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भारतीय मानक

कॉस्मेटिक पेंसिल — विशिष्टि

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

COSMETIC PENCILS — SPECIFICATION

(*First Revision*)

ICS 71.100.70

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
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NEW DELHI 110002

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Price Group 3

Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

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.

This standard was first published in 1981. In this revision, latest prevalent practices in the field of cosmetic pencils have been taken into account.

There are various types of cosmetic pencils, namely, eyebrow pencil, *bindi*-pencil, eye-liner pencil, blusher pencil, eye shadow pencil, highlighter, eye definer, lip definer and lipstick. These products are also available in various shades and sizes. Two in one pencil, in which two different products like lip product/eye shadow or highlighter are put in one pencil itself. Eyebrow pencils are used to modify the natural outline of eyebrow, usually after plucking to enhance the effect. Eyeliners available in shading tones are intended for applications to the eyelids, close to eyelashes. *Bindi* pencils are also made in varying shades and mainly used for applying *bindi*. Eye definers and lip definers are other types of pencil products used to define and enhance the shape of lips and eyes. Casing of pencils too is not conventional wooden but a variety of material is used to make casing, the colour of which in many cases, is matching with the product inside casing. In many cases, the casing is made up of plastic polymers along with combination of certain waxes and pigments. Pencil with applicator/eraser is also available.

No stipulations have been made in this specification regarding the composition of the slips used in the manufacture of cosmetic pencils. However, it is necessary that the raw materials used are such that in the concentrations in which they would be present in the finished product, after interaction with the other raw materials used in the formulation, they would be free from any harmful effects. It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturers of cosmetic pencils to satisfy themselves of the dermatological safety of the formulation before releasing the product for sale. For ascertaining safety evaluation, the methods described in IS 4011:1997 'Method of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics (second revision)' shall be followed.

The timbers to be used in the manufacture of casings have not been specified in this standard. The following species are, however, considered suitable for the purpose:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| a) i) <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> Don (alder) | Comparable to American Cedar |
| ii) <i>Cedrus deodar</i> Loudon (deodar) | |
| iii) <i>Cupressus torulosa</i> Don (cypress) | |
| iv) <i>Juniperus macropodo</i> (juniper) | |
| b) i) <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R. Br. (chatian) | Comparable to African Cedar |
| ii) <i>Elaeocarpus tuberculatus</i> Roxb. (<i>rudrak</i>) | |
| iii) <i>Gmelina arborea</i> Linn. (gamari) | |
| iv) <i>Holigarna arnottiana</i> (<i>holygent</i>) | |
| v) <i>Hymenodictyon excelsum</i> Wall. (<i>kuthan</i>) | |

Information on zonal distribution of some of the species in India, their local names, durability, treatment and refractoriness to air-seasoning has been given in IS 399 : 1963 'Classification of commercial timbers and their zonal distribution (revised)'.

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

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

COSMETIC PENCILS — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for cosmetic pencils.

2 REFERENCES

The following Indian Standards contain provisions, which are necessary adjuncts to this standard:

IS No.	Title
3958 : 1984	Methods of sampling cosmetics (first revision)
4011 : 1997	Method of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics (second revision)
4707	Classification of cosmetics raw materials and adjuncts:
(Part 1) : 2001	Dyes, colour and pigments (second revision)
(Part 2) : 2001	List of raw materials generally not recognized as safe for use in cosmetics (second revision)
4028 : 1992	Beeswax, bleached for cosmetic industry (third revision)

The above mentioned 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 these standards.

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 For the purpose of this standard, cosmetic pencil shall mean a pencil in which the slip is made of different shades in a base of petroleum jelly and beeswax (see IS 4028) or other suitable raw material used for cosmetic purpose.

4 TYPES

4.1 The cosmetic pencils covered shall be of the following types:

- Eye-brow pencil,
- Eye-liner/eye-definer pencil,
- Blusher pencil,
- Eye-shadow pencil,
- Highlighter pencil,
- Lip-definer pencil, and
- Bindi pencil.

5 COLOUR AND SHADE

5.1 The cosmetic pencils shall be of the colour and shade as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

6 MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP

6.1 Slip

The slip shall be in one piece, free from grits to produce smooth, even and uniform lines. It shall be sufficiently strong to withstand sharpening by a sharp knife or pencil sharpener and shall not break on mending or drawing lines.

6.1.1 Raw Material for Slip

Unless specified otherwise, all the raw materials used in the manufacture of cosmetic pencils shall conform to the requirements prescribed in the relevant Indian Standards where such standards exist.

6.1.1.1 The colours and lakes used, if any, shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 1), subject to the provisions of schedule Q of the *Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules*, issued by the Government of India and as amended from time to time.

Other ingredients used, if any, shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 2).

6.1.1.2 A list of ingredients conventionally used in formulation of slip of the cosmetic pencil is given below for guidance:

- Colours and lakes,
- Stearic acid,
- Petroleum jelly, and
- Beeswax.

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Caution : Organic colours and lakes are not permitted for use in cosmetics to be used in the region of the eyes. Organic colours and lakes should be used in *bindi* pencils only. Normally inorganic oxide colours are used in the manufacture of products for use in the region of the eyes.

6.2 Casing

The casing shall be made of soft, straight grained, well-seasoned wood or any other suitable material such as plastic polymer in combination with certain waxes, and pigments shall be free from knots, cracks, bore holes, splits, splinters and other defects. It shall be readily cut with an ordinary pocket knife with reasonably sharp blade. When sharpened in a pencil sharpener, the case shall take a smooth and even finish. Both halves of the case (in case made of wood) shall be glued securely together throughout their entire length. The casing shall enclose the slip in a neat secure manner in such a way that the slip is centered.

6.2.1 The warpage of casing in 80 percent of the sample shall not exceed 0.5 mm and in remaining 20 percent of the sample, shall not exceed 1.0 mm (see 8.2).

7 SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS

As agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

NOTE – Since cosmetic pencils of variety of shapes and dimensions are available, freedom is being given to manufacturer to incorporate innovations in the product giving varying shapes and dimensions.

8 TESTS

8.1 Diameter of Slip

The slip shall be carefully taken out of the casing with a knife. The diameter of the slip shall be measured with the help of screw gauge. The diameter of the slips shall be as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

8.2 Glueing and Warpage of Casing

The finished pencils shall be kept for 48 hours in a desiccator filled with water. The casing shall not separate. The warpage at the end of the test shall be recorded as prescribed in 6.2.1.

8.3 The Wear of Slip

When tested by the method prescribed in Annex A, the wear of the slip shall be as under:

<i>Type of Pencil</i>	<i>Wear of Slip</i>
All types given under clause 4.1	(mg/100 cm ² area of paper) <i>Min.</i> 2

9 SAMPLING

9.1 Sampling of cosmetic pencils and the criteria for conformity shall be as prescribed in IS 3958.

10 PACKING AND MARKING

10.1 Packing

The cosmetic pencils shall be packed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

10.2 Marking

The package of cosmetic pencils shall be marked with the following information:

- Name, type and colour of the pencils;
- Manufacturer's name and/or his recognized trade-mark, if any;
- Batch number, in code or otherwise, to enable the lot of manufacture to be traced back from records; and
- Number of pencils in the package;
- Best use before' (month and year to be declared by manufacturer)¹⁾;
- List of key ingredients²⁾; and
- Any other information required by statutory authorities.

10.2.1 The pencils 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.

¹⁾ This is exempted in case of pack sizes of 10 g or less and if the shelf life of the product is more than 24 months.

²⁾ This is exempted in case of pack sizes of 30 g or less.

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ANNEX A

(Clause 8.3)

DETERMINATION OF WEAR OF SLIP (PAY-OFF)

A-1 APPARATUS

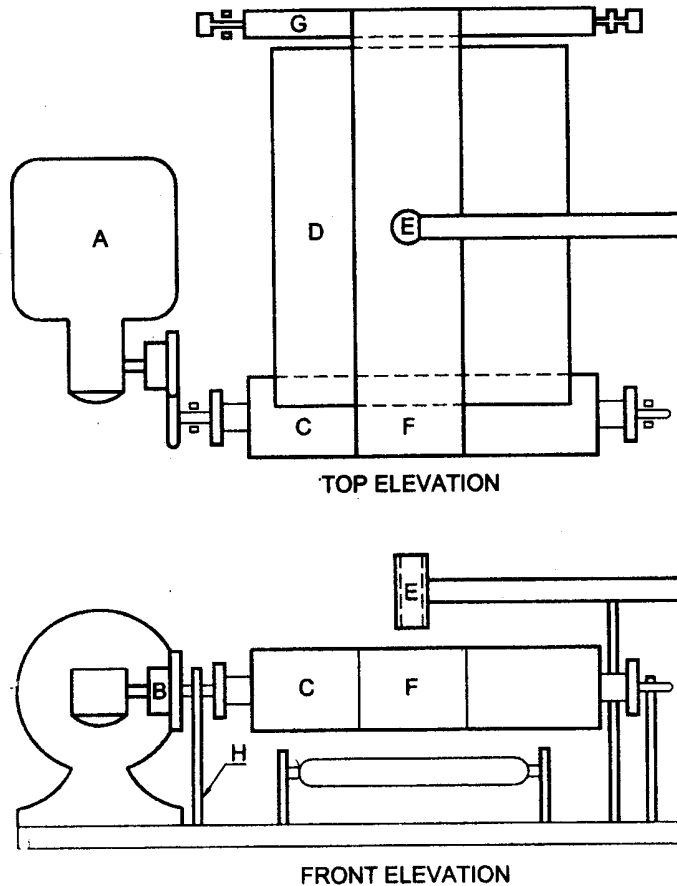
A-1.1 The wear of slip (pay-off) is determined by finding out the wear of slip in milligram per 100 cm² area of the line drawn on strip of paper.

A-1.2 The apparatus (see Fig. 1) consists of a constant speed electric motor *A* of power approximately 186 watt (0.25 hp) attached to gear arrangement *B*, which pulls the strip of paper *F*

from a roller *C* on to another roller *G* fixed or platform *D*, through supports *H*. There is a slot arrangement *E* having a holder for pencil.

A-2 PROCEDURE

A-2.1 Make the markings at a distance of 100 cm on a paper strip which is rolled and loaded on the machine.



- A* = Constant speed electric motor
- B* = Gear arrangement for speed transfer
- C* = Rollers
- D* = Platform
- E* = Cylindrical tube arrangement for putting pencil under test
- F* = Paper strip
- G* = Roller for keeping marked paper strip
- H* = Support for rollers

FIG. 1 ASSEMBLY DRAWING FOR PAY-OFF TEST

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A-2.2 Sharpen the pencil under test properly by maintaining the tip round as far as possible. Cut the slip flat (that is, perpendicular to the length of the pencil) in such a way that the diameter of the tip of the slip is 3.1 to 3.3 mm. Weigh the pencil.

A-2.3 Hold the pencil tip on the paper strip kept on the machine. Keep it in vertical position by a holder attached to the instrument (see Fig. 2). Keep a load of 80.5 g on the other end of the pencil.

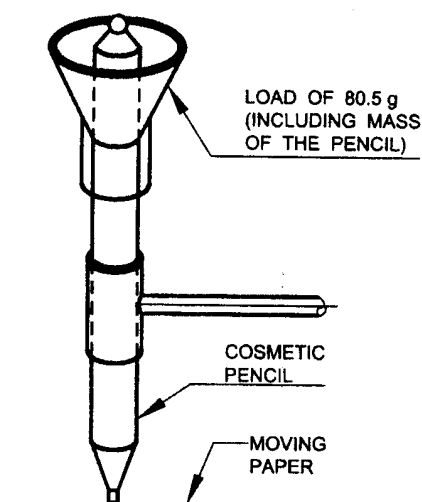


FIG. 2 MANNER OF KEEPING PENCIL FOR TEST

A-2.4 Start the machine so that the paper strip is pulled at a speed of about 5 cm/s. By doing this, a line will be drawn on the paper by wearing out the pencil slip. Run the paper strip for exactly 100 cm. Weigh the pencil. Repeat the test on five pencils.

A-2.5 The wear of slip (pay-off) is determined by finding out the wear of slip in mg/100 cm² area of line drawn on strip of papers as shown below (see Fig. 3).

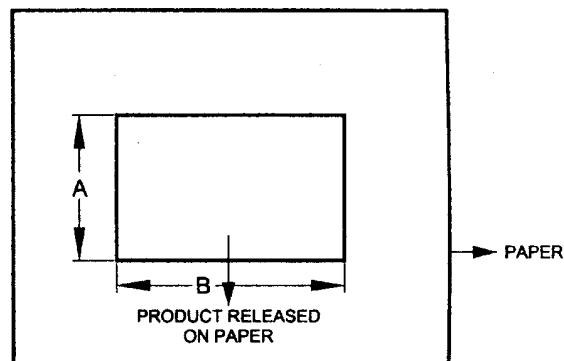


FIG. 3

A-3 CALCULATION

Wear of slip (pay-off)
in mg/100 cm² area
of paper

$$= \frac{(M_1 - M_2) \times 1000 \times 100}{A \times B}$$

where

M_1 = mass in grams of the slip before the test,

M_2 = mass in grams of the slip after the test,

A = diameter of slip in cm, and

B = length of paper in cm on which product is applied.

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ANNEX B

(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>)
Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Kolkata	DR SAJAL K. ROY CHOWDHURY
	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>)
Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd, Mumbai	DR RAJ KOHLI
	SHRI SUNIL AGGARWAL (<i>Alternate I</i>)
	DR NEENA SHARMA (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Commissioner, Food & Drugs Administration, Mumbai	DR PILANKAR
Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad	DR C. J. SHISHOO
	SHRI Y. S. YELLORE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Consumer Guidance Society, Mumbai	SHRI N. G. WAGLE
	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>)
Godrej Soaps Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI A. RANGARAJAN
	DR (SMT) ROHINI THAKKAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Hindustan Lever Research Centre, Mumbai	DR PUSHKER SONA
	SHRI N. S. BULANI (<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
	DR V. R. BAMBULKAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Lady Amritbai Doga College, Nagpur	DR (SMT) S. B. KULKARNI
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	THE PRINCIPAL
Maharishi Ayurved Products, Noida (UP)	DR S. C. SAXENA
	SHRI V. K. SHRIVASTAVA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Nahira Cosmetic Enterprises Pvt Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI MADHUKAR Y. BORDAWEKAR
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National Test House, Kolkata	SHRI K. C. NASKAR
	DR S. K. SAHA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Procter & Gamble, Mumbai	DR ARUN VISWANATH
	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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Decorative Cosmetics Subcommittee, PCD 19 : 4

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
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Standard Pencils, Chennai	SHRI R. S. FALOR SMT ARCHANA F. SANJAY (<i>Alternate</i>)

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Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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