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DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Glossary of terms relating to the cosmetic industry

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

In order to achieve this objective, the Community established an East African Standards Committee mandated to develop and issue East African Standards.

The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the private sectors and consumer organizations. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the procedures of the Community.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

Glossary of terms relating to the cosmetic industry

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard defines the terms relating to the cosmetic industry.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

Aerosol

A pressurized product which is self-propelled through a valve to produce spray or foam.

2.2

After shave

Aqueous alcoholic preparation used for conferring a feeling of comfort after shaving. Usually contains astringents, alcohol (for antiseptic action) humectants, saccharin and menthol (for cooling and anaesthetic action).

2.3

Astringent

Preparation that causes organic tissues to contract or constrict.

2.4

Antiperspirant

Preparation for preventing the flow of sweat.).

2.5

Barrier creams

Protective products that form an occlusive and protect film on the skin. The film stops permeation to the skin from external sources, e.g. solvents, water, dirt, soil and greases.

2.6

Bath preparation

Products added to bathing water or used on the body after bathing for one or more of the following reasons:

Clean the skin, soften the water, prevent formation of scum, condition and soften the skin, perfume the body, simulate the senses, colour the water, and provide cooling effect.

They include bubble baths, bath salts (crystals) cubes and tablets, bath oils, talcum powders and after bath emollients/moisturizers, bath powders earth bath, bath essences (soluble and water dispensable).

2.7

Blusher

Preparation used to blend more colour on the face.

- 2.8**
Body cream
See 'Cream, Body'
- 2.9**
Brilliantine, Liquid
Liquid mineral oil, vegetable oil or animal oil for hair care.
- 2.10**
Brilliantine, Solid
A hair dressing preparation based on petroleum jelly used for keeping hair smooth and glossy.
- 2.11**
Butter
A greasy or fatty, water-in-oil emulsion, that remains nearly solid at room temperature.
- 2.12**
Cleansing cream
See 'Cream, Cleansing'
- 2.13**
Cold cream
See 'Cream, Cold'
- 2.14**
Cologne
A clear, aqueous alcohol solution containing perfume oil with a refreshing, citrus fragrance. An example of toilet water.
- 2.15**
Colour
Particular hue, appearance of a material as a result of reflecting light.
- 2.16**
Combination skin
See 'Skin, Combination'
- 2.17**
Conditioner
Product that influences favourably the manageability, feel and lustre of the hair. Also refers to a liquid used when washing to make clothes feel softer.
- 2.18**
Cortico steroids
Hormonal preparation used for treating certain dermatological disorders.
- 2.19**
Cosmetic product
any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs or with the teeth and mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view to exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance o, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours **without having any medicinal effects**
- 2.20**
Cosmetic pencils
Collective term for pencils used around the eyes and lips, i.e. eyebrow pencils, eye-liner pencils, and lip-liner pencils.

2.21

Creams

Semisolids that possess a relatively fluid consistency formulated as either water-in-oil emulsions, oil-in-water emulsions, or aqueous microcrystalline dispersions of long chain fatty acids, or alcohols that are water washable.

2.22

Cream, Body

Preparation that may be used effectively all over the body.

2.23

Cream, Cleansing

Preparation used for removing impurities from the epidermis, as well as removing make-up, perspiration and sebaceous build-up from the surface of the skin.

2.24

Cream, Cold

A uniform dispersion of oil in water whose cooling effect is produced by the delayed evaporation of the water present in the formulation.

2.25

Cream, Foundation

Cosmetic used as a base for make-up.

2.26

Cream, Hair

A preparation used to enhance glossy appearance on the hair.

2.27

Cream, Hand

Preparation that prevents or reduces the roughness and dryness of the skin by replacing lost water and laying down an oil film to reduce subsequent moisture loss. Usually an oil-in-water emulsion.

2.28

Cream, Moisturizing

Preparation that maintains the moisture balance of the skin.

2.29

Cream, Night

Preparation that is used overnight to minimize water loss.

2.30

Cream, Shaving

Preparation used for wetting or softening the beard prior to shaving. Assists either by holding the hair erect, or by lubricating the beard.

2.31

Cream, Vanishing

An oil-in-water emulsion that provides an adherent base on the skin. As it has no pigment, the cream 'vanishes', hence the name.

2.32

Curl activator

Preparation used for maintaining curls on chemically processed hair.

2.33

Dentifrice

Any substance or combination of substances specially prepared for cleaning the teeth. Collective term for toothpastes, toothpowders, mouthrinses, and mouthwashes.

2.34

Deodorant

Substance applied to the body to mask the smell of perspiration. May be packed as sticks, pads, dabber units, aerosols, roll-ons, pump sprays, squeeze bottles, and creams.

2.35

Depilatory

Preparation for removing hair from the body, usually containing calcium thioglycollate as the active ingredient.

2.36

Dry skin

See 'Skin, Dry'

2.37

Dye

A natural or synthetic organic colouring agent chiefly derived from petroleum or coal tar, with nitrogen and/or sulphur often being present.

2.38

Emollient

Substance which softens the skin.

2.39

Emulsion

Two-phase system in which one liquid is dispersed throughout another liquid.

2.40

Emulsion-Oil-in-water

Emulsion whereby oil is the dispersed phase, and an aqueous solution is the continuous phase.

2.41

Emulsion-Water-in-oil

emulsion whereby water or an aqueous solution is the dispersed phase, while oil or an oleaginous material is the continuous phase.

2.42

Emulsifying-Agents

Substances for stabilizing emulsions which prevent the merging (coalescence) by providing a physical barrier around the particle, and by reducing the interfacial tension between the phases.

2.43

Essential oil

A volatile perfumery material derived from a single source of vegetable or animal origin by a process, such as hydrodistillation, dry distillation or expression.

2.44

Essential oil-Synthetic

A composition generally consisting of a mixture of natural essential oils, aromatic chemicals, resinoids, concretes, absolutes, etc. but excluding animal or vegetable non-essential oils and not having a non-volatile residue in excess of 10 per cent by mass. It is so composed that it bears a close resemblance primarily in odour to a naturally occurring essential oil.

2.45

Eye brow pencil

Cosmetic pencil used to modify the natural outline of the eye brows, and to enhance them.

2.46**Eye-liner pencil**

Cosmetic pencil used on the edges of the eye, close to the lashes.

2.47**Eye shadow**

Cosmetic preparation used to emphasize the eyelids.

2.48**Face masks**

Preparations applied to the face in the form of liquids or pastes, then allowed to dry, with the purpose of producing a transient tightening effect as well as cleansing the skin.

2.49**Foundation cream**

See 'Cream, Foundation'

2.50**Gel**

A semisolid system consisting of either suspensions of small inorganic particles, or large organic molecules interpenetrated by a liquid. Also referred to as jelly.

2.51**Hair dye**

A product used for colouring the hair, which may be temporary, semi-permanent or permanent.

2.52**Hair relaxer**

An alkaline or reducing agent-based preparation used for straightening the hair using chemical means, by reacting with keratin.

2.53**Hair tonic**

Product whose purpose is to improve condition of the hair, to promote its growth and prevent hair loss.

2.54**Hand cream**

See 'Cream, Hand'

2.55**Henna**

The dried and powdered leaves of a small shrub used to dye the hair and for colouring finger nails, palms and soles of the feet.

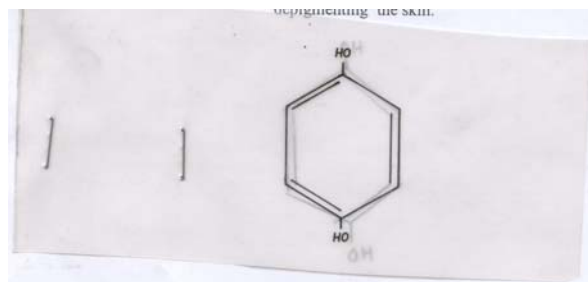
2.56**Highlighters**

Used to blend more colour into the face. Usually in the form of sticks or creams.

2.57**Hydroquinone**

1,4-Benzenediol or $C_6H_6O_2$.

A white crystalline, water soluble material capable of depigmenting the skin.



2.58

Impurity

An extremely low percentage of an extraneous substance either naturally present in a material or added to it accidentally.

2.59

Jelly

See 'Gel'

2.60

Lipsalve

Fatty base with little or no colour that lays a thick coating on lips to protect against the ravages of wind, sun, and low humidities.

2.61

Lipstick

Preparation for lip adorning mainly consisting of a homogenous suspension of colour in a fatty base, which is typically oils, waxes, glycerol and oleyl alcohol.

2.62

Liquefying-cleaning cream

Preparation that liquefies readily in use. Used for cleansing purposes. Contains mineral oil, petrolatum and suitable waxes.

2.63

Lotion

Suspensions and emulsions that are fluid at ambient temperatures, and are intended for application to the skin.

2.64

Make-up

Collective term for foundations, face powder and rouge.

2.65

Mascar

A preparation used for emphasizing the eye lashes.

2.66

Milk

A watery suspension in aqueous vehicles, or a thin oil-in-water emulsion.

2.67

Mouthwash

A solution containing germicides, used for cleaning the mouth, and for providing astringency, fresh breath, and flavour.

2.68

Moisturizing Cream

See 'Cream, Moisturizing'

2.69**Nail polish**

Coloured or colourless viscous liquids containing nitrocellulose, synthetic resins, plasticizers, organic solvents and suspended pigment. It is used for nail adorning.

2.70**Neutralizing Shampoo**

Special acidic shampoo specially used for neutralizing alkaline hair relaxer during chemical treatment of the hair.

2.71**Night Cream**

See 'Cream, Night'

2.72**Oil-in-water-Emulsion**

See 'Emulsion, Oil-in-water'

2.73**Oily skin**

See 'Skin, Oily'

2.74**Perfume**

A suitably blended composition of various materials of synthetic an/or natural origin, that gives a desired pleasant smell or fragrance.

2.75**Petroleum Jelly**

A mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons used as an emollient.

2.76**Petroleum jelly, Pure**

A mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons with no additives.

2.77**Petroleum Jelly, Perfumed**

See 'Brilliantine'.

2.78**Pigment**

Insoluble, natural earth or artificial black, white or coloured material reduced in powder form which, when dispersed in a suitable medium, is able to impart colour and/or opacity.

2.79**Pomade**

An ointment used for cosmetic purposes. May be greasy or non-greasy, soft or hard, perfumed or non-perfumed. May contain mineral oil, vegetable oil, animal fat or waxes.

2.80**Powder**

A finely ground preparation applied on the skin mainly to absorb moisture. It normally contains talc to help it slip, chalk or kaolin for absorption of moisture, magnesium stearate for adherence, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, and pigments. Modified starch may also be used in some formulations.

2.81**Preparation**

A substance which is specially formulated for a particular purpose.

2.82**Preservative**

Substance added to a product for the primary purpose of inhibiting the development of micro-organisms in the product.

2.83**Rouge**

Compressed powder or cream used to highlight the cheekbones.

2.84**Shampoo**

Preparation of surfactants which remove grease, dirt and debris from the scalp and hair.

2.85**Skin-Combination**

A skin which is dry only at some areas but oily at others.

2.86**Skin, Dry**

A skin with fine pores characterized by flaking and tautness, due to few oil-secreting glands or due to under-activity of such glands.

2.87**Skin, Oily**

A greasy skin, due to a large number of oil-secreting glands per given area of the skin or due to hyper-activity of such glands.

2.88**Skin foods**

Used to preserve the skin and as a treatment for dry skin conditions. Contain high proportions of oily and fatty materials together with emollients like lanolin, as well as vitamins.

2.89**Skin lightening-Preparation**

A formulation intended to 'bleach' or lighten the skin by reducing pigmentation either by decolourizing the melanin already present and/or by preventing new melanin from being formed.

2.90**Skin toner**

Product containing some astringent primarily used on the skin to cause a tightening effect, as well as reduce pore size.

2.91**Solution**

A liquid preparation that contains one or more substances molecularly dispersed in a suitable solvent or mixture of mutually miscible solvents.

2.92**Sunscreen**

See 'U.V. filters'

2.93**Suntan-Preparation**

A product that protects the user from harmful rays from the sun while at the same time promoting tanning from natural sources by transmitting enough of the sun's spectrum to produce tanning but not the short ultraviolet rays that burn. The skin can also be artificially stained by use of artificial suntans like dihydroxyacetone.

2.94**Suspension**

A liquid preparation which consists of solid particles dispersed throughout a liquid phase in which the particles are insoluble.

2.95**Toilet water**

Scented or lightly perfumed alcoholic liquid used after bathing, or as a skin freshener.

2.96**Tonic**

Product with healing, soothing, refreshing or stimulating effect.

2.97**U.V. filters**

Substances which are present in cosmetic suntan products, and are specifically intended to filter certain U.V. rays in order to protect the skin from certain harmful effects of these rays. Also called sunscreens. May also be used to protect the product itself from U.V. rays.

2.98**Vanishing-Cream**

See 'Cream, Vanishing'

2.97**Water-in-oil, Emulsion**

See 'Emulsion, Water-in-oil'