TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS
DIRECTORATE OF STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT
TEXTILE AND LEATHER SECTION
DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARDS ON SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND TEST METHODS

SN	TITLE	SCOPE
1.	TDC 5 (1095) DTZS/ ISO 7211-1:1984 Textiles - Woven fabrics - Construction - Methods of analysis - Part 1 Methods for the presentation of a weave diagram and plans for drafting, denting and lifting	This Draft Tanzania Standard deals with the recording of fabric weave and makes provision for showing in relation to the weave repeat, the sequence in which yarns of different characters are used. A method is also provided for the presentation of the warp and weft yarn arrangement. It applies to all woven fabrics, including compound fabrics in which interlacing of the warp and weft threads is accompanied by crossing of warp threads.
2.	TDC 5 (1096) DTZS/ ISO 7211-2:1984 Textiles - Woven fabrics - Construction - Methods of analysis - Part 2 Determination of number of threads per unit length	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies three methods for the determination of the number of threads per centimetre in woven fabrics. Any of the three methods may be used, the choice depending on the character of the fabric. However, in case of dispute method A is recommended. It applies to all woven fabrics, including compound fabrics in which interlacing of the warp and weft threads is accompanied by crossing of warp threads.
3.	TDC 5 (1097) DTZS/ ISO 7211-3:1984 Textiles - Woven fabrics - Construction - Methods of analysis - Part 3 Determination of crimp of yarn in fabric	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies a method for the determination of crimp of yarn in fabric. The method is applicable to most woven fabrics but is unsuitable for fabrics manufactured in such a way as to render removal of the crimp from the yarns impossible or impractical under the specified straightening tension.
4.	TDC 5 (1099) DTZS/7211-4:1984 Textiles - Woven fabrics - Construction - Methods of analysis - Part 4 Determination of twist in yarn removed from fabric	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies a method for the determination of twist in yarns removed from woven fabrics. The method is only applicable to yarns spun on conventional systems, and is not applicable to OE (open-end spun) or interlaced yarns, for example.
5.	TDC 5 (1100) DTZS/ ISO 7211-5:2020 Textiles - Woven fabrics - Construction - Methods of analysis - Part 5 Determination of linear density of yarn removed from fabric.	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies a method for the determination of twist in yarns removed from woven fabrics. The method is only applicable to yarns spun on conventional systems, and is not applicable to OE (open-end spun) or interlaced yarns, for example.
6.	TDC 5 (1101) DTZS/ ISO 7211-6:2020 Textiles - Woven fabrics - Construction - Methods of analysis - Part 6 Determination of the mass of warp and weft per unit area of fabric	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies methods for determining the mass of the warp and weft threads per unit area of fabric after the removal of any non-fibrous matter.

7.	TDC 5 (1102) DTZS/ ISO 1130:1975 Textile fibres - Some methods of sampling for testing	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies several methods for preparing laboratory samples of fibres, and presents a limited treatment of the problem of drawing specimens for testing. The field of application of each method is given at the beginning of the clause dealing with the method. It is not possible for the coverage of each individual procedure to be fully comprehensive; in many instances, the selection of test samples or test specimens must necessarily be covered by the appropriate method of test. The selection of length-biased samples is not within the scope of this International Standard, nor are particular requirements relating to the determination of commercial weights. .
8.	TDC 5 (1103) DTZS/ ISO 18254-1:2016 Textiles - Method for the detection and determination of alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) - Part 1 Method using HPLC-MS.	This Draft Tanzania Standard describes analyses that are used to detect extractable alkylphenol ethoxylates (nonylphenol ethoxylates and octylphenol ethoxylates) in textile products. It provides a method that uses Liquid Chromatograph (LC) with Mass Spectrometry (MS) system to detect and quantify alkylphenol ethoxylates of defined ethoxylate chain length.
9.	TDC 5 (1104) DTZS/ ISO 18254-2:2018 Textiles - Method for the detection and determination of alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) - Part 2 Method using NPLC	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies the normal phase liquid chromatography (NPLC) separation method for the qualitative and quantitative analysis of extractable alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) in textiles and textile products. This method provides several instrument options for the determination of alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) such as normal phase liquid chromatograph with mass spectrometer (NPLC/MS), normal phase liquid chromatograph with fluorescence detector (NPLC/FLD), normal phase liquid chromatograph with charged aerosol detector (NPLC/CAD) and normal phase liquid chromatograph with evaporative light scattering detector (NPLC/ELSD).
10.	TDC 5 (1276) DTZS/ ISO 20706-1:2019 Textiles - Qualitative and quantitative analysis of some bast fibres (flax, hemp, ramie) and their blends — Part 1 Fibre identification using microscopy methods.	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies methods for the identification of some bast fibres (flax, hemp, ramie) using both light microscopy (LM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). It also applicable to blends of these bast fibres and products made from them.
11.	TDC 5 (1277) DTZS/ ISO 2370:2019 Textiles - Determination of fineness of flax fibres - Permeametric methods.	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies three Permeametric methods for the determination of the fineness of flax fibres. — Constant flow method, with two compressions, using a test piece of parallel fibres; — Simplified constant flow method, with one compression, using a test piece of fibres distributed “at random”; — Constant pressure method, with one compression, using a test piece of fibres distributed “at random”. It is applicable to the various forms possible for flax fibres, i.e. long strands, broken strands, all kinds of tow and at all stages of manufacture of these substances.