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SRI LANKA STANDARD 212 : 1973

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**METHODS FOR PACKING
OF ESSENTIAL OILS**

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BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS

METHODS FOR PACKING OF ESSENTIAL OILS

S. L. S. 212 : 1973

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BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS

53, DHARMAPALA MAWATHA,

COLOMBO 3.

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.

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SRI LANKA STANDARD METHODS FOR PACKING OF ESSENTIAL OILS

FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard has been prepared by the Drafting Committee on Essential Oils. It was approved by the Agricultural and Chemicals Divisional Committee of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards and was authorised for adoption and publication by the Council of the Bureau on 10th September, 1973.

This standard has been based on the ISO Recommendation R 210 and would ensure sound packing of essential oils without cause of any alteration in the characteristics of the oil.

1. SCOPE

This standard prescribes the general guide lines for the packing of essential oils.

2. CONTAINERS

The containers to be used are :

2.1 Metallic containers (such as casks, barrels, drums, cans), sound, new or in good condition, clean and dry, not having contained and product that may alter the quality, the composition or the odour of the essential oil, and made of the following materials:

- (i) for edible essential oils,
only adequately tinned or enamelled iron, or iron coated internally with a resistant lacquer or enamel, or aluminium;
- (ii) for other essential oils,
adequately tinned, galvanised or enamelled iron, or iron coated internally with a resistant lacquer or enamel paint, copper or tinned copper, tin plate, or aluminium.

Containers with a capacity of more than 100 l should be bound with hoops or provided with moulded ribs. Their closures should be threaded, to provide tight joints. The stoppers and necks should have holes to allow the passage of a wire to bear the seal.

- 2.2 Glass containers of any capacity or shape, provided that they are protected against breakage and light.
- 2.3 Plastic containers or containers lined inside with a plastic material and provided that they conform to the requirements set out in respect of metal containers in the first lines of clause 2.1, are inert towards the essential oils for which they are to be used.

3. FILLING

In order to comply with international agreements on the carriage of dangerous products, the head space should be between 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the volume of the container, depending on the method of transport adopted.

4. CLOSURES

The closures may be cork, glass or any other suitable material. If they are not of glass, the surface in contact with the essential oil should be of tin, aluminium or other material which has no effect on the product. Threaded closures are dealt with in clause 2.1, last paragraph.

The containers should be provided with a tamper-proof seal on the closure.

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.



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.