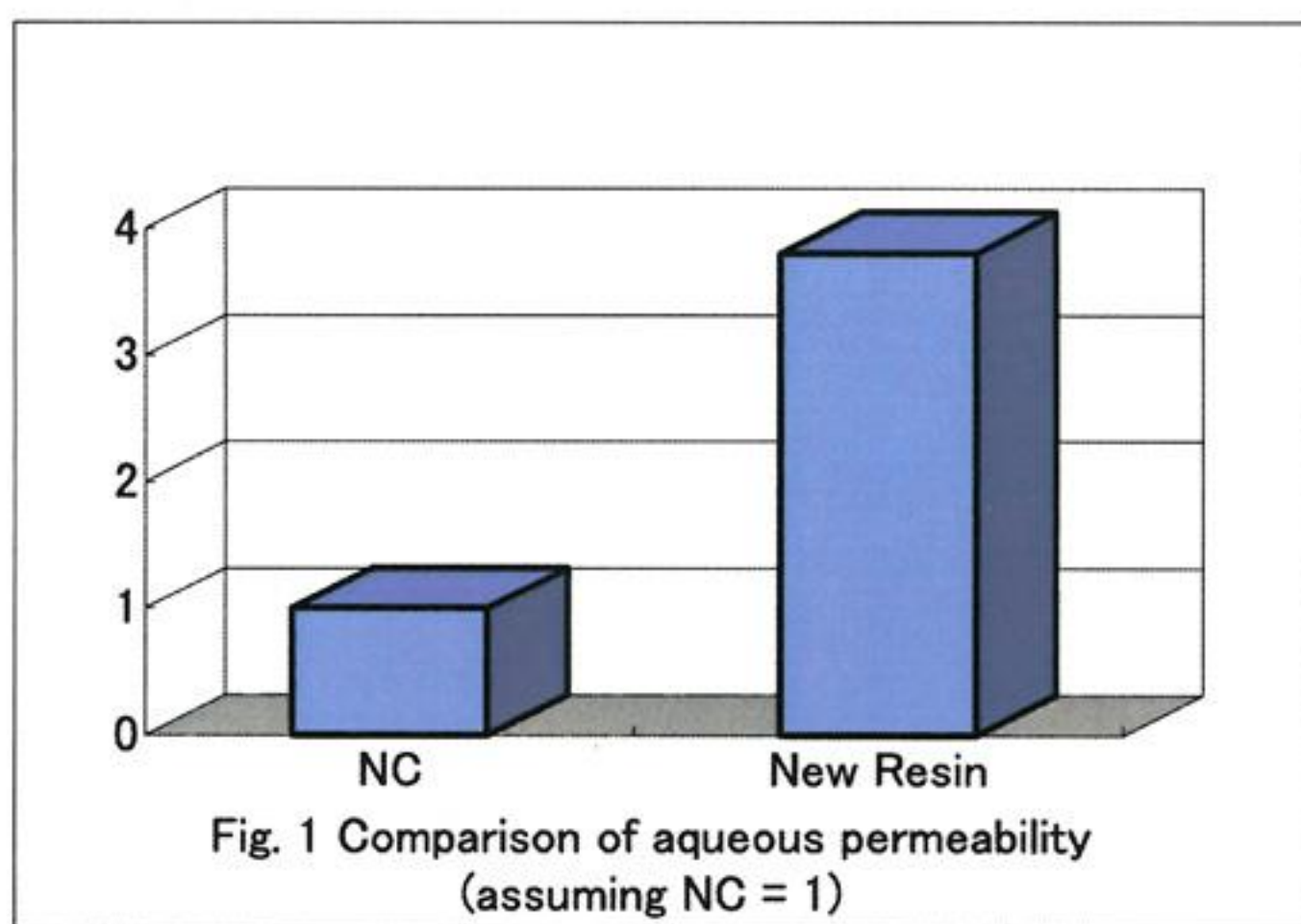


“Nitrocellulose” is typically used as the membrane former for nail enamel. The “nitrocellulose” resin is an important constituent of nail enamel, thanks to its strong coating film intensity with excellent smoothness and luster. However, it imposes significant stress on the nail causing a cooped-up feeling because of its poor permeability in terms of oxygen and water vapor.

“O<sub>2</sub> TransFactor” is a jointly developed copolymer<sup>(\*)</sup> of acrylic and silicon resins, similar to those used for contact lens, etc., which necessitate excellent aqueous and oxygenous permeability. Commercial production of nail-friendly enamel was rendered possible by KOSÉ’s research into this resin, with a particular focus on its application to nail enamel. The newly developed “O<sub>2</sub> TransFactor” drastically reduces nail stress, having about 3.8 times better aqueous permeability (※Fig. 1), and 25 times better oxygenous permeability (※Fig. 2), compared to nitrocellulose. Moreover, that other bane of nail enamel – drying time – was also reduced as a secondary effect.

Nail enamel products incorporating this newly developed resin are scheduled for imminent commercialization.



\* Copolymer silicon resin of Tris(trimethylsiloxy)-silyl-propyl-methacrylate and methacrylic acid = O<sub>2</sub> TransFactor