DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Textiles — Kikoi — 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 — Kikoi — Specification

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for Kikoi (also known as “Kikoy”).

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-D01, Colour fastness to dry cleaning using perchloroethylene solvent

ISO 105-E04, Tests for colour fastness – Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration

ISO 105-X11, Colourfastness to hot pressing

ISO 105-X12, Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing

ISO 1833 (all parts), Textiles – Quantitative chemical analysis

ISO 3071, Textiles – Determination of pH of aqueous extract

ISO 3175, Textiles – Determination of dimensional change on dry cleaning in perchlorethylene – Machine method

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, Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing

ISO 6939, Textiles – Yarns from packages – Method of test for breaking strength of yarn by the skein method

ISO 12945-2, Textiles – Determination of the fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting – Part 2: Modified Martindale Method

ISO 13934-1, Textiles – Tensile properties of fabrics – Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method

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ISO 13937-2, Textiles – Tear properties of fabrics – Part 2: Determination of tear force of trouser shaped specimens (Single tear method)

ISO 14362, 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, Textiles – Dyestuffs – Part 2: General method for determination of extractable dyestuffs including allergenic and carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using pyridine-water)


ISO 22198, Textiles – Fabrics – Determination of width and length

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 Kikoi
rectangular plain weave cloth with fringes at both ends and woven vertical or horizontal stripes of coloured yarns

NOTE: These fringes are produced by the constituent threads. The threads forming the fringes are sometimes bunched or knotted together to increase the decorative effect.

3.2 fringe
An edging or border of loose threads on top and bottom of Kikoi

3.3 plain weave
fabric formed by interlacing odd warp threads (vertical) with even weft threads (horizontal)

NOTE: A plain weave does not necessarily result in a plain surface effect i.e. yarns of the same size (count or design effect).
4 Requirements

4.1 Fabric Fibre Composition and Proportion

The fabric fibre composition shall be as given in Table 1 and the proportion shall be as declared, subject to a tolerance of ± 5 % for blends. This shall be determined in accordance with ISO 1833.

4.2 Dimensions

The length (excluding fringes) and width of the kikoi shall be as declared with a tolerance of ± 3 %. This shall be determined in accordance with ISO 22198.

The minimum length of fringe at either end of a kikoi shall be 5 cm.

4.3 Specific requirements

Kikoi shall comply with the specific requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the methods specified therein.

Table 1 – Specific requirements for Kikoi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>FABRIC FIBRE COMPOSITION</th>
<th>Test method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 % Cotton</td>
<td>100 % Wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass per unit area, g/m², min.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking Force, N, min.</td>
<td>Warp</td>
<td>Weft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tear Resistance, N, min.</td>
<td>Warp</td>
<td>Weft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance to Yarn Slippage, Force (N) at 3mm opening, min.</td>
<td>Warp</td>
<td>Weft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional changes after 5 washings, ± %</td>
<td>Warp</td>
<td>Weft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>±5</td>
<td>±3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional changes after 3 dry-cleanings, %</td>
<td>Warp</td>
<td>Weft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>±2</td>
<td>±1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilling resistance, grade at 500 rubs, min.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH of aqueous extract</td>
<td>6 – 8.5</td>
<td>6 – 8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*aUse procedure 6N in ISO 6330.

4.4 Colour Fastness

The colour fastness of kikoi fabric shall be as specified in Table 2.
## Table 2 – Colour fastness requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLOUR FASTNESS TO:</th>
<th>NUMERICAL RATING MINIMUM</th>
<th>METHOD OF TEST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colour Change</td>
<td>Staining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry-cleaning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspiration, acid and alkali</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot pressing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 5 Packaging

Each piece(s) of kikoi shall be neatly and securely wrapped in suitable material to prevent soiling and damage.

## 6 Labelling

### 6.1 Pieces

Each piece or pair of kikoi shall have a label, securely attached, bearing the following information:

a) manufacturer's name or registered trade mark;

b) fabric fibre composition and percentage proportion;

c) the declaration ‘Kikoi’ or “Kikoy”;

d) dimensions in cm;

e) care instructions in accordance with ISO 3758; and

f) Country of origin

### 6.2 Bulk Containers

Each bulk container shall have a label, securely attached, bearing the following information:

a) manufacturer's name or registered trade mark and address;

b) the declaration ‘Kikoi’ or “Kikoy”;

c) quantity of pieces; and
7 SAMPLING

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 24153.

7.1 Lot

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

7.1.2 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.

7.1.3 The number of pieces to be selected at random from a lot shall be in accordance with Table 3.

Table 3 – Sampling size and permissible number of non-conforming pieces

<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>