

Facts

Origin Unknown

Dates back Early 20th century
Ingredients Various pigments,
resins, and solvents

Nail polish is applied to the nails as a decorative and protective coating

MixSing Process



Design

Shear	CFD simulations confirms >200,000 s ⁻¹
Design	According to European legislation and CE marked
Hygiene	Complying with EHEDG guidelines
Viscosity	Up to 75,000 cP
Accessories	Vacuum system, scrape agitator
Materials	Stainless steel: AISI 316L. All materials: EC 1935

Insight

Nail polish, or nail varnish or lacquer, is a cosmetic product applied to the nails to enhance their colour and provide a glossy finish. The origins of nail polish can be traced back to ancient civilizations such as China and Egypt, where people would use natural substances such as crushed beetles and berries to colour their nails. However, the modern form of nail polish as we know it today was not developed until the early 20th century.

In the early 20th century, the first nail polishes were made with a combination of nitrocellulose, a type of cellulose derived from cotton, and a solvent such as alcohol

or acetone. These early nail polishes were not durable and would chip or fade quickly.

In the 1920s, a company called Revlon introduced the first long-wearing nail polishes. These nail polishes were made with nitrocellulose, a plasticizer such as camphor, and pigments. They were more durable and resistant to chipping and fading than earlier nail polishes.

In the 1930s, new nail polishes were introduced, such as fast-drying nail polishes and polishes with a matte finish.

In the 1940s, the first coloured nail polishes

were introduced, which came in various shades such as red, pink, and coral.

In the 21st century, innovations such as long-lasting, chip-resistant, and quick-drying formulas came to the market and used natural and organic ingredients to formulate nail polishes.

Today, many different types of nail polishes are available on the market, each with its unique formula and benefits.