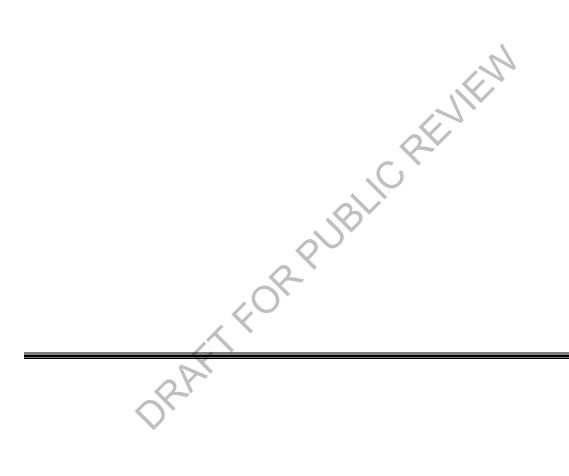
DUS 1700-5

DRAFT UGANDA STANDARD

First Edition 2017-mm-dd

School wear fabrics – Part 5: Polyester and Cotton fabrics





Reference number DUS 1700-5:2017

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Foreword

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives established under Cap 327, of the Laws of Uganda, as amended. UNBS is mandated to coordinate the elaboration of standards and is

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The work of preparing Uganda Standards is carried out through Technical Committees. A Technical Committee is established to deliberate on standards in a given field or area and consists of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties.

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee UNBS/TC 7, [Textile, Leather, Paper and Related products], Subcommittee SC 1, [Textile and Related products].

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DUS 1700 consists of the following parts, under the general title School Clothing:

Part 1: Basic requirements

Part 2: Blazer fabrics

Part 3: Polyester and wool fabrics

Part 4: Polyester and viscose fabrics

Part 5: Polyester and cotton fabrics

Part 6: Shirting and blouse fabrics

- Part 7: Fabrics containing textured yarns
- Part 8: Warp knitted fabrics

School wear fabrics — Part 5: Polyester and Cotton fabrics

1 Scope

This part of DUS 1700 covers the requirements for polyester-and-cotton fabrics, of two weave structures, suitable for use in the manufacture of school clothing

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

DUS 1789, Standard Test Methods for Quantitative Analysis of Textiles

DUS ISO 9073-1, Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens — Part 1: Determination of mass per unit area

DUS ISO 12945-3, Textiles — Determination of the fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting — Part 3: Random tumble pilling method

DUS ISO 13935-1, Textiles — Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles — Part 1: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the strip method

DUS ISO 13935-2, Textiles — Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles — Part 2: Determination of maximum force to seam rupture using the grab method

US 441-2/ISO 7211-2, Textiles — Woven fabrics — construction — Methods of analysis — Part 2: Determination of number of threads per unit length

US ISO 105-B02, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test

US ISO 105-C10, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C10: Colour fastness to washing with soap or soap and soda

US ISO 105-E04, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration

US ISO 105-X12, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing

US ISO 1833-1, Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 1: General principles of testing

US ISO 3801, Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area

US ISO 5077, Textiles — Determination of dimensional change in washing and drying

US ISO 13934-1, Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 1: Determination of maximum force

DUS 1700-1, School wear fabrics — Part 1: General requirements

Requirements 3

3.1 General

The fabric shall

- a) comply with the basic requirements given in DUS 1700-1;
- b) have been made from single yarns;
- have been singed and heat-set; and C)
- d) have a bleached, or a dyed or a printed pattern of the required design and colour(s)(see A.1).

3.2 Fabric

The fabric shall comply with the relevant requirements given in table 1

3.3 Defects

The assessment and stringing of defects, in terms of 4.8 of DUS 1700-1, shall be based on the following LAQ's: BLIC

- a) For pieces: 12
- b) For a lot: 10

1 / 0	2	3	4	
Property	Requirement		US number	
			(unless otherwise indicated)	
Composition, %			US ISO 1833-1	
Polyester, min	50			
Cotton, min	30			
Weave ^a	Hair cord	Twill	Visual examination	
Breaking strength, N, min			US ISO 13934-1	
Warp	660	860		
weft	400	310		
Seaming properties(after washing)	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		DUS ISO 13935-1 and DUS ISO 13935-2	
Resistance to opening at seams , N, min ^a	150			
Seam strength, N, min ^a	165			
Ply of yarns			Visual examination	
Warp	1			
weft	1			

Table 1—Fabric requirements

Resistance to pilling, Rating, min	3-4 (i.e. slight to moderate)	DUS ISO 12945-3
Removable non-fibrous material content, %, max	5	DUS 1789
Dimensional changes on washing , %, max		US ISO 5077
Warp	2	
Weft	2	
Colour fastness to washing, rating, min:		US ISO 105-C10
Change in colour	4	
Staining of transfer cloths	3-4	1
Perspiration, rating, min:		US ISO 105-E04
Change in colour		
Staining of transfer cloths	4 3-4	
Rubbing, rating, min:	[×]	US ISO 105-X12
Dry	4	
Wet	3-4	
Light, rating, min	5	US ISO 105-B02
a As required.	5	
b Both warp and weft directions		

4 Packing, labelling, marking and inspection

The relevant clauses of DUS 1700-1 shall apply (see A.1).

Annex A

(Normative)

Notes to purchasers

- A.1 The following requirements shall be specified in tender invitations and in each order or contract:
 - a) the finish and, in the case of a plain dyed fabric, the colour (see 3.1 and 4.7 of DUS 1700-1);
 - b) when a printed pattern is required, the design and colour(s)(see 3.1 and 4.7 of DUS 1700-11);
 - c) the weave structure required (see table 1);
 - d) when relevant, that a particular percentage fibre blend is required (see table 1); and
 - e) the method of packing, if other than as specified (see 6.1 of DUS 1700-1); and additional marking, if required (see 6.3 of DUS 1700-1).
- A.2 The following requirements shall be agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier:
 - a) the acceptance of split or fringe selvedges (see 4.3 of DUS 1700-1); and
 - b) the fabric width (see 4.4 of DUS 1700-1).

Annex B

(Informative)

Recommended end use

The recommended end use for the weave structures of fabrics that comply with the requirements of this part of DUS 1700 is given in table B.1.

1	2
Weave structure	End use
Twill	Boys' trousers and shorts
Twill	Shirts
Cord or twill	Girls' dresses, tunics and gyms
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Table B.1 — Recommended end use for weave structures

Annex C

(Informative)

Guide to manufacturers and purchasers

The fabric types given in table C.1 have been found suitable for use in the manufacture of polyester-and-cotton school clothing.

1	2	3	4	5		
Property	Requirement		ent	US number		
	Type ^a			(unless otherwise		
	SD70	SD75	SD71	indicated)		
Composition, %				US ISO 1833-1		
Polyester		65±5				
Cotton		35±5				
			C			
Weave	Hair-	2/1 twil		Visual examination		
	cord					
Mass per unit area (free from non-fibrous material), g/m ² ,min	125	145	180	US ISO 3801/DUS ISO 9073-1		
Number of threads per cm, min:	X			US 441-2/ISO 7211-2		
Warp	41	49	44			
Weft	26	23	24			
a Designation by the type number is restricted to fabrics that comply with the above requirements.						
A						
$\mathbf{\nabla}^{\mathbf{r}}$						

Table C.1 —Suitable fabric types

Certification marking

Products that conform to Uganda standards may be marked with Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) Certification Mark shown in the figure below.

The use of the UNBS Certification Mark is governed by the Standards Act, and the Regulations made thereunder. This mark can be used only by those licensed under the certification mark scheme operated by the Uganda National Bureau of Standards and in conjunction with the relevant Uganda Standard. The presence of this mark on a product or in relation to a product is an assurance that the goods comply with the requirements of that standard under a system of supervision, control and testing in accordance with the certification mark scheme of the Uganda National Bureau of Standards. UNBS marked products are continually checked by UNBS for conformity to that standard.

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