

Click to verify



Bath bombs labels

Correct labelling is an important part of selling your hand made items legally. This guide will explain piece by piece, how to label your items properly.Correct for the EU at time of writing- always follow any advice from your assessor and assessment report.(Label kindly supplied by Deborah Jones at Bella Ryah)The above label is simple, effective and clean looking. It is the label for a bath bomb. We will split it down into smaller components which we have numbered 1 -7.1La Fee Bathbomb- This is the product name, and explains what the product it is. It is also the name that the product has been registered on the portal as. "La Fee" would be too vague, and the user wouldn't know what the product is,"bathbomb" would also be very vague- offering no clarity into that name.In this instance "La Fee" is the name of the bath bomb, as given by the maker.2This area is where the ingredients are listed. Ingredients are always listed using their International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI) names. You will be able to find the ingredients INCI names in your assessment. "Prunus Amygdalus "in this label should read 'Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis, and is the INCI for 'Sweet Almond Oil', however we have left the error present to demonstrate just how easily an error can occur, and to highlight the importance of checking your assessment information.Ingredients are always listed in weight order, in a descending order from largest, to smallest. Most assessments are written in a way which shows the ingredients used in the same layout- Normally in highest to lowest by %. This will make your labelling job easier.Any colourant Micas need adding by their CI number. Micas from different suppliers have varied ingredients, some contain 'Mica' and others do not. If "Mica" is present and listed on your assessment, then it should be on your ingredients list.In this example, the Mica used is a glittery mica, and it was used in a large quantity to produce glittery water. It is not that common to see "Mica" as high up on an ingredients label, and would normally come after parfum.After the colour CI numbers, you will see the Allergens listed. These are normally last as they generally have the lowest percentage of your product. You will notice these are not in bold, some makers do put them in a bold font, however it is not a legal requirement for a cosmetic product.3User directions, pretty self explanatory and some reports will have these listed too4Customer advice- This sort of information is not a required part of labelling, but is good practice to add. They can contain things which are not unsafe from a cosmetic point of view, but something you would like your customer to be aware of. If you produce a very oily nourishing bath melt, which can make the bath very slippery for example, then it may be worth writing that your product can cause this slippery surface.5Batch number, and Expiry. Check your assessment and see what the stipulations are. Some assessments will specify "PAO" (Period after opening) which can be symbolised with the small pot symbol with a time scale on.6Any warnings that your product requires. Usually listed in your assessment. E.g. Some colourants cannot be used around the eye area etc.7Manufacturers contact details. This is a legal requirement. You must provide an address, and also a phone number. The address can be condensed to include just your building number, and postcode.e.g:123 South Street,Tipton,West Midlands,DY55 7HJCan be recorded as: 123, DY55 7HJ. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Once youâ€™ve created bath bombs that youâ€™re happy with, donâ€™t stop there! You need bath bomb labels that youâ€™ll love just as much as the product itself — plus, good labels tie together the look and feel you want. Here are 26 of our favorite bath bomb and product labels. All text is editable on these pre-designed templates, and you even have the option to customize beyond changing the text. Just hit "Customize More" and the template will open in Maestro Label Designer where you can adjust fonts, change colors, add more text, rearrange elements, change the label size, and more! Bath Bomb Bands Bands are a popular way to package bath bombs. Just wrap your bath bombs with tissue paper, plastic wrap, or another material, then top them off with these adorable bands! Round and Rectangle Labels Keep your labels front and center with round and rectangular labels. Use these to seal tissue paper around your bath bombs, or stick them on the outside of a small box. Bath Bomb Tags Something else you can do to package your bath bombs is to wrap plastic around your bath bombs, then tie one of these tags around it â€” kind of like a goodie bag! Ingredient and Warning Labels The safety of customers should be your top concern, so don't skip out on these bath bomb warning labels! Whether you're starting a bath bomb business, wanting to rebrand, or are even just making homemade bath bombs to gift, we hope one of these templates caught your eye! Do you need blank labels to print your bath bomb template on? Browse our full collection of bath bomb labels. Once youâ€™ve created bath bombs that youâ€™re happy with, donâ€™t stop there! You need bath bomb labels that youâ€™ll love just as much as the product itself — plus, good labels tie together the look and feel you want. Here are 26 of our favorite bath bomb and product labels. All text is editable on these pre-designed templates, and you even have the option to customize beyond changing the text. Just hit "Customize More" and the template will open in Maestro Label Designer where you can adjust fonts, change colors, add more text, rearrange elements, change the label size, and more! Bath Bomb Bands Bands are a popular way to package bath bombs. Just wrap your bath bombs with tissue paper, plastic wrap, or another material, then top them off with these adorable bands! Round and Rectangle Labels Keep your labels front and center with round and rectangular labels. Use these to seal tissue paper around your bath bombs, or stick them on the outside of a small box. Bath Bomb Tags Something else you can do to package your bath bombs is to wrap plastic around your bath bombs, then tie one of these tags around it â€” kind of like a goodie bag! Ingredient and Warning Labels The safety of customers should be your top concern, so don't skip out on these bath bomb warning labels! Whether you're starting a bath bomb business, wanting to rebrand, or are even just making homemade bath bombs to gift, we hope one of these templates caught your eye! Do you need blank labels to print your bath bomb template on? Browse our full collection of bath bomb labels. Effervescent bath enhancer For the bombings in Bath Township, Michigan, see Bath bombings. Bath bombs on display in a Lush cosmetics shop. A bath bomb or bath fizzie is a toiletry item used in the bath. It was invented and patented in 1989 by Mo Constantine, co-founder of Lush Cosmetics.[1] It is a compacted mixture of wet and dry ingredients molded into any of several shapes and then dried. Bath water effervesces at the surface of a bath bomb immersed within it, with attendant dispersion of such ingredients as essential oil, moisturizer, fragrance, or colorant. The bath bomb was invented in 1989 by Lush Cosmetics co-founder Mo Constantine. Working from her shed in Dorset, Constantine was inspired to create her 'Aqua Sizzlers' (which would later become 'Bath Bombs') after becoming intrigued by Alka-Seltzer tablets.[2] While her first attempts looked much like Alka-Seltzer tablets, Mo and her husband Mark Constantine quickly began experimenting with a range of molds and ingredients."We were up and down the high street, buying different shaped jelly moulds, anything. In the garden centre, Mark was saying 'What are you looking at, why have you got that pond mould upside down?', and I'm just looking at its contours thinking I can probably press something in that!"[2] - Mo Constantine The original bath bomb was patented by the Constantines in 1989 under the brand name 'Cosmetics To Go'.[3] However, when the company went into administration, the couple lost the patent. In 2014, a new patent was issued to Cosmetic Warriors LTD (the proprietor of the Lush Cosmetics trademark), protecting the process of creating a bath bomb with distinct layers.[4] Videos and pictures of multilayered bath bombs shared on social media are often referred to as bath art.[5] In recent years, the bath bomb has led to other trends. Bathscaping refers to the decoration of a bathtub, both before and during bathing.[6] A bath bomb causing bathwater to fizzle Bath bombs' primary ingredients are a weak acid and a bicarbonate base.[7] These are unreactive when dry, but react vigorously when dissolved in water to produce their characteristic fizzing over a period of several minutes. This is an acid-base reaction that involves conversion of citric acid and sodium bicarbonate to monosodium citrate and carbon dioxide: C5H7O5CO2H (aq.) + NaHCO3 (aq.) → C5H7O5CO2−Na+(aq.) + H2O(l) + CO2 (g) The other ingredients in bath bombs can vary considerably. However, most have scented ingredients as well as dye to impart a pleasant fragrance and color to bathwater. Lathering agents, such as sodium lauryl sulfate, are also often added to create bubble foams. Bath bombs are generally spherical but can be found in a variety of shapes, such as tablets or lumps. Shops offer a wide range of bombs, but they can also be made at home. Some companies use bath bomb machines to increase their bath bomb production rates. These machines can make up to hundreds of bath bombs per hour. Although bath bombs are well tolerated by many people, some additives such as fragrances and dyes can cause irritation. Common skin irritants and allergens found in bath bombs include limonene, linalool and sodium lauryl sulfate.[8] The main ingredients—citric acid and sodium bicarbonate—are generally not considered as skin irritants when used as bath enhancers because of significant dilution in water. ^ Redd, Nancy (October 15, 2020). "The Best Bath Bombs Are Lush Bath Bombs". NY Times. ^ a b web-services (2019-03-29). "Mother of Bath Bombs: Meet Mo Constantine". Lush Fresh Handmade Cosmetics UK. Retrieved 2019-07-30. ^ "LUSH Cosmetics – Beauty on an Environmental Budget | ENVT 200 01". blogs.cofc.edu. Retrieved 2019-07-30. ^ [1]. "Patent US20130281342A1", issued 2011-06-06 ^ "A History of the Bath Bomb". Lush. ^ Jossel, Sarah (November 23, 2020). "Should we all be bathscaping now?". The Times. ^ Buddies, Science. "Sudsy Science: Creating Homemade Bath Bombs". Scientific American. Retrieved 2016-12-25. ^ Audrain, H.; Kenward, C.; Lovell, C. R.; Green, C.; Ormerod, A. D.; Sansom, J.; Chowdhury, M. M. U.; Cooper, S. M.; Johnston, G. A. (2014-08-01). "Allergy to oxidized limonene and linalool is frequent in the U.K". The British Journal of Dermatology. 171 (2): 292–297. doi:10.1111/bjd.13037. ISSN 1365-2133. PMID 24702129. Media related to Bath bombs at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from "