

**KENYA STANDARD**

**DKS 214-1:2017**

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ICS 59.080

# **Woven interlinings and linings for apparel purposes—Specification**

**Part 1:**

**Woven interlinings for apparel purposes**

**TECHNICAL COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION**

The following organizations were represented on the Technical Committee:

Moi University, Eldoret- Department of Textile Engineering  
Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI)  
Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM)  
Handloom Weavers- Yarn craft weavers  
Ministry of Defence  
Kenya Prisons  
Kenya Bureau of Standards — Secretariat

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**Part 1:**

**Woven interlinings for apparel purposes**

## **KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS (KEBS)**

**Head Office:** P.O. Box 54974, Nairobi-00200, Tel.: (+254 020) 605490, 602350, Fax: (+254 020) 604031  
E-Mail: [info@kebs.org](mailto:info@kebs.org), Web:<http://www.kebs.org>

**Coast Region**

P.O. Box 99376, Mombasa-80100  
Tel.: (+254 041) 229563, 230939/40

**Lake Region**

P.O. Box 2949, Kisumu-40100  
Tel.: (+254 057) 23549, 22396

**Rift Valley Region**

P.O. Box 2138, Nakuru-20100  
Tel.: (+254 051) 210553, 210555

## **DKS 214-1: 2017**

### **FOREWORD**

This Kenya Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee on Woven Fabrics under the direction of the Textile Industry Standards Committee and the National Standards Council.

Interlinings are used for giving stiffening effect to collars and cuffs as well as to provide additional strength. This standard was formulated with a view to help manufactures in producing acceptable interlinings and to safeguard the interests of the consumers.

This document supersedes KS 214:1 1982

In the preparation of this standard reference was made to:

IS: 6726 Specification for interlinings for shirts.

Acknowledgement is made for the assistance received from this source.

## **Woven interlinings and linings for apparel purposes-Specification**

### **Part 1:**

## **Woven interlinings for apparel purposes**

### **1. SCOPE**

This Kenya Standard specifies requirements of woven interlinings. The standard is applicable to three varieties made from any of the following; sewn interlinings with Cotton, Synthetic or blended interlinings and fusible interlinings with cotton, synthetic or blended woven fabric as the base

### **2 NORMATIVE REFERENCES**

KS ISO 7771: Dimensional changes of fabrics by cold water immersion.

KS ISO 3758: Care labelling code using symbols

KS ISO 13934-1 Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method

KS ISO 3801: Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area

KS ISO 7211-2 Determination of number of threads per unit length

KS ISO 105-D01: Methods for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to dry cleaning.

KS ISO 105-C10: Methods for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing.

KS ISO 105-E04: Methods for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to perspiration.

KS 08-212: Definitions of general terms, basic weaves and plans for drafting, denting and lifting.

KS ISO 105-D02: Methods for determination of colour fastness of textile material to rubbing Part 1: Dry and wet method.

KS ISO 22198: Determination of width and length of textile fabrics

KS ISO 2313: Determination of the recovery from creasing of a horizontally folded specimen of fabric by measuring the angle of recovery

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## 2 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply:

**2.1 Interlinings**- known as supportive fabric in garments which is used between two layers of fabric. It is attached to garments through sewing or heating process. Its main purpose is used to hold up, support, control area of garments and to keep real shape.

**2.2 Sewn interlinings** —interlining which is fixed with the apparel components by sewing

**2.3 Fusible interlinings** —interlinings which is fixed with the apparel components by applying heat and pressure for certain period of time

**2.4 Strike-through** — Penetration of the adhesive from the interlining to the face of the outer fabric.

**2.5 Strike-back** — Penetraion of the adhesive to the outer surface of the interlining.

## 4. REQUIREMENTS

### 4.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENS

**4.1.1 Appearance**-The interlinings shall be uniform in appearance. When viewed through transmitted light the interlinings shall not show streaks, patches, blurs, etc. (see KS ISO 2313)

**4.1.2** The interlinings shall have a **nearly square construction** in the finished state.

**4.1.3 Defects**-Interlinings shall be free from prominent weaving defects, like bars, floats, slubs (see KS ISO 2313).The interlinings shall not show warp-weft distortion.

**4.1.4** The spot type interlinings shall have smooth texture, that is, they shall have rubber-like feel. The sinter type fusible interlinings shall have grannules uniformly spread on the surface.

**4.1.5 Fusing instruction** -for fusible linings,fusing instruction shall be supplied with the interlining. There shall be no strike-through, and strike-back shall not be such as to cause subsequent adhesion to the interlining

**4.2 Specific Requirements** — The specific requirements for the interlinings shall be as given in Table 1.

### 4.3 Performance of Finish

**4.3.1** The maximum dimensional change shall be 1 per cent after 3 washings.

This shall be determined in accordance with KS ISO 7771

**4.3.2** The crease recovery shall not differ by more than 5 per cent from that specified in Table 1.

**Table 1—Specific requirements of interlinings for apparel purposes**

CHARACTERISTIC	Cotton interlinings	Sythetic or blends Interlinings	Fusible Interlining	TEST METHOD
(a) Mass in g/m <sup>2</sup>	90-210	90-210	90-210	KS ISO 3801
(b) Width in cm (min).	70.0	70.0	70.0	KS ISO 22198
(c) Crease recovery angle	180°	180°	180°	KS ISO 2313
(e) Starch	Nil	Nil	Nil	Appendix A
(f) Breaking load in N (min.)	111	111	111	KS ISO 13934-1
(g) Bond strength in gf:				KS ISO 13934-1
(i) Sinter and spot type	-	-	1 500	
(ii) Film type	-	-	2 000	

## 5. Marking

5.1 Each roll of interlinings shall be marked with the following information:

- (i) Name of the material, composition in case of blended interlinings and amount of fusible content in case of fusible interlinings;
- (ii) Manufacturer's name, initials or trade mark
- (iv) Fusing instructions in case of fusible interlinings.

v) Country of manufacture

## 6. Packing

6.1 The interlinings shall be packed in continuous length and in accordance with KS 2659

## 7. Packaging

7.1 The rolls (see 6.1) shall be wrapped with low density polyethylene film. A suitable number of rolls shall be arranged in bundles and secured to form a pack. A suitable number of such packs shall then be wrapped in a suitable waterproof packing material.

## 8. Criteria for conformity

8.1 **Visual Examination** — Any selected piece(s) shall be examined for appearance, texture and weave defects as required in 4.1.3. There shall be no defects in any piece examined.

8.2 **Dimensional Tests** — For width and mass any sample (s) tested shall pass the test.

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- 8.3 Physical Tests** — For physical tests mentioned in (c), (d) and (f) of Table 1, five tests shall be conducted on each test piece suitably taken from the samples and all shall pass the test.
- 8.4 Chemical Test** — For starch, two tests shall be conducted for each test piece and no failure shall occur.



**A P P E N D I X A**

(Item (e), Table 1)

**METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF THE PRESENCE OF STARCH**

**A1. TEST SPECIMENS**

**A1.1** From the sample under analysis, cut a piece weighing about 10 g shred the piece (into small bits and mix them thoroughly. Draw from the shredded pieces a test specimen of about 5 g.

**A2. PROCEDURE**

**A2.1** Boil the test specimen to about 200 mL of distilled water in conical flask for about 45 min. Cool the contents in the flask. Put a drop of iodine solution on a small quantity taken from the flask.

**A3. REPORT**

**A3.1** Observe whether there is any appearance of blue colour. Take the material to be free from all starch if no blue colour is observed.

**A P P E N D I X B**

(Item (g), Table 1).

**NOTE ON PREPARATION OF TEST SPECIMENS FOR BOND STRENGTH DETERMINATION**

Fuse the base fabric, that is, shirting with the fusible interlinings at the required temperature and pressure for the specific duration as advised by the manufacturers.

Cut the test specimens of 2.5 cm x 30 cm size. Manually strip the specimen at one end over a distance of 2.5 cm. Secure the base fabric, that is, shirting evenly in the upper jaw and the interlining in the lower jaw.