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Massage Base Oil, Massage Oil

按摩基础油、按摩油

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Massage Base Oil, Massage Oil

1 Scope

This Standard specifies the terms and definitions, classification, requirements, test methods, inspection rules and marking, packaging, transportation, storage and shelf life of massage base oil and massage oil.

This Standard is applicable to massage base oil and massage oil products, not to children's massage products or eye massage products

2 Normative References

The following documents are essential to the application of this document. For the dated documents, only the versions with the dates indicated are applicable to this document; for the undated documents, only the latest version (including all the amendments) are applicable to this document.

GB 5296.3 Instruction for Use of Consumer Products - General Labelling for Cosmetics

GB/T 26516 Massage Essential Oil

QB/T 1684 Inspecting Rules for Cosmetics

QB/T 1685 Requirements of Packaging Appearance for Cosmetic Products

JJF 1070 The Rules of Metrological Inspection for Net Content of Prepackaged Commodity with Fixed Content

No. 75 Command of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine Measures for the Supervision and Management of Quantitative Packaging Commodities

WJDF [2007] No. 1 Hygienic Standard for Cosmetics

3 Terms and Definitions

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

6.3 Hygienic indicators

Test according to the method specified in the WJDF [2007] No.1 provision

6.4 Net content

Test according to the relative density method in D.3 or D.4 in Appendix of JJF 1070.

6.5 Appearance requirements of packaging

Test according to the provisions of QB/T 1685.

7 Inspection Rules

It shall be implemented according to QB/T 1684.

8 Marking, Packaging, Transportation, Storage and Shelf Life

8.1 Marking of sales packaging

8.1.1 The Massage base oil should indicate the type of plant oil added to the product

8.1.2 The massage oil shall be marked by the following contents:

a) Type and content of the massage essential oil;

b) Type of plant oil of the massage base oil added to the product;

c) Avoid contact around the eyes;

d) Do not take orally;

e) Do not use for pregnant women, infants, people with high blood pressure, kidney disease, epilepsy, skin damage; those with sensitive skin can only use after passing the skin test.

f) Avoid light, seal and store at low temperature.

8.1.3 Other markings shall be implemented as per GB 5296.3.

8.2 Packaging

The inner packaging of the product shall be sealed with glass or ceramic bottles that can be protected from light. Others shall be implemented according to QB/T 1685

Appendix A

(Normative)

Test Methods of the Acid Value

A.1 Principle

Titrate the free fatty acids in massage essential oil and massage oil by potassium hydroxide standard solution.

A.2 Reagents and materials

Unless otherwise specified, the reagents are analytically pure; and the water is distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

A.2.1 Ether-ethanol mixture: mix according to ether-ethanol (2+1, volume fraction). Use the potassium hydroxide solution (3g/L) to neutralize until the phenolphthalein indicator solution was neutral.

A.2.2 Potassium hydroxide standard titration solution [c(KOH) = 0.05 mol/L].

A.2.3 Phenolphthalein indicator solution: 10 g/L ethanol solution.

A.3 Instruments

A.3.1 Analytical balance: accuracy of 0.0001g.

A.3.2 Conical flask.

A.3.3 Burette.

A.4 Analysis procedures

Accurately take 3g~5g of sample (accurate to 0.0001g); place it in a conical flask; add 50mL of neutral ether-ethanol mixture (A.2.1); shake to dissolve the oil; and put it in hot water, if necessary, to promote its dissolution. Cool to room temperature, add 2~3 drops of phenolphthalein indicator solution (A.2.3); titrate by 0.05 mol/L potassium hydroxide standard titration solution (A.2.2), until it appears reddish; and the end point is that the solution does not fade within 0.5min.

A.5 Calculation of results

The acid value is calculated according to Formula (A.1):

Appendix B

(Normative)

Test Methods of the Peroxide Value

B.1 Principle

During the oxidation of massage base oil and massage oil, peroxide is generated; and it interacts with potassium iodide to generate free iodine. Titrate by sodium thiosulfate solution; and calculate the content

B.2 Reagents and materials

Unless otherwise specified, the reagents are analytically pure; and the water is distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

B.2.1 Saturated potassium iodide solution: take 14g of potassium iodide; add 10mL of water to dissolve; dissolve with slight heat if necessary; cool and store in a brown bottle.

B.2.2 Chloroform-glacial acetic acid mixture: take 40mL of chloroform; add 60mL of glacial acetic acid; and mix well.

B.2.3 Sodium thiosulfate standard titration solution [$c(Na_2S_2O_3)$ = 0.002 mol/L].

B.2.4 Starch indicator (10 g/L): take 0.5g of soluble starch; add a little water to make a paste; pour into 50mL boiling water and mix well; boil. Prepare it just before use.

B.3 Instruments

B.3.1 Analytical balance: accuracy of 0.0001g.

B.3.2 Conical flask.

B.3.3 Burette.

B.4 Analysis procedures

Take 2.00g~3.00g of the mixed sample; place it in a 250mL iodine flask; and add 30mL of chloroform-glacial acetic acid mixture (B.2.2) to completely dissolve the sample. Add 1.00 mL of saturated potassium iodide solution (B.2.1); tightly cap the bottle; and gently shake for 0.5 min; then place in the dark for 3 min. Take it out and add 100mL of water; shake well; and immediately titrate by 0.002 mol/L sodium thiosulfate standard titration solution (B.2.3). When it is pale yellow, add 1mL of starch indicator (B.2.4); continue to titrate till blue color disappears as the end point.

Appendix C

(Normative)

Test Methods of the Saponification Value

C.1 Principle

Under the reflux condition, boil the sample and the potassium hydroxide-ethanol solution; and then titrate the excessive potassium hydroxide by a calibrated hydrochloric acid solution.

C.2 Reagents and materials

Unless otherwise specified, the reagents are analytically pure; and the water is distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

C.2.1 Potassium hydroxide-ethanol solution: dissolve about 0.5 mol/L potassium hydroxide in 95% (volume fraction) ethanol. This solution shall be colorless or light yellow. A stable colorless solution may be prepared by any of the following procedures:

a) Place 8g of potassium hydroxide and 5g of aluminum flakes in 1L of ethanol to reflux for 1h; and immediately distill. Dissolve the required amount of potassium hydroxide in the distillate and stand for several days; then pour out the clear supernatant to remove the potassium carbonate precipitate;

b) Add 4g of aluminum tert-butoxide to 1L of ethanol; stand for a few days; pour out the supernatant; dissolve the required amount of potassium hydroxide in it; stand for a few days; then pour out clear supernatant from the potassium carbonate precipitate.

Store this solution in a brown or yellow glass bottle equipped with a rubber stopper for later use.

C.2.2 Hydrochloric acid standard titration solution: c(HCl) = 0.5 mol/L.

C.2.3 Phenolphthalein indicator: 10 g/L dissolved in 95% (volume fraction) ethanol.

C.2.4 Basic Blue (6B) Indicator: dissolve 20 g/L basic Blue (6B) in 95% (volume fraction) ethanol.

C.2.5 Boiling aid: glass beads or porcelain particles.

C.3 Instruments

Commonly used instruments in the laboratory, especially the following instruments:

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