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AFTER-SHAVE LOTION — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)
FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Cosmetics Sectional Committee had been approved by the Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Division Council.

Shaving lotions are offered as either pre-shave or after-shave. Pre-shave preparations are generally of two types, (a) those intended primarily to soften the beard and having a wetting agent as the active ingredient in a base of alcohol, water and glycerine, perfumed and tinted, and (b) those acting like strong astringents which contract the skin, making the hair stand straight.

This standard was first issued in 1979. In this revision, two types of after-shave lotions, namely, alcoholic and non-alcoholic have been incorporated. In addition method of determination of alcohol content has been revised and a list of suitable denaturants which are commonly used for alcoholic cosmetic preparation has been included for manufacturers’ reference. Also, the requirements for stability of perfume and transparency above 5°C have been specified.

After-shave lotions are usually similar in composition to astringent lotions, with varying percentage of alcohol (6 to 70 percent) which serves to cool the skin. The alcohol when present also serves as mild antiseptic to aid against infection. Additional materials like humectant and menthol (for cooling and anaesthetic action) are frequently added. It is also called after-shave moisturiser.

After-shave lotions are usually transparent solutions and are sometimes made translucent or opaque with clouding or opacifying agents. Thus, after-shave lotions are available both as clear transparent solutions and opaque solutions.

It is necessary that the raw materials used are such that in the concentrations in which they would be present in the finished after-shave lotion, after interaction with the other raw materials used in the formulation are free from any harmful effects. For determining the suitability of a new formulation or new raw material used in an old formulation, reference may be made to IS 4011:1982. It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer of after-shave lotion to satisfy itself of the dermatological and microbiological safety of their formulation according to IS 4011:1982 and Indian standard on microbiological safety of cosmetics (under preparation) respectively before releasing the product for sale.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the results of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2:1960 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (truncated)’. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.
AMENDMENT NO. 2 MARCH 2001
TO
IS 9255 : 1995 AFTER-SHAVE LOTION — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

{Page 2, clause 5.2 (d)} — Substitute the following for the existing:

'd) List of key ingredients,

NOTE — This is exempted in case of pack sizes of 30g/60ml or less'

(Page 2, clause 5.2) — Insert (b) after (g):

'b) Best use before . (Month and year to be declared by the manufacturer).

NOTE — This is exempted in case of pack sizes of 10g/25ml or less and if the shelf life of
the product is more than 24 months'

(PCD 19)
AMENDMENT NO. 1 OCTOBER 1998
TO
IS 9255 : 1995 AFTER-SHAVE LOTION —
SPECIFICATION
(First Revision)

(Foreword, para 6) — Insert the following after para 6:

'A scheme for labelling environment friendly products known as ECO Mark has been introduced at the instance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MEF), Government of India. The ECO Mark is being administered by the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 as per the Resolution No. 71 dated 21 February 1991 and No. 768 dated 24 August 1992 published in the Gazette of the Government of India. For a product to be eligible for marking with ECO logo, it shall also carry the Standard Mark of BIS besides meeting additional environment friendly requirements. For this purpose, the Standard Mark of BIS would be a single mark being a combination of the BIS monogram [IS] and the ECO logo. Requirements for ECO friendliness will be additional, manufacturing units will be free to opt for Standard Mark alone also.

This amendment is based on the Gazette Notification No. 170 dated 18 May 1996 for after-shave lotion as environment friendly products published in the Gazette of the Government of India. This amendment is, therefore, being issued to this standard to include environment friendly requirements for after-shave lotion.'

(Page 1, clause 2) — Substitute the following for the existing entry:

'IS 4011:1997 Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics (second revision)'.

(Page 2, clause 4.6.2) — Insert the following clauses after 4.6.2:

4.7 Additional Requirement for ECO Mark

4.7.1 General Requirements

4.7.1.1 The product shall conform to the requirements for quality, safety and performance prescribed under 4.1 to 4.6.

4.7.1.2 All the ingredients that go into formulation of cosmetics shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 1) : 1988 'Classification of cosmetic raw
Amend No. 1 to IS 9255 : 1995

materials and adjuncts: Part 1 Dyes, colours and pigments (first revision)’ and IS 4707 (Part 2) : 1993 ‘Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts: Part 2 List of raw materials generally not recognized as safe (first revision)’.

The product shall also meet specific requirements as given in the standard.

4.7.1.3 The product package shall display a list of ingredients in descending order of quantity present.

4.7.1.4 The product shall not be manufactured from any carcinogenic ingredients.

4.7.1.5 The manufacturer shall produce to BIS the environmental consent clearance from the concerned State Pollution Control Board as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 along with the authorization, if required under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Rules made thereunder, while applying for ECO Mark. Additionally, provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder shall also be complied with.

4.7.2 Specific Requirements

4.7.2.1 Product shall be dermatologically safe when tested as prescribed in IS 4011.

4.7.2.2 Heavy metals calculated as lead (Pb) and arsenic (As2O3) shall not exceed 30 and 2 ppm, respectively when tested by the respective method prescribed in Indian Standards.

(Page 2, clause 5.1) -- Insert the following clause after 5.1 and renumber the subsequent clauses:

5.2 The material for product packaging shall meet the parameters involved under the scheme of labelling environment friendly packaging materials.

(Page 2, clause 5.3.2 (renumbered 5.4.2) ) — Insert the following clause after 5.3.2:

5.5 The product package shall be suitably marked that ECO Mark label is applicable only to the contents, if the product package is not separately covered under the ECO Mark scheme.

(PCD 19)

Reprintography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

2
Indian Standard
AFTER-SHAVE LOTION — SPECIFICATION
(First Revision)

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

2 NORMATIVE REFERENCES
The following Indian Standards are necessary adjuncts to this standard. The standards contain provisions which through reference in this text constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid.

3 TYPE
There shall be two types of after-shave lotions, namely:

i) Type 1—Alcoholic, containing 5 to 70 per cent alcohol, and

ii) Type 2—Non-alcoholic.

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Description
4.1.1 Alcoholic — It shall be a transparent/translucent/opaque aqueous ethanololic or emulsified solution containing perfume oil and shall be free from sediment. It may also contain emollients, antiseptic agents, denaturants, astringents, colouring agents, etc.

4.1.2 Non-Alcoholic — It shall be a transparent/translucent/opaque aqueous or emulsified solution containing perfume oil and shall be free from sediment. It may also contain emollients, antiseptic agents, astringents, colouring agents, etc.

4.2 Ingredients
Unless specified otherwise, all the raw materials used in the manufacture of after-shave lotion shall conform to the requirements prescribed in the relevant Indian Standards where such standards exist. Alcohol used in the Type 1 after-shave lotion shall conform to IS 323: 1959 and it shall be free from methanol when tested in accordance with 16 of IS 3752: 1988.


4.4 Composition
4.4.1 Type 1 after-shave lotion shall contain 5 to 70 percent (v/v) alcohol, when tested by the method prescribed in Annex A.

4.4.2 List of suitable denaturants which are considered toxicologically safe for use in alcoholic cosmetic preparations is given in Annex B.

4.5 Stability of Smell
4.5.1 When tested in accordance with the test method as specified in 4.5.2, after 8 hours the smell of after-shave lotion shall be clearly picked up.

4.5.2 Put some pieces of bleached gauze of dimensions 5 x 10 cm, which has been pre-washed in hot water without soap and dried, into a porcelain cup
and pour 1.5 ml of after-shave lotion into this cup. After the gauze gets soaked take it out with the help of pincers and without squeezing it, dry it in a premise having temperature 27±2°C and humidity 65±5%. If after 8 hours, the smell of after-shave lotion can be clearly picked up, the product shall be taken to have passed the test.

4.6 Cloud Temperature

4.6.1 When tested in accordance with the test method as specified in 4.6.2, at a temperature of 5°C the after-shave lotion shall be transparent.

4.6.2 This requirement is applicable for clear transparent after-shave lotions only. Pour 20 ml of after-shave lotion into a wide cylinder and close it with a plug, into which insert a thermometer having scale up to 20°C. Immerse the thermometer into the liquid in such a manner that the bulb is situated at the same distance from the bottom and walls, immerse the cylinder containing liquid in a cooling mixture containing ice and salt. After cooling the sample to +5°C, take out the cylinder, shake it and scan it in transmitted daylight or in the light of a 40 W electric lamp. At a temperature of +5°C the product shall be taken to have passed the test if no turbidity appears.

5 PACKING AND MARKING

5.1 The after-shave lotion shall be packed in suitable well-closed containers.

5.2 The containers shall be legibly marked with the following information:

a) Name of the material;

b) Manufacturer’s name and its recognized trade mark, if any;

c) Net volume of the material;

d) List of critical ingredients;

e) Batch number;

f) Name and content of denaturant, if added;

and

g) A caution sign given below: (for Type 1 only)

'HARMFUL IF TAKEN INTERNALLY';

or

the words ‘ALCOHOL FREE’ (for Type 2 products only).

5.3 BIS Certification Marking

5.3.1 Each package may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

5.3.2 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which the licence for the use of Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

6 SAMPLING

6.1 Representative samples of the material shall be drawn as prescribed in IS 3958 : 1984.

6.2 Test for all characteristics shall be carried out on the composite sample.

6.3 The material shall be taken to have conformed to this standard if the composite sample passes all the tests.

ANNEX A

(Clause 4.4.1)

METHOD OF TEST FOR ALCOHOL CONTENT IN AFTER-SHAVE LOTION

A-1 DETERMINATION OF ALCOHOL CONTENT

A-1.1 Reagents

a) Sodium chloride,

b) Hexane,

c) Sodium hydroxide-1 N, and

d) Phenolphthalein (solid).

A-1.2 Procedure

Take 25 ml of the sample, accurately measured at 25°C, in a separator. Add 100 ml of water and mix, saturate this mixture with sodium chloride, then add 100 ml of hexane and shake the mixture vigorously for two to three minutes. Allow the mixture to stand for about 15 to 20 minutes. Run the lower layer into the distillation flask, wash the hexane in the separator by washing vigorously with about 25 ml of sodium chloride solution to stand and run the wash liquor into the first saline solution. Make the mixed solution just alkaline with sodium hydroxide with solid phenolphthalein as indicator. Add a little pumice powder and 100 ml of water. Distill and collect not less than 90 ml of distillate into an 100 ml volumetric flask. Adjust the temperature at 25°C and dilute with water to 100 ml at the same temperature. Determine the specific gravity at 25°C. Find the percentage (v/v) of ethyl alcohol corresponding to the specific gravity by
reference to the ethyl alcohol tables (see IS 3506: 1989). This figure gives the alcohol content of the distillate. Multiply by 4 to get the percentage of ethyl alcohol in the sample.

ANNEX B
(Clauses 4.4.2)
LIST OF SAFE DENATURANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Name of Denaturant</th>
<th>Amount of Denaturant for 100 litres of</th>
<th>For Characteristics Ref to IS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Brucine or brucine sulphate</td>
<td>2.25 g</td>
<td>4117: 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Diethyl Phthalate</td>
<td>1.0 litre</td>
<td>4117: 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Denatonium benzoate</td>
<td>1.0 g</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Amendments Issued Since Publication

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Amend No.</th>
<th>Date of Issue</th>
<th>Text Affected</th>
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