EDICT OF GOVERNMENT

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EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Kitenge — Specification

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 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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Kitenge — Specification

1 Scope

This East African Standard specifies the requirements for kitenge.

2 Definitions

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

2.1 Kitenge (plural - vitenge)
A plain weave, light-weight fabric which is high tensioned on warp and weft with prints on both sides. Kitenge forms continuous prints lengthwise with no distinct border lines separating one piece from the adjacent piece of Kitenge.

2.2 Dressing material
materials applied to yarns during warp penetration such as size, stiffening or softening agents, etc.

2.3 Filling material
Non-substantive and generally insoluble materials, such as synthetic and natural fillers, added to fabric together, with starches or gums during finishing to add weight or to modify the appearance and handle of the fabrics

3 Requirements

3.1 Cloth
The cloth used for manufacture of Kitenge shall be woven in plain weave. The selvedges shall be firm and well woven

3.1.1 The cloth shall be free from dressing and filling materials and substances liable to cause subsequent -trendering when tested in accordance with EAS 257.

3.1.2 The Cloth shall be printed to suitable shades and colours. The prints shall be clearly visible on both sides of the Kitenge.

3.2 The kitenge shall comply with the requirements of Table 1. The permissible tolerances for various requirements and, the methods of test have also been given in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fibre composition</th>
<th>Mass in g/m² (min.)</th>
<th>Breaking load in N (min.)</th>
<th>Tear resistance in N (min.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warp</td>
<td>Weft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Cotton</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Polyester/cellulosic</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of test</td>
<td>ISO 3801</td>
<td>ISO 13934</td>
<td>ISO 13934</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Titles of standards referred to are listed at the back page

3.3 The kitenge shall be graded in accordance with EAS 253.

3.4 Colourfastness and other requirements

The printed cloth shall be fast to agencies in accordance with the requirements specified in Table 2 and other requirements specified in Table 3.
Table 2 — Colour fastness requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Numerical rating (min.)</th>
<th>Methods of test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>EAS 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour change</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>EAS 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staining</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>EAS 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbing: wet</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>EAS 239-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>EAS 239-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 — Other requirements for kitenge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Test method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH value</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>EAS 261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrinkage (Percent (max))</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>EAS 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>EAS 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 Dimensions

3.5.1 Width

The width of each piece or roll shall not vary at any place by more than one per cent below or two per cent above the declared or marked width. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 258-1.

3.5.2 Length

The length of each piece or roll shall not be less than declared or marked. This shall be determined in accordance with EAS 258-2.

4 Marking

4.1 Each package of kitenge shall be marked with the following:

(a) Name of manufacturer or registered Trademark

(b) Fibre composition and proportion

(c) Length in metres and width in cm.

(d) Care Instructions in accordance with ISO 3758, Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols.

(e) Country of origin

5 Packing

5.1 The cloth shall be securely packed in bales or cases to avoid soiling in storage and transit.
Standards Referred to:

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

EAS 243, Method for the determination of colour fastness of textile materials to daylight

EAS 237, Methods for the determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing

EAS 239-1, Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to rubbing — Part 1: Dry and wet method

EAS 261, Method for determination of pH values of aqueous extracts of textile materials

EAS 262, Method for determination of dimensional change of woven fabrics on commercial laundering near the boiling point

EAS 254, Method for determination of tear resistance of woven fabrics by falling pendulum (Elmendorf) apparatus

EAS 257, Methods for estimation of moisture, total size or finish, ash, fatty matter and determination of water soluble matter in textiles

EAS 261, Method for the determination of pH values of aqueous extracts of textile materials


EAS 258-1, Methods for determination of dimensions of woven fabrics — Part 1: Measurement of width pieces

EAS 258-2, Methods for determination of dimensions of woven fabrics — Part 2: Measurement of length pieces