

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Product Name: Ultra-fine anthracite black clay

INCI name: Illite, Quartz, Kaolin

CAS: 12173-60-3, 14808-60-7, 1332-58-7

Chemical classification: Inorganic compound

Functional category: Extender, "filler" (filling agent)

Description: Anthracite black clay is a dark-colored natural mineral material from France. Its structure primarily consists of minerals from the illite, smectite, and kaolin groups, with possible traces of quartz and feldspar. The distinct black hue comes from a high content of iron, manganese, and other oxides, as well as carbon-based components. Thanks to its composition, anthracite black clay effectively absorbs impurities, sebum, and toxins from the skin, helping regulate oiliness and improve overall complexion. When applied, it draws out impurities from deeper layers of the epidermis, ensuring thorough pore cleansing without disturbing the skin's natural balance. At the same time, it releases important minerals such as silica, calcium, magnesium, and iron, which support cell renewal and strengthen the skin's protective barrier. This process helps revitalize the complexion, boost microcirculation, and reduce signs of fatigue. With a gentle exfoliating effect, black clay removes dead skin cells, leaving the skin smoother and more radiant. It is particularly beneficial for oily and problematic skin prone to blackheads and acne, as it helps reduce inflammatory processes and purify the complexion. Although it provides deep cleansing, it does not cause dryness or irritation; instead, it soothes the skin and restores its natural glow. Its fine granulation allows for easy blending with water, hydrolates, or plant oils, producing smooth formulations that are simple to apply and rinse off. Beyond facial masks, it is often used in cleansers, scrubs, and body treatments for detoxification and skin revitalization. Due to its natural origin and high quality, this ingredient is a powerful addition to cosmetic formulations aimed at thorough care and skin detox.

Benefits:

- Deeply cleanses pores and removes impurities
- Absorbs excess sebum and helps regulate oiliness

Disclaimer: The details provided here are specific to the identified material and may not remain accurate if that material is combined with other substances or used in different processes. The information presented is, to the best of the company's knowledge, considered precise and trustworthy as of the date mentioned. However, the company does not make any explicit or implied assurance, guarantee, or claim regarding the information's precision, trustworthiness, or comprehensiveness, and will not be held accountable for any losses, damages, or costs, whether direct or indirect, that arise from its use. Users are encouraged to independently verify the appropriateness and thoroughness of this information for their specific purposes.

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- Detoxifies the skin by binding toxins and harmful substances
- Releases minerals that strengthen the skin's protective barrier
- Improves microcirculation and refreshes the complexion
- Gently exfoliates and removes dead skin cells
- Soothes irritations and reduces redness
- Helps reduce inflammation in problematic skin
- Provides a matte effect and lessens skin shine
- Easily mixes with water, hydrolates, and oils for smooth formulations

Usage: Anthracite black clay is utilized in various cosmetic products depending on its role and the type of formulation. In face masks, concentrations typically range from 30% to 60%, enabling effective pore cleansing, sebum control, and detoxification. When used in scrubs and cleansers, it is added in amounts of 10% to 30%, helping remove impurities and refresh the complexion. In body treatments such as wraps or detox muds, it can be used at up to 100%, especially when combined with thermal or mineral water. In soaps, it is usually added at 5–15% to enhance cleansing and provide a mild exfoliating effect. In formulations for oily and problematic skin, including cleansers and toners, it is used at lower concentrations of 1–5% to absorb excess oil without over-drying. It may be mixed with water, hydrolates, or plant oils to form a paste, and in dispersed formulations, thorough homogenization is important for even distribution.

Natural or synthetic ingredient: Anthracite black clay is a natural ingredient formed through geological processes. It contains minerals such as illite, smectite, and kaolin, along with metal oxides and carbon-based components responsible for its characteristic dark color. It undergoes no chemical modification, only purification and milling before use in cosmetics.

Origin of the raw material: France

Animal testing: Not tested on animals

GMO: Non-GMO

Vegan: Contains no animal-derived components

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