



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Textiles - Unevenness of textile strands - Capacitance method

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory National standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act.No.3 of 1975, amended by Act.No.2 of 2009.

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 16549:2021 Textiles - Unevenness of textile strands - Capacitance method**; published by International Organization for Standardization.

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 Draft Tanzania Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Draft 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 "Draft Tanzania Standard".

Scope

This document describes a method, using capacitance measuring equipment, for determining the unevenness of linear density along the length of textile strands.

The method is applicable to tops, slivers, rovings, spun yarns and continuous filament yarns, made from either natural or man-made fibres, in the range of 4 tex (g/km) to 80 ktex (kg/km) for staple-fibre strands and 1 tex(g/km) to 600 tex (g/km) for continuous-filament yarns. It is not applicable to fancy yarns or to strands composed fully or partly of conductive materials such as metals; the latter requires an optical sensor (see A.4), and to raw silk filaments which are tested according to a specific standard.

The method describes the preparation of a variance-length curve, as well as the determination of periodicities of linear density. It also covers the counting of imperfections in the yarn, namely of neps and of thick and thin places.