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DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Textile garments — Specification — Part 1: General requirements

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 061, *Textiles, textile products and accessories*.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be subject of patent rights. EAC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Textile garments — Specification — Part 1: General requirements

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard specifies general requirements, sampling and test methods for garments, whether made of textile, plastic-coated fabric, fur or any combination of these materials.

This draft standard does not apply to personal protective wear.

NOTE Where provisions are specified in the specific parts of DEAS 1141 or any other relevant East African Standard, these shall supersede the requirements in this Draft East African Standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents are 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.

EAS 223, *Zippers — Specification*

ISO 1833 (all parts), *Textiles — Binary fibre mixtures — Quantitative chemical analysis*

ISO 2859-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*

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

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

ISO 14362-1, *Textiles — Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants — Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres*

ISO 14362-3, *Textiles — Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants — Part 3: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene*

ISO 14389, *Textiles — Determination of the phthalate content — Tetrahydrofuran method*

ISO 16373-1, *Textiles — Dyestuffs — Part 1: General principles of testing coloured textiles for dyestuff identification*

ISO 16373-2, *Textiles — Dyestuffs — Part 2: General method for the determination of extractable dyestuffs including allergenic and carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using pyridine-water)*

ISO 16373-3, *Textiles — Dyestuffs — Part 3: Method for determination of certain carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using triethylamine/methanol)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8498 and ISO 8499 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

- 3.1 garment**
item of clothing
- 3.2 coated fabric**
textile with an adherent layer or layers of rubber- and/or plastics-based material on one or both surfaces, resulting in a flexible product

4 Requirements

4.1 Fabric requirements

4.1.1 Fabric structure

Garments shall be tailored out of any of the following fabrics or their combinations:

- a) woven fabrics;
- b) knitted fabrics; and
- c) non-woven fabrics.

4.1.2 Fibre composition and proportion

The fibre composition of the fabric shall be as declared on the label, subject to a tolerance of ± 3 % when tested in accordance with the relevant part of ISO 1833.

4.1.3 Fabric defects

The fabric shall be free from defects as described in ISO 8498 and ISO 8499.

4.1.4 Restricted colorants

4.1.4.1 The fabrics used to make garments shall be free from restricted aromatic amines when tested in accordance with ISO 14362-1 and ISO 14362-3.

4.1.4.2 The dyed fabrics shall be free from carcinogenic dyestuffs when tested in accordance with ISO 16373-2 and ISO 16373-3.

4.1.4.3 Dyestuff classes shall be identified in accordance with ISO 16373-1.

4.1.5 Mass per unit area

When tested in accordance with either ISO 3801 or ISO 9073-1, the mass per unit area shall be as declared on the label, subject to a tolerance of ± 5 %.

4.2 Garment requirements

4.2.1 Garment defects

The garment shall be generally free from defects which affect its performance such as holes, cuts, tears, spots, stains, gap stitches, loose ends and frayed ends. The garment shall also be free from any other defect which may significantly mar the appearance or affect the serviceability of the garment.

4.2.2 Seams and stitches

4.2.2.1 The ends of all seams and stitchings, and all breaks in the thread shall be securely backstitched. Stitches shall present a regular even appearance without fabric pucker and shall be free from skips that may result from faulty machine thread tension or other stitching malfunction.

4.2.2.2 All raw edges shall be suitably finished.

4.2.3 Freedom from phthalates

Where coatings, laminates, plastisol printing, plastic accessories and membranes are incorporated into textile structures, they shall not contain the following phthalates when tested in accordance with ISO 14389:

- a) DEHP (Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate);
- b) BBP (Butylbenzylphthalate);
- c) DBP (Dibutylphthalate);
- d) DMEP (Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate);
- e) DIBP (Diisobutylphthalate);
- f) DIHP (Di-C6-8-branched alkyphthalate);
- g) DHNUP (Di-C7-11-branched alkyphthalates); and
- h) DHP (Di-n-hexylphthalate).

4.2.4 Size designation

The size designation of the garments shall be declared in accordance with ISO 8559-2

4.3 Ancillaries

4.3.1 Eyelets and hooks

When used, metallic eyelets and hooks shall be corrosion-resistant.

4.3.2 Zippers

Zippers shall conform to the requirements of EAS 223.

4.3.3 Head and neck drawstrings

4.3.3.1 The hood and neck area on children's upper outerwear shall be free from drawstrings in sizes 2 years through 10 years. Alternative closures such as snaps, buttons, and Velcro shall be used. If fully retractable drawstrings are used, they shall completely and automatically retract into the garment after being adjusted and released.

4.3.3.2 Drawstrings at the waist or bottom of upper outerwear in sizes 2 years to 10 years shall not exceed 75 mm in length outside drawstring channel.

4.3.3.3 Drawstrings in infant outerwear of sizes 2 years to 10 years that are one continuous string shall be bar tacked to prevent the drawstring from being pulled through its channel.

5 Packaging

Garments shall be packaged in suitable materials to avoid contamination during transportation and storage.

6 Labelling

Garments shall be legibly and indelibly labelled with the following information:

- a) manufacturer's name and/or registered trade mark;
- b) fibre composition;
- c) care instructions;
- d) batch/lot identification number;
- e) country of manufacture/origin; and
- f) Additional labelling as per specific product standards.

7 Sampling

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 2859-1.

Bibliography

US 1970-1: 2021, *Textile garments — Specification — Part 1: General requirements*

Public Review Draft

Public Review Draft