

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(1419) Textiles - Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles - Part 2: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the grab method	<p>This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies methods for the determination of seam maximum force of sewn seams when the force is applied perpendicularly to the seam. It describes the method known as the grab test.</p> <p>NOTE: ISO 13935-1 describes the method known as the strip test. For informative references see the Bibliography.</p> <p>The method is mainly applicable to woven textile fabrics, including fabrics which exhibit stretch characteristics imparted by the presence of an elastomeric fibre, mechanical or chemical treatment. It may be applicable to fabrics produced by other techniques. It is normally not applicable to geotextiles, nonwovens, coated fabrics, textile-glass woven fabrics and fabrics made from carbon fibres or polyolefin tape yarns (see Bibliography).</p> <p>The sewn fabrics may be obtained from previously sewn articles or may be prepared from fabric samples, as agreed by the parties interested in the results.</p> <p>This method is applicable to straight seams only and not to curved seams.</p> <p>The method is restricted to the use of constant rate of extension (CRE) testing machines.</p>
2.	TDC 5(1420) Textiles - Tear properties of fabrics - Part 2: Determination of tear force of trouser-shaped test specimens (Single tear method)	<p>This Draft Tanzania Standard describes a single-tear method to determine fabric tear force, known as the trouser test, using a test specimen cut to form trouser-shaped legs. The tear force measured is the force required to propagate a previously started single tear when the force is applied parallel to the cut and the fabric tears in the direction of applied force.</p> <p>The test is mainly applicable to woven textile fabrics. It may be applicable to fabrics produced by other techniques, e.g. to some nonwovens (with the same under-mentioned restrictions as for the woven fabrics).</p> <p>In general, the method is not applicable to knitted fabrics and woven elastic fabrics. It is not suitable for highly anisotropic fabrics or loose fabrics where tear transfer from one direction to another direction of the fabric during the tear test is likely to occur.</p> <p>The method only allows the use of constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) testing machines.</p> <p>NOTE 1: For other tear test methods using tensile-testing machines part 3 of EN ISO 13937 describes a method known as</p>

		<p>the wing test and part 4 the tongue test method. Part 1 of EN ISO 13937 describes the ballistic pendulum (Elmendorf) method.</p> <p>NOTE 2: For the trapezoidal test method, see ISO 9073-4 for nonwovens or ISO 4674 for coated fabrics.</p>
3.	TDC 5(1421) Textiles - Bursting properties of fabrics - Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension	<p>This Draft Tanzania Standard describes a pneumatic pressure method for the determination of bursting strength and bursting distension of textile fabrics.</p> <p>NOTE: ISO 13938-1 describes a method using hydraulic pressure.</p> <p>The method is applicable to knitted, woven, nonwoven and laminated fabrics. It can be suitable for fabrics produced by other techniques. The test is suitable for test specimens in the conditioned or wet state.</p> <p>From the available data there appears to be no significant difference in the bursting strength results achieved using hydraulic or pneumatic burst testers, for pressures up to 800 kPa. This pressure range covers the majority of performance levels expected of general apparel. For speciality textiles requiring high bursting pressures, the hydraulic apparatus is more suitable.</p>
4.	TDC 5(1422) Textiles - Protective clothing - Protection against flame - Method of test for limited flame spread	<p>This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies two procedures (surface ignition and bottom-edge ignition) for determining flame spread properties of vertically oriented flexible materials in the form of single or multicomponent fabrics (coated, quilted, multilayered, sandwich constructions and similar combinations), when subjected to a small defined flame. This test standard does not apply to situations where there is restricted air supply or exposure to large sources of intense heat, for which other test methods are more appropriate.</p> <p>This test method is not appropriate for materials that demonstrate extensive melting or shrinkage.</p>