

# Standard Recommendation S.R. CEN/TR 15917:2009

# Textiles - Cosmetotextiles

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# TECHNICAL REPORT

# **CEN/TR 15917**

# RAPPORT TECHNIQUE

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## **English Version**

## **Textiles - Cosmetotextiles**

Textiles - Cosmétotextiles

Textilien - Cosmeto-Textilien

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# CEN/TR 15917:2009 (E)

Cont	<b>Contents</b> Page			
Forewo	ord	3		
Introdu	ntroduction4			
1	Scope	5		
-	•			
2	Normative references	5		
3	Terms and definitions	5		
4	Characteristics	7		
4.1	General			
4.2	General aspects			
4.2.1	Introduction			
4.2.2	Recommendations			
4.3	Safety evaluation			
4.3.1	Introduction			
4.3.2	Risk in relation to the cosmetotextile			
4.3.3	Requirements for a cosmetic dossier			
4.3.4	Notification of the cosmetic product of cosmetotextiles to national poison centres			
4.4	Claimed effects			
4.4.1	Introduction			
4.4.2	Methodology			
4.4.3	Examples (non-exhaustive list, without hierarchy in the listed methods)			
4.5	Care resistance			
4.5.1	Introduction			
4.5.2	Methodology			
4.5.3	Materials, reagents and apparatus			
4.5.4	Calculation			
4.5.5 4.5.6	Test report  Examples of extraction and chemical analyses			
4.5.6 4.6	Labelling			
4.6 4.6.1	Introduction			
4.6.1				
4.6.2	Product labelling			
	Marketing labelling requirements			
Annex	A (informative) Regulations			
<b>A.1</b>	Cosmetics regulations			
A.2	Textile regulations	19		
Annex	B (informative) Guidelines	20		

CEN/TR 15917:2009 (E)

# **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.

#### CEN/TR 15917:2009 (E)

## 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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]



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