DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Textiles — Maasai Shuka — Specification

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
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.

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

1 Scope
This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods of Maasai Shuka.

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 1833 (all parts), Quantitative chemical analysis of mixed fibres

ISO 6330, Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing

ISO 3801, Mass per unit area of woven fabrics

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 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


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

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 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

Maasai Shuka
multipurpose rectangular plain woven piece of fabric traditionally associated with the Maasai community

4 Requirements

4.1 General requirements

4.1.1 Fabric used in the manufacture of Maasai Shuka shall be plain woven.

4.1.2 The Maasai Shuka shall be free from dressing and filling materials and from substances liable to cause subsequent tendering.

4.1.3 Each end of the Maasai Shuka shall be hemmed to a depth of not less than 15 mm, the raw edges having a turn in of not less than 7 mm before the hem is formed. The stitching shall be firm and regular. Where the selvedge is not secured, hemming shall be used and shall be uniform throughout and pressed flat.

4.1.4 The yarn used shall be dyed.

4.1.5 Maasai Shuka shall be free from manufacturing defects such as holes, cuts, tears, floats, spots and stains

4.2 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.

4.3 Dimensions

The minimum length shall be 200 cm and minimum width shall be 150 cm. This shall be determined in accordance with ISO 22198.
4.4 Specific requirements

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

Table 1 – Requirements for Maasai Shuka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Test method</th>
<th>100 % Cotton</th>
<th>% Other synthetic fibres</th>
<th>100 % Acrylic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass per unit area, g/m², min.</td>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking Force, N, min.</td>
<td></td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tear Resistance, N, min.</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance to Yarn Slippage, Force (N) at 3mm opening, min.</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional changes after 5 washings, ± %</td>
<td></td>
<td>± 3</td>
<td>± 3</td>
<td>± 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional changes after 3 dry-cleanings, %</td>
<td></td>
<td>± 3</td>
<td>± 3</td>
<td>± 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilling resistance, grade at 500 rubs, min.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH of aqueous extract</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 – 8.5</td>
<td>6 – 8.5</td>
<td>6 – 8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 Restricted colorants

The dyed Maasai Shuka shall be free from listed amines and carcinogenic dyestuffs specified in ISO 14632, parts 1 and 3 and ISO 16373, parts 2 and 3. Dyestuff classes are identified in accordance with ISO 16373-1.

4.6 Colour fastness

The colour fastness of the Maasai Shuka cloth shall be in accordance with the requirements specified in Table 2.
Table 2 — Colour fastness for Maasai Shuka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour fastness to:</th>
<th>Numerical rating minimum</th>
<th>Test method</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>Drycleaning</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbing</td>
<td>dry</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wet</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 Maasai Shuka shall be neatly and securely wrapped in suitable material to prevent soiling and damage.

6 Labelling

6.1 Pieces

Each piece or pair of Maasai Shuka 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 'Maasai Shuka';
 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 'Maasai Shuka';
c) quantity of pieces; and

d) Country of origin

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>