DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Textiles – General labelling of all products manufactured from textiles
Foreword

The consumers everywhere are interested in the information pertaining to various requirements of textiles such as blend composition, length, width, mass (g/m²), colour fastness, fire resistance, shrinkage and care labelling instructions for their subsequent use so that they can make optimum use of the textile and get the full value of the price paid by them.

It is therefore; very important that information pertaining to these as well as other essential requirements are labelled and marked on the consumer textiles so that the interests of the consumers are fully safeguarded. This will also help in curbing the malpractice in the textile trade regarding spurious markings which mislead the consumers,

In addition, certain safety and environment friendly requirements of textiles are essential to provide safety to the user and prevent environmental pollution after their final disposal. Keeping in view the health and safety of the consumers of textiles, many countries of the world have brought out regulation which will also help a long way in minimizing of dumping and import of cheap and hazardous textiles in Tanzania.

In the preparation of this Draft Tanzania Standard, assistance was derived from:


Textiles – General labelling of all products manufactured from textiles

1 SCOPE

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies basic labelling, marking and sapling plan requirements for all ready-made garments, woven and knitted fabrics and other products manufactured from textiles.

2 NORMATIVE REFERENCES

For the purpose of this Draft Tanzania Standard, the following references shall apply:

TZS 4: Rounding off numerical values
TZS 22: Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of breaking load and extension
TZS 23: Method for determination of colour fastness of textiles material to artificial light (xenon arc lamp)
TZS 41: Method for evaluating change in colour
TZS 42: Method for evaluating straining
TZS 40: Method for determination of colour fastness of textiles material to day light
TZS 137: Textiles — Determination of dimensional changes of woven and knitted fabrics and garments, Machine method
TZS 44: Textiles — Woven or knitted fabrics — Determination of length and width
TZS 43: Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to washing: Test 1
TZS 138: Textiles — Method for determination of colour fastness of textiles material to rubbing
TZS 327: Textiles – Binary fibre mixtures – quantitative chemical analysis.
TZS 691:2001, The General Labelling of all products manufactured from textiles

3 REQUIREMENTS

All textile fabrics (woven or knitted) shall be labelled and marked with and shall satisfy the following requirements.

3.1 Length – The length of fabric when measured as per method given in TZS 44 shall be as declared by the manufacturer subject to a tolerance of 5 percent.

3.2 Width – The width of fabric when measured as per method given in TZS 44 shall be as declared by the manufacturer. However, this shall be subject to following tolerances:
   a) Woven fabrics: +2/-1 cm
   b) Knitted fabrics: ± 2 cm

3.3 Mass per unit area, g/m² – The mass per unit area of the fabric when measured as per TZS 21 shall be as declared by the manufacturer. However, a tolerance of +5/-2.5 percent shall be permitted on the declared value. For cotton denim the tolerance on mass shall be ±5 percent.

3.4 Blend Composition
3.4.1 Silk Textile Fabrics — Textile materials containing silk shall be marked as given below on the basis of content of silk in Basel ground fabric only when tested as per TZS 327.
a) **Pure silk** — A textile material shall be marked ‘PURE SILK’ if the material comprises of silk only subject to manufacturing tolerance up to 5 percent of foreign matter including metallic and weighting materials.

b) **Blended silk** — The textile material shall be marked ‘BLENDING SILK’ if it contains not less than 50 percent of silk fibres. However, a tolerance of ±3 percent units shall be permitted on the declared silk content in the textile material.

c) **Part silk** — The textile material shall be marked ‘PART SILK’ if it contains not less than 20 percent of silk. However, a tolerance of ±3 percent units shall be permitted on the declared silk content in the textile material.

**NOTES**

1. All reference to percentage contents mean percentages by mass calculated from the mass of materials when in standard condition, namely, their oven dry mass plus the appropriate regain.

2. In all cases the more detailed description or the contents of the material shall be given by indicating the percentages of silk and other fibres in descending order used in the manufacture of textile material. However, such a description should not be misleading.

### 3.4.2 Woollen/Worsted Fabrics

Textile fabrics shall be marked as given below on the basis of content of wool fibres when tested by the test method given in TZS 327.

a) **All wool**— A textile fabric shall be marked ‘All wool’, if the material comprises of pure new wool fibres only subject to the tolerances given below:

1) Manufacturing tolerance up to 3 percent of inadvertent impurities, and  
2) An allowance up to 5 percent of material other than wool fibres used to provide a decorative or ornamentation effect.

b) **Blended wool**— The textile fabric shall be marked ‘BLENDED WOOL’, if it contains not less than 50 percent of wool fibres. However, a manufacturing tolerance up to ±3 percent units on wool contents shall be permitted.

c) **Part wool**— The textile material shall be marked ‘PART WOOL’, if it contains not less than 20 percent wool fibres. However, a manufacturing tolerance up to ±3 percent units on wool contents shall be permitted.

**NOTES**

1. All reference to the percentage contents mean percentages by mass calculated from the mass of materials when in standard condition, namely, their oven dry mass plus the appropriate regain.

2. In all cases the more detailed description or the contents of the material shall be given by indicating the percentages of the wool and other fibres in descending order used in the manufacture of the textile material. However, such a description should not be misleading.

3. The above classification pertains to the use of pure new wool fibres only. In case the used wool/shoddy wool fibres are used for manufacture of fabrics, the material shall also be clearly marked as ‘made from shoddy/reused wool’ in addition to above markings.

### 3.4.3 Textile Fabrics Other Than Wool and Silk Fabrics

Textile fabrics other than wool and silk fabrics, shall satisfy the blend composition as declared by the manufacturer with a tolerance of ±3 percent units when tested by methods specified in TZS 327.

### 3.5 Shrink Resistance

The dimensional changes in both directions on washing of woven fabrics shall not exceed 2 percent except for cotton denim for which it shall not exceed 3 percent. For knitted fabrics, the dimensional changes on washing shall not exceed 5 percent. The dimensional change shall be tested by the method prescribed in TZS 137 for woven and knitted cotton textiles.
However, if the textile fabric is declared as Shrink resistant (or Pre- shrunk), it shall have dimensional stability of ±1 percent except for cotton denim for which the tolerance shall be +3 percent in warp way and weft way when tested as per test method specified in above mentioned.

3.6 Colour Fastness Ratings – The fabric shall conform to the colour fastness ratings to all the agencies as specified in Table 1 of TZS 23, TZS 40, TZS 43, and TZS 138 and shall be marked ‘FAST COLOUR’.

4 MARKING

4.1 Marking of Fabrics

The marking shall be done by stencilling/labelling at both the free ends of the cloth and shall contain the following information:

a) Name of material and its blend composition, for example, polyester blended shirting fabric (67 percent Polyester and 33 percent Viscose);

b) All wool or Blended wool or Part wool in case of woollen worsted fabrics and also 'Made from shoddy wool/reused wool', if applicable;

c) Pure silk or Blended silk or Part silk and/or Pure Zari silk as applicable in case of silk fabrics;

d) Mass per unit area in (g/m²)

e) Size and fibre content

a) Width and length;

b) Colour fastness rating;

c) Care Labelling Instructions using symbols;

d) Shrinkage percentage, maximum or ‘Pre-shrunk’ or ‘Shrink resistant’, if applicable;

e) Fire resistant, if applicable;

f) ECO-Mark, if applicable;

g) Manufacturer’s name, initials or trade-mark, if any;

h) Month and year of manufacture;

i) Country of origin; and

j) Any other information as required by law in force.

4.2 Marking of Ready-Made Garments

A suitable label, woven or printed, shall be fastened to garment at a conspicuous position underside of the garment on which the control dimensions of garments along with information as given in 4.1 as applicable (except 4.1 (e)) shall be provided.

4.2.1 The label shall be permanent and non-detachable such that colour from the label does not bleed into the fabric or ready-made garment.

4.2.2 The marking of the labels/stencils shall be clearly readable. The height of letters on labels shall be minimum 5 mm for the markings given in 4.1 (b), (c), (f), (j), and (k) and for all other letters, the minimum height shall be 2 mm. For stencils, the height of letters shall be minimum 10 mm for the marking given in 4.1 (b), (c), (f), (j), and (k) and for all other markings, the minimum height shall be 5 mm.

5 PACKAGING

5.1 Garments

Garment packages shall be so designed as to ensure that the garments reach the consumer in satisfactory condition without any damage. Packaging of garments shall be done in a secured way either in bales or in cases or shall be as agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.

5.2 Fabrics

The fabrics shall be packed in a secured way or as agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.
6 PACKING

6.1 Fabrics
The fabric shall be well packed in roll or piece form wrapped in polyethylene film of not less than 40 microns' thickness in clean and dry state free from stains, grease etc.

6.2 Garments
The garment shall be packed in polyethylene or polypropylene bags and sealed and then kept in box, as required by the buyer. However, each box shall also be marked with the information required at 4.2.

7 SAMPLING AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

7.1 Lot
The number of pieces of the same type and composition of fabric or ready-made garment delivered to a buyer against one dispatch note shall constitute a lot.

7.2 The number of pieces to be selected at random shall be according to col. 2 and 3 of Table 1.

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<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Permissible number of Non-conforming pieces</th>
<th>Sub-sample size</th>
<th>Sub-sub sample size</th>
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7.3 Number of Tests and Criteria for Conformity

7.3.1 The number of pieces to be selected for care labelling symbols, length, width, mass and control dimensions (in case of garments) shall be in accordance with col. 3 of Table 1. For shrinkage resistance, colour fastness and blend composition, the number of pieces selected shall be in accordance with col. 5 of Table 1. For all other requirements specified in this Draft Tanzania Standard, the number of pieces selected shall be as given in col. 6 of Table 1.

7.3.2 All the pieces selected from the lot shall be tested for all requirements as specified in 3 or 4. A piece shall be declared defective, if it does not meet any of the requirement specified in 3 and 4. The lot shall be declared conforming to the requirements of this Draft Tanzania Standard if the total number of defective pieces does not exceed the value given in col. 4 of Table 1.