**Objective:**
To evaluate Floraesters K-100 Jojoba for its potential to reduce frizz (*i.e.* reversion back to a natural curly state) when used in a rinse-out hair conditioner.

**Method:**
Conditioners with and without 1% Floraesters K-100 Jojoba were applied to curly hair tresses. The total area (due to frizz) of the straightened hair was evaluated before and after humidity exposure.

**Results:**
The conditioner containing 1% Floraesters K-100 Jojoba produced 30% less frizz when compared to the vehicle conditioner.

A = vehicle conditioner + 1% Floraesters K-100 Jojoba / B = vehicle conditioner

Vehicle Conditioner (%wt/wt): Water (q.s.), Glyceryl Stearate (and) Cetearyl Alcohol (and) Sodium Stearoyl Lactylate (6.0%), Cetyl Alcohol (2.0%), Propanediol (1.0%), Polyglyceryl-2 Stearate (1.0%), Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate (and) BHT (1.0%), Theobroma Grandiflorum Seed Butter (and) Tocopherol (1.0%), Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Oil (1.0%), Ethyl Macadamiate (1.0%), Phenoxyethanol (and) Caprylyl Glycol (and) Ethyhexyglycerin (and) Hexylene Glycol (0.8%), Fragrance (0.5%), Tocopheryl Acetate (0.5%), Hydroxyethylcellulose (0.1%), and Disodium EDTA (0.1%).

The ex vivo study of Floratech® test formulation (CTL_15-060) was conducted on six (n=3 per test article) naturally curly, dark brown, six inch long hair tresses (DeMeo Brothers Inc.) that were washed with a 10% sodium lauryl sulfate solution, treated with 1 ml of the test article, and straightened using a flat iron at 450°F (232°C) prior to eight hours of humidity exposure (>70%). Total area was determined at 0 and 8 hours using image analysis techniques, as described by T. Evans, on the captured images [Evans T. (2012). Practical Modern Hair Science. Evans T and RR Wickett (Ed.). Carol Stream, IL: Alluredbooks]. The study was blinded, and carried out under controlled temperature and humidity conditions. (Clinical Study 15-060 - Phase II report available upon request.)