



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 24442:2012

01-april-2012

Kozmetika - Preskusne metode za zaščito pred soncem - Določevanje zaščitnega faktorja UVA in vivo (ISO 24442:2011)

Cosmetics - Sun protection test methods - In vivo determination of sunscreen UVA protection (ISO 24442:2011)

Kosmetik - Prüfverfahren für Sonnenschutzmittel - In-vivo-Bestimmung des UVA-Sonnenschutzes (ISO 24442:2011)

Cosmétique - Méthodes d'essai de protection solaire - Détermination in vivo de l'écran de protection UVA (ISO 24442:2011)

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ICS:

71.100.70

Kozmetika. Toaletni
pripomočki

Cosmetics. Toiletries

SIST EN ISO 24442:2012

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 24442

December 2011

ICS 71.100.70

English Version

Cosmetics - Sun protection test methods - In vivo determination
of sunscreen UVA protection (ISO 24442:2011)

Cosmétique - Méthodes d'évaluation de la protection
solaire - Détermination in vivo de la protection UVA (ISO
24442:2011)

Kosmetik - Prüfverfahren für Sonnenschutzmittel - In-vivo-
Bestimmung des UVA-Sonnenschutzes (ISO 24442:2011)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 December 2011.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 24442:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217 "Cosmetics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 392 "Cosmetics" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 24442:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 24442:2011 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
24442

First edition
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Cosmetics — Sun protection test methods — In vivo determination of sunscreen UVA protection

*Cosmétique — Méthodes d'évaluation de la protection solaire —
Détermination in vivo de la protection UVA*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 24442 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217, *Cosmetics*.

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Introduction

This International Standard specifies the procedure to determine the Ultraviolet A Protection Factor (UVAPF) of a sunscreen product using the persistent pigment darkening method according to the principles recommended by the Japan Cosmetic Industry Association (JCIA) in 1995^[1]. The outcome of this test method can be used to determine the UVA classification of topical sunscreen products according to local regulatory requirements.

Topical sunscreen products are primarily rated and labelled according to their ability to protect against sunburn, using a test method to determine the *in vivo* Sun Protection Factor (see ISO/FDIS 24444). This rating evaluates filtration of sunburn generating radiation across the electromagnetic UV spectrum (290 nm to 400 nm). However, knowledge of the Sun Protection Factor (SPF) rating does not provide explicit information on the magnitude of the protection provided specifically in the UVA range of the spectrum (320 nm to 400 nm), as it is possible to have high SPF products with very modest UVA protection (e.g. SPF 50 with a UVAPF of only 3 to 4). There is demand among medical professionals, as well as knowledgeable consumers, to have fuller information on the UVA protection provided by their sunscreen product, in addition to the SPF, in order to make a more informed choice of product, providing a more balanced and broader-spectrum protection. The UVAPF value of a product provides information on the magnitude of the protection provided explicitly in the UVA portion of the spectrum, independent of the SPF values.

The test method outlined in this International Standard is derived primarily from the UVAPF test methods as developed by the JCIA. Modifications have been made to attempt to harmonize with other methodologies without changing the integrity of the fundamental underlying principles of the test method.

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