SRI LANKA STANDARD 111 : 2009
UDC 615.477.7

SPECIFICATION FOR
SANITARY TOWELS
(THIRD REVISION)

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Sri Lanka Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR SANITARY TOWELS
(THIRD REVISION)

SLS 111 : 2009

Gr. 9

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION
17, Victoria Place
Elvitigala Mawatha
Colombo 08
SRI LANKA.

Sri Lanka Standards are subject to periodical revision in order to accommodate the progress made by industry. Suggestions for improvement will be recorded and brought to the notice of the Committees to which the revisions are entrusted.

This standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

Sri Lanka Standard
SPECIFICATION FOR SANITARY TOWELS
(Third Revision)

FOREWORD

This standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Textiles. Clothing and Leather and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 2009-03-30.

Sri Lanka Standard Specification for Sanitary towels was first published in 1971, revised first in 1989 and the Second Revision was in 2007. The term "sanitary towel" covers varieties of sanitary towels as Press-on regular, Press-on regular herbal, Press-on ultra thin, Press-on ultra thin herbal, Loop regular, Loop Maternity. Therefore the scope has been extended to cover the varieties in this Third Revision considering the new product development and diversification in the field of sanitary towels.

This specification is subject to the restrictions imposed under the Cosmetics, Devices and Drugs Act No. 27 of 1980 and the regulation thereunder.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this specification is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or an analysis shall be rounded off in accordance with **SLS 102**. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that of the specified value in this specification.

In the preparation of this specification, valuable assistance derived from the following publications is gratefully acknowledged.

IS	5405 : 1980	Indian Standard Specification for Sanitary towels
PS	1449 : 1979	Pakistan Standard Specification for Sanitary towels
SABS	1043 : 1985	South African Standard Specification for the Manufacture of Sanitary towels

1 SCOPE

This specification prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for press-on and loop type sanitary towels.

2 REFERENCES

ASTM D 1777	Standard test method for thickness of textile materials
SLS 16	Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing of textiles
SLS 86	Determination of pH value of aqueous extracts of textile materials
SLS 102	Rules for rounding of numerical values
SLS 428	Random sampling methods

SLS 457	Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts. Part 1 Colouring agents, pigments and colour additives generally recognized as safe Part 2 Raw materials and adjuncts other than dyes, pigments and colour additives generally not recognized as safe
SLS 516	Microbiological test methods Part 1 General guidance for enumeration of micro-organisms colony count Technique at 30^{o}C Part 2 Enumeration of yeasts and moulds
SLS 738	Shampoo
SLS 1316	Code of Good manufacturing practices for cosmetics industry

3 TYPES

This specification covers the following types of sanitary towels.

3.1 Press-on Regular

Press-on sanitary towel which is designed to be used to absorb normal menstrual flow.

3.2 Press-on Regular Herbal

Press-on sanitary towel that contains herbal ingredients which is designed to be used to absorb normal menstrual flow.

3.3 Press-on Ultrathin

Press-on sanitary towel which is thinner than the regular type.

3.4 Press-on Ultrathin Herbal

Press-on sanitary towel that contains herbal ingredients which is thinner than the regular type.

3.5 Loop Regular

Loop sanitary towel which is designed to be used to absorb normal menstrual flow.

3.6 Loop Maternity

Loop sanitary towel which is designed to be used to absorb lochia (Bleeding that occurs after child birth).

NOTE: *The press-on towels may or may not be with wings.*

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General Requirements

4.1.3 All sanitary towels shall be manufactured under hygienic conditions as per **SLS 1316.**

4.1.2 Sanitary towel shall not contain toxic, irritant or carcinogenic materials.

4.1.3 Any therapeutic or prophylactic functions claimed shall be clinically proven.

4.2 Ingredients

4.2.1 Dyes, colouring agents, pigments or colour additives if used, shall comply with **SLS 457: Part 1.**

4.2.2 Ingredients other than dyes, colouring agents, pigments or colour additives shall comply

4.2.3 with **SLS 457:Part 2.**

4.2.4 All ingredients shall be dermatologically safe.

4.3 Materials

4.3.1 *Absorbent filler*

The filler material, such as fluffed pulp, cotton, cellulose wadding and tissue shall be free from lumps, oil spots, dirt or foreign matter.

NOTE : *The filler may contain absorbent gelling materials and/or herbal materials.*

4.3.2 *Covering*

The covering of the absorbent filler shall be of a wadding, tissue, cotton or rayon knitted sleeving, gauze or non-woven fabric with sufficient porosity to permit the assembled towel to meet the absorbency requirements.

4.3.3 *Loops*

The loops of the sanitary towels shall be knitted from soft cotton yarn, rayon/cotton yarn or rayon yarn and shall be of sufficient recovery properties.

4.3.4 ***Protective barrier***

The protective barrier of the sanitary towel shall be of polyethylene or any other water proof material.

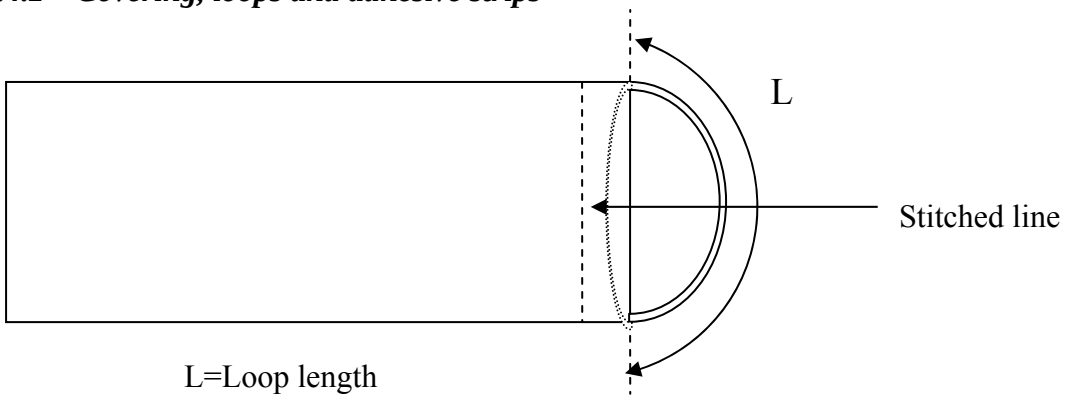
NOTE : *This requirement is not applicable to loop maternity type sanitary towels.*

4.4 Workmanship and finish

4.4.1 ***Absorbent filler***

The absorbent filler shall be arranged and neatly cut to the required size of the sanitary towel without any wrinkles or distortion. It shall be placed in the covering in such a way that it does not cause lump formation with the effect of sudden pressure.

4.4.2 ***Covering, loops and adhesive strips***



F IGURE 1

4.4.2.1 The covering fabric shall cover the filler completely. In case of sanitary towels with loops, it shall extend beyond the length of the filler to form loops at each end for securing the sanitary towel while in use.

a) The length of a loop (extended length from the end of the sanitary towel at zero tension) shall be not less than 75 mm and not more than 95 mm.

b) In the case of press-on type, towels shall have adhesive backing strip(s) for holding the towel securely in position.

4.4.2.2 The covering shall be sealed or secured in such a manner that it prevents unwrapping during usage. Where the covering is not sealed there shall be a minimum overlap of 35 mm.

4.4.3 ***Protective barrier***

4.4.3.1 The sanitary towel shall have a protective barrier on one side. Looped towels shall have an identifying thread or marking indicating clearly the side of the barrier.

4.4.4 ***Freedom from defects***

The sanitary towels when visually examined shall be free from defects which affect the appearance and utility.

4.4.5 ***Odour***

The sanitary towels shall be free from any unpleasant odour when wet or dry.

4.4.6 ***Texture***

The surface of the sanitary towels shall not cause any irritation to the skin.

4.4.7 ***Dimensions***

The sanitary towels shall comply with the dimensions given in Table **1**. The thickness of the Ultra thin type sanitary towels shall be less than 4.5 mm, when tested by the method prescribes in Option **5** of the **ASTM D 1777: 1996**

TABLE 1 – Dimensions for sanitary towels

Sl No (1)	Type (2)	Effective length, min. (mm) (2)	Effective width, min. (mm) (3)
i)	Regular	175	60
ii)	Ultra thin	175	60
iii)	Maternity	200	75

NOTE : *Length and width of the filling material to be considered as effective length and effective width of the towel.*

4.5 Absorbency

The sanitary towels shall successfully pass the test when tested by the method prescribes in Appendix **B**.

4.6 pH value

The pH value of the aqueous extract of the sanitary towels shall be not less than 5.5 and not more than 8.5 when tested by the method prescribes in **SLS 86**.

4.7 Ash content

The ash content of the sanitary towels shall be not more than 0.6 per cent by mass, when tested by the method prescribes in Appendix **C**.

NOTE : *This requirement is not applicable for fillers with absorbent gelling materials.*

4.8 Water soluble extract

The water soluble extract of the sanitary towels shall be not more than 1.0 per cent by mass, when tested by the method prescribes in Appendix **D**.

NOTE : *This requirement is not applicable for fillers with absorbent gelling materials.*

4.9 Moisture content

The moisture content of the sanitary towels shall be not more than 11 per cent by mass, when tested by the method prescribes in Appendix **F**.

4.10 Microbiological limits

The herbal sanitary towels and maternity towels shall comply with the relevant microbiological limits given in Table **2**, when tested according to the methods given in Column **4** of the table.

TABLE 2-Microbiological limits

SI No. (1)	Characteristic (2)	Limits (3)	Method of Test (4)	Type of Towel (5)
i)	Aerobic plate count, per g, max.	1000	**Appendix E**	Maternity and herbal
ii)	Mould and Yeast count	Absent in towel	**Appendix E**	Herbal
iii)	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*	Absent in towel	**Appendix E**	Herbal
iv)	*Staphylococcus aureus*	Absent in towel	**Appendix E**	Herbal

5 PACKAGING

5.1 The sanitary towels shall be wrapped individually (primary packages) or in multiples (secondary packages) and packed in carton (Master outer packages), lined with polyethylene or any other water resistant material or bags having similar water resistant properties.

5.2 The master outer packages shall be sealed at both ends. An adhesive, if used, shall not impart any offensive odour or stain to the product packed.

5.3 A number of such master outer packages with sanitary towels of the same size and type may be packed together, in a manner acceptable to the purchaser.

6 MARKING

6.1 The following information shall be legibly and indelibly marked on each retail pack or on a label securely attached :

a) Name of the product as 'SANITARY TOWEL";
b) Name and address of the manufacturer and/or distributor (including country of origin);
c) Registered trade mark, if any ;
d) Brand name, if any;
e) Number of sanitary towels;
f) Type (see **3**);

g) Instructions as follows :
   i) Method of use;
   ii) Indication as to which side is absorbent/non absorbent;
   iii) Indications as to the presence of any gelling material in the filler;
   iv) Suggestions for disposal;
h) Batch or code number;
j) Date of manufacture;
k) Date of expiry/shelf life; and
l) List of ingredients.

6.2 Each master outer package shall be legibly and indelibly marked or labelled with the following :

a) Name of the product;
b) Name and address of the manufacturer and/or distributor (including country of origin);
c) Registered trade mark; if any ;
d) Brand name, if any;
e) Number of packs;
f) Type (see **3**);
g) Batch or code number; and
h) Date of expiry/shelf life.

NOTES :

1. *Clause **6.2** is not applicable to clear transparent master outer packages.*

2. *Any therapeutic or prophylactic functions of the sanitary towel shall not be stated unless it has been clinically proven.*

7 METHODS OF TEST

7.1 During analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

7.2 Tests shall be carried out as specified in **ASTM D 1777, SLS 86, SLS 516: Part 1, SLS 516 :Part 2, SLS 738** and Appendices **B** to **F** of this specification.

7.3 The conditioning and testing atmosphere shall be the standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing of textiles as defined in **SLS 16,** i.e. a relative humidity of 65 ± 4 per cent and a temperature of $27 \pm 2\ ^0$C.

NOTE : *Attention is drawn to the certification facilities offered by the Sir Lanka Standards Institution. See the inside back cover of this specification.*

APPENDIX A
COMPLIANCE OF A LOT

The sampling scheme given in this Appendix shall be applied where compliance of a lot to the requirements of this standard is to be assessed based on statistical sampling and inspection.

Where compliance with the standard is to be assured based on manufacturer's control systems coupled with type testing and check tests or any other procedure, an appropriate scheme of sampling and inspection shall be adopted.

A.1 LOT

In any consignment all the packs of sanitary towels of the same size and type, belonging to one batch of manufacture or supply shall constitute a lot.

A.2 SCALE OF SAMPLING

A.2.1 The samples shall be tested from each lot for ascertaining its conformity to the requirements of this specification.

A.2.2 The number of packs to be selected from a lot shall be in accordance with Table **3**.

TABLE 3 - Scale of sampling

No. of packs in the lot (1)	No. of packs to be selected (2)
Up to 250	6
251 to 500	8
501 to 1 000	11
1 001 to 2 500	15
2 501 to 5 000	20
5 001 and above	30

NOTE : *For herbal and maternity towels, three additional packs to be selected.*

A.2.3 If the packs are contained in master outer packages, 10 per cent of the master outer packages subject to a minimum of two shall be selected. As far as possible an equal number of packs shall be taken from each master outer package to form a sample of size as given in Table **3**.

A.2.4 The master outer packages and packs shall be selected at random. In order to ensure randomness of selection, tables of random numbers as given in **SLS 428** shall be used.

A.3 NUMBER OF TESTS

A.3.1 Each master outer package selected as in **A.2.3** shall be inspected for packaging and marking requirements.

A.3.2 Each pack selected as in **A.2.2** or **A.2.3** shall be inspected for packaging and marking requirements.

A.3.3 Each sanitary towel in each pack selected as in **A.2.2** or **A.2.3** shall be examined for the requirements given in **4.3, 4.4.1, 4.4.3, 4.4.4** and **4.4.5**

A.3.4 One sanitary towel shall be drawn from each pack examined and measured for the requirements given in **4.4.2** and **4.4.7**. (Length of a loop is applicable only for loop sanitary towels).

A.3.5 Three sanitary towels shall be drawn from each pack and tested for the requirements given in **4.5, 4.6,** and **4.7**, using a separate towel for each requirement.

A.3.6 Two sanitary towels shall be drawn from each pack and tested for the requirements given **4.8** and **4.9** using a separate towel for each requirement. If one towel is not adequate to do the test, a sufficient no of towels shall be drawn from each pack.

A.3.7 Three sanitary towels shall be drawn from the selected packs and tested for the requirements given in **4.10**. (Applicable only for maternity and herbal sanitary towels)

A.5 CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

A lot shall be declared as conforming to the requirements of this specification if the following conditions are satisfied:

A.5.1 Each master outer package inspected as in **A.3.1** satisfies the relevant requirements.

A.5.2 Each pack inspected as in **A.3.2** satisfies the relevant requirements.

A.5.3 Each pack examined as in **A.3.3** satisfies the relevant requirements.

A.5.4 The values of the expressions ($\overline{X}$ + 1.1s) and ($\overline{X}$ – 1.1s) calculated using the test results on length of loop, lie between the specified values of the requirements.

A.5.5 The values of the expression $\overline{X}$ – 1.1s (see Notes) calculated using the test results on dimensions are not less than the relevant specification limits.

NOTE :

1 *Mean ($\overline{X}$) is the sum of values of the observations divided by the number of observations.*

2 *Standard deviation (s) is the positive square root of the quotient obtained by dividing the sum of squares of the deviation of the observations from their mean by one less than the number of observations.*

A.5.6 Each sanitary towel tested as in **A.3.5** satisfies the relevant requirements given in **4.5**.

A.5.7 The values of the expression $\overline{X}$ – 1.1s and $\overline{X}$ + 1.1s calculated using the test results on pH lie between the two specification limits.

A.5.8 The values of the expression $\overline{X}$ – 1.1s calculated using the test results on ash content, water soluble extract and moisture content are less than the relevant specification limits.

A.5.9 Each sanitary towel tested as in **A.3.7** satisfies the requirements given in **4.10**. (Applicable only for herbal and maternity towels)

APPENDIX B
DETERMINATION OF ABSORBENCY

B.1 APPARATUS AND REAGENTS

B.1.1 *Beaker, capacity 1 litre*

B.1.2 *Burette, capacity 30-ml*

B.1.3 *Glass or any other transparent sheet*

B.1.4 W*eight piece with template –Mass of weight piece with template to be 1 kg.*
Size of the template - 175 mm x 60 mm (for regular and ultra thin type) - 200 mm x 75 mm (for maternity type)

B.1.5 *Stop watch*

B.1.6 *Sieve, 45 micron (mesh no 200)*

B.1.7 *Viscometer*

B.1.8 *Methyl paraben*

B.1.9 G*um arabic or gum acacia*

B.1.10 *Methylene blue*

B.1.11 *Glycerine*

B.2 PREPARATION OF TEST FLUID

Add about 650 ml of boiling water and 0.4 g of methyl paraben into a 1 litre capacity beaker and stir until dissolved. Add 80 g of the gum arabic or gum acacia and stir until it is dissolved completely. Make up to about 870 ml with water and allow the solution to stand for at least 24 hours. Filter through a sieve of 45 micron (mesh no 200). To the filtrate add 1.0 g of methylene blue, 160 ml of glycerine and 90 ml of water and mix. The final volume shall be approximately 1 litre.

Mix thoroughly and allow to stand for at least 24 hours again. Viscosity of the test fluid shall be 5 - 6 millipascal second (5 - 6 centipoise). Shake before use.

NOTE : *Viscosity of the final solution may be adjusted by adding water, glycerine or gum arabic as required.*

B.3 PROCEDURE

Lay the sanitary towel on a flat, level, transparent surface, so that the underside of the sanitary towel can be observed. Drip, 30 ml for regular and maternity type sanitary towels or 20 ml for ultra thin type sanitary towels of the test fluid (**B.2**), at the rate of 15 ml per minute on to the centre of the sanitary towel from a height of 1 mm to 2 mm. Allow two minutes for the sanitary towel to absorb or disappear fluid from the surface. Then keep the weight piece with the appropriate template on the sanitary towel for one minute. Remove the template and the weight piece **(B.1.4)**. Observe the underside and sides of the sanitary towel for any leakage of test fluid. If there is any leakage of test fluid, sample is considered unsatisfactory.

If the sanitary towel has not absorbed the test fluid within two minutes, sample is considered unsatisfactory.

APPENDIX C
DETERMINATION OF ASH CONTENT

C.1 APPARATUS AND REAGENTS

C.1.1 *Crucible, silica or platinum*

C.1.2 *Muffle furnace, capable of maintaining at 600 ± 20 ^{0}C*

C.1.3 *Electric hotplate or surface heater*

C.1.4 *Desiccator, provided with an efficient desiccant*

C.1.5 *Analytical balance, capable of weighing to the nearest 0.000 1g*

C.2 PROCEDURE

Expose the selected towel for standard atmospheres for testing textiles as specified in **SLS 16.** Disintegrate or cut the filling materials of the towel into small pieces, mix to form a homogeneous sample. Weigh to the nearest milligram about 10 g (m_0) of the prepared sample, and transfer into a crucible of known mass. Slowly heat the crucible on an electrical hot plate or under the surface heater until test portion has been carbonized. Transfer the crucible to a electrical muffle furnace set at 600 ± 20 ^{0}C and heat for about 2 hours, Take the crucible out and cool in a desiccator and weigh to the nearest milligram. Repeat the operation of heating, cooling and weighing until the difference between successive weighings does not exceed 0.001 g. Calculate the ash content.

C.3 CALCULATION

$$\textit{Ash content, per cent by mass} = \frac{m_1 - m_0}{m_2} \times 100$$

where,

m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the empty crucible;

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the crucible with the ash; and

m_2 is the mass, in grams, of the test portion

APPENDIX D
DETERMINATION OF WATER SOLUBLE EXTRACT

D.1 APPARATUS AND REAGENTS

D.1.1 *Analytical balance, capable of weighing to the nearest 0.001g*

D.1.2 *Measuring cylinder, capacity 300 - ml*

D.1.3 *Desiccator*

D.1.4 *Oven, capable of maintaining at 105 ± 2^{o}C*

D.1.5. *Beaker, 500 – ml*

D.1.6 *Evaporating dish*

D.1.7 *Round bottomed flask, capacity 500- ml*

D.1.8 *Steam bath*

D.2 PROCEDURE

Expose the selected towel for standard atmospheres for testing textiles as specified in **SLS 16.** Disintegrate or cut the filling materials of the towel into small pieces, mix to form a homogeneous sample. Weigh, to the nearest milligram about 12 g (m_2) of the prepared sample and transfer into a 500- ml round bottomed flask. Add 300 ml of water and reflux using a water condenser for half an hour. Cool the content of the flask to room temperature and decant the supernatant into a beaker. Extract the test specimen twice more using 100 ml each water and reflux for 15 minutes. Collect the supernatants into the same beaker and filter the contents of the beaker using a Whatman No 41 filter paper. Concentrate the filterate to a small volume and transfer quantitatively to a dish previously dried and weighted (m_0), washing the beaker with a little amount of distilled water. Evaporate the excess water on a steam bath and dry in an air circulating oven at 105 ± 2 ^{o}C for 2 hours. Cool the dish in a desiccator and weigh (m_1). Heat again at 105 ± 2 ^{o}C in the oven for 30 minutes. Cool and weigh. Repeat this process of heating, cooling and weighing at 30- minute intervals until the difference in mass between two successive weighings is less than 0.001g.

D.3 CALCULATION

$$\textit{Water soluble extract, per cent by mass} = \frac{m_1 - m_0}{m_2} \times 100$$

where

m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the empty dish;

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the dish with the residue; and

m_2 is the mass, in grams, of the test portion

APPENDIX E
MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

E.1 PREPARATION OF TEST SUSPENSION

Transfer 100 ml of the sterile solution of 0.1 per cent peptone diluent to a sterile wide – mouthed jar of capacity not less than 1 litre and not more than 2 litre, and having a mouth of diameter not less than 150 mm and not more than 250 mm, and that is fitted with a hermetically closing glass or metal and glass lid.

For sanitary towel, aseptically determine the mass of the towel under test to the nearest 0.1 g. Place the towel in the solution in the jar fit the lid and agitate the contents of the jar for 2 minutes and then allow the jar to stand for 10 minutes. Repeat the agitation and standing procedure twice more. Aseptically remove about the test suspension for testing as described in **E.2**.

E.2 PROCEDURE

E.2.1 Aerobic Plate Count

Proceed as described in **SLS 516 : Part 1**. From the initial suspension prepare further decimal dilutions. Into duplicate sets of three sterile Petri dishes aseptically pipette 1 ml portion of the test suspension. Repeat the procedure with the other dilutions. To each dish add 15 ml of freshly melted plate count agar that has been cooled to 45 ^{o}C, and mix well. Incubate at 37 ^{o}C for 48 hours. From the total viable bacterial count and the mass of the towel, calculate the total count per gram of towel as in **E.3**.

E.2.2 Mould and Yeast count

Follow **E.2.1** plating out method and proceed as described in **SLS 516 : Part 2**. From the initial suspension prepare further decimal dilutions. Into duplicate sets of three sterile Petri dishes aseptically pipette 1 ml portion of the test suspension. Repeat the procedure with the other dilutions. Calculate the mould and yeast count per gram of towel as in **E.3**.

E.2.3 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Proceed as described in determination of *pseudomonas aeruginosa* in Appendix **C.5** of **SLS 738:1986.**

E.2.4 *Staphylococcus aureus*

Proceed as described in determination of *staphylococcus aureus* in Appendix **C.5** of **SLS 738:1986.**

E.3 CALCULATION

Calculate the total count of viable organisms by averaging the counts on duplicate sets of a given dilution and multiplying this average count by the dilution factor involved. The value to be given for 100 ml of the suspension and present the above microbiological limits per gram of the towel.

APPENDIX F
DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT

F.1 APPARATUS AND REAGENTS

F.1.1 *Oven capable of maintaining 105 ± 2 ^0C*

F.1.4 *Desiccator, provided with an efficient desiccant*

F.1.5 *Balance, capable of weighing to the nearest 0.01g*

F.1.6 *Weighing container/bottles*

F.2 PROCEDURE

Expose the selected towels for standard atmospheres for testing textiles as specified in **SLS 16.** Disintegrate or cut the filling materials of the towel into small pieces, mix to form a homogeneous sample. Take about 5 g from of the prepared sample, into a weighing bottle of previously dried and weighed. Weigh it to the nearest 0.01 g. Dry the sample in an oven at 105 ± 2 ^0C for two hours. Transfer the bottle into a desiccator with the lid closed. Allow it to cool and weigh it to the nearest 0.01 g.

Repeat the operation of drying, cooling and weighing at 30 minutes intervals until the difference between two successive weighings does not exeed 0.01 g. Calculate the moisture content.

F.3 CALCULATION

$$\textit{Moisture content, per cent by mass} = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{m_2 - m_0} \times 100$$

where,

m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the empty bottle;

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the bottle with the sample after drying; and

m_2 is the mass, in grams, of the bottle with the sample before drying.

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.

Printed at the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.

SLS CERTIFICATION MARK

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI *which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.*

Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri *Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.*

Printed at SLSI (Printing Unit)