



Scrubamis®

Pit or Shell Scrubbing Powders



Scrubamis®

Exfoliating Plant Powders

Scrubamis® are plant-origin scrubs obtained from pits or shells. They are natural and efficient, and can be incorporated in the formula of all exfoliating cosmetic care: creams, milks, gels, foaming products, etc.

Each Scrubami® is available in several granulometries: the finest are ideal for soft face scrubs while the others are recommended in body scrubs.

Scrubamis® guarantee an exfoliating activity and total safety. They eliminate the dead cells in the epidermis, helping it renew itself and restore brightness in the skin.

Usage level: 0.2 - 10%

The Range

- Apricot (kernel)
- Almond (shell)
- Coconut (shell)
- Walnut (shell)
- Olive (pit)

Skin Scrubs



Skin scrubs are soft mechanical exfoliation aiming at speeding the elimination of dead cells on the skin's surface. It is recommended once or twice a week, and makes the skin's texture finer, more even, and provides a bright complexion.



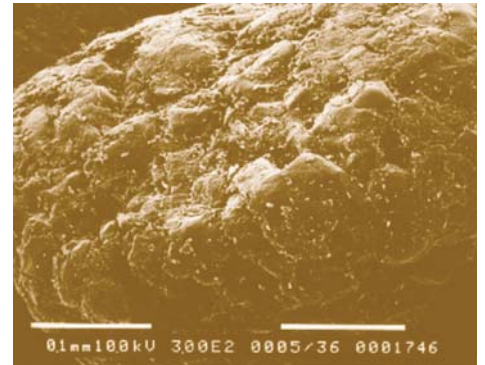
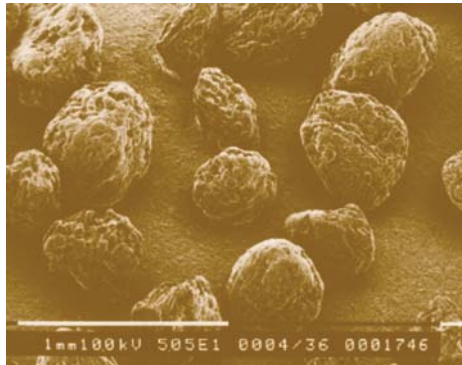


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Skin-Friendly Above All

We particularly recommend Scrubamis® for skin exfoliation because they are natural, and their rounded structure is not aggressive for the skin.

This is reflected in magnified photos of Scrubami® Apricot (400/500µm granulometry) below:



Available Granulometries for Each References

Granulometries in µm	50/200	200/300	300/400	400/500	500/800
Apricot (kernel)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Almond (shell)	✓	✓	✓		✓
Coconut (shell)		✓			
Olive (pit)		✓		✓	
Walnut (shell)			✓	✓	✓





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A Bit of History

Almond

Almond trees were held in high honour by the Greeks and inspired them a romantic legend: in despair at having been abandoned after Demophon (Theseus' son) had gone to war, Phyllis committed suicide and was turned into an Almond tree. Demophon was repentant and in mourning, and came back to give the tree a hug: the Almond tree then blossomed for the first and most delicate time.



Apricot

Apricots are neither referred to in the inscriptions of Egypt and Babylon, nor in the Bible. According to Pliny the Elder, Apricots are believed to come from Mongolia, where Chinese caravans imported them to the Partian kingdom, on the Caspian Sea. They then supposedly became the emblematic tree of Armenia and to have developed in Europe, thus earning the species name *armeniaca*. Its culture spread from Armenia to Greece, and reached Italy around the first fifty years of our era. Romans and Arabs then introduced it to the countries they conquered.



Coconut

The Portuguese called Coconut *coquo* meaning 'kid' or 'small animal' because of the face suggested by the three holes on the shell representing the eyes and the mouth. This explains the genus name *cocos*. *Nucifera*, the species name of the tree, means 'bearing nuts' in Latin.





Olive



These sacred and precious trees are omnipresent in Greek mythology. Ulysses blinded Cyclops with an Olive stake, he also made his bridal bed from the wood of this Century-old tree. The most sacred Olive trees grew in Minerva's temple. The plants were actually allotted to the goddess who offered it to her town, Athens. So as to humiliate the defeated Athenians even more, Xerxes burned the temple and the tree. The latter nonetheless immediately rose from its ashes.

Walnut



Walnut trees come from the Middle East. They are believed to have been imported from Iran to Western Europe and Temperate Asia. *Regia*, the species name of the tree, means 'royal', because Walnut trees were imported to Greece by Persian kings. Elders considered Walnuts as a dish for the Gods and called it 'royal nut' or 'Persian nut'.





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