DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Textiles — Textile fibres— Determination of breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres.
National foreword


This Draft Tanzania Standard is being adopted by Sampling Procedures and Test Method Technical Committee under the supervision of the Textile and Leather Divisional Standards Committee.

This Draft Tanzania Standard is the identical adoption of ISO 5079:1995 Textile fibres — Determination of breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres published by International Organization for Standardization (reviewed and confirmed in 2012).

The text of the International Standard is hereby recommended for approval without deviation for publication as Draft Tanzania Standard.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used as Tanzania Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following:

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, its current practice to use full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Where the words “International Standard(s)” appear, referring to this standard they should read “Tanzania Standard”.

Draft for Stakeholders’ comment
1. **Scope**

This International Standard specifies the method and conditions of test for the determination of the breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres in the conditioned or wet state.

The determination of these fibre properties, when carried out on different kinds of testing equipment, will not generally give identical results. To avoid such differences, this International Standard is restricted to the use of constant-rate-of-extension testing apparatus.

The method is applicable to all fibres, including crimped fibres, provided that the length of fibre available enables the initial length specified in this International Standard to be used.

NOTE 1 For natural fibres (especially wool and cotton) the breaking test most commonly performed is that of bundles of fibres (see ISO 3060 and IWTO 32-82).