DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Textiles — Dera Dress — Specification

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
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Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 061, Textiles, textile products and accessories.

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Textiles — Dera Dress — Specification

1 Scope
This Draft East African standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Dera dress.

2 Normative references
The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 105-B01, Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight
ISO 105-C10, Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part C10: Colour fastness to washing with soap or soap and soda
ISO 105-E04, Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration
ISO 105-X11, Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part X11: Colour fastness to hot pressing
ISO 105-X12, Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing
ISO 3071, Textiles – Determination of pH of aqueous extract
ISO 3758, Textiles – Care labelling code using symbols
ISO 3801, Textiles – Woven fabrics – Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area
ISO 5077, Textiles – Determination of dimensional change in washing and drying
ISO 6330, Textiles – Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing
ISO 13934-1, Textiles – Tensile properties of fabrics – Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method
ISO 13935-1, Textiles – Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles – Part 1: Determination of maximum force using the grab method
ISO 13937-1, Textiles – Tear properties of fabrics – Part 1: Determination of tear force using ballistic pendulum method (Elmendorf)
ISO 14362-1, Textiles – Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colourants – Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colourants accessible with and without extracting the fibres
ISO 14362-3, Textiles – Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colourants – Part 3: Detection of the use of certain azo colourants accessible which may release 4-aminoazobenzene
ISO 16373-2, Textiles – Dyestuffs – Part 2: General method for determination of extractable dyestuffs including allergenic and carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using pyridine-water)

ISO 24153, Random sampling and randomization procedures

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 Dera Dress
single piece, long, loose fitting dress made with stitching on the sides, without any shaping

3.2 Seam (seaming)
joint where two sides of a single piece are held together with stitches

3.3 Tearing
sequential breakage of yarns or groups of yarns along a line through a fabric. It is one of the most common types of failure in textile materials and in many cases, serves to terminate their useful life

4 Requirements

4.1 General requirements

When examined the seams shall be of even tension through and loose ends securely trimmed off. The seam shall be made with safety stitch and number of stitches shall be four to five per centimetre. The stitching shall be made by using spun sewing threads.

4.2 Specific requirements

4.2.1 The Dera dress shall comply with the requirements of Table 1. The permissible tolerances for various requirements and the methods of test have also been described in Table 1.

Table 1- Specific requirements of Dera dress fabrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Test Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Breaking load, N, ( \text{min} )</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>ISO 13934-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warp</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tearing strength both warp and weft N, ( \text{min} ) Median peak value</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>ISO 13937-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Seaming properties, ( \text{min} )</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>ISO 13935-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resistance to opening at seam N (20cm x 8cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Colour fastness to, min.:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ISO 105-B01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Light</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ISO 105-C10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Washing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ISO 105-X11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hot pressing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ISO 105-X12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rubbing</td>
<td></td>
<td>ISO 105-X12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ISO 105-X12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wet</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ISO 105-X12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Perspiration</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ISO 105-E04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>pH of aqueous extract</td>
<td>6.0 to 8.5</td>
<td>ISO3071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dimensional change, % max.</td>
<td>±5</td>
<td>ISO 5077a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mass per unit area, g/m², min.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>ISO 3801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a*Use procedure 4N in ISO 6330.

### 4.2.2
The dyed Dera dress shall be free from amines when tested in accordance with ISO 16373-2 and ISO 16373-3 and carcinogenic dyestuffs when tested in accordance with ISO 14362-1 and ISO 14362-3.

## 5 Labelling

### 5.1
Each piece of Dera dress shall be legibly and indelibly labelled with the following:

- a) description of the material composition and percentage proportion
- b) manufacturer’s name or reference (initials or trade mark) and if required, supplier’s name or reference;
- c) Country of origin; and
- d) care instructions in accordance with ISO 3758.

### 5.2
Each bulk container shall have a label firmly attached, bearing the following information:

- a) manufacturer’s name address and trade mark;
- b) the product name ‘Dera dress’;
- c) number of pieces; and
- d) Country of origin;

## 6 PACKAGING

The Dera dresses shall be packed in suitable packaging material so as to protect the contents from any contamination and soiling.

### 7 SAMPLING

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 24153.
7.1 **Lot**

The quantity of the same type and quality delivered to one buyer against one dispatch note shall constitute a lot.

7.2 The conformity of the lot to the requirements of this Standard shall be determined on the basis of tests carried out on the samples selected from the lot.

7.3 The number of pieces to be selected at random from a lot shall be in accordance with Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of pieces in the lot</th>
<th>Sample size for visual inspection</th>
<th>Permissible no. Nonconforming pieces</th>
<th>Sub-sample size for testing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 to 50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 150</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 to 300</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 to 500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 to 1000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 and above</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>