In order to promote public education and public safety, equal justice for all, a better informed citizenry, the rule of law, world trade and world peace, this legal document is hereby made available on a noncommercial basis, as it is the right of all humans to know and speak the laws that govern them.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Baby napkins — Specification

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
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.

In order to achieve this objective, the Community established an East African Standards Committee mandated to develop and issue East African Standards.

The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the private sectors and consumer organizations. 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 procedures of the Community.

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.
Baby napkins — Specification

1 Scope

This East African Standard prescribes the requirements for baby napkins.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 242, Method for determination of dimensional changes of fabrics by cold water immersion
EAS 248, Method for determination of threads per centimetre in woven fabric
EAS 258, Test methods for determination of dimensions of woven fabrics
EAS 1), Methods for determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area of woven or knitted fabrics
EAS 1), Methods for determination of breaking load and elongation (strip method of woven fabrics
EAS 1), Requirements for cotton sewing thread
EAS 1), Method for determination of scouring loss in grey and finished cotton textile materials
EAS 1), Methods for determination of absorbency textile materials

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions shall apply.

3.1 terry cloth
a pile fabric commonly made with cut or uncut loops on both sides of the fabric

1) EAS -, Under development
EAS 154: 2000

3.2 pile
the cut or uncut loops composing the use surface of a terry fabric.

4 Requirements

4.1 Fabric

Baby napkins shall be soft, clean and shall contain no foreign bodies, starch or filling materials. In addition, baby napkins shall comply with the requirements in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation parameter</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Heavy</th>
<th>Method of test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass in g/m², min</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>Relevant EAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking load in Newtons, in all directions, min</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>Relevant EAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threads per cm, min</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warp</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>EAS 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weft</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>EAS 248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Fibre type

The baby napkins shall be made of 100 % cotton fibres.

4.3 Yarns

The yarns used in the manufacture of baby napkins shall comply with the relevant East African standard on yarns.

4.4 Finish

The edges of the baby napkins shall be finished with selvedges and/or hems in the following manner:

a) The selvedge shall be woven firm, straight and even, and shall be not less than 4 mm wide.

b) The finished hems shall have a minimum depth of 4 mm, the raw edges having a turn in of 4 mm before the hem is formed.

4.5 Sewing

The sewing shall be of even tension and the ends finished securely and neatly. The number of stitches shall be not less than 32 per 10 cm.

4.6 Thread

White cotton sewing thread complying with the requirements of the relevant East African Standard shall be used.
4.7 Scouring loss

The scouring loss of baby napkins shall not exceed 3.0 % when determined in accordance with the relevant East African Standard.

4.8 Bleaching

The baby napkins shall be fully bleached.

4.9 Dimensional change

The dimensional change of baby napkins shall not exceed 5 % in both directions when tested in accordance with EAS 242 Method for determination of dimensional changes of fabrics by cold water immersion.

4.10 Water absorption

The duration for complete saturation of baby napkin specimens shall not exceed 4 s when tested in accordance with the relevant East African Standard.

4.11 Dimensions

There shall be three minimum sizes of baby napkins as follows:

a) Large 60 cm x 60 cm.

b) Medium 55 cm x 55 cm.

c) Small 50 cm x 50 cm.

The length and width of baby napkins shall be tested in accordance with EAS 258 Test methods for determination of dimensions of woven fabrics.

4.12 Visible defects

The baby napkins shall be free from defects given in Annex A when visually examined.

5 Marking

5.1 Each baby napkin shall be marked with the following information on a permanent and durable label:

a) 100 % cotton;

b) manufacturer's name or trademark;

c) size designation of baby napkin;

d) care instructions;
5.2 Each package of baby napkins shall be marked with the following information:

a) manufacturer's name or trademark;

b) number of baby napkins;

c) size and designation of each baby napkin.
Annex A
(normative)

List of visible defects

A.1 Missing warp or weft threads of over 50 mm in length
A.2 Loose sewing threads
A.3 Less than 32 stitches per 10 cm in the length of the hem
A.4 Defects in weave of fabric
A.5 Open seam at hem
A.6 Oil or dirt stains
A.7 Pulled terry
A.8 Temple holes