TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS DIRECTORATE OF STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT TEXTILE AND LEATHER SECTION DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARDS ON TDC 5 (SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND TEST METHODS) AND TDC 7 (FIBRES)

SN	TITLE	SCOPE
1.	TDC 5(1668) DTZS Textiles - Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles - Part 1: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the strip method	This part of ISO 13935 specifies a procedure to determine the seam maximum force of sewn seams when the force is applied perpendicularly to the seam. This part of ISO 13935 specifies the method known as the strip test.
		NOTE ISO 13935-2 describes the method known as the grab test. For informative references see the Bibliography.
		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 can be applicable to fabrics produced by other techniques. It is not normally applicable to geotextiles, nonwovens, coated fabrics, textile-glass woven fabrics and fabrics made from carbon fibres or polyolefin tape yarns (see Bibliography).
		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.
		This method is applicable to straight seams only and not to curved seams.
		The method is restricted to the use of constant rate of extension (CRE) testing machines
2.	TDC 5(2231) DTZS Textiles - Geotextiles and geotextile- related products - Determination of water permeability characteristics normal to the plane, without load.	This document specifies two test methods for determining the water permeability characteristics of a single layer of geotextile or geotextile-related product normal to the plane: a) the constant head method; and b) the falling head method.
3.	TDC 5 (2427) DTZS Textiles - Determination of the elasticity of fabrics - Part 1: Strip tests	This document describes the methods of test using strips of fabric in straight strip form or as loops, which can be used to measure elasticity and related properties of fabrics, excluding narrow fabrics.
4.	TDC 5 (2428) DTZS Textiles - Determination of the elasticity of fabrics - Part 2: Multiaxial tests	This document specifies the test methods which can be used to measure elasticity and related properties of fabrics when they undergo a deformation of their surface. Two methods are specified: a dynamic method (method A) and a static method (method B). This document does not apply to narrow fabrics. The results obtained cannot be compared. The choice of test

		method is agreed between parties and indicated in the test report.
5.	TDC 5 (2429) DTZS Textiles - Determination of the elasticity of fabrics - Part 3: Narrow fabrics	This document specifies the test methods which can be used to measure the elasticity and related properties of narrow fabrics. Two methods are itemized: one for the purpose of product quality assurance (method A) and the other for product performance when in use (method B).
6.	TDC 5(2127) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 4: Mixtures of certain protein fibres with certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)	This document specifies a method, using hypochlorite, to determine the mass percentage of protein fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of certain non- protein fibres and certain protein fibres, as follows: — Wool, other animal-hair (such as cashmere, mohair), silk, protein, with —Cotton, cupro, viscose, modal, acrylic, chlorofibres, polyamide, polyester, polypropylene, glass, elastane, elastomultiester, elastolefin, melamine and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.
7.	TDC 5(2128) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres (method using sodium zincate)	This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using sodium zincate, to determine the percentage of viscose, cupro or modal fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of viscose or most of the current cupro or modal fibres and raw, scoured, kiered or bleached cotton. Where a cupro or modal fibre is present, a preliminary test should be carried out to see whether it is soluble in the reagent. The method is not applicable to mixtures in which the cotton has suffered extensive chemical degradation, nor when the viscose, cupro or modal fibre is rendered incompletely soluble by the presence of certain permanent finishes or reactive dyes that cannot be removed completely.
8.	TDC 5(2129) DTZS Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 7 Mixtures of polyamide with certain other fibres (method using formic acid)	This document specifies a method, using formic acid, to determine the mass percentage of polyamide fibre, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of; 1.1 Polyamide with cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, polyester, polypropylene, chlorofibre, acrylic, glass fibre, elastomultiester, elastolefin and melamine, or wool (if the wool content is less than or equal to 25 %), or animal hair fibres. 1.2 This document does not apply when the wool content exceeds 25 %; ISO 1833-4 applies.
9.	TDC 5(2130) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 8: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone	This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, using acetone, to determine the percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of binary mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres.
10.	TDC 5(2131) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 9: Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)	This document specifies a method, using benzyl alcohol, to determine the mass percentage of acetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of acetate with triacetate, polypropylene, elastolefin, melamine, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent and polyacrylate fibres.

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11.	TDC 5(2132) DTZS Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis - Part 11 Mixtures of certain cellulose fibres with certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid)	This document specifies a method, using sulfuric acid, to determine the mass percentage of cellulose fibres, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of natural and man-made cellulose fibres, such as cotton, flax, hemp, ramie, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell with polyester, polypropylene, elastomultiester, elastolefin and polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent.
12.	TDC 5(2133) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 12: Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain chlorofibres, certain elastane fibres with certain other fibres (method using dimethylformamide)	This document specifies a method, using dimethylformamide, to determine the mass percentage of acrylic, modacrylic, chlorofibre or elastane, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of — acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain chlorofibres, certain elastane fibres with — wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, polyamide, polyester, polypropylene, elastomultiester, elastolefin, melamine, polypropylene/polyamide bicomponent, polyacrylate or glass fibres. It is not applicable to animal hair, wool and silk dyed with chromium based mordant dyes.
13.	TDC 5(2134) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 15: Mixtures of jute with certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content)	NOTE Dyestuin identification is described in ISO 16373-1. This document specifies a method, by determining the nitrogen content, to calculate the proportion of each component, after the removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of jute with animal fibres. The animal-fibre component can consist solely of hair or wool, or of any mixtures of the two. This document is not applicable to products in which dyestuffs or finishes contain nitrogen. NOTE: Because this method differs in principle from the general method based on selective solubility set out in ISO 1833-1, it is given in a form that is complete in itself.
14.	TDC 5(2135) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 16: Mixtures of polypropylene fibres with certain other fibres (method using xylene)	This document specifies a method, using xylene, to determine the mass percentage of polypropylene, after removal of non- fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of polypropylene fibres with wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, acetate, triacetate, polyamide, polyester, acrylic, glass fibres, elastomultiester, melamine and polyacrylate.
15.	TDC 5(2136) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 18: Mixtures of silk with wool or other animal hair (method using sulfuric acid)	This document specifies a method, using sulfuric acid, to determine the mass percentage of silk, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of silk with wool or other animal hair.
16.	TDC 5(2137) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)	 1.1 This part of ISO 1833 specifies a method, by heating, to determine the percentage of cellulosic fibre in textiles made of binary mixtures of cotton or regenerated cellulose and chrysotile and crocidolite asbestos. 1.2 This method may be applicable to other types of asbestos, subject to agreement between the interested parties. NOTE This method differs in principle from the general method based on selective solubility set out in ISO 1833-1.

17.	TDC 5(2138) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 20: Mixtures of elastane with certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide)	 1.1 This document specifies a method using dimethylacetamide to determine the mass percentage of elastane, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of certain elastane fibres with cotton, viscose, cupro, modal, lyocell, polyamide, polyester or wool fibres. 1.2 This method is not applicable when acrylic fibres are present. 1.3 It is also possible to analyse mixtures containing certain elastane fibres by using the test methods described in ISO 1833-12 or ISO 1833-21.
18.	TDC 5(2139) DTZS Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates with certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)	1.1 This document specifies a method, using cyclohexanone, to determine the mass percentage of chlorofibre, modacrylic, elastane, acetate and triacetate, after removal of non-fibrous matter, in textiles made of mixtures of acetate, triacetate, chlorofibre, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes with wool, animal hair, silk, cotton, cupro, modal, viscose, lyocell,
		polyamide, acrylic, melamine, polyacrylate and glass fibres. 1.2 It is also possible to analyse mixtures containing chlorofibres by using the test methods described in ISO 1833-13 or ISO 1833-17.
19.	TDC 7(2140) DTZS Textiles-Man –Made fibres Generic names	This document defines the generic names used to designate the different categories of man-made fibres, based on a main polymer, currently manufactured on an industrial scale for textile and other purposes, together with the distinguishing attributes that characterize them. The term "man-made fibres" has been adopted for those fibres obtained by a manufacturing process, as distinct from materials which occur naturally in fibrous form. This document gives recommendations of rules for the creation of the generic name (see Annex A). NOTE These rules have been introduced in the sixth edition of ISO 2076, and thus, they are not applicable to the existing generic names of the previous editions.
20.	TDC 7(2141) DTZS Textiles - Cotton fibres-test method for sugar content –Spectrophotometry	This standard specifies a test method to determine the total sugar content in cotton fibres. Spectrophotometry is used as a quantitative determination method, and 3,5-dihydroxytoluene-sulfuric acid solution is used as a colour developer. This International Standard is applicable to cotton fibres.