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"Step Out From the Old to the New"

Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR SHAVING CREAMS

Third Reprint AUGUST 2006
(Including Amendments No 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5)

UDC 665.584.223

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

Gr 3 July 1981
AMENDMENT NO. 1  AUGUST 1998
TO
IS 9740: 1981  SPECIFICATION FOR
SHAVING CREAMS

(Page 5, clause 4.2) — Insert ‘(f)’ after ‘(e)’:

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

(PCD 19)
AMENDMENT NO. 2 OCTOBER 1998
TO
IS 9740 : 1981 SPECIFICATION FOR
SHAVING CREAMS

(Page 1, clause 0.5) — Insert the following after 0.5:

'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 [ISI] 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 shaving creams 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 shaving
creams.'

(Page 5, clause 3.6) — Insert the following clauses after 3.6:

3.7 Additional Requirement for ECO Mark

3.7.1 General Requirements

3.7.1.1 The product shall conform to the requirements for quality, safety and
performance prescribed under clauses 3.1 to 3.6.

3.7.1.2 All the ingredients that go into formulation of cosmetics shall comply
with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 1):1988 'Classification of cosmetic raw
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).'
Amend No. 2 to IS 9740 : 1981

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

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

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

3.7.1.5 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.

3.7.2 Specific Requirements

3.7.2.1 Product shall be dermatologically safe when tested as prescribed in IS 4011 : 1997 ‘Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics (second revision)’.

3.7.2.2 Heavy metals calculated as lead (Pb) and arsenic (As₂O₃) shall not exceed 20 and 2 ppm, respectively when tested by the respective method prescribed in Indian Standards.

(P lease note: page 5, clause 4.1) — Insert the following clause after 4.1 and renumber the subsequent clauses:

‘4.2 The material for product packaging shall meet the parameters involved under the scheme of labelling environment friendly packaging/packaging materials.’

(Please note: page 5, clause 4.2.1 (renumbered 4.3.1)) — Insert the following clause after 4.3.1:

‘4.4 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)
AMENDMENT NO. 3 MARCH 1999
TO
IS 9740 : 1981 SPECIFICATION FOR
SHAVING CREAMS

[ Page 5, Table 1, Sl No. (iv) ] — Insert the following after Sl No. (iv)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Method of Test</th>
<th>Ref No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Type 1</td>
<td>Type 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v) Total viable count, cfu/gm, Max</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>IS 14648</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Page 6, clause A-1.1, line 1) — Substitute ‘40 ±1⁰C’ for ‘37±1⁰C’

(PCD 19)
AMENDMENT NO. 4 APRIL 2001
TO
IS 9740 : 1981  SPECIFICATION FOR SHAVING CREAMS

[ Page 5, clause 4.2(f) and Amendment No.1 ] — Substitute the following for the existing:

'f) Best use before .. . . . (Month & year to be declared by the manufacturer).

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

(Page 5, clause 4.2) — Insert the following after (f):

'g) List of key ingredients.

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

(PCD 19)
AMENDMENT NO. 5 MAY 2002
TO
IS 9740 : 1981 SPECIFICATION FOR SHAVING CREAMS

( Page 10, clause B-4.2.1, line 2 ) — Substitute ‘100 ml’ for ‘10 ml’
( Page 10, clause B-4.2.2, line 5 ) — Substitute ‘50 to 60 ml’ for ‘5 to 6 ml’

( PCD 19 )

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR SHAVING CREAMS

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(Continued on page 2)

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(Continued from page 1)

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SPECIFICATION FOR SHAVING CREAMS

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 23 February 1981, after the draft finalized by the Cosmetics Sectional Committee had been approved by the Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Division Council.

0.2 Shaving creams are applied prior to shaving to wet and soften the beard. The foam they produce helps to hold the hair erect for cutting. Brushless shaving creams provide lubrication of the beard and, by their consistency, hold the hair erect for shaving.

0.2.1 Shaving cream preparations of the lathering type are basically soaps composed of sodium and potassium stearates, mixed with water and glycerol to give a creamy soft texture.

0.2.2 Brushless shaving creams are essentially oil-in-water emulsions. They usually consist of mineral oil emulsified in water with a stearate soap containing an excess of stearic acid. They are very similar in composition to vanishing creams but usually contain more oil and more emulsifying agent.

0.3 With the growing production and usage of shaving creams in the country it was considered necessary to formulate this standard specification covering both the lather and brushless types of shaving creams.

0.4 No stipulations have been made in this standard regarding the composition of shaving creams. However, it is necessary that the raw materials used are such that in the concentrations, in which they are likely to be present in the finished product, after interaction with the other raw materials used in the formulation, are free from any harmful effects. For determining the dermatological safety of a new formulation, or if a new raw material is used in an old formulation, reference may be made to IS : 4011-1967*. It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturers of shaving cream to satisfy themselves of the dermatological safety of their formulation according to the standard before releasing the product for sale.

0.5 Shaving creams should not segregate or physically deteriorate under normal conditions of storage and use. Each manufacturer shall satisfy himself that his product conforms to this requirement. For guidance, an accelerated test for stability has been prescribed in Appendix A.

*Methods for dermatological tests for cosmetics.
For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for shaving creams covering both the lather and brushless type.

1.1.1 This standard does not cover aerosols and other types of foams used for shaving.

2. TYPE

2.1 There shall be two types of shaving creams, namely:

a) Type 1 — lather (to be used with brush), and

b) Type 2 — brushless.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.0 It should be easily applied and free from any objectionable odour.

3.1 Consistency — The shaving cream shall be in the form of thick emulsion with soft texture and steady consistency. It shall be white or pigmented and of uniform colour.

3.2 Homogeneity — The cream shall extrude from the collapsible tube (see 4.1) at 27 ± 2°C in the form of a homogeneous mass with the application of normal force starting from the crimped end of the tube.

3.3 Ingredients — Unless specified otherwise, all the raw materials used in the manufacture of shaving creams shall conform to the requirements prescribed in the relevant Indian Standards where such standards exist.

3.3.1 The dyes, if used in the manufacture of shaving creams, shall comply with the provisions of IS : 4707 (Part I)-1968†.

3.3.2 Ingredients other than dyes shall comply with the provisions of IS : 4707 (Part II)-1973‡.

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised).
†Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts, Part I.
‡Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts, Part II.
3.4 Stability — The shaving cream shall not segregate or physically deteriorate during normal conditions of storage and use (see also 0.5).

3.5 Effect of Container — The shaving cream shall be packed in collapsible tubes of material which shall not corrode or deteriorate during normal conditions of storage and use. The shaving cream shall be examined visually by extruding part of the contents. The internal surface of the tube shall be examined after slitting it open and removing the remaining contents.

3.6 The shaving cream shall also comply with the requirements given in Table 1 when tested according to the methods of test given in Appendix B. Reference to relevant clauses of Appendix B is given in col 5 of Table 1.

### TABLE 1 REQUIREMENTS FOR SHAVING CREAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Requirement for Type 1</th>
<th>Requirement for Type 2</th>
<th>Method of Test (Ref to Cl No. in Appendix B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>Total fatty substance, percent by mass, Min</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>B-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii)</td>
<td>Water content, percent by mass, Max</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>B-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii)</td>
<td>Lathering (foaming) power, ml, Min</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv)</td>
<td>Free caustic alkali</td>
<td>To pass the test</td>
<td>To pass the test</td>
<td>B-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. PACKING AND MARKING

4.1 Packing — Shaving creams shall be packed in collapsible aluminium tubes (see IS: 3101-1965*). The tubes shall be properly cramped and shall have a leak-proof cap. The tubes, if necessary, may further be packed in cartons or any other suitable packaging material.

4.2 Marking — The tubes and the cartons shall be legibly marked with the following information:

- a) Name and type of shaving cream;
- b) Manufacturer’s name and/or his recognized trade-mark, if any;
- c) Net mass of the material in the tube; and
- d) Batch number in code or otherwise, to enable the lot of manufacture to be traced back from records.
- e) Any other requirement as prescribed by the statutory authorities.

*Specification for collapsible tubes.
4.2.1 The product may also be marked with Standard Mark

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the 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.

5. SAMPLING

5.1 Representative test samples of the material shall be drawn as prescribed in IS : 3958-1966*

APPENDIX A
(Clause 0.5 and 3.4)
TEST FOR STABILITY

A-1. PROCEDURE

A-1.1 Keep the material in tube at 37 ± 1°C for 24 hours. Press the tube and take about 10 g of the cream. On visual examination, the cream shall not show any separation of water or oil phase.

A-1.2 Keep the material in the tube at 10 ± 1°C for 24 hours. After taking out, by pressing tube, the cream shall be found extrudable from the tube.

APPENDIX B
(Clause 3.6)

METHODS OF TEST FOR SHAVING CREAM

B-1. QUALITY OF REAGENTS

B-1.1 Unless specified otherwise, pure chemicals and distilled water (see IS : 1070-1977†) shall be employed in tests.

Note -- 'Pure chemicals' shall mean chemicals that do not contain impurities which affect the results of analysis.

*Methods of sampling cosmetics and toilet goods.
†Specification for water for general laboratory use (second revision).
B.2. DETERMINATION OF TOTAL FATTY SUBSTANCE

B.2.0 Outline of the Method — The shaving cream is dissolved in water and the fatty matter is liberated with mineral acid. The fatty matter is extracted with ether and weighed after removal of solvent.

B.2.1 Reagents

B.2.1.1 Dilute Hydrochloric Acid — 1 : 1 (v/v).

B.2.1.2 Ethyl Ether

B.2.1.3 Methyl Orange Indicator Solution — Dissolve 0.1 g of methyl orange in 100 ml of water.

B.2.1.4 Sodium Sulfate — desiccated.

B.2.2 Procedure — Weigh accurately about 2 g shaving cream into a clean beaker and add 25 ml of water, 25 ml of dilute hydrochloric acid, and a few drops of methyl orange indicator. The solution in beaker should have a red colour. Warm the contents till the fatty matter forms a clean layer on the top. Cool to room temperature and transfer to a separating funnel. Rinse the beaker three times with 25 ml of ethyl ether and transfer the rinsings to the separating funnel. Shake vigorously. Set the funnel aside for the two layers to separate out the aqueous and ether phases and extract the aqueous phase twice more with 25 ml each of ethyl ether. Combine all the ether extracts and wash well with water until free of acid. Filter the ether extracts through a filter paper containing sodium sulphate into a conical flask which has been previously dried and weighed. Wash the sodium sulphate on the filter paper with ether and combine the washings and filtrate. Distill off the ether and dry the material remaining in the flask at a temperature of 60 ± 2°C to constant mass.

B.2.3 Calculation

Total fatty substance, percent by mass = \( \frac{100 \ M_1}{M_3} \)

where

\( M_1 = \text{mass in g of the residue, and} \)

\( M_3 = \text{mass in g of the material taken for the test.} \)

B.3. DETERMINATION OF WATER

B.3.0 Methods — The toluene distillation method is described below. The use of Karl Fischer method (see IS: 2362-1973*) is permitted as an alternative.

* Determination of water by the Karl Fischer method (first version).
B-3.1 Apparatus — The apparatus, shown in Fig. 1, consists of the following parts:

a) Flask — of 500 ml capacity, made of hard resistant glass.

b) Trap — The cylindrical portion of the receiving tube is 146 to 156 mm in length and is graduated to contain 10 ml and subdivided into 0.1 ml divisions, each 1 ml line being numbered from 10 ml at the top. The error in any indicated capacity should be greater than 0.05 ml.

c) Condenser — This is approximately 400 mm in length and the bore of the inner tube of the condenser is 16 to 17 mm. The condenser is connected to the trap as shown in the figure.

B-3.2 Reagents

B-3.2.1 Toluene — treated with excess of water and distilled.

B-3.3 Procedure — Weigh accurately about 10 g of the material and transfer it to the flask. Add about 200 ml of toluene and a few pieces of dry pumice stone. Connect the apparatus and fill the receiving end of the trap with toluene poured through the top of the condenser. Heat the flask gently for 15 minutes and when the toluene begins to boil reflux at a rate of 2 drops per second until most of the water has passed over. Then increase the rate to about 4 drops per second. When all the water has apparently distilled over, rinse the inside of the condenser tube with toluene while brushing down the tube brush attached to a copper wire and saturated with toluene. Continue the distillation for 5 minutes, then remove the source of heat, and allow the receiving tube to cool to room temperature. If any droplets of water are adhering to the wall of the receiving tube, scrub them down with a brush consisting of a rubber band wrapped around a copper wire and wetted with toluene. When the water and toluene have separated, read the volume of water.

B-3.4 Calculation

Water, percent by mass = \[ \frac{V \times d \times 100}{M} \]

where

\( V \) = volume of water in ml at room temperature collected in the receiving tube,

\( d \) = density of water at room temperature, and

\( M \) = mass in g of the material taken for the test.
FIG. 1 APPARATUS FOR DETERMINATION OF WATER
B-4. DETERMINATION OF LATHERING (FOAMING) POWER

B-4.0 General — Strict attention shall be paid to all details of the procedure in order to ensure concordant results. Particular care should be taken to shake the cylinder exactly as described.

B-4.0.1 Outline of the Method — A suspension of the material in water is taken in a graduated cylinder and given 12 shakes under prescribed conditions. The volume of the lather (foam) formed is observed after keeping the cylinder for 5 minutes.

B-4.1 Apparatus

B-4.1.1 Graduated Cylinder — glass stoppered, with graduations from 0 to 250 ml, with 2-ml divisions, overall height about 35 cm and the height of the graduated portion about 20 cm.

B-4.1.2 Graduated Cylinder — with graduations from 0 to 100 ml, with 1-ml divisions.

B-4.1.3 Thermometer — of range 0 to 110°C.

B-4.2 Procedure

B-4.2.1 Weigh about 5 g of the shaving cream accurately in a 100-ml glass beaker, add 10 ml of water, cover the beaker with a watch-glass and allow to stand for 30 minutes. This operation is carried out to disperse the shaving cream.

Note — Ensure that the material is completely dispersed. Warm the aqueous suspension, if necessary.

B-4.2.2 Stir the contents of the beaker with a glass rod and transfer the slurry to the 250-ml graduated cylinder, ensuring that no lather (more than 2 ml) is produced and no lumpy paste goes into the cylinder. Repeat the transfer of the residue left in the beaker with further portions of 5 to 6 ml of water ensuring that all the matter in the beaker is transferred to the cylinder.

B-4.2.3 As soon as the temperature of the contents of the cylinder reaches 30°C, stopper the cylinder and give it 12 complete shakes, each shake comprising movements shown in Fig. 2 in a vertical plane, upside down and vice versa. After the 12 shakes have been given, allow the cylinder to stand still for 5 minutes and read the volumes of: (a) lather (foam) plus water ($V_1$ ml), and (b) water only ($V_2$ ml) as shown in Fig. 3.
B-4.3 Calculation

Lathering (foaming) power, ml = $V_1 - V_2$

where

$V_1 = \text{volume in ml of lather (foam) plus water, and}$

$V_2 = \text{volume in ml of water only.}$

B-5. TEST FOR FREE CAUSTIC ALKALI

B-5.1 Reagents

B-5.1.1 Rectified Spirit — see IS : 323-1959*.

B-5.1.2 Phenolphthalein Indicator Solution — Dissolve 1 g of phenolphthalein in 100 ml of rectified spirit.

*Specification for rectified spirit (revised).
B-5.2 Procedure — Dissolve 1 g of shaving cream in 100 ml of rectified spirit by warming, if necessary. Cool and add a few drops of phenolphthalein indicator and observe the colour of solution. The material shall be taken to have passed the test if no pink colouration is developed.
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