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English Version

**Cosmetics - Sun protection test methods - Review and
evaluation of methods to assess the photoprotection of sun
protection products (ISO/TR 26369:2009)**

Cosmétiques - Méthodes d'essai de protection solaire -
Revue systématique et évaluation des méthodes usuelles
de mesure de la protection solaire fournie par les produits
de protection solaire (ISO/TR 26369:2009)

Kosmetik - Untersuchungsverfahren für Sonnenschutzmittel
- Überprüfung und Bewertung von Methoden zur
Feststellung des Lichtschutzes von Sonnenschutzmitteln
(ISO/TR 26369:2009)

This Technical Report was approved by CEN on 17 August 2009. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/SS H99.

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Foreword

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Cosmetics — Sun protection test methods — Review and evaluation of methods to assess the photoprotection of sun protection products

1 Scope

This Technical Report reviews and evaluates the methods which are currently used to assess, for regulatory or self-regulatory purposes, the photoprotection of sun protection products applied on the human body.

It is applicable to SPF and UVA protection, and both *in vivo* and *in vitro* methods.

This Technical Report does not include the aspects of labelling in a wide sense.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

ultraviolet

UV

electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength shorter than that of visible light, but longer than soft X-rays and so named because the spectrum consists of electromagnetic waves with frequencies higher than those that humans identify as the color violet (purple)

NOTE In this Technical Report the following wavelengths are considered: UVA: 320 nm to 400 nm; UVB: 290 nm to 320 nm.

2.2

sun protection factor

SPF

(of a sunscreen) laboratory measurement to assess the effectiveness of sunscreens against UV erythema

NOTE 1 The higher the SPF, the more protection a sunscreen offers.

NOTE 2 The SPF is a ratio between the ultraviolet dose required to produce minimal erythema reaction (redness) in protected skin (skin with sunscreen) compared to unprotected skin (skin without any sunscreen).

3 Principle

This systematic review and evaluation of the methods are conducted for development of those ISO Standards which assess the photoprotection provided by sun protection products applied on the human body. It will serve as a technical/scientific framework to identify the most suitable methods for standardization.

The key parameters and elements are listed in Tables 1 to 6 in order to enable an easy comparison of the methods.