SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST-TP CEN/TR 15917:2010

01-februar-2010

Tekstilije - Kozmetiļ ne tekstilije

Textiles - Cosmetotextiles

Textilien - Cosmeto-Textilien

Textiles - Cosmétotextiles

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **CEN/TR 15917:2009**

ICS:

61.020	Oblaļ ila	Clothes
71.100.70	Kozmetika. Toaletni pripomoļ ki	Cosmetics. Toiletries
97.160	Tekstilije za dom. Perilo	Home textiles. Linen

SIST-TP CEN/TR 15917:2010 **en,fr,de**

TECHNICAL REPORT

RAPPORT TECHNIQUE

TECHNISCHER BERICHT

CEN/TR 15917

September 2009

ICS 61.020; 71.100.70; 97.160

English Version

Textiles - Cosmetotextiles

Textiles - Cosmétotextiles

Textilien - Cosmeto-Textilien

This Technical Report was approved by CEN on 3 August 2009. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 248.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. CEN/TR 15917:2009: E

Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (CEN/TR 15917:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 “Textiles and texile products”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

Introduction

Recently, new textile products have appeared on the European market. They associate textile supports and cosmetic products, for example:

— slimming preparations: pantyhose, underwear, trousers;

— moisturizing preparations: pantyhose, underwear, T-shirts;

— refreshing preparations: houselinen (bedsheets.).

CEN/TC 248 WG25 has worked on this combination between textiles and cosmetic products. This new class of product has been given the name: cosmetotextiles.

An indication that the European Commission will treat the cosmetic part of a cosmetotextile analogous to cosmetic products is given in the “Manual of the scope of application of the European Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC”. As a consequence, Article 2 of the European Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC gains also central importance for the cosmetic part of cosmetotextiles, stating that a cosmetic product should not cause damage to human health.

European Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC, Article 2 states:

“A cosmetic product put on the market within the Community must not cause damage to human health when applied under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, taking account, in particular, of the product’s presentation, its labelling, any instructions for its use and disposal as well as any other indication or information provided by the manufacturer or his authorized agent or by any other person responsible for placing the product on the Community market”.

Cosmetic products are regulated within the European Cosmetics Directive (76/768/EEC) at present in accordance with the 7th amendment. Although the complete cosmetotextile product does not need to conform to the directive, the cosmetic products of a cosmetotextile will need to fulfil the terms of the European Cosmetics Directive if they are to be marketed in Europe.

1 Scope

This Technical report specifies general characteristics of cosmetotextiles and describes their recommended properties.

Five parts have been established as follows:

— general aspects;

— safety evaluation;

— claimed effects;

— care resistance;

— labelling.

These five characteristics are developed in Clause 4.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

prEN ISO 3175-1, *Textiles - Dry-cleaning and finishing - Part 1: Method for assessing the cleanability of textiles and garments (ISO 3175-1:1998)*

EN ISO 3758, *Textiles - Care labelling code using symbols (ISO 3758:2005)*

EN ISO 6330, *Textiles - Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing (ISO 6330:2000)*

EN ISO 22716, *Cosmetics - Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) - Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices (ISO 22716:2007)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
textile
flexible material comprising a network of natural, man-made fibres often referred to as yarn

NOTE Yarn is produced by spinning raw wool fibres, linen, cotton, or other material on a spinning machine. Textile fabrics are formed by weaving, knitting, or non-woven processes.

3.2
cosmetic product
substance or preparation intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively, or mainly, to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition". [In accordance with article 1 of the European Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC]

3.3
cosmetotextile
textile consumer article containing a durable cosmetic product which is released over time

NOTE Disposable products (e.g. wipes) are not considered as cosmetotextiles.

3.4
binder
material used to bind together two or more other materials (for example textiles and microcapsules). Its two principal properties are adhesion and cohesion

3.5
microcapsule
small particle with a wall that contains the cosmetic product. Most microcapsules have diameters of a few micrometers

3.6
cosmetic effects
effects that are in line with the general definition of a cosmetic product as mentioned in the European Cosmetics Directive (76/768/EEC)

3.7
cosmetic claim
information, made available to the consumer and/or market, on the contents (properties, effects, etc.) of the cosmetic product or its constituents as well as the cosmetotextile

NOTE See also Guidelines for the Evaluation of the Efficacy of Cosmetic Products, COLIPA, Annex B.

3.8
claim substantiation
process of proving the effects claimed to be generated by the cosmetotextile, e.g. via a scientifically sound method, published data or consumer testing

NOTE This is obligatory in accordance with various laws including the European Cosmetics Directive (76/768/EEC).

3.9
care resistance
cosmetotextile property which characterizes the quantity of the cosmetic product remaining after a given number of care cycles

NOTE "Care resistance" should not be confused with "durability of the cosmetic effect".

3.10
durability of the cosmetic effect
number of care and use cycles during which this (these) effect(s) can be measured and/or noticed by the user

NOTE 1 This information is relevant for marketing claims. It should not be confused with the date of minimum durability of the cosmetic product (shelf life) which in accordance with the European Cosmetics Directive should be indicated by the words: “best used before the end of …”.

NOTE 2 "Durability of the cosmetic effect" should not be confused with "care resistance".

3.11
claimed effect
ability of a cosmetotextile to produce the cosmetic effect claimed when using that specific cosmetotextile

3.12
product label
label permanently attached to or printed onto a cosmetotextile

3.13
marketing label or hand tag
label which is not permanently attached to or printed onto a cosmetotextile

4 Characteristics

4.1 General

Five characteristics are developed below: general aspects, safety evaluation, claimed effects, care resistances and labelling.

4.2 General aspects

4.2.1 Introduction

A cosmetotextile is a product which combines a cosmetic product and a textile (with or without a binder). This cosmetic product may be contained in a microcapsule for example.

The cosmetic product used in a cosmetotextile shall conform to European Cosmetics regulations. One condition for a substance or preparation to be a cosmetic is that it is intended to be released to the body.

The present technical report focuses on some parts of the European Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC which apply mainly to the cosmetotextile.

The textile of the cosmetotextile is only a “vehicle” to deliver a cosmetic product on different superficial parts of the human body. This textile should not be considered to be a cosmetic product.

Substances which are part of the textile (dyestuffs, textile auxiliaries, binders, microcapsules…) are not intended to be released to the body, and are therefore not considered to be cosmetic products.

A textile with those substances, which are part of the textile, falls within the scope of application of European Textile regulations.

Textiles which claim external biocide activity are excluded. They fall within the scope of the European Biocidal Products Directive 98/8/EC.

4.2.2 Recommendations

4.2.2.1 General

NOTE Special care should be given to the following points.

4.2.2.2 Quality control concerning textiles

The quality of the textile should be well controlled.

The following Table 1 proposes some suggestions:

Table 1 — Quality control concerning textiles

Criteria	Standard
Colour fastness to water	EN ISO 105-E01
Colour fastness to rubbing	EN ISO 105-X12
Colour fastness to perspiration	EN ISO 105-E04
Depending on care specifications:	
Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering	EN ISO 105-C06
Colour fastness to dry cleaning	EN ISO 105-D01

4.2.2.3 Good manufacturing practices for cosmetotextiles (GMP)

As far as the textile industry is concerned, cosmetotextiles should conform as closely as possible to the standard EN ISO 22716 relative to GMP for the cosmetic products.

The requirements for cosmetotextiles are based on the main textile reference frames used in the textile industry, such as European Ecolabel for textiles or other private labels.

4.3 Safety evaluation

4.3.1 Introduction

A cosmetotextile placed on the European market is deemed to be in accordance with the General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC.

The safety of a cosmetic product placed on the market within the EU is, in accordance with the European Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC, the full responsibility of the manufacturer, the first importer into the EU market or the marketer.

Information relating to the ingredients and undesirable effects should be made easily accessible to the public, (this is in accordance with article 7a (§1) of the European Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC).

4.3.2 Risk in relation to the cosmetotextile

4.3.2.1 General

The cosmetic product of a cosmetotextile usually consists of a complex composition of different ingredients. A toxicological profile is necessary for each ingredient. An overall toxicological evaluation for the cosmetic product is developed on the basis of these profiles.

In accordance with the SCCP (Scientific Committee on Consumer Products) notes of guidance (see Annex B); a safety evaluation of a cosmetic product comprises the following steps:

a) a hazard identification for all ingredients;

b) a dose response assessment;

c) an exposure assessment;

d) a risk characterization.

The safety of binders and microcapsules, shell materials as well as other auxiliaries which are generally used in the manufacture of cosmetotextiles should also be subjected to a risk assessment. The textile base fabrics used for cosmetotextiles should carry no substance at levels that are of toxicological concern.

4.3.2.2 Hazard identification for ingredients

The hazard identification of the cosmetic ingredients is outlined in detail in the relevant SCCP notes of guidance (see annex B): “Based on the results of *in vivo* tests, *in vitro* tests, clinical studies, accidents, human epidemiological studies and, when available, Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR) studies. The intrinsic physical, chemical and toxicological properties of the molecule under consideration are studied to identify whether the substance has the potential to damage human health”.

Within the toxicological evaluation process of chemical substances, several toxicological parameters and methods are described. However, due to the application route of cosmetotextiles comparable to “leave-on” cosmetics (e.g. body lotion), the SCCP suggest, that as a minimum, the evaluation of a selected number of toxicological endpoints, described in the following.

Acute toxicity

The term "acute toxicity" is used to describe the adverse effects on health which may result from a single exposure to a substance via the oral, dermal or inhalation route.

For acute oral or dermal toxicity testing, which are relevant in this context, the reader may be referred to the relevant SCCP notes of guidance (see Annex B).

Skin irritation or dermal irritation

Skin irritation or dermal irritation is defined as reversible damage of the skin following the application of a test substance.

For skin irritation or dermal irritation testing the reader may be referred to the relevant SCCP notes of guidance (see Annex B).

Eye irritation or mucous membrane irritation

Eye irritation or mucous membrane irritation is defined as reversible damage of the eye or mucous membrane following the application of a test substance.

For eye irritation or mucous membrane irritation testing, the reader may be referred to the relevant SCCP notes of guidance (see Annex B).

Skin sensitization

A skin sensitizer is an agent that is able to cause an allergic response in susceptible individuals. The consequence of this is that following subsequent exposure via the skin, the characteristic adverse health effects of allergic contact dermatitis may be provoked.

For skin sensitization testing, the reader may be referred to the relevant SCCP notes of guidance (see Annex B).

Dermal / percutaneous absorption

The dermal / percutaneous absorption process is a global term which describes the passage of compounds across the skin.