Cosmetics — Sun protection test methods — *In vivo* determination of the sun protection factor (SPF)

Cosmétiques — Méthodes d’essai de protection solaire —
Détermination *in vivo* du facteur de protection solaire (FPS)
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 24444 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217, Cosmetics.
Introduction

The level of sun protection provided by sunscreen products has traditionally been estimated using the sun protection factor or SPF test, which uses the erythemal response of the skin to ultraviolet (UV) radiation. The SPF is a ratio calculated from the energies required to induce a minimum erythemal response with and without sunscreen product applied to the skin of human volunteers. It uses ultraviolet radiation usually from an artificial source.

Different standard methods are available and described in the technical report ISO/TR 26369[4].

These standards are similar by some parameters but different by others. Differences can lead to discrepancy of results. Harmonization is therefore necessary to get the same SPF value for a single product whatever the country in which it is tested.
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