SRI LANKA STANDARD 1031 : 1994

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SPECIFICATION FOR AFTER-SHAVE LOTION

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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SLS 1031 : 1994

Gr. 4

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION
53, Dharmapala Mawatha,
Colombo 3,
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 AFTER-SHAVE LOTION

FOREWORD

This standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Chemicals and Chemical Technology and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1994-12-22.

It is necessary that the raw materials used are such that in the concentrations in which they would be present in the after-shave lotion, after interaction with the other raw materials used in the formulation, are free from any harmful effects. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure the dermatological safety of the product.

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

Guidelines for the determination of a compliance of a lot with the requirements of this standard based on statistical sampling and inspection are given in **Appendix A**.

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

In the preparation of this standard, the assistance derived from the following publication is gratefully acknowledged:

i) IS: 9255 : 1979 - Indian Standard Specification for after - shave lotion.

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for after-shave lotion.

2 REFERENCES

SLS 102 Presentation of numerical values
SLS 351 Rectified Spirit
SLS 457 Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts
Part 1 : Dyes, colours and pigments recognized as safe
Part 2 : Raw materials and adjuncts other than dyes, colours and pigments not recognized as safe
SLS 495 Methods of sampling cosmetics and toilet preparations
SLS 534 Cologne.

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Description

After-shave lotion shall be an aqueous ethanolic solution containing perfume oil and shall be free from sediments. It may also contain emollients, antiseptic agents, denaturants, astringents, colouring agents etc.

3.2 Ingredients

3.2.1 Dyes if used, shall comply with the provisions of SLS 457 : Part 1.

3.2.2 Ingredients other than dyes shall comply with the provisions of SLS 457 : Part 2.

3.2.3 *Alcohol used shall conform to SLS 351.*

3.2.4 Unless specified otherwise, all the ingredients shall conform to the requirements prescribed in the relevant Sri Lanka standards and where such standards do not exist, shall be dermatologically safe.

3.3 Alcohol content

After-shave lotion shall contain 50 per cent (v/v) to 70 per cent (v/v) ethanol. The method of determination of alcohol content shall be as described in Appendix A of SLS 534 : 1981. It shall not contain any other alcohol. When tested in accordance with Appendix B and Appendix C, it shall not indicate the presence of methyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol.

4 PACKAGING AND MARKING

4.1 After-shave lotion shall be packed in suitable well closed containers. The containers shall be legibly and indelibly marked or labelled with the following :

a) Name of product; and
b) Brand name or registered trade mark, if any.

4.2 The following shall be legibly and indelibly marked on either the container or the outer package:

a) Name and address of the manufacturer (including country, of origin);
b) Net volume, in millilitres;
c) Batch identification mark; and
d) If the ethanol has been denatured, declaration to that effect.

NOTE

Attention is drawn to certification marking facilities offered by the Sri Lanka Standards Institution. See the inside back cover of the standard.

5 METHODS OF TEST

Tests shall be carried out as prescribed in Appendix A of SLS 534 : 1981 and Appendices B and C of this standard.

APPENDIX A
COMPLIANCE OF A LOT

The sampling scheme given in this Appendix should 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 this standard is to be assessed based on manufacturer's control systems coupled with type testing and check tests or any other procedure, appropriate schemes of sampling and inspection should be adopted.

A.1 LOT

In any consignment all the containers of the product of same size belonging to one batch of manufacture or supply shall constitute a lot.

A.2 SCALE OF SAMPLING

Representative samples of the after-shave lotion shall be drawn as prescribed in SLS 495.

A.3 COMPOSITE SAMPLE

A composite sample shall be prepared as given in SLS 495.

A.4 NUMBER OF TESTS

A.4.1 Samples selected as in A.2 shall be inspected for packaging and marking requirements.

A.4.2 The composite sample prepared as in A.3 shall be tested for alcohol content given in 3.3.

A.5 CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

After-shave lotion shall be taken to have conformed to the specification if the composite sample satisfies all the requirements, and the samples satisfy the packaging and marking requirements.

APPENDIX B
TEST FOR METHYL ALCOHOL

B.1 REAGENTS

B.1.1 *Potassium permanganate and phosphoric acid solution*

Dissolve 3 g of potassium permanganate in a mixture of 15 ml of phosphoric acid containing approximately 89 per cent *(m/m)* of phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) and 70 ml of water; add sufficient water to produce 100 ml.

B.1.2 *Oxalic acid and sulphuric acid solution*

A 5 per cent *(m/v)* solution of oxalic acid in a cooled mixture of equal volume of sulphuric acid and water.

B.1.3 *Magenta solution, decolourized*

Dissolve 1 g of basic magenta (rosaniline hydrochloride of fuchaine) in 600 ml of water and cool in ice; add 20 g of sodium sulphite dissolved in 100 ml of water, cool in ice and add, slowly and with constant stirring 10 ml of hydrochloric acid ; dilute to 1000 ml.

B.1.3.1 If the resulting solution is turbid, it should be filtered and if brown in colour, it should be shaken with sufficient animal charcoal (0.2 g to 0.3 g) to render it colourless and then filtered immediately. Occasionally it is necessary to add 2 ml or 3 ml of hydrochloric acid, followed by shaking, to remove a little residual pink colour. The solution resulting from any of the foregoing modifications should be allowed to stand overnight before use. Decolourized Magenta solution should be protected from light.

B.2 PROCEDURE

B.2.1 Dilute with water to approximately 10 per cent *(v/v)* of ethyl alcohol and to 5 ml add 2.0 ml of potassium permanganate and phosphoric acid solution. Set aside for ten minutes and add 2.0 ml of oxalic acid and sulphuric acid solution. To the colourless solution add 5 ml of decolourized Magenta solution, allow to stand at a temperature between 15 °C and 30 °C and examine after 30 minutes.

B.2.2 The material shall be taken as satisfying the requirements of this test if no colour is produced.

APPENDIX C
TEST FOR ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

C.1 REAGENTS

C.1.1 *Mercuric sulphate solution,* mix 5 g of yellow mercuric oxide with 40 ml of water and while stirring, add 20 ml of sulphuric acid; add 40 ml of water and stir until completely dissolved.

C.2 PROCEDURE

C.2.1 Dilute to approximately 20 per cent *(v/v)* of ethyl alcohol with water and heat 5 ml of the dilution with 10 ml of mercuric sulphate solution for three minutes on a water bath.

C.2.2 The material shall be taken as satisfying the requirement of this test, if no precipitate appears.

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.*

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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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.

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