



**Protect Against  
Everyday Chemicals  
and Irritants**

**Promote Natural  
Healing from Within**

BEFORE | AFTER



# Gloves In A Bottle

**Dry Skin - Cracked Skin - Red Skin - Itchy Skin  
Skin Allergies - Eczema - Psoriasis - Dermatitis**



## **How is Gloves in a bottle Different From Other Lotions?**

While conventional moisturizers, lotions and skin creams coat your skin with petroleum or wax-based substances that tend to clog pores and inhibit the skin's ability to breathe and perspire, Gloves In A Bottle functions so well that the skin breathes and perspires naturally. Because it literally becomes part of the outer layer of skin, it does not wash off like other lotions, but comes off naturally as your skin exfoliates. For continued protection against irritants and toxins ,simply reapply in 4 – 12 hours. This new outer layer helps prevent the loss of natural oil and moisture supports skin elasticity, and improves the overall ability of the epidermis to protect the inner skin cell layers. The natural moisturizing effects of Gloves In A Bottle will leave your skin soft and supple!

# List of ingredients of Gloves in a bottle with SPF

## **Octinoxate 7%**

Octinoxate has a solid record of safety (decades of research and thousands of studies establishing its safety in sunscreens as indisputable). There are no studies that demonstrate octinoxate, when and as used in SPF products, is harmful. In the sole studies cited when such claims are made, the conditions are completely inapplicable to how sunscreen ingredients are used in skincare products. For example, such “studies” use extremely high concentrations of octinoxate (much higher than would ever be used in sunscreens) or even fed to lab animals.

## **Octisalate 5%**

Understanding the active ingredients in sunscreen is a bit like learning a foreign language that uses a different alphabet. Suffice it to say in short that sunscreens are made up of a combination of two types of ingredients: those that reflect ultraviolet (UV) rays and those that absorb UV rays. Although that might sound simple enough, there are also two types of rays: UVA rays and UVB rays. UVB causes sunburn at the outer layers of skin, but UVA causes sun damage that reach deeper layers of skin. Both UVA and UVB radiation can contribute to the development of skin cancer. Octisalate (octyl salicylate) is an organic compound (colorless liquid with an oily consistency and a slight floral fragrance) that is used to absorb UVB rays and also add water-resistant properties to the formula. It is not a particularly strong absorbent, so it usually appears along with other ingredients. Octisalate degrades when

exposed to sunlight, which means it needs to be reapplied frequently. The FDA has determined that the levels used in cosmetic and beauty products would not cause any adverse reaction and has approved octisalate for use in sunscreen with up to 5% concentration . Keep in mind that a sunscreen's Sun Protection Factor (SPF) is a gauge of how well the formula protects the skin from UVB rays. It does not gauge protection from UVA rays.

### **Homosalate 3%**

FDA-approved sunscreen active ingredient that provides primarily UVB protection. Its UVA range is very narrow, and so it is not used alone in sunscreens. Homosalate is internationally approved for use in sunscreens, up to a maximum concentration of 15%. It's considered non-sensitizing, and is most often seen in sunscreens rated SPF 30 and greater.

### **Other Ingredients:**

Deionized water (Aqua) Purified water or deionized water is water that lacks ions, such as cations from sodium, calcium, iron, copper and anions such as chloride and bromide. This means it has been purified from all other ions except  $H_3O^+$  and  $OH^-$ . Deionized water is similar to distilled water, in that it is useful for skin care where the presence of impurities may be undesirable.

### **Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Extract (Aloe Vera)**

Long known for its healing and moisturizing properties as a dry skin moisturizer. Aloe Vera has a long history as a safe and effective medicine and skin care aid that has traditionally been used to treat various skin conditions, including psoriasis, eczema, inflammation, burns and

wounds. A great dry skin moisturizer, it helps keep your skin supple by bringing oxygen to the cells, increasing the strength of skin tissue. Studies show that Aloe Vera improves the skin's ability to hydrate itself, aids in the removal of dead skin cells and has an effective penetrating ability that helps transport healthy substances through the skin. The aloe plant contains over 75 different ingredients including: Vitamins - Aloe contains 8 of the 13 recognized vitamins, including important antioxidants A, C and E, Enzymes - catalysts enabling chemical reactions in the skin, which also produce analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects, Minerals - including magnesium that prevents the formation of histamine responsible for many allergic reactions accompanied with itching and pain, Phenolic compounds - potent antimicrobial agents having powerful analgesic effects, they can absorb ultra violet light, reduce the formation of melanin and decrease tendency to hyperpigmentation, Lignin - possessing a unique penetrative ability that allows to carry other active ingredients of topical preparations deep into the skin to nourish the dermis, Saponins - cleansers having antiseptic properties, Amino acids - building blocks of proteins. Aloe Vera gel provides 20 of the 22 necessary amino acids required by the human body and 7 of the 8 essential amino acids which the body cannot synthesize, Salicylic acid - aspirin-like compound with anti-inflammatory and antibacterial properties, additionally, it has a kerolytic effect which helps to debride a wound of necrotic tissue.

### **Cyclopentasiloxane**

A non-toxic silicone known for waterproofing and lubricating qualities. Leaves skin silky-smooth and is a

great dry skin remedy. Cyclopentasiloxane is a colorless, odorless, transparent, non-greasy and non-toxic silicone fluid. One of the many types of silicones known for the ability to lubricate and waterproof, water-thin. Cyclopentasiloxane helps spread heavier silicones and is often used in combination with Dimethicone.

A quick-evaporating fluid without greasy residue that leaves skin feeling silky, it is widely used in cosmetic applications as a base fluid and carrying agent.

### **Dimethicone**

Prevents water loss, protects your skin, making it an essential ingredient of a dry skin moisturizer. Dimethicones are non-toxic, hypoallergenic unmodified silicones, which form a protective layer on the skin that helps retain natural moisture thus preventing transdermal water loss (keeps the moisture in!). This layer must be renewed as the skin sloughs off. Dimethicones stay on or near the surface of the skin without getting below it. Dimethicone molecules are too big to penetrate past the outer layer of dead skin cells and cannot pass into the deeper layers of living skin cells. They naturally are attracted to the outermost layers of skin. They also dislike both the water and proteins inside cells. They evaporate quickly after helping to carry oils into the top layer of epidermis from where oils may be absorbed by the skin. Gloves In A Bottle Shielding Lotion SPF 15 uses a proprietary blend, consisting of several different dimethicones, that offer a very high degree of protection to the skin.

### **Methyl Gluceth-20**

A natural ingredient that retains moisture and improves hydration and helps to rejuvenate skin. Glucose is a natural

component of the stratum corneum layers of skin that binds water and hydrates your skin. Glucose moisturizers, including Methyl gluceth-10 and -20, are water-soluble emollients (allow oil and water to mix), humectants (water retention) and moisturizers derived naturally from corn sugar and cornstarch. Methyl Gluceth is considered a special moisturizing agent due to its moisture retentive qualities and ability to open pores and follicles. Therapeutic uses include atopic eczema, clogged pores, skin dryness, roughness and itching and wrinkles. Noted for its safety, it also imparts a smooth, silky feel on the skin, often used in dry skin creams and cosmetics along with other ingredients to improve skin hydration.

### **Arnica Montana Flower Extract (Arnica)**

How to relieve itching? It's an herb long known for healing and anti-inflammatory properties and pain relief. Arnica Montana is an herb traditionally used externally to heal wounds, prevent bruising and swelling after traumatic skin injuries. It has a pain relieving effect, reduces inflammation and clears fungal and bacterial infections. Arnica can also be used successfully for insect bites (relieves itching) and burns, including sunburn. Arnica contains essential oil (thymol), sesquiterpene lactones (arnicin, arnicolides, helenalin), flavonoids (eupafolin, pattuletin), polysaccharides, mucilage, bitters, carotenoids, inulin, tannin.

### **Symphytum Officinale Leaf Extract (Comfrey)**

Antibacterial, antifungal and anti-inflammatory. Comfrey, having an ancient reputation of a wound-healer and rejuvenating skin, is an effective remedy for a great variety of conditions. It is a powerful antibacterial and antifungal

treatment, helps in reducing swelling and inflammation, relieves pain, shrinks blood vessels, stimulates the blood clotting and cell growth, expedites the healing process. Comfrey contains protein, vitamins A, C and B Complex Vitamins including B12, mucilaginous fiber, calcium, potassium, phosphorus, iron, magnesium, sulphur, copper, zinc, selenium, and germanium.

### **Chamomilla Recutita Extract (Chamomile)**

Softens and soothes skin, reduces puffiness, cleans clogged pores, and much more and helps to reduce under eye circles. Chamomile has carminative (promotes digestion and peristalsis), emollient (softens and soothes the skin), healing, tonic, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties and is one of the most widely used botanicals in the world. It contains phenolic derivatives, which have antiseptic and healing qualities, azulene, which helps in reducing puffiness and cleans the clogged pores of the skin, alpha-diabolol, which provides tissue regeneration. Flavonoids and lipophilic compounds help reducing fragility of capillaries, thus strengthening the skin. Chamomile can be applied externally as a wash or compress for skin problems such as rashes, acne, eczema, psoriasis, hypersensitive skin and allergic conditions, sunburn, burns, rheumatism, arthritis, and other painful swellings, besides it, chamomile can be added to bath for relaxing tired, achy muscles and feet, and softening the skin and softens feet.

### **Achillea Millefolium Extract (Yarrow)**

Repairs damaged tissues, stretch marks, treats inflammation and reduces pain. Yarrow is very resourceful as a medicinal herb; it has anti-inflammatory and antiseptic properties. Additionally, it is a styptic (stops bleeding),



astringent (makes tissue contract), vulnerary (helps in repairing damaged or worn out tissues in the body), and possibly anesthetic. It makes yarrow a versatile remedy which when applied externally is useful in curing cuts and wounds, burns and ulcers as well as swollen and irritating (inflammatory) skin. It's even effective in preventing stretch marks! Yarrow contains flavonoids, alkaloids, volatile oils (including camphor), phytosterols and tannins. It also contains salicylic acid, which may account for its use in treating inflammation and reducing pain.

### **Chondrus Crispus (Carrageenan)**

Chondrus crispus, also known as red algae, is a type of seaweed that's a rich source of many nutrients for skin, including the pigment beta-carotene and potent antioxidants zeaxanthin, lutein, which help protect skin from the visible effects of blue light exposure.

### **Tocopheryl Acetate (Vitamin E)**

Protects cell membranes, diminishes negative effects of pollutants, making it a great ingredient as a dry skin treatment. Vitamin E is a powerful antioxidant\* that helps your body to protect cell membranes and other fat-soluble parts of the body. It may also be beneficial for slowing the aging of cells (getting rid of wrinkles) and tissues, protecting from frostbite and other cold-induced injuries, diminishing the negative effects of environmental pollutants, improving anemia, speeding wound and burn healing, reducing scarring. \* "Antioxidant" is the collective name for the whole group of vitamins, minerals, carotenoids, and polyphenols that protect the body from harmful free radicals. The name "antioxidant" describes the way it acts to prevent disease. In human organism, natural cellular

activity and/or exposure to environmental factors such as tobacco smoke and radiation makes a small but significant percentage of oxygen molecules electrically charged. When the oxygen molecule undergoes the process of oxidation it becomes a highly reactive “free radical”, trying to steal electrons from other molecules, including DNA and cellular membranes. They will continue to react with other cellular molecules, damaging cells, in a chain-reaction mechanism. Antioxidants, however, stop the chain-reaction by giving up electrons and neutralizing free radicals so that they cannot induce any more oxidative damage. Unlike other molecules, antioxidants do not become reactive when they lose an electron.

### **Sorbitan Oleate**

Sorbitan Oleate is the monoester of oleic acid (a source of omegas) and hexitol anhydrides derived from sorbitol (often used as a humectant). It is used in a variety of formulas used in the cosmetic industry, including skin care products, skin cleansing products, moisturizers, eye makeup and other makeup, according to RealSelf.com. It is primarily used as an emulsifier, and is especially suited formulations containing vegetable oils. It is considered a good co-emulsifier for lotions and other emulsions.

### **Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer**

A non-toxic thickening agent that enhances the pleasing feel of the lotion. Helps it glide on smoothly, making it a really great dry skin cream. Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer is a non-toxic thickener suitable for use in formulations, which demand superior appearance, exceptional clarity, smooth flow (shear-thinning) and suspending or stabilizing properties. It delivers effective

performance across a broad pH range, with greatest viscosity efficiency at pH 5.0. This, along with broad compatibility with typically used cosmetic ingredients, makes the polymer ideal for use in hair and skin care applications. The polymer imparts a light, cushiony feel in applications, helping to promote an enhanced tactile experience in use.

## **1,2 Hexanediol**

One of two ingredients in our proprietary, extremely effective humectant which makes Gloves In A Bottle Shielding Lotion SPF15 the best lotion for dry skin. Gloves In A Bottle Shielding Lotion SPF 15 contains a proprietary formulation, consisting of 1,2 Hexanediol and Caprylyl Glycol, that is one of the most, if not the most, effective humectant\* available today. 1,2 Hexanediol consists of several fine chemicals: Alpha-Lipoic Acids - efficient antioxidant, which has been shown to protect against cholesterol oxidation, Chrysin - bioflavonoid, possessing anti-inflammatory, antiviral, vasodilatory (relaxing the smooth muscle in blood vessels, which causes them to dilate) properties, Diosgenin - the compound used in the maintenance of healthy blood cholesterol levels, Glucosamine Hydrochloride - the compound clinically proven to retard the progression of degenerative changes in the joints, Indole-3-Carbinol - the promising nutrient that may be helpful in the prevention of various forms of cancer in humans.

## **Caprylyl Glycol**

The companion to 1,2 Hexanediol in our humectant. Gloves In A Bottle Shielding Lotion contains a proprietary formulation, consisting of 1,2 Hexanediol and Caprylyl

Glycol, which is probably the most effective humectant\* available today. It is naturally derived from coconut and has the unique property of protecting against microbial growth from bacteria and yeast while giving the finished product exceptional feel, making it a superior dry skin cream.

### **Butylene Glycol**

TOrganic ingredient that makes our product extremely soluble. Butylene glycol is a non-toxic, hypo-allergenic organic humectant and solubilizer used in cosmetic and food preparations. Its safety and usage has been well documented and approved by such agencies as the US FDA, the US EPA, and the CTFA. Butylene glycol is not a skin sensitizer, is not considered a skin irritant and is the safest of a class of chemicals called solubilizers.

### **Aminomethyl Propanol**

Controls solubility, thickens. Aminomethyl Propanol is used in the formulation of creams and lotions, hair sprays, wave sets, hair dyes and colors, eye and facial products, and other hair and skin care products as a thickener and PH-adjuster. It controls the water solubility of the resin film in hair sprays, and makes the finished film more resistant to humidity.

### **Phenoxyethanol**

A safe antiseptic and anti-microbial preservative, which helps to treat dry skin. Phenoxyethanol is an organic chemical compound, known as a glycol ether. One of the most widely used safe and effective preservatives in dermatological products such as skin creams, it also works as a topical antiseptic, providing a broad spectrum anti-microbial activity against either gram-negative or gram-positive bacteria, yeasts and molds.

## **Bis-Hydroxyethoxypropyl Dimethicone**

This is a carbinol functional dimethicone fluid. This material is unique due to its polar organic substituents. The dimethicone and organic combination provides multiple benefits in personal care applications. This moderately polar material has a novel compatibility profile. This product also acts as a superior suspension aid for sunscreens.

# List of Ingredients of Gloves in a Bottle without SPF

## **Purified Water (Aqua)**

Purified water or deionized water is water that lacks ions, such as cations from sodium, calcium, iron, copper and anions such as chloride and bromide. This means it has been purified from all other ions except  $H_3O^+$  and  $OH^-$ . Deionized water is similar to distilled water, in that it is useful for skin care where the presence of impurities may be undesirable.

## **Dimethicone**

Dimethicones stay on or near the surface of the skin. Not only are the molecules too big to physically enter past the upper living cells – they associate with the upper layer of drying skin – but they also cannot penetrate cell membranes due to their large size. They evaporate quickly after helping to carry oils into the top layer of epidermis. From there, they may be absorbed by the skin. Dimethicones form a barrier layer on the skin which must be renewed as the skin sloughs off. Dimethicones form a protective layer which helps prevent transdermal water loss – a very useful characteristic for many products. Dimethicones act to help seal moisture into the outer layer of skin, which helps prevent many kinds of damage.

## **Stearic Acid**

Stearic acid is one of the useful types of saturated fatty acids that comes from many vegetable fats and oils. It is a waxy solid. The term stearate is applied to the salts and esters of stearic acid. Stearic acid is a saturated fat that's in some plant foods like. It's very stable in storage.

A relatively large percentage of stearic acid consumed is converted to oleic acid (a monounsaturated fat). Stearic acid is used to form shortenings, spreads and as a cream base for baked products. Even though stearic acid is a saturated fat, studies have suggested that it has little effect on blood cholesterol levels, because such a high proportion is converted to oleic acid.

### **Glycerin**

Glycerin is a humectant, meaning it attracts moisture to your skin. Glycerin is a neutral, sweet-tasting, colorless, thick liquid which freezes to a gummy paste and which has a high boiling point. Glycerin can be dissolved into water or alcohol, but not oils. On the other hand, many things will dissolve into glycerin easier than they do into water or alcohol. Glycerin is also highly “hygroscopic” which means that it absorbs water from the air. Example: if you left a bottle of pure glycerin exposed to air in your kitchen, it would take moisture from the air and eventually, it would become 80 per glycerin and 20 percent water. (Note: While people say this softening is the result of the glycerin attracting moisture to your skin, there is heated debate as to whether or not the glycerin has some other properties all its own which are helpful to the skin. Summed up, the current thinking is “We know glycerin softens the skin. Some people think its because it attracts moisture, but there could be other reasons.”).

### **Cetyl Alcohol**

An emollient and secondary emulsifier, cetyl alcohol is derived from naturally occurring fatty acids from coconut oil. It is a secondary emulsifier that thickens or adds body to lotions. Not to be confused with drying, ethyl alcohols.

Cetyl and stearyl alcohols together create a cetearyl alcohol that forms an occlusive film to keep skin moisture from evaporating and gives skin a velvety feeling.

### **Isopropyl Myristate**

Isopropyl myristate is used as an emollient and lubricant in preshaves, aftershaves, shampoos, bath oils, antiperspirants, deodorants, and various creams and lotions. It is an emollient and lubricant that reduces the greasy feel of products by replacing other, oilier ingredients. The ester of isopropyl alcohol and myristic acid. It spreads very easily and promotes a dry feeling, which is often used to reduce a greasy feel caused by the high oil content of other ingredients.

### **Stearyl Alcohol**

Stearyl alcohol is found naturally in various mammalian tissues and is readily converted to stearic acid. Stearyl alcohol is an 18 carbon straight chain aliphatic alcohol often used as an emollient to prevent drying and chapping of skin. It is often used in creams and lotions as an emulsifier, thickener and pearlizing agent. The Stearyl alcohol found in Gloves In A Bottle is only derived from unsaturated vegetable oils.

### **Triethanolamine**

Triethanolamine, often abbreviated as TEA, is an organic chemical compound which is both a tertiary amine and a tri-alcohol. A tri-alcohol is a molecule with three hydroxyl groups. Like other amines, triethanolamine acts as a weak base due to the lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen atom. This ingredient is used as a pH balancer in cosmetic preparations in a variety of different products - ranging from skin lotion, eye gels, moisturizers, shampoos, shaving foams etc.



## **Xanthan Gum**

Xanthan gum is the stabilization and binding of cosmetic products. One advantage of xanthan gum is that a little goes an incredibly long way. Cosmetic manufacturers add a very small amount of xanthan gum to their cream-based products in order to keep the individual ingredients from separating. Xanthan gum is also used as a substitute for wheat gluten in gluten-free breads, pastas and other flour-based food products. Those who suffer from gluten allergies should look for xanthan gum as an ingredient on the label.

## **Hypromellose (Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose)**

Hypromellose solutions were patented as a semisynthetic substitute for tear-film. Its molecular structure is predicated upon a base celluloid compound that is highly water soluble. Post-application, celluloid attributes of good water solubility reportedly aids in visual clarity. When applied, a hypromellose solution acts to swell and absorb water, thereby expanding the thickness of the tear-film. Hypromellose augmentation therefore results in extended lubricant time presence on the cornea, which theoretically results in decreased eye irritation, especially in dry climates, home, or work environments. On a molecular level, this polymer contains beta-linked D-glucose units that remain metabolically intact for days to weeks. On a manufacturing note, since hypromellose is a vegetarian substitute for gelatin, it is more expensive to produce due to semisynthetic manufacturing processes. Aside from its widespread commercial and retail availability over the counter in a variety of products, Hypromellose 2% solution has been documented to be used during surgery to aid in corneal protection and during orbital surgery.

## **VP/Eicosene Copolymer**

VP/Eicosene Copolymer is a polymer of vinylpyrrolidone and eicosene monomers. It has reported used in the following product types: sunscreen spf 15 and above (106); mascara (24); facial moisturizer/treatment (14); anti-aging (12); lip gloss (12); other products with spf (8); brow liner (6); baby sunscreen (5); moisturizer (5); sunscreen below spf 15 (5)

## **Steareth-21**

Steareth 21 (or fill in the number) the number indicates the degree of liquidity from 4 (thin) to 100 (solid). It is an emulsifier-substance that keeps two or more components of a product from separating. This mixture is called an emulsion.

## **Phenoxyethanol**

Phenoxyethanol is an organic chemical compound, a glycol ether often used in dermatological products such as skin creams. It is a colorless oily liquid. It is a bactericide (usually used in conjunction with quaternary ammonium compounds), often used in place of sodium azide in biological buffers as 2-phenoxyethanol is less toxic and non-reactive with copper and lead. It is moderately soluble in water. It is also listed as an ingredient for many United States vaccines per the Center for Disease Control.

GLOVES  
IN A  
BOTTLE®  
ESTABLISHED 1994



**GAB 240 ml Shielding  
lotion (Without SPF  
240 ml bottle)**



**GAB 100 ml Shielding  
lotion (Without SPF  
100 ml tube)**



**GAB 100 ml Shielding  
lotion (With SPF 100 ml  
tube)**



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