CDC 13 (935) DTZS

ICS 71.100.40

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Shoe Cream — Specification

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

1st edition

Foreword

This Draft Tanzania Standard is being prepared by the Paints and Varnishes Technical Committee under the supervision of Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee and it is in accordance with the procedures of the Bureau.

During the preparation of this standard reference was made to Indian Standard IS 6350:2003 *Specification for Shoe cream,* published by Bureau of Indian Standards.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value observed or calculated expressing the result(s) of a test or analysis shall be rounded off in accordance with TZS 4.

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Shoe Cream — Specification

1. Scope

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for wax-emulsion type shoe cream suitable for general application to leather footwear.

2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this Tanzania Standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies:

TZS 59, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test method*

TZS 524, *Paints and varnishes – sampling*

ISO 4618, *Paints and varnishes — Terms and definitions*

TZS 1887/ISO 1516 *Determination of flash/no flash — Closed cup equilibrium method*

3. Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4618 apply.
ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:
— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

4. Requirements

4.1 General requirements

4.1.1 The shoe cream shall;

a) not have any objectionable odour.
b) be a smooth, homogeneous cream-like pasty mass and when packed in collapsible tubes, the cream shall come out of the open tube when gently pressed, without breaking.
c) not be irritating to the skin; its vapour shall not be toxic to human beings.
d) shall not have any deleterious effect on leather.

4.2 Specific requirements

The shoe cream shall comply with specific requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the test methods therein.

Table 1 — Specific requirements for shoe cream

S No.	Characteristic	Requirement	Test method
(i)	Ash content (m/m), *max.*	1.5	Annex A
(ii)	pH of water extract	6.5 – 9.0	Annex B
(iii)	Resistance to heat and cold	to pass the test	Annex C
(iv)	Free from gritty	to pass the test	Annex D
(v)	Flash point of organic solvent, °C min	30	TZS 1887/ISO 1516

5. Packaging and labelling

5.1 Packaging

The shoe cream shall be packed in suitable corrosion resistant containers, strong enough to withstand normal usage, transportation and other kinds of contamination. It shall be so packed as to prevent leakage and deterioration of the product. The container shall be easily opened and closed.

5.2 Labelling

The container shall be labelled either in English, Kiswahili or both as agreed between the manufacturer and the supplier with the following information:

a) the name of the product
b) manufacturer's name and physical address;
c) registered trade mark if any;
d) colour of cream
e) net content;
f) batch/code number;
g) country of origin;
h) date of manufacturer and best before date;
i) safety precaution
j) instructions for use and storage.

6. Sampling

Sampling shall be done in accordance with TZS 524

7. Quality of reagents

Analytical grade reagents and water for analytical use as specified by TZS 59 shall be used for the appropriate tests.

Annex A

(normative)

Ash content

A. 1 Scope

These methods determine the ash contents in waxes, polishes and other related materials.

A.2 Procedures

A.2.1 Method A

Melt a portion of non-volatile matter, and stir thoroughly. Accurately weigh a mass of a 3 g sample (to the nearest mg) in a tarred crucible. Burn off the combustible matter slowly and ignite the residue to constant mass at a 700 ºC.

Ash content, percent = $\frac{\text{mass of residue}}{\text{mass of sample}} \times 100$

A.2.2 Method B

Weigh a mass of sample (to the nearest mg) containing about 2 g of non-volatile matter in a tarred porcelain crucible. Evaporate the volatile matter and burn the combustible matter slowly by igniting to constant mass.

Annex B

(normative)

Determination of pH of water extract

B.1 Add 15 g of the material to 100 ml of distilled water in a beaker.

B.2 Heat while stirring till all the wax is melted.

B.3 Allow to cool to a temperature of 27 °C ± 2 °C.

B.4 Separate the aqueous layer and determine its pH using a pH meter with a glass electrode

Annex C

(normative)

Test for Resistance to Heat and Cold

C-1.1 General — The test is carried out on the shoe cream in its original containers (glass bottles or collapsible tubes). One sample is maintained at 10 °C ± 1°C and another sample at 45 °C ± 2°C for 2 hours.

C-1.2 Resistance to Heat — The material maintained at 45 °C ± 2°C shall pass the following requirements.

C-1.2.1 No objectionable odour shall emit from the containers when opened.

C-1.2.2 No cream shall ooze out through the caps of collapsible tubes.

C-1.2.3 No liquid shall separate from the cream and it shall not flow when the container is tilted. Separation of a *few* drops shall not be considered a failure if these are reabsorbed into the cream on cooling.

C-1.3 Resistance to Cold — The material kept at 10 °C ± 1°C shall pass the following requirements.

C-1.3.1 The material shall spread on leather without crumbling when applied with a brush.

C-1.3.2 No liquid shall separate.

Annex D

(normative)

Method for Testing Freedom from Gritty

D.1 Take a small amount of cream between fingers and rub.

D.2 No presence of lumps or granules shall be felt.

D.3 Take two clean, dry microscopic slips. Apply a uniform thin coat of the cream on the surface of one. Immediately place the other slip on it so that the wet polish layer is sandwiched.

D.4 Pressing the two slips gently with fingers, cause them to move relative to each other a few rounds. Separate the slips by sliding off.

D.5 There shall not be any streaks in the cream coat on either slip.