

**TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS
DIRECTORATE OF STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT
TEXTILE AND LEATHER SECTION
DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARDS FOR STAKEHOLDERS COMMENTS**

SN	TITLE	SCOPE
1.	TDC 5(3704) DTZS /ISO 13015 Woven fabrics — Distortion — Determination of skew and bow	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies a method for the determination of the distortion of a woven fabric in which the weft yarns are, in principle, perpendicular to the warp yarns.
2.	TDC 5(3707) DTZS/ ISO 2 Textiles – Designation of the direction of twists in yarns and related products	This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies the method of designating the direction of twist in textile yarns. It is applicable to yarn intermediates such as slivers, slubbings, or rovings; to single yarns, plied yarns, cabled yarns; and to threads, twine, cordage and rope.
3.	TDC 5(3709) DTZS ISO 105-E04 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness to perspiration	This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of human perspiration.
4.	TDC 5(4266)DTZS /ISO 2859-1 Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes – Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection	<p>1.1 This part of ISO 2859 specifies an acceptance sampling system for inspection by attributes. It is indexed in terms of the acceptance quality limit (AQL). Its purpose is to induce a supplier through the economic and psychological pressure of lot non-acceptance to maintain a process average at least as good as the specified acceptance quality limit, while at the same time providing an upper limit for the risk to the consumer of accepting the occasional poor lot.</p> <p>Sampling schemes designated in this part of ISO 2859 are applicable, but not limited, to inspection of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -end items, -components and raw materials, -operations, -materials in process, -supplies in storage, -maintenance operations, -data or records, and -administrative procedures. <p>1.2 These schemes are intended primarily to be used for a continuing series of lots, that is, a series long enough to allow the switching rules (9.3) to be applied. These rules provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a protection to the consumer (by means of a switch to tightened inspection or discontinuation of sampling inspection) should a deterioration in quality be detected; b) an incentive (at the discretion of the responsible authority) to reduce inspection costs (by means of a switch to reduced inspection) should consistently good quality be achieved. <p>Sampling plans in this part of ISO 2859 may also be used for the</p>

		inspection of lots in isolation but, in this case the user is strongly advised to consult the operating characteristic curves to find a plan that will yield the desired protection (see 12.6). In that case, the user is also referred to the sampling plans indexed by limiting quality (LQ) given in ISO 2859-2.
5.	TDC 5(4279)DTZS /ISO 13934-1 Textiles – Tensile properties of fabrics – Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method	<p>This part of ISO 13934 specifies a procedure to determine the maximum force and elongation at maximum force of textile fabrics using a strip method.</p> <p>NOTE ISO 13934-2 describes the method known as the grab method. For informative references, see 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 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).</p> <p>The method specifies the determination of the maximum force and elongation at maximum force of test specimens in equilibrium with the standard atmosphere for testing, and of test specimens in the wet state.</p> <p>The method is restricted to the use of constant rate of extension (CRE) testing machines.</p>
6.	TDC 5(4280) DTZS /ISO 13934-2 Textiles – Tensile properties of fabrics – Part 2: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the grab method	<p>This part of ISO 13934 specifies a procedure for the determination of the maximum force of textile fabrics known as the grab test.</p> <p>NOTE ISO 13934-1 describes the method known as the strip test.</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 and 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.</p> <p>The method specifies the determination of the maximum force of test specimens in equilibrium with the standard atmosphere for testing and of test specimens in the wet state.</p> <p>The method is restricted to the use of constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) testing machines</p>
7.	TDC 5(4281) DTZS ISO 24153 Random sampling and randomization procedures	<p>This International Standard defines procedures for random sampling and randomization. Several methods are provided, including approaches based on mechanical devices, tables of random numbers, and portable computer algorithms.</p> <p>This International Standard is applicable whenever a regulation, contract, or other standard requires random sampling or randomization to be used. The methods are applicable to such situations as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) acceptance sampling of discrete units presented for inspection in lots, b) sampling for survey purposes, c) auditing of quality management system results, and d) selecting experimental units, allocating treatments to them,

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		<p>and determining evaluation order in the conduct of designed experiments.</p> <p>Information is also included to facilitate auditing or other external review of random sampling or randomization results where this is required by quality management personnel or regulatory bodies.</p> <p>This International Standard does not provide guidance as to the appropriate random sampling or randomization procedures to be used for any particular experimental situation or give guidance with respect to possible sampling strategy selection or sample size determination. Other ISO standards (such as those listed in the Introduction) or authoritative references should be consulted for guidance in such areas.</p>
8.	TDC 5(4314)DTZS/ISO 2859-2 Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes – Part 2: Sampling plans indexed by limiting quality (LQ) for isolated lot inspection	<p>This document specifies an acceptance sampling system for inspection by attributes indexed by limiting quality (LQ). The sampling system is used for lots in isolation (isolated sequences of lots, an isolated lot, a unique lot or a short series of lots), where switching rules, such as those of ISO 2859-1, are not applicable. Inspection levels, as provided by ISO 2859-1 to control the relative amount of inspection, are not provided in this document. In many industrial situations, in which switching rules might be used, they are not applied for a number of reasons, not all of which might be valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) production is intermittent (not continuous); b) production is from several different sources in varying quantities, i.e. "job lots"; c) lots are isolated; d) lots are resubmitted after inspection. <p>The sampling plans in this document are indexed by a series of specified values of limiting quality (LQ), where the consumer's risk (the probability of acceptance at the LQ) is usually below 0,10 (10 %), except in some instances.</p> <p>This document is intended both for inspection for nonconforming items and for inspection for nonconformities per 100 items. It is intended to be used when the supplier and the consumer both regard the lot to be in isolation. That is, the lot is unique in that it is the only one of its type produced. It can also be used when there is a series of lots too short for switching rules to be applied.</p>
9.	TDC11 (3146) DTZS/ISO 5433 Leather - Bovine wet blue- Specification	<p>This document specifies requirements, sampling methods and testing methods for wet blue leather produced from bovine hides and parts of bovine hides tanned without hair and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.</p>
10.	TDC11 (3147)DTZS/ISO 5431 Leather - Wet blue goat skins-Specification	<p>This document specifies requirements, sampling methods and testing methods for wet blue leather produced from goat skins tanned without hair and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.</p>

11.	TDC11 (3148) DTZS/ISO 5432 Leather - Wet blue sheep skins-Specification	This document specifies requirements, sampling methods and testing methods for wet blue leather produced from sheep skins tanned without wool and with the use of basic chromium sulfate as the primary tanning agent.
12.	TDC11 (4392) DTZS/ISO 4045 Leather-Determination of pH and difference figure.	This document specifies a method for determining the pH value and the difference figure of an aqueous leather extract. It is applicable to all types of leather.
13.	TDC11(3143)/DTZS/ISO 20940 Leather-Crust full chrome upper leather - Specification and test method	This document specifies requirements, methods of testing and methods of sampling for crust full chrome upper leather to be used in all types of footwear (see Table 1).
14.	TDC 13 (4265) DTZS/ISO 17709 Footwear – Sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of samples and test pieces	This Standard specifies the sampling location, preparation and duration of conditioning of samples and test pieces for footwear components and footwear, to carry out the test methods needed to determine the suitable properties for the end use. These are the general conditions unless otherwise stated in the corresponding test method.