EDICT
OF
GOVERNMENT

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EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric
Foreword

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

In order to achieve this objective, the Partner States in the Community through their National Bureaux of Standards, have established an East African Standards Committee.

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.

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Umbrella fabrics — Specification — Part 2: Man-made fibre fabric

1 Scope

This part of this East African standard specifies the requirements for woven umbrella fabrics composed of man-made fibres.

2 References

The titles of the East African Standards referred to in this standard are listed below.

EAS 242, Method for determination of dimensional change of fabrics by cold water immersion

ISO 13934-1, Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method

ISO 13934-2, Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — Part 2: Determination of maximum force using the grab method


ISO 13936-2, Textiles — Determination of the slippage resistance of yarns at a seam in woven fabrics — Part 2: Fixed load method

ISO 13936-3, Textiles — Determination of the slippage resistance of yarns at a seam in woven fabrics — Part 3: Needle clamp method

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

EAS 255, Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary fibre mixtures

EAS 239, Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to rubbing

EAS 249, Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to light

EAS 252, Method for determination of water repellency of fabrics by cone test

EAS 254, Method for determination of tear resistance of woven fabrics by falling pendulum

EAS 251, Method for determination of resistance of fabrics to penetration by water (hydrostatic head test

EAS 258, Methods for determination of dimensions of woven fabrics

ISO 22198, Textiles — Fabrics — Determination of width and length

EAS 245, Methods of test for coated fabrics — Part 1: Determination of roll characteristics

ISO 2286-1, Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 1: Methods for determination of length, width and net mass

ISO 2286-2, Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 2: Methods for determination of total mass per unit area, mass per unit area of coating and mass per unit area of substrate

ISO 2286-3, Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 3: Method for determination of thickness
3 Definitions

For the purpose of this East African Standard, the following definitions and those given in EAS 225-1 apply.

3.1 man-made fibre
A manufactured fibre as distinct from fibre that occurs naturally.

3.2 Regenerated fibre
A fibre formed from a solution of natural polymer or of a chemical derivative of a natural polymer and having the same chemical constitution as the natural polymer from which the solution or derivative was made.

3.3 synthetic fibre
A manufactured fibre produced from a polymer built up from chemical elements or compounds, in contrast to fibres made from naturally occurring fibre forming polymers.

4 Requirements

4.1 Fabric composition

The fabric shall be woven from man-made fibres. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 255.

4.2 Fabric properties

The fabric properties shall be as specified in Table 1. These properties shall be determined in accordance with the method of test indicated against each property in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Test Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass per sq. m, g, minimum</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>ISO 3801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tear resistance, either direction, N minimum</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>EAS 254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaking force (5 cm × 20 cm strips), either direction, N minimum</td>
<td>Warp 600</td>
<td>ISO 13934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weft 350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance to yarn slippage N, minimum</td>
<td>100 for seam opening of 3 mm</td>
<td>ISO 13936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional changes after cold water immersion, max.</td>
<td>-1.5 %</td>
<td>EAS 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water penetration resistance, minimum</td>
<td>40 cm H₂O</td>
<td>EAS 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water repellency</td>
<td>No wetting of outer surface</td>
<td>EAS 252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour fastness to weathering</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>EAS 249-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour fastness to rubbing</td>
<td>Wet 4</td>
<td>EAS 239-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry 4</td>
<td>EAS 239-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Dimensions of a piece

4.3.1 Width

The width of each piece shall be as declared subject to a tolerance of +2 % or -(minus) 1 %. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 258-1/ ISO 22198.

4.3.2 Length

The length of each piece shall be as declared subject to a tolerance of -(minus) 1%. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 258-2/ ISO 22198.
4.4 Dimensions of a roll

4.4.1 Width

The width of each roll shall be as declared subject to a tolerance of -(minus) 1 or +2 %. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 245-1/ ISO 2286.

4.4.2 Length

The length of each roll shall be as declared subject to a tolerance of -(minus) 1 %. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 245-1/ ISO 2286.

5 Packing

The fabric shall be rolled-up into rolls or lapped into bales of the agreed length. The rolls or bales shall be securely wrapped with suitable wrappers to prevent damage.

6 Marking

The following information shall be clearly marked on each roll or bale:

a) Manufacturer’s name or registered trademark;

b) Name of material (e.g. polyester or rayon umbrella fabric);

c) Length in metres (m);

d) Mass of roll or bale in Kg;

e) Width in centimetres (cm);

f) Country of origin