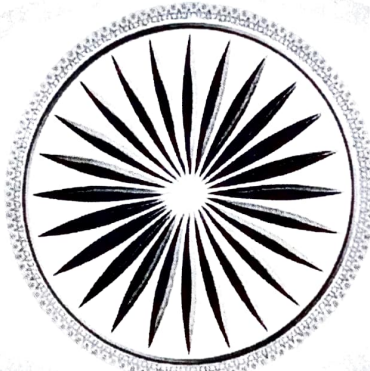


इंटरनेट

मानक

८/२९



Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

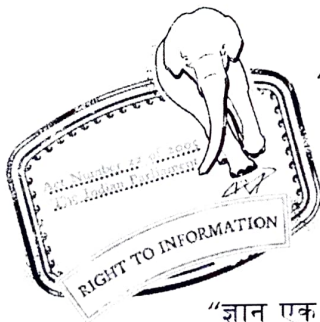
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

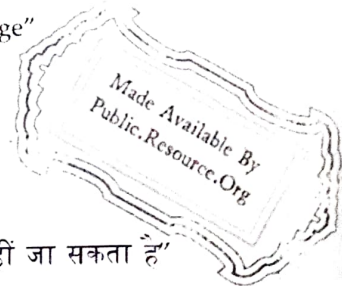
IS 2888 (2004): Toilet soap [CHD 25: Chemical]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitisatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

भारतीय मानक
प्रसाधन साबुन – विशिष्टि
(तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard
TOILET SOAP — SPECIFICATION
(*Third Revision*)

ICS 71.100.40

© BIS 2004

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

February 2004

Price Group 3

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Third Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Soaps and Other Surface Active Agents Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.

The standard for common toilet soap which is opaque was first issued in 1951 as IS 284:1951 'Specification for toilet soap (*Withdrawn*)' on specific request from Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers' Association and Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Subsequently, IS 839:1956 'Specification for transparent toilet soap (*Withdrawn*)' was issued to cover transparent toilet soap. The concerned Committee while reviewing the progress in soap industry during the sixties considered it desirable to merge these two specifications and accordingly IS 2888 : 1964 'Specification for toilet soap' was issued having two types, namely, toilet soap and transparent toilet soap.

The standard for toilet soap was revised in 1974 taking into consideration the need for rationalization of grades, desirability of excluding requirements which were not pertinent to quality, safety and optimum performance of the product for the consumer, the shortage of oils and fats in the country and development of technology. Consequently, the requirements for total fatty matter and matter insoluble in alcohol had been modified. Moreover, in view of the production and consumption of transparent toilet soap in small quantities, it was deleted from the standard. Sampling clauses were also suitably modified.

IS 7963 : 1976 'Janata toilet soap (*Withdrawn*)' was formulated at the suggestion of the Government of India, the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers, Association (ISTMA), Bombay, had at that time agreed to produce and market an inexpensive type of toilet soap (called the Janata variety). The Janata toilet soap was essentially different from the toilet soap (IS 2888) in its lower total fatty matter content and covered as Grade 2 in second revision of this standard. In the second revision another lower grade of soap which was being marketed in the country was also incorporated. It is essentially a saponified soap with/without the addition of cresylic acid and colour (usually red) processed further without drying, namely, cooling, cutting-into bars, billets and stamping. Such a process results in soap with sixty percent total fatty matter. The requirement for unsaponified matter was also deleted to cover the super fatted soap.

In the third revision of the standard four amendments already issued have been incorporated in the standard besides amendment to the requirements of Rosin acid and matter insoluble in alcohol for Grades 2 and 3 have been modified. In marking clause 'total fatty matter' and any other ingredients have been included.

A scheme for labelling environment friendly products to be known as ECO-Mark is being introduced at the instance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MEF). The ECO Mark shall be administered by the Bureau of Indian Standards under the *BIS Act*, 1986 as per the Resolution No. 71 dated 20 February 1991 published in the Gazette of the Government of India. For a product to be eligible for ECO-Mark it shall also carry the standard mark of BIS for quality besides meeting additional optional environment friendly (EF) requirements.

This standard, therefore, incorporates environment friendly requirements for toilet soap which is based on the Gazette Notification No. 188 dated 28 April 1992 for toilet soap as environment friendly products published in the Gazette of India.

The Committee responsible for formulation of this standard is given in Annex A.

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.

Indian Standard

TOILET SOAP — SPECIFICATION

(Third Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for toilet soap.

2 REFERENCES

The following 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 the standards indicated below:

IS No.	Title
5: 1994	Colours for ready mixed paints and enamels (<i>fourth revision</i>)
286: 1978	Methods of sampling and test for soaps (<i>second revision</i>)
1070: 1992	Reagent grade water (<i>third revision</i>)
4955: 2001	Household laundry detergent powders — Specification (<i>fourth revision</i>)
7597: 2001	Surface active agents — Glossary of terms (<i>first revision</i>)
13424: 2001	Safety evaluation of bathing bars and toilet soaps — Methods of test (<i>first revision</i>)
13498: 1997	Bathing bars — Specification (<i>first revision</i>)

3 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS 7597 shall apply.

4 GRADES

Toilet soap shall be of three grades, namely, Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3.

5 REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Description

5.1.1 Grade 1

This is a high grade, thoroughly saponified, milled soap

or homogenized soap or both, white or coloured, perfumed and compressed in the form of firm smooth cakes, and shall possess good cleaning and lathering properties.

5.1.2 Grade 2

This is a thoroughly saponified, plodded soap of firm and smooth texture. It shall be white or coloured, perfumed and shall possess good cleaning and lathering properties

5.1.3 Grade 3

This is a saponified soap of firm and smooth texture. It shall be white or coloured, usually red if cresylic acid is added and shall possess good cleaning and lathering properties.

5.2 Ingredients

In addition to perfume and moisture, toilet soap may contain only colouring matter, preservatives, medicaments and such additional substances as are declared on the label. All the foregoing materials shall be non-injurious in use with soap.

5.3 The phenolic substances, such as cresylic acid, if added, shall not exceed 2.5 percent by mass when tested as prescribed in 26 of IS 286.

5.4 Optional Requirement for Defence Supply

5.4.1 Colour

The material shall be of uniform colour and shall match to light orange (ISC No. 557) or light solomon (ISC No. 442) or opaline green (ISC No. 275) or apple green (ISC No. 281) of IS 5.

5.5 Toilet soap shall also comply with the requirements specified in Table 1 when tested by methods specified in col 6 and 7 of Table 1. Unless specified otherwise, pure chemicals and distilled water (*see* IS 1070) shall be employed in the tests.

NOTE — 'Pure chemicals' shall mean chemicals that do not contain impurities which affect the results of analysis.

Table 1 Requirements for Toilet Soap
(Clauses 5.5 and 7.3.1)

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirement			Method of Test	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Ref. to Clause No. of IS 286	Ref. to Annex of IS 13498
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
i)	Total fatty matter, percent by mass, <i>Min</i>	76.0	70.0	60.0	15	—
ii)	Rosin acid, percent by mass of total fatty matter, <i>Max</i>	3.0	3.0	3.0	14	—
iii)	Free caustic alkali, as sodium hydroxide (NaOH), percent by mass, <i>Max</i>	0.05	0.05	0.05	6.2	—
iv)	Matter insoluble in alcohol, percent by mass, <i>Max</i>	2.5	1.0	1.0	5	—
v)	Chlorides (as sodium chloride), percent by mass, <i>Max</i>	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	—
vi)	Free carbonated alkali, percent by mass, <i>Max</i>	1.0	1.0	1.0	28	—
vii)	Lather	280	240	200	—	B

NOTE — The test for requirement of free carbonated alkali need not be carried out when percentage of alcohol insolubles is less than 1.1.

5.5.1 Calculation of Results

Toilet soap is liable to lose moisture on keeping. The results of analysis in respect of free caustic alkali and matter insoluble in alcohol shall be recalculated in relation to the minimum specified total fatty matter by means of the equation:

$$\text{Recalculated result} = \frac{\text{Actual result} \times \text{Minimum specified total fatty matter}}{\text{Actual total fatty matter}}$$

5.6 Optional Requirements for ECO-Mark

5.6.1 General Requirements

5.6.1.1 The product shall conform to the requirements for quality, safety and performance prescribed under 5.1 to 5.5.1.

5.6.1.2 The manufacturers shall produce to BIS environmental consent clearance from the concerned State Pollution Control Board as per the provisions of the *Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act, 1974* and *Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981* along with the authorization, if required under

the *Environment (Protection) Act, 1986*, while applying for Eco-Mark.

5.6.2 Specific Requirements

5.6.2.1 The material shall neither contain any synthetic detergent when tested as per the method given in Annex B and Annex C of IS 4955 nor any phosphate when tested as per the method prescribed in 20 of IS 286.

5.6.2.2 The material shall pass the test for dermatological safety when evaluated as per the method prescribed in IS 13424.

6 PACKING AND MARKING

6.1 Packing

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

6.1.1 For ECO-Mark the product shall be packed in such packages which are made from recyclable/reusable or biodegradable materials and declared by the manufacturer and may be accompanied with detailed instruction for proper use.

6.2 Marking

The packages shall be securely closed and marked with the following:

- a) Name of the manufacturer;
- b) Brand name of the material and recognized trade-mark, if any;
- c) Grade of the material;
- d) Net mass when packed;
- e) Batch No. or Lot No. in code or otherwise;
- f) Year and month of manufacture;
- g) Total fatty matter;
- h) Any other ingredients;
- j) The criteria for which the product has been labelled as ECO-Mark;
- k) The following identified critical ingredients in descending order of quantity, percent by mass, for ECO-Mark;
 - i) Total fatty matter (TFM); and
 - ii) Water insoluble matter.

6.2.1 BIS Certification Marking

The packages may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

6.2.1.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *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.

7 SAMPLING

7.1 For the purpose of general precautions, scale of

sampling and preparation of test samples shall be as prescribed in 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 respectively of IS 286.

7.2 Number of Tests

7.2.1 Tests for the determination of total fatty matter, free caustic alkali and matter insoluble in alcohol shall be conducted on each of the individual samples separately.

7.2.2 Tests for determination of all the remaining characteristics shall be conducted on the composite sample.

7.3 Criteria for Conformity

7.3.1 For Individual Samples

For each of the characteristics which has been determined on the individual samples (*see* 7.2.1) the mean ($\bar{X}$) and the range (R) of the test results shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{X}) = \frac{\text{Sum of test results}}{\text{Number of test results}}$$

$$\text{Range } (R) = \text{Difference between the maximum and the minimum value of the test results}$$

The lot shall be deemed as conforming to the requirements given in 7.2.1, if the expression $(\bar{X} - 0.6R)$ is greater than or equal to minimum value given in Table 1, and $(\bar{X} + 0.6R)$ is less than or equal to maximum value given in Table 1.

7.3.2 For Composite Sample

For declaring the conformity of a lot to the requirements of other characteristics determined on the composite sample, the test results for each of the characteristics shall satisfy the relevant requirement.

ANNEX A

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Soaps and Other Surface Active Agents, CHD 25

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
Drugs Controller General of India, New Delhi	SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR (<i>Chairman</i>)
Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi	DR AJAY AGGARWAL DR M. Q. ANSARI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Central Revenues Control Laboratory, New Delhi	SHRI Y. S. BHATNAGAR DEPUTY CHIEF CHEMIST (<i>Alternate</i>)
Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI SUNIL AGGARWAL SHRI VILAS TULLE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Consumer Education & Research Centre, Ahmedabad	DR C. J. SHISHOO SHRI SANTOSH YELLORE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Consumer Guidance Society of India, Mumbai	SHRI N. G. WAGLE SHRIMATI R. TALWANI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Department of Industrial Policy, New Delhi	SHRI P. K. JAIN SHRI N. C. TIWARI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi	SHRI S. D. VUAYARAGHAWAN
Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals, Kolkata	SHRI P. JAYAKUMARAN SHRI M. A. KHAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
FASSSDMI, Delhi	SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SHRI R. C. DOSHI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Godrej Consumers Products Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI A. RANGARAJAN DR (SMT) ROHINI THAKKAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Gujarat Detergent Manufacturers' Association, Distt Ahmedabad	SHRI S. A. PATEL SHRI MAHENDRA VYAS (<i>Alternate</i>)
Hindustan Lever Ltd, Mumbai	DR V. R. DHANUKA DR A. N. BHAT (<i>Alternate</i>)
Indian Soaps & Toiletries Manufacturers Association , Mumbai	SHRI V. P. MENON
K. S. Krishnan Associates (P) Ltd, NOIDA	SHRI K. S. KRISHNAN SHRI S. KRISHNAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Ltd, Bangalore	SHRI S. G. KULKARNI SHRI A. E. SHANKAREGOWDA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Mumbai	SHRI G. K. GHOSH
Kopson Surfactant, Chennai	SHRI S. S. KOPPIKAR
Ministry of Defence (DGQA), Kanpur	SHRI M. S. SULTANIA SHRI SUJIT GHOSE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Nand Kishore Khanna & sons, Mumbai	SHRI P. P. KHANNA SHRI ANIL KHANNA (<i>Alternate</i>)
National Test House, Ghaziabad	SHRI A. K. CHAKRABORTY SHRI P. K. CHAKRABORTY (<i>Alternate</i>)
Nirma Ltd, Ahmedabad	SHRI K. K. PATEL SHRI M. A. BHATT (<i>Alternate</i>)

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
Office of the Development Commission (SSI), New Delhi	SHRI S. R. SINGH SHRI Y. S. BHATNAGAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Oil Technologist Association of India, Mumbai	DR B. R. GAIKWAD SHRI P. K. TIWARI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Procter & Gamble Hygiene & Healthcare India Ltd, Mumbai	MS SHWETA PURANDRE
RDSO, Lucknow	DEPUTY DIRECTOR (CHEMICALS) ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER (CM II) (<i>Alternate</i>)
The Non-Power Soap Manufacturers' Association, Thane	SHRI Y. R. DOSHI
BIS Directorate General	SHRI S. K. CHAUDHURI (Director & Head Chem) [Representing Director General (<i>Ex-officio</i>)]

Member Secretary

SHRIMATI CHITRA GUPTA
Joint Director (Chem), BIS

Soaps Subcommittee, CHD 25:1

Hindustan Lever Ltd, Mumbai	DR A.N. BHAT (<i>Convener</i>) DR V. R. DHANUKA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI SUNIL AGGARWAL SHRI VILAS TULLE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Consumer Education & Research Centre, Ahmedabad	DR C. J. SHISHOO SHRI SANTOSH YELLORE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Consumer Guidance Society of India, Mumbai	SHRI N. G. WAGLE SHRIMATI R. TALWANI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi	SHRI S. D. VIJAYARAGHWAN DR S. R. TALWAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals, Kolkata	SHRI P. J. NAIR SHRI M. A. KHAN (<i>Alternate</i>)
FASSSDMI, Delhi	SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SHRI R. C. DOSHI (<i>Alternate</i>)
Godrej Consumers Products Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI A. RANGARAJAN DR (SHRIMATI) ROHINI THAKKAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow	DR P. N. VISWANATHAN
K. S. Krishnan Associates (P) Ltd, NOIDA	SHRI K. S. KRISHNAN SHRI R. KRISHNAMURTHY (<i>Alternate</i>)
Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Ltd, Bangalore	DR K. B. PATIL DR B. R. RAMESH (<i>Alternate</i>)
Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Mumbai	SHRI G. K. GHOSH
Ministry of Defence (DGQA), Kanpur	SHRI M. S. SULTANIA SHRI S. S. SHUKLA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Nand Kishore Khanna & sons, Mumbai	SHRI P. P. KHANNA SHRI ANIL KHANNA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Nirma Ltd, Ahmedabad	SHRI K. K. PATEL SHRI M. A. BHATT (<i>Alternate</i>)
Office of the Development Commission (SSI), New Delhi	SHRI S. R. SINGH
Procter & Gamble Hygiene & Healthcare India Ltd, Mumbai	DR ARUN VISHWANATH MS SHWETA PURANDRE (<i>Alternate</i>)
The Non-Power Soap Manufacturer's Association, Thane	SHRI R. C. DOSHI SHRI ASHOK P. SHAH (<i>Alternate</i>)

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act*, 1986 to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Review of Indian Standards

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'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc : No. CHD 25 (1126).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters :

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002
Telephones : 2323 0131, 2323 33 75, 2323 9402

Telegrams : Manaksanstha
(Common to all offices)

Regional Offices :

	Telephone
Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110 002	{ 2323 7617 2323 3841
Eastern : 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Kankurgachi KOLKATA 700 054	{ 2337 8499, 2337 8561 2337 8626, 2337 9120
Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160 022	{ 60 3843 60 9285
Southern : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600 113	{ 2254 1216, 2254 1442 2254 2519, 2254 2315
Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East) MUMBAI 400 093	{ 2832 9295, 2832 7858 2832 7891, 2832 7892
Branches : AHMEDABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR. COIMBATORE. FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. KANPUR. LUCKNOW. NAGPUR. NALAGARH. PATNA. PUNE. RAJKOT. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM. VISAKHAPATNAM.	

**AMENDMENT NO. 1 OCTOBER 2007
TO
IS 2888 : 2004 TOILET SOAP — SPECIFICATION**

(Third Revision)

[Page 3, clause 6.2(k)] — Substitute the following for the existing:

- ‘k) The following identified critical ingredients in descending order of quantity, percent by mass, for ECO-Mark:
- i) Total fatty matter (TFM), and
 - ii) Matter insoluble in alcohol.’

(CHD 25)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

c/sy

AMENDMENT NO. 2 SEPTEMBER 2008
TO
IS 2888 : 2004 TOILET SOAP — SPECIFICATION

(Third Revision)

[Page 2, Table 1, col 2, Sl No. (vii)] — Substitute 'Lather in ml, *Min*' for 'Lather'.

[Page 2, Table 1, col 7, Sl No. (vii)] — Substitute 'C' for 'B'.

(Page 2, clause 5.6) — Substitute '**Additional Requirements for ECO-Mark**' for '**Optional Requirements for ECO-Mark**'.

(CHD 25)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

**AMENDMENT NO. 3 MAY 2013
TO
IS 2888 : 2004 TOILET SOAP — SPECIFICATION**

(Third Revision)

[Page 2, Table 1, Sl No. (ii), col (2)] — Substitute 'Rosin acid¹⁾' for 'Rosin acid'.

[Page 2, Table 1, Sl No. (vii)] — Insert the following at the end:

¹⁾ If rosin is not used as an ingredient during the manufacture of soap there is no need to test the requirement of rosin acid content'.

(CHD 25)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India