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भारतीय मानक
बाल हटाने के लिए ठंडा मोम —
विशिष्टि

Indian Standard
**COLD WAX HAIR REMOVER —
SPECIFICATION**

ICS 71.100.70

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

August 2002

Price Group 3

Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard 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.

Cold wax like depilatories are applied to the body to remove unwanted hair. But unlike chemical depilation, cold wax entraps hair, which can be pulled out completely. This process is known as epilation.

An ideal cold wax should possess the following attributes:

- a) It should be easily applied on skin with the help of spatula and shall be easily removed from the skin by rinsing or wiping;
- b) It shall have sufficient adhesion to the skin to entrap the hair completely; and
- c) Stainless to clothing.

Cold wax is uniformly applied on leg or forearm with a spatula in the direction of the hair growth. A cotton strip is pressed on it and pulled off with a jerk in the opposite direction.

It is necessary that the raw materials used are such that in the concentrations in which they would be present in the cold wax, after interaction with other raw materials used in formulation, are free from harmful effects. It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer of cold wax to satisfy himself of the dermatological safety of his formulation according to IS 4011:1997 'Methods of tests for safety evaluation of cosmetics (*second revision*)' before releasing the product for sale.

The composition of the committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in Annex F.

There is no ISO Standard on cold wax hair remover.

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 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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Indian Standard

COLD WAX HAIR REMOVER — SPECIFICATION

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for cold wax which is used for removing unwanted body hair. This standard does not cover depilatories which are covered separately under IS 9636 : 1988 'Specification for depilatories, chemical'.

2 REFERENCES

The following Indian Standards contain provisions which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below:

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
IS 1070 : 1992	Specification for reagent grade water (<i>third revision</i>)
IS 1448 [P:60] : 1994	Methods of test for petroleum and its product: [P:60] Consistency of lubricating greases by cone penetrometer (<i>second revision</i>)
IS 3101 : 1995	Aluminium collapsible tubes (<i>second revision</i>)
IS 3958 : 1984	Methods of sampling cosmetics (<i>first revision</i>)
IS 4707	Classification for cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts:
(Part 1) : 2001	Dyes, colours and pigments (<i>second revision</i>)
(Part 2) : 2001	List of raw materials generally not recognized as safe for use in cosmetics (<i>second revision</i>)

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Description

The cold wax shall be in the form of thick viscous paste/liquid. It may be colourless/coloured and with/without perfume.

3.2 Ingredients

All the raw materials used shall conform to the latest version of the respective Indian Standards wherever they exist.

3.2.1 The dyes, if used in the manufacture of cold wax, shall comply with the latest version of IS 4707 (Part 1) subject to the provisions of Schedule Q of *Drugs and Cosmetics Act*.

3.2.2 Other ingredients shall comply with the provisions of latest version of IS 4707 (Part 2).

3.3 The cold wax in the form of paste shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1.

4 PACKING AND MARKING

4.1 Packing

The material shall be packed in suitable well closed glass containers or in lacquered aluminium collapsible tubes (*see* IS 3101).

4.2 Marking

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

- Name of material;
- Manufacturer's name and/or his recognized trade-mark, if any;
- Batch or lot number in code or otherwise;
- Month and year of manufacturing/packing;
- List of key ingredients¹⁾;
- 'Best use before' (Month and year to be declared by manufacturer²⁾);
- Net content;
- Instructions for use; and
- Any other information required by statutory authorities.

¹⁾ This is exempted in case of pack sizes of 30 g/60 ml or less.

²⁾ This is exempted in case of pack size of 10 g or less and if the shelf life of the product is more than 24 months.

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Table 1 Requirements for Cold Wax Hair Remover

(Clause 3.3)

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirement	Method of Test, Ref to Annex/IS No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	pH	3.0 to 7.0	A
ii)	Total solids, percent by mass, <i>Min</i>	80	B
iii)	Penetration at $27 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$	430-440	C and IS 1448 (P : 60)
iv)	Thermal stability	To pass the test	D
v)	Adhesion strength	do	E

4.3 BIS Certification Marking

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

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.

4.4 Caution

The following instructions shall appear on the container or on leaflet, which shall be supplied with the pack.

Never use the material on inflamed or broken skin or near eyes. Should this occur, wash with lukewarm water and rinse with boric acid solution (approx. 3 percent).

5 SAMPLING

5.1 Representative samples of the materials shall be drawn as prescribed in IS 3958.

6 TESTS

6.1 Tests for all the characteristics shall be carried out on the composite sample as per the methods referred under col 4 of Table 1.

6.2 The material shall be taken to have conformed to the specification if the composite sample passes all the tests.

7 QUALITY OF REAGENTS

7.1 Unless specified otherwise, pure chemicals and distilled water (*see* IS 1070) shall be employed in tests.

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

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ANNEX A

[Table 1, Sl No. (i)]

DETERMINATION OF pH

A-1 APPARATUS

A-1.1 pH Meter — Equipped with a glass electrode.

A-2 PROCEDURE

Calibrate the pH meter first at pH 4 and 7 with

Standard Buffer solutions at $27 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The test sample solution (5 percent) is then taken in a glass beaker and pH determined directly at $27 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ without dilution.

ANNEX B

[Table 1, Sl No. (ii)]

DETERMINATION OF TOTAL SOLIDS

B-1 APPARATUS

B-1.1 Flat Glass Petri Dish — 8 cm diameter.

B-1.2 Thermostatically Controlled Air Oven Maintained at $105 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$

B-1.3 Analytical Balance with Accuracy of 0.1 mg

B-1.4 Desiccator with Fused CaCl_2

B-2 PROCEDURE

Weigh accurately about 5 g of the material in a flat-bottomed glass petri dish and spread it evenly in the dish. Place the dish in a thermostatically controlled air oven maintained at $105 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and keep it for 2 h.

Cool in a desiccator and weigh. Repeat the process of heating, cooling and weighing till constant mass (M_2) is obtained. Determine the total solid content as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total solids (non-volatile matter),} \\ \text{percent by mass} &= \frac{(M_2 - M_1)}{M} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

where

M = mass, in g, of the material taken;

M_1 = mass, in g, of the dry and empty petri dish; and

M_2 = mass, in g, of the petri dish and dried material.

ANNEX C

[Table 1, Sl No. (iii)]

DETERMINATION OF PENETRATION NUMBER

C-1 APPARATUS

C-1.1 Porcelain Dish — Diameter 10.5 cm \times Height 5.5 cm.

C-1.2 Penetrometer — 100 g weight.

C-2 PROCEDURE

Take the sample in the dish and bring its temperature

to $27 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. Place the container on the penetrometer table. Lower down the cone until its pointer touches the surface of the material. Adjust zero setting. Quickly release the plunger by pressing the knob of the plunger. Hold the pressure in the knob for 5 seconds and release the pressure on the knob of the plunger. Read out total penetration from the scale.

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ANNEX D

[Table 1, Sl No. (iv)]

DETERMINATION OF THERMAL STABILITY

D-1 APPARATUS

D-1.1 Incubator (maintained at $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$).

D-1.2 45-50 ml capacity glass round bottle with proper air-tight cap/closure.

capacity with the material and close tightly. Place the bottle in an incubator maintained at $50 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and keep for 16 h. The material shall be considered to have passed the test if no separation is observed after 16 h.

D-2 PROCEDURE

Fill a clean glass round bottle of 45-50 ml overflow

ANNEX E

[Table 1, Sl No. (v)]

DETERMINATION OF ADHESION STRENGTH

E-1 PROCEDURE

Spread the wax on the part of body in the direction of hair growth. Afterwards, press a strip of cloth on the area where the wax is applied. The hairs thus get embedded in between the cloth strip and wax. Then pull the strip of the cloth in the opposite direction of

the hair growth, thereby plucking out the hairs.

The hairs should get plucked immediately.

Caution — The skin may be cleaned with lukewarm water after use of cold wax followed by application of suitable skin cream.

ANNEX F

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi	SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR (<i>Chairman</i>)
All India Small Scale Cosmetic Manufacturer's Association, Mumbai	SHRI M. B. DESAI
	SHRI B. M. CHOPRA (<i>Alternate I</i>)
	SHRI S. CHATTERJEE (<i>Alternate II</i>)
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	DR A. K. MANDAL (<i>Alternate</i>)
Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata	DR M. K. MAZUMDER
	DR A. C. DAS GUPTA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Central India Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	DR SANTOSH K. TALWAR
	DR SUKOMAL DAS (<i>Alternate</i>)
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	SHRI SUNIL AGGARWAL (<i>Alternate I</i>)
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	SHRI Y. S. YELLORE (<i>Alternate</i>)
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	DR S. G. BHAT (<i>Alternate</i>)
Dabur Research Foundation, Sahibabad	DR D. B. A. NARAYANA
Food & Drugs Control Admn, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar	DR P. J. THOMAS
	SHRI J. J. SHUKLA (<i>Alternate</i>)
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	DR (SMT) ROHINI THAKKAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Hindustan Lever Research Centre, Mumbai	DR PUSHKER SONA
	SHRI N. S. BILANI (<i>Alternate I</i>)
	SHRI CYRUS DALAL (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Hygienic Research Institute, Mumbai	SHRI M. B. DESAI
	SHRI MANISH K. CHHABRA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Indian Soaps and Toiletries Members Association, Mumbai	SHRI V. P. MENON
Individual Capacity	DR S. N. IYER
Johnson & Johnson Ltd, Mumbai	DR PRASHANT ABHYANKAR
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Lady Amritbai Doga College, Nagpur	DR (SMT) S. B. KULKARNI
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National Test House, Kolkata	SHRI K. C. NASKAR
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	KM SHWETA PURANDARE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Shingar Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI V. K. SINGH
	SMT VARSHA BISEN (<i>Alternate</i>)
Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, New Delhi	SHRI S. K. CHIB
	DR U. C. BAHRI (<i>Alternate</i>)
BIS Directorate General	SHRI ANJAN KAR, Director & Head (PCD) [Representing Director General (<i>Ex-officio</i>)]

Member-Secretary

DR (SHRIMATI) VIJAY MALIK
Director (PCD), BIS

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Miscellaneous Cosmetics Subcommittee, PCD 19 : 5

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

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AMENDMENT NO. 2 NOVEMBER 2017
TO
IS 15152 : 2002 COLD WAX HAIR REMOVER —
SPECIFICATION

(*Page 1, clause 3.2.2*) — Insert the following text at the end of clause:

‘For safety evaluation of novel ingredients used in formulation of cold wax hair remover, the cold wax hair remover shall comply with IS 4011.’