



New connection on: : 22-05-2018 : 02:04:52 - Last disconnection on: : 21-05-2018 : 23:15:15

V 4.0.0.44358(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#(D201802)) (RPM D201802)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[EPODOC: SS 7] tissue and (paper or web) and (prebiot+ or probiot+ or polysac+ or inuline or lactulose)

Results in EPODOC 29

[SS 8] 7 and (surface or m2 or square)

Results in EPODOC 8

[SS 9] ..li



1/8 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN106591286](#) A 20170426

PR - CN201611004305 20161115

AP - CN201611004305 20161115

DT - I

CNOI - [C12N1/14](#) ; [C12N15/1003](#)

PA - UNIVNANJING AGRICULTURAL

TI - Method for improving extraction quality of sclerotinia homoeocarpa genome DNA

AB - The invention discloses a method for improving the extraction quality of sclerotinia homoeocarpa genome DNA. The method comprises the following steps that an MM culture medium containing antibiotics is added into a culture vessel, sterilized glass **paper** is laid on the **surface** of the culture medium, and hyphae are picked to be transferred to the middle of the culture medium and cultured for 7-14 d under the dark condition at the temperature ranging from 25 DEG C to 30 DEG C; 20-50 mg of the hyphae on the **surface** of the glass **paper** are scraped to be put into a centrifuge tube, ventilating drying is conducted, steel balls are added into the centrifuge tube, and the hyphae are frozen with liquid nitrogen and then ground; genome DNA is extracted through a classical CTAB method and dissolved into a TE buffer solution, standing is conducted for 24-48 h, centrifuging is conducted, and impurities which are not dissolved into the TE buffer solution are removed. According to the method, the content of **polysaccharide** in sclerotinia homoeocarpa hypha **tissue** is decreased by adopting the MM culture medium, and therefore the extraction quality of pathogenic bacterium genome DNA is improved; expensive instruments and equipment or DNA extracting kits are not needed, the DNA extraction quality is significantly improved, the stability is good, and the method is economical and efficient.

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- PN - [AU2009323045](#) A1 20110714
- PR - SE20080002519 20081203; WO2009SE51363 20091202
- AP - AU20090323045 20091202
- DT - I
- CCI - [A01N25/04](#) ; [C08B30/12](#) ; [C08B37/0039](#) ; [C08B37/0096](#) ; [C04B41/009](#) ; [C04B41/4803](#) ; [C09D5/008](#) ; [C09D5/1656](#) ; [C04B41/63](#) ; [C08K3/04](#) ; [C09D105/00](#) ; [C08K5/0008](#) ; [C08L3/02](#) ; [C08L5/00](#) ; [C08L5/12](#) ; [D21H17/28](#)
- CLC - [A01N25/04](#) , [A01N37/40](#) , [A01N53/00](#) , INV
- [C08L5/12](#) , [C08L5/12](#) %2, INV
- [C08L3/02](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C08L5/00](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C09D105/00](#) , [C08L5/00](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C09D105/00](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C09D105/00](#) , [C08K3/04](#) , [C08K5/0058](#) , [C08K5/053](#) , [C08L5/00](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C04B41/009](#) , [C04B28/02](#) , INV
- [C08K5/0008](#) , [C08L5/00](#) , INV
- CCA - [B05D5/08](#) ; [D21H19/54](#) ; [C04B2111/25](#) ; [C08L2205/02](#) ; [Y10T428/263](#) ; [Y10T428/31714](#) ; [Y10T428/31844](#) ; [Y10T428/31848](#) ; [Y10T428/31641](#) ; [Y10T442/20](#)
- PA - LYCKEBY COATINGS AB
- TI - **Polysaccharide** containing composition useful in forming protective film on surfaces selected from concrete, metal, stone, glass, wood, cloth, **tissue**, weave and **paper**
- AB - The present invention relates to a **polysaccharide** composition for protection of surfaces comprising an aqueous solution of at least two components, the first component (A) being a high molecular weight **polysaccharide** or a mixture of high molecular weight **polysaccharides** having an average molecular weight M of at least 100 000, and being capable of forming a gel, and the second component (B) being a low molecular weight **polysaccharide** or a mixture of low molecular weight **polysaccharides** having an average molecular weight M of 400-75 000, and being capable of inhibiting gel formation in said composition. The present invention further relates to a method for preparing such a composition, the use of the composition for protecting a **surface**, a method for protecting a substrate **surface** using the composition, and to a substrate **surface** coated with the composition.

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- PN - [US2011275260](#) A1 20111110
- PNFP - US9249310 B2 20160202
- PR - SE20080002519 20081203; WO2009SE51363 20091202
- AP - US20090998756 20091202
- DT - **
- CT - || STSE (B2)
[US7060742](#) B2 20060613 [] (SVENSSON SIGFRID [BE])
- || R141 (A1)

	US7060742 B2 []
CTNP	- STSE (B2) [] Mitsuki et al, "Determination of molecular weight of agars and effect of the molecular weight on the glass transition.", J. Agric. Food Chem., (Feb. 1999) Abstract - R141 (A1) [] Mitsuki et al, "Determination of molecular weight of agars and effect of the molecular weight on the glass transition.", J. Agric. Food Chem., (Feb 1999) Abstract
CCI	- A01N25/04 ; C08B30/12 ; C08B37/0039 ; C08B37/0096 ; C04B41/009 ; C04B41/4803 ; C09D5/008 ; C09D5/1656 ; C04B41/63 ; C08K3/04 ; C09D105/00 ; C08K5/0008 ; C08L3/02 ; C08L5/00 ; C08L5/12 ; D21H17/28
CLC	- A01N25/04 , A01N37/40 , A01N53/00 , INV - C08L5/12 , C08L5/12 %2, INV - C08L3/02 , C08L5/12 , INV - C08L5/00 , C08L5/12 , INV - C09D105/00 , C08L5/00 , C08L5/12 , INV - C09D105/00 , C08L5/12 , INV - C09D105/00 , C08K3/04 , C08K5/0058 , C08K5/053 , C08L5/00 , C08L5/12 , INV - C04B41/009 , C04B28/02 , INV - C08K5/0008 , C08L5/00 , INV
CCA	- B05D5/08 ; D21H19/54 ; C04B2111/25 ; C08L2205/02 ; Y10T428/263 ; Y10T428/31714 ; Y10T428/31844 ; Y10T428/31848 ; Y10T428/31641 ; Y10T442/20
PA	- (A1) LYCKEBY COATINGS AB [SE] - (B2) SVENSSON SIGFRID [BE]; LYCKEBY STARCH AB [SE]
TI	- (A1) POLYSACCHARIDE CONTAINING COMPOSITION USEFEULL IN FORMING PROTECTIVE FILM ON SURFACES SELECTED FROM CONCRETE, METAL, STONE, GLASS, WOOD, CLOTH, TISSUE, WEAVE AND PAPER - (B2) Polysaccharide containing composition useful in forming protective film on surfaces selected from concrete, metal, stone, glass, wood, cloth, tissue, weave and paper
AB	- (A1) The present invention relates to a polysaccharide composition for protection of surfaces comprising an aqueous solution of at least two components, the first component (A) being a high molecular weight polysaccharide or a mixture of high molecular weight polysaccharides having an average molecular weight Mw of at least 100 000, and being capable of forming a gel, and the second component (B) being a low molecular weight polysaccharide or a mixture of low molecular weight polysaccharides having an average molecular weight Mw of 400-75 000, and being capable of inhibiting gel formation in said composition. The present invention further relates to a method for preparing such a composition, the use of the composition for protecting a surface, a method for protecting a substrate surface using the composition, and to a substrate surface coated with the composition.

- (B2)

A **polysaccharide** composition for protection of surfaces comprising an aqueous solution of at least two components, the first component (A) being a high molecular weight **polysaccharide** or a mixture of high molecular weight **polysaccharides** having an average molecular weight Mw of at least 100 000, and being capable of forming a gel, and the second component (B) being a low molecular weight **polysaccharide** such as locust bean or guar gum or a mixture of low molecular weight **polysaccharides** having an average molecular weight Mw of 400-75 000, and being capable of inhibiting gel formation in said composition.

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PN - [WO2010064982](#) A1 20100610

PR - SE20080002519 20081203

AP - WO2009SE51363 20091202

DT - *; Rep

CT - |SE| ISR (A1)
[WO2004098287](#) A1 20041118 [A] (SIGGE & MARTIN AB PROF [SE], et al);
[US6068867](#) A 20000530 [A] (NUSSINOVITCH AMOS [IL], et al);
[US5976586](#) A 19991102 [A] (FELLER LESTER [US]);
[WO9525604](#) A1 19950928 [A] (POLYSACCHARIDE IND AB [SE], et al);
[WO9525605](#) A1 19950928 [A] (POLYSACCHARIDE IND AB PST [SE], et al);
[WO9217070](#) A1 19921015 [A] (US AGRICULTURE [US]);
[EP0470871](#) A1 19920212 [A] (ALKO LTD [FI]);
[WO8810284](#) A1 19881229 [A] (BIOBOAT AB [SE]);
[WO8810156](#) A1 19881229 [A] (BIOBOAT AB [SE])

CCI - [A01N25/04](#) ; [C08B30/12](#) ; [C08B37/0039](#) ; [C08B37/0096](#) ; [C04B41/009](#) ; [C04B41/4803](#) ;
[C09D5/008](#) ; [C09D5/1656](#) ; [C04B41/63](#) ; [C08K3/04](#) ; [C09D105/00](#) ; [C08K5/0008](#) ;
[C08L3/02](#) ; [C08L5/00](#) ; [C08L5/12](#) ; [D21H17/28](#)

CLC - [A01N25/04](#) , [A01N37/40](#) , [A01N53/00](#) , INV
- [C08L5/12](#) , [C08L5/12](#) %2, INV
- [C08L3/02](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C08L5/00](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C09D105/00](#) , [C08L5/00](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C09D105/00](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C09D105/00](#) , [C08K3/04](#) , [C08K5/0058](#) , [C08K5/053](#) , [C08L5/00](#) , [C08L5/12](#) , INV
- [C04B41/009](#) , [C04B28/02](#) , INV
- [C08K5/0008](#) , [C08L5/00](#) , INV

CCA - [B05D5/08](#) ; [D21H19/54](#) ; [C04B2111/25](#) ; [C08L2205/02](#) ; [Y10T428/263](#) ;
[Y10T428/31714](#) ; [Y10T428/31844](#) ; [Y10T428/31848](#) ; [Y10T428/31641](#) ; [Y10T442/20](#)

PA - LYCKEBY COATINGS AB [SE]; SVENSSON SIGFRID [BE]

TI - **POLYSACCHARIDE** CONTAINING COMPOSITION USEFUL IN FORMING PROTECTIVE FILM ON SURFACES SELECTED FROM CONCRETE, METAL, STONE, GLASS, WOOD, CLOTH, **TISSUE**, WEAVE AND **PAPER**

AB - The present invention relates to a **polysaccharide** composition for protection of surfaces comprising an aqueous solution of at least two components, the first component (A)

being a high molecular weight **polysaccharide** or a mixture of high molecular weight **polysaccharides** having an average molecular weight Mw of at least 100 000, and being capable of forming a gel, and the second component (B) being a low molecular weight **polysaccharide** or a mixture of low molecular weight **polysaccharides** having an average molecular weight Mw of 400-75 000, and being capable of inhibiting gel formation in said composition. The present invention further relates to a method for preparing such a composition, the use of the composition for protecting a **surface**, a method for protecting a substrate **surface** using the composition, and to a substrate **surface** coated with the composition.

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PN - [UA25236U](#) U 20070725
 PR - UA2007200704806U 20070428
 AP - UA2007200704806U 20070428
 DT - I
 PA - UNIV KHARKIV STATE MEDICAL [UA]
 TI - METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF CHRONIC APICAL PERIODONTITIS
 AB - The method for treatment of chronic apical periodontitis comprises deleting of putrescent pulp, effecting on canal and periapical **tissue** microflora by medications and stopping of canals. The root canal is treated by **probiotic** Hylak« forte. After that the canal is washed by physiological solution, in 2-3 days depending on the periodontitis type the canal is repeatedly treated by the same method. Further the dentine **surface** is dried and application of 20 % silver nitrate solution is applied, it is dried by air jet and precipitated. The non-precipitated silver is dried by **paper** pack, here the tooth crown discoloration is removed by treatment of its **surface** by 2.5 % sodium hypochlorite solution and tooling.

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PN - [JPH0597658](#) A 19930420
 PR - JP19910253883 19911001
 AP - JP19910253883 19911001
 DT - I
 FI - A47K7/00&C; A61K7/00&J; A61K7/50; A61K8/00; A61K8/72; A61K8/73; A61K8/97; A61Q19/10
 FT - 4C083/AA111; 4C083/AA112; 4C083/AB362; 4C083/AC012; 4C083/AC122; 4C083/AC302; 4C083/AD211; 4C083/AD212; 4C083/CC24; 4C083/DD08; 4C083/EE06; 4C083/EE07; 4C083/EE12; 4C083/EE14; 4C083/FF01
 PA - KAO CORP
 TI - SKIN-CLEANING AND WIPING AGENT COMPOSITION
 AB - PURPOSE:To provide a skin-cleaning and wiping agent composition softening the **surface** of toilet **paper**, reducing the abrasion of the **paper** with skins, and giving an excellent wiping and protecting effect. CONSTITUTION:A **polysaccharide** obtained from tuberose is dissolved in an aqueous solvent such as a monohydric lower alcohol, a dihydric lower alcohol (e.g. polyethylene glycol or propylene glycol) or polyhydric alcohol (e.g. glycerol) to prepare a skin-cleaning and wiping agent composition. The

composition as a raw solution is preferably charged in an aerosol container to produce an aerosol preparation, or the composition is preferably charged in a pump style spray container to produce a spraying preparation. The aerosol preparation or the spraying preparation is directly sprayed to the skins of anus peripheral parts, urinary organ peripheral parts or pudendum peripheral parts, etc., or sprayed or coated on toilet **paper**, etc. The **polysaccharide** is preferably obtained the **tissue** culture of tuberose and compounded in a dry solid amount of 0.001-10wt.%, preferably 0.01-5wt.%.

7/8 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [GB981362](#) A 19650127

PR - US19640416795 19641208; US19620200621 19620607

AP - GB19630019883 19630520

DT - **

CCI - [B01J13/125](#) ; [B01J39/00](#) ; [C08B31/02](#) ; [C08B33/02](#) ; [C08B37/00](#) ; [C08J3/122](#) ; [C08F8/00](#) ; [C08F8/34](#) ; [C08F8/44](#) ; [C09D101/24](#) ; [C09D141/00](#) ; [C08L3/06](#) ; [D06M15/233](#) ; [D06M15/333](#) ; [D01F2/08](#) ; [D21H17/24](#) ; [D21H17/36](#)

CLC - [C09D141/00](#) , [C08L2666/54](#) , INV
 - [C08F8/34](#) , [C08F116/08](#) , INV
 - [C08F8/44](#) , [C08F8/34](#) , [C08F116/08](#) , INV
 - [C08F8/00](#) , [C08F8/44](#) , [C08F8/34](#) , [C08F116/08](#) , INV
 - [C08F8/34](#) , [C08F16/06](#) , INV
 - [C08F8/44](#) , [C08F8/34](#) , [C08F16/06](#) , INV
 - [C08F8/00](#) , [C08F8/44](#) , [C08F8/34](#) , [C08F16/06](#) , INV

PA - TEE PAK INC

TI - Production of decausticized **polysaccharide** xanthates and their utilization

AB - Decausticized viscose is used as a temporary soil binder. It can be used for preparing concrete or as an adjunct to other concrete binders (Example 58). For the method of preparation of the decausticized viscose, see Division C3. U.S.A. Specification 2,705,231 is referred to. ALSO: A decausticized solution of a **polysaccharide** xanthate is made by subjecting a crude caustic aqueous solution of an alkali xanthate of a film-forming **polysaccharide** to ion-exchange or ion-retardation or a combination thereof, to remove a substantial proportion of the free caustic therein. Viscose or amylose xanthate may be so treated. A decausticized viscose substantially free of alkali cellulose and free cellulose may be made by contacting an aqueous viscose solution with sufficient cation-exchange material in the hydrogen ion form to neutralize a substantial proportion of the alkali content of the viscose. A decausticized amylose xanthate substantially free of alkali amylose and free amylose may be made by an analogous method. Thus a predetermined amount of cation-exchange material may be mixed with the viscose at ambient temperature until reaction is complete and the cation exchange material is separated by settling or filtration. Alternatively the viscose may be passed through a column containing the cation-exchange material. In further methods the viscose is passed through a column containing either an anion-exchange material in the salt form or an ion-retarding resin, the effluent in either case comprising decausticized viscose having a pH less than 13. Similarly, decausticized amylose xanthate substantially free of alkali amylose and free amylose may be made by passing an aqueous amylose xanthate solution through a column containing an anion-exchange

material in the salt form and recovering the effluent comprising decausticized amylose xanthate. In any of the preceding methods, the solution may be partially dealkalized by dialysis prior to the ion-exchange or ion-retardation treatment. Decausticized aqueous solutions of film-forming **polysaccharide** xanthates so obtained, e.g. of viscose or amylose xanthate, are of pH 4-13 and substantially free of regenerated **polysaccharide**. Specified products include decausticized viscose of pH 8-13 substantially free of regenerated cellulose and alkalization and xanthation by-products and containing sodium salts in an amount substantially equivalent to the free alkali content of the viscose when initially formed; decausticized viscose of pH 4-8 substantially free of regenerated cellulose and containing xanthic acid groups in excess of 40% of the xanthate content of the viscose; and analogous amylose xanthate products. A wide range of natural and synthetic ion-exchange materials may be used. Preparation of the decausticized viscose is described in Examples 1-4, 6-9 (cation-exchange), 10, 12-14 (anion-exchange), 15 (ion-retardation), 17 (liquid ion-exchanger), 19, 20 (dialysis followed by cation-exchange), 21 (anion-exchange followed by cation-exchange), 22 (cation-exchange followed by anion-exchange), and 23 (mixed-bed ion-exchange). Preparation of the decausticized amylose xanthate is described in Examples 5 (cation-exchange), 11 (anion-exchange), 16 (ion-retardation), and 18 (dialysis followed by cation-exchange). In Example 36, unidentified cellulose derivatives are obtained by treatment of the decausticized viscose with phenyl isocyanate or with adipoyl chloride. In Example 38, cyanoethylation and carbamoethylation of decausticized viscose are disclosed. Example 52 discloses the preparation of ammonium cellulose xanthate and the corresponding lithium and potassium salts by passing decausticized viscose through a cation-exchange resin in the ammonium form. Example 55 discloses etherification and esterification of decausticized viscose with chloroacetic acid and adipoyl chloride respectively. Example 40 discloses the preparation of a dispersion comprising a mixture of nylon and graft polymers of nylon and cellulose by treatment of a mixture of decausticized viscose and hexamethylene diamine with adipoylchloride in carbon tetrachloride solution. U.S.A. Specification 2,705,231 is referred to. ALSO: Decausticized viscose is used as a pigment binder in ink formulations for printing on regenerated cellulose. Heat-treatment after printing converts the viscose into regenerated cellulose. In Example 29, a black ink formulation is made from carbon black and decausticized viscose and used to print regenerated cellulose meat casings, which are then cured by heating at 115 DEG C. For the method of preparation of the decausticized viscose, see Division C3. U.S.A. Specification 2,705,231 is referred to. ALSO: Decausticized solutions of **polysaccharide** xanthates, especially amylose xanthate and viscose, are used as coating materials, subsequent thermal regeneration thereof yielding amylose or regenerated cellulose. For the method of preparation of the decausticized solutions (see Division C3). Example 24 describes the coating of hemp **paper**, starch-sized onion skin **paper**, rayon-hemp **paper** and wood pulp **paper**, with decausticized viscose, followed by drying at 80-100 DEG C. or at 180 DEG C. to obtain papers having high dry and wet strengths. Example 26 describes the use of decausticized viscose as an adhesive in seaming flat cellulose impregnated **paper** to form tubes. In Example 28, decausticized viscose is sprayed over a freshly printed **surface** of a cellulose casing and dried at 105 DEG C., to prevent smudging and offsetting of the printed matter. Example 39 discloses the use of decausticized viscose as a coating for thermoplastic film to impart adhesivity to regenerated cellulose and so permit heat sealing of the cellulose film to another object. In Example 44, a bast fibre **paper** is coated with decausticized viscose and regeneration is effected by

standing or drying at 100 DEG C. Example 47 discloses the use of a coating of decausticized viscose, reacted with chloracetic acid, as an ultra-violet barrier. Example 48 discloses the coating of cellulose acetate and polyethylene terephthalate films with decausticized viscose to improve printability. Examples 50, 51 and 54 disclose the coating of nylon or "Dacron" (Registered Trade Mark) fibres, wool, silk, and cellulose esters and ethers with decausticized viscose to produce a regenerated cellulose coating. Example 56 discloses the use of decausticized viscose as a binder in the formation of non-woven textiles from glass, nylon, cellulose acetate and "Mylar" (Registered Trade Mark) fibres. Example 57 discloses the use of decausticized viscose as a protective coating for glass. U.S.A. Specification 2,705,231 is referred to. ALSO: **Paper** and textile materials are treated with decausticized solutions of **polysaccharide** xanthates, especially amylose xanthate and viscose, thermal regeneration of which yields amylose or regenerated cellulose. For the method of preparation of the decausticized solutions see Division C3. Example 30 discloses the sizing of cotton muslin in decausticized viscose, followed by air drying and force drying at 80 DEG C. Example 38 discloses the use of a decausticized viscose previously subjected to cyanoethylation or carbamoethylation as a water-regain or static-reducing additive on polyester fibres. Example 50 discloses the coating of nylon fibres with decausticized viscose to produce a composite fibre having a regenerated cellulose coating. Example 56 discloses the use of decausticized viscose as a binder in the formation of nonwoven textiles from glass, nylon, cellulose acetate and "Mylar" (Trade Mark) fibres. Example 24 describes the impregnation of hemp **paper**, starch sized onion-skin **paper**, rayon-hemp **paper**, and wood-pulp **paper**, with decausticized viscose, followed by drying at 80-100 DEG C., or at 180 DEG C., to obtain papers having high dry and wet strengths. Example 27 describes the impregnation of **tissue paper** with decausticized viscose, or amylose xanthate, the impregnated **paper** being formed into tubes and regenerated thermally or in an acid bath. Example 45 discloses the use of decausticized viscose in admixture with **paper** pulp in the formation of **paper** to promote the exhaustion of basic resins into the **paper**, and the use of decausticized viscose as a beater additive. Examples 50, 51 and 54 disclose the coating of nylon, "Dacron" (Trade Mark), wool, silk, and cellulose ester and ether fibres with decausticized viscose to produce a regenerated cellulose coating. U.S.A. Specification 2, 705, 231 is referred to.

8/8 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [DE3912693](#) A1 19901025
 PNFP - [DE3912693](#) C2 19911114
 PR - [DE19893912693](#) 19890418
 AP - [DE19893912693](#) 19890418
 DT - *
 CT - (A1)
 [DE1962331](#) B2 []; [DE3522626](#) A1 [];
 [DE2517452](#) A1 []; [DE2462221](#) A1 [];
 [DD146548](#) A5 []; [EP0224453](#) A2 []
 CCI - [A61K8/65](#) ; [A61F13/00063](#) ; [A61K8/0208](#) ; [A61K8/0212](#) ; [A61Q19/00](#)
 CCA - [A61F2013/00153](#) ; [A61F2013/0037](#) ; [A61F2013/00927](#)
 PA - (A1)
 BIOPROTAN HANDELS GMBH [DE]

- TI - (A1)
Cosmetic preparations contg. water soluble collagen (deriv.) - applied as layer to support **web** e.g. for use as face mask
- AB - (A1)
A composite material for cosmetic purposes comprises water soluble native collagen and/or at least one water soluble collagen deriv. on a carrier. Pref. the compsn. includes a water soluble desamidocollagen cpd. Pref. at least part of the collagen (deriv.) is in foamed form. The compsn. pref. also contains at least one structure-forming substance such as an aliginat and/or a **polysaccharide** and/ or a pectin and/or a xanthan. The compsn. may also contain water soluble dyes or pigments, a cosmetically active agent such as plant and/or animal extracts or a vitamin, and liposomes, esp. liposomes contg. water insoluble cosmetically active agents such as bisabolol. USE/ADVANTAGE - The materials are useful skin care preparations such as face masks which are soaked in water and applied with the collagen layer in contact with the skin. In contrast to the crosslinked collagen derivs. used previously, the present materials allows saturation of the **surface** of the skin with active protein, which increases the water-binding capacity of the skin and thus improves the elasticity of the skin while the connective **tissue** becomes satd. with liq. and the circulation is promoted, which gives the skin a fresh appearance.