

SRI LANKA STANDARD 802 :1987
UDC 929.9 : 294.3 (548.7)

SPECIFICATION FOR
BUDDHIST FLAG

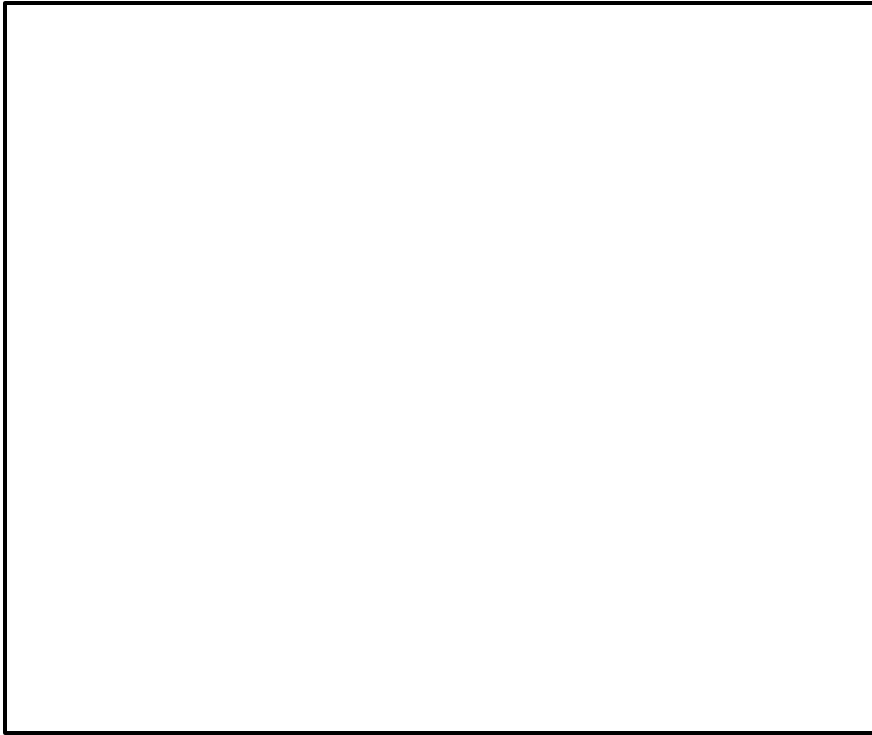
SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

**SRI LANKA STANDARD
SPECIFICATION FOR
BUDDHIST FLAG**

SLS 802 : 1987

Gr. 6

**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION
No. 17, Victoria Place
Elvitigala Mawatha
Colombo 08.
SRI LANKA**



© **SLSI 1987**

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the SLSI.

SRI LANKAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR BUDDHIST FLAG

FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka standard specification was authorized for adoption and publication by the council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1987-11-18, after the draft had been approved by the divisional committee.

The Buddhist Flag, which consists of six different colours was accepted as the flag of Sri Lankan Buddhists on 17th April 1885, and was first hoisted on the Wesak Pura Pasalowsaka Poya Day of 28th April 1885.

Since Buddhism was first introduced in Sri Lanka during the period of king Devanampiyathissa (267 – 238 B.C.), flags with many different colours and dimensions had been used. This is evident by Buddhist writings and arts extending to the times of Lord Buddha.

In creation of the Buddhist flag with six identical stripes of six different colours, the committee which was put into action in 1885 first got the idea from Buddhist literature describing the six colors which were said to have been emitting from lord Buddha's body. The flag designers work was made easy since the exact description of the colours were given in corresponding to the colours of local flowers.

The six colors are: neela – blue, peetha – yellow, lohitha – red, odata – white, maangjaveshta – yellow mixed with red and prabhaswara – equal pieces of the above five colours.

Great respect for Sri Lanka was achieved when this flag was unanimously accepted as the flag of the Buddhists all over the world, in the first assembly of the World Buddhist Association held in Colombo in 1950. Now the flag specialists have accepted it as an international flag.

The Flag Research Institution of Sri Lanka requested Sri Lanka Standards Institution to formulate a Sri Lanka Standard Specification for Buddhist Flag with internationally accepted colour codes and standard dimensions.

A description of material that can be used in the manufacture of flags is given in Appendix A, as a guide for the manufacturers. Approximate colours of Buddhist Flag are also included in this specification for the convenience of the users. It is not recommended to use these colours when precise colours for Buddhist Flag are needed. In such a situation, Munsel Book of Colours shall be used.

All the standard values given in this specification are in SI units.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this specification is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or an analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with CS 102. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that of the specified value in this specification.

In the preparation of this specification, the assistance derived from the Munsel Book of Colours is gratefully acknowledged.

1. SCOPE

The scope of this specification is plan, design, manufacture and related description of the Buddhist Flag

2. REFEREFNCES

- SLS 41 Methods for the Determination of the Number of Threads per Centimeter in Woven Fabrics (First revision).
 - SLS 42 Method for the Determination of Mass per Unit Length or Area of Woven or Knitted Fabrics (First revision)
 - CS 43 Method for the Determination of Breaking Load and Extension of Strips of Woven Textile Fabric.
 - CS 44 Method for the Determination of Count of Yarn Removed from Fabric, Free from Added Matter.
 - CS 47 Ceylon Standard Method for Shrinkage of Fabrics Cold Water Immersion Test
 - CS 52 Method for the Determination of Colour Fastness of Textile Materials to Washing at 40° C (Test 1).
 - CS 62 Ceylon Standard Method for Determination of Colour Fastness of Textile Materials to Light.
 - CS 86 Ceylon Standard Method for Determination of pH Value of Aqueous Extracts of Textile Materials.
 - CS 102 Ceylon Standard for the Presentation of Numerical Values.
 - CS 112 Ceylon Standard Specification for Cotton Sewing Thread.
 - SLS 428 Sri Lanka Standard for Random Sampling Methods.
- Munsel Book of Colours (1976 edition)

3. DESIGN

3.1 The flag shall be rectangular in shape.

3.2 The length of the flag shall be in a 3:2 proportion to the width. The length shall be measured excluding the sleeve of the flag. Some of the standard dimensions and sizes of the flags are given in Appendix B.

3.3 The flag shall consist of six identical vertical stripes. The order of the stripes shall be from the hoisting end: neela – blue, peetha – yellow, lohitha – red, odata – white, maangjaveshta – yellow mixed with red. In the sixth stripe, named prabhaswara, these five colors of horizontal stripes of the same order starting neela on top shall be used.

4. COLOURS

When examined by a naked eye, there shall be no visual difference between the colours of the flag and the Munsell colours as given in Table 1 (Please see Appendix A). The test shall be performed in daylight.

TABLE 1 – Requirements for the colors of the Buddhist Flag (From Munsell Book of Colours).

SL NO. (1)	COLOUR (2)	HUE (3)	VALUE (4)	CHROMA (5)
i)	Blue	6.25 PB	3	12
ii)	Yellow	5 Y	8.5	14
iii)	Red	7.5 R	4	16
iv)	White	*	*	*
v)	Yellow mixed with Red	1.25 YR	6	14

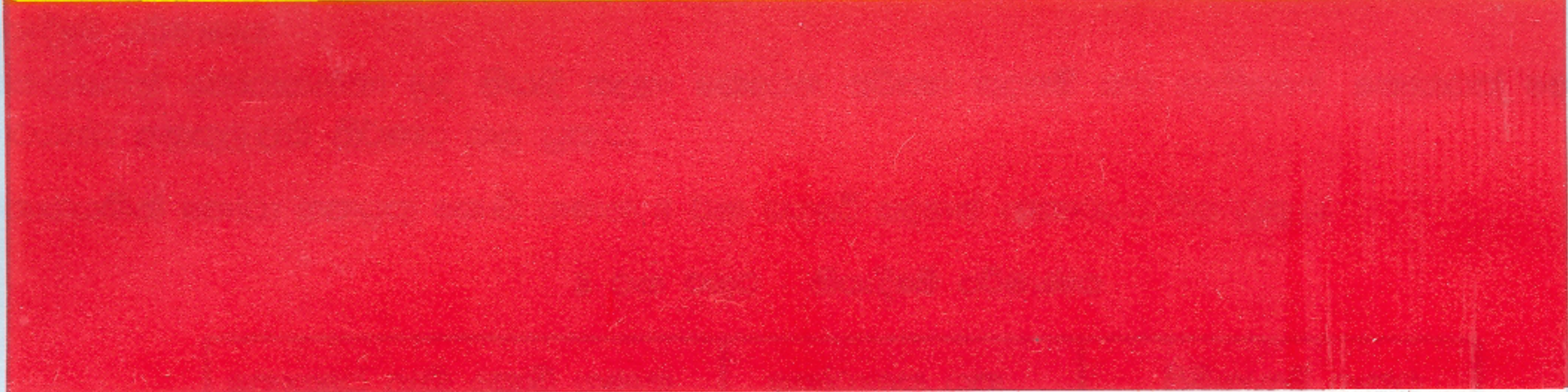
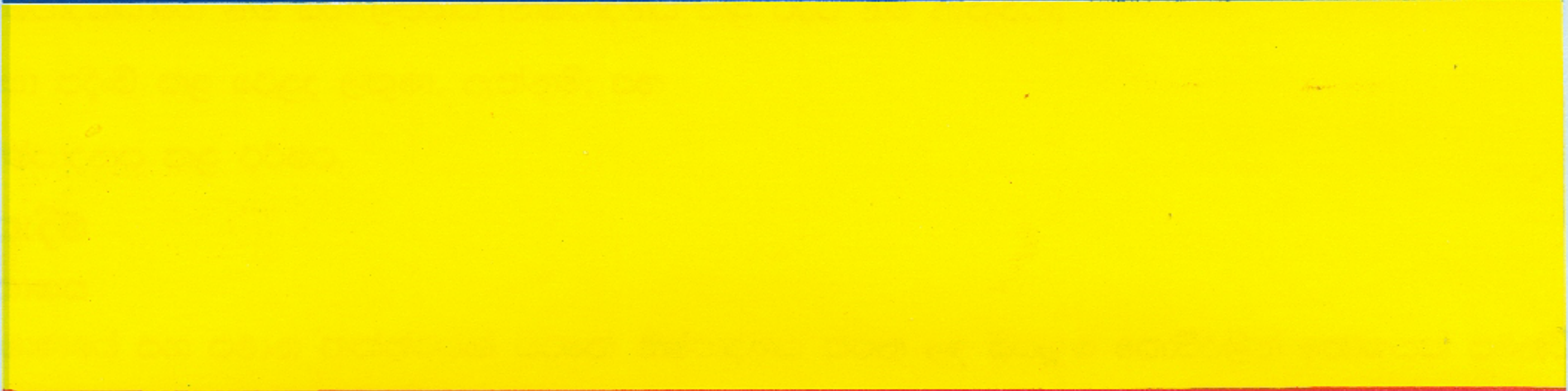
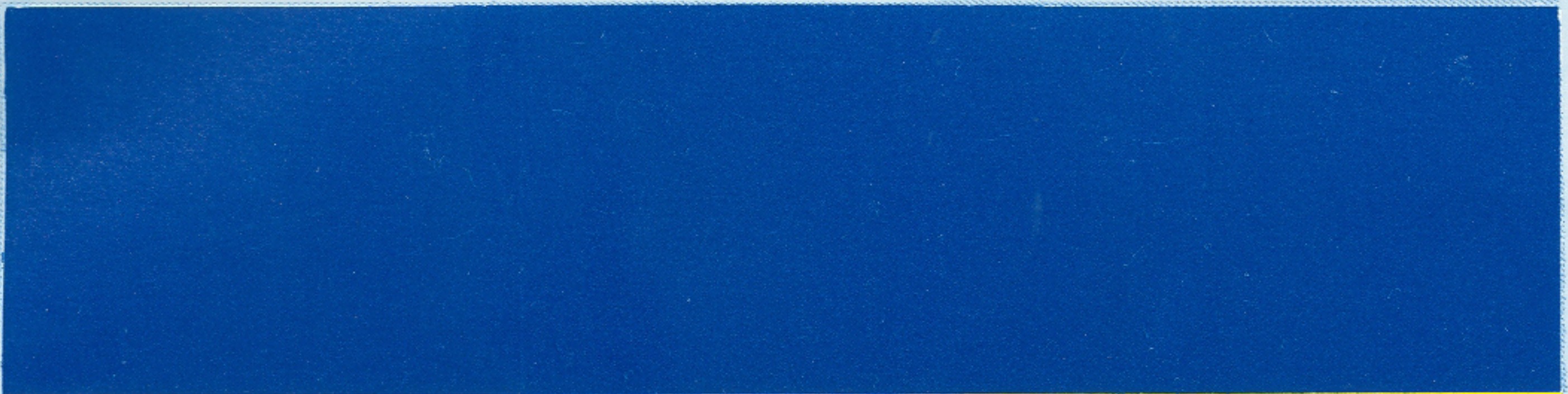
* Not Applicable.

4.2 In the case of any dispute, the colours shall be measured with a colour comparator. The chromaticity coordinates X and Y and the tristimulus value, obtained using standard glow in the CIE method are given in Table 2.

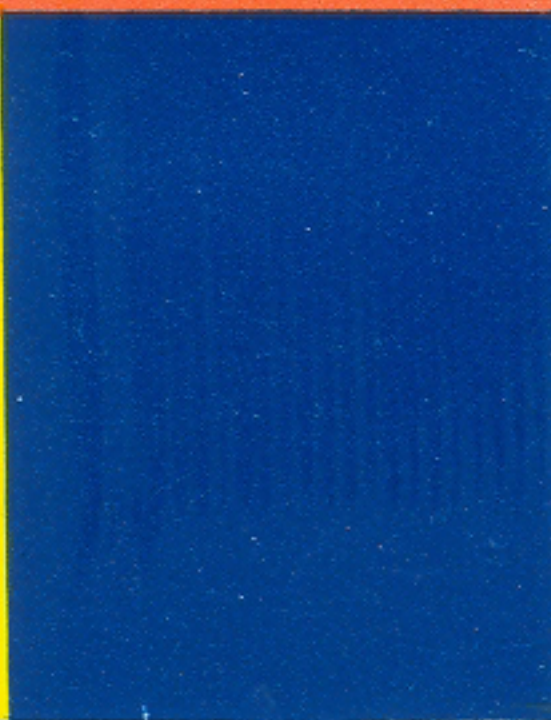
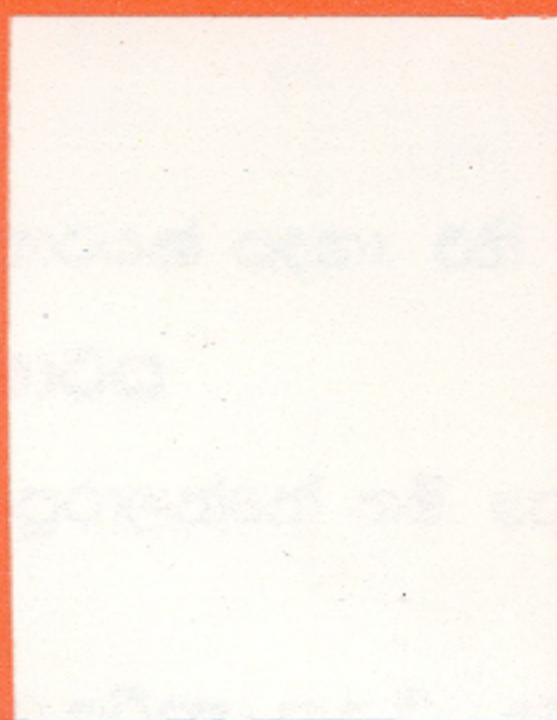
TABLE 2 – Requirements for the colours of the Buddhist Flag (CIE method).

SL NO. (1)	COLOUR (2)	REQUIREMENT		
		CHROMATICITY X (3)	COORDINATES Y (4)	TRISTIMULUS VALUE Y (5)
i)	Blue	0.17	0.10	4.4
ii)	Yellow	0.54	0.39	20.0
iii)	Red	0.62	0.32	6.7
iv)	White	*	*	*
v)	Yellow mixed with Red	0.47	0.52	43.3

*Not applicable.



	સાંદી વચ્ચે	
(ii)	૪	૪
૫૦ થી ૫૫ વચ્ચે	૫	૫
૫૫ થી ૬૦ વચ્ચે	૬	૬
૬૦ થી ૬૫ વચ્ચે	૭	૭



5. MANUFACTURE

5.1 Stitches

Stitches made using sewing machines, stitches on hem, stripes, sleeve etc., shall be lock stitches. The number of stitches per 10 mm shall be not less than 4.

5.2 Sleeve

The sleeve shall be at the vertical blue stripe end. Width of the sleeve shall not exceed one-third a stripe.

5.3 Rings

The flags designed for outdoor usage shall have two rings on both ends of the sleeve. These rings shall be made of stainless material.

6. SEALED SAMPLE

A Buddhist flag satisfying the requirements of this specification shall be sealed and kept in the Sri Lanka Standards Institution as a reference sample.

7. PACKAGING

The flags shall be packed with an agreement between the purchaser and the seller.

8. MARKING

Following information shall be marked clearly and legibly on a label and the label shall be pasted hardly to the sleeve or the flag or the package.

- (a) Width mm x length mm;
- (b) Name & address of the manufacturer (Including country of origin);
- (c) Registered trademark, if any, and
- (d) Year of manufacture.

9. SAMPLING

9.1 Lot

A lot shall consist of flags made in identical conditions.

9.2 Scale of sampling

9.2.1 A lot conformity shall be made if the samples drawn from the lot shall satisfy the requirements of this specification.

9.2.2 Number of flags chosen from a lot shall be in accordance with Table 3.

TABLE 3 – Scale of sampling

NUMBER OF FLAGS IN THE LOT (1)	NUMBER OF FLAGS CHOSEN (2)	ACCEPTANCE NUMBER (3)
Up to 90	5	0
91 to 250	13	1
251 to 500	20	2
501 upwards	32	3

9.2.3 Flags shall be selected randomly. In order to make the randomness, random value tables given in SLS 428 shall be used.

9.3 Number of tests

9.3.1 Each flag selected in accordance with clause 9.2.2 shall be tested for design, and manufacture as given in clause 3, 4 and 5.

9.3.2 Each flag selected in according with clause 9.2.2 shall be examined for marking requirements as given in clause 8.

10. METHODS OF TEST

The tests shall be carried out in accordance with clause 4 and Appendices A to C of this specification.

11. CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

A lot shall be declared as conforming to the requirements of this specification if following conditions are satisfied.

11.1 When tested in accordance with clause 9.3.1, the number of flags that fails to satisfy requirements of the standard, shall not be less than or equal to the acceptance number as given in third column of Table 3.

11.2 When tested in accordance with clause 9.3.2, each flag shall satisfy the marking requirements.

APPENDIX A MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR MANUFACTURING OF THE FLAG

A.1 MATERIAL FOR THE FLAG

A.1.1 Yarn

Count of yarn shall be approximately 20 x 2 Tex.

A.1.2 Fabric shall be plain woven and shall comply with requirements given in Table 4.

TABLE 4 – Requirements for the Fabric of the Flag.

SL NO. (1)	CHARACTERISTIC (2)	REQUIREMENT (3)	METHOD OF TEST SLS/CS (4)
i)	Ends per cm	21±5	SLS 41
ii)	Picks per cm	21±5	SLS 41
iii)	Mass per unit area g/m ²	165±10	SLS 42
iv)	Breaking strength (50 mm x 200 mm) N, minimum,		CS 43
	a) Warp way	42	
	b) Weft way	42	
v)	Colour fastness to:		
	a) Light	6 or better	CS 62
	b) Washing	4 or better	CS 52
vi)	pH value	6.0 to 7.5	CS 86
vii)	Percentage dimensional change on washing, maximum	4	CS 47

A.2 MATERIAL FOR THE SLEEVE

A.2.1 Yarn

Count of yarn shall be approximately 38 x 2 Tex.

A.2.2 The Fabric shall be white and plain woven and shall comply with the requirements given in Table 5.

TABLE 5 – Requirements for Fabric for the Loop of the Flag.

SL NO.	CHARACTERISTIC	REQUIREMENT	SYSTEM OF TEST SLS/CS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Ends per cm	21±5	SLS 41
ii)	Picks per cm	19±5	SLS 41
iii)	Mass per unit area, g/m ²	240±10	SLS 42
iv)	Breaking strength (50 mm x 200 mm), N, minimum,		CS 43
	c) Warp way	48	
	d) Weft way	44	

A.3 SEWING THREAD

A.3.1 The sewing thread in compliance with the variety of 15 or 16 as given in CS 112 or better thread shall be used.

A.3.2 The colour of sewing threads shall not disturb the appearance of the flag.

APPENDIX B
SOME OF THE RECOMMEND DIMENSIONS FOR THE FLAG SIZES

TABLE 6 – Dimensions for flags

NO. INDICATING THE FLAG SIZE (1)	WIDTH X LENGTH (mm) (2)	TOLERANCE (3)	DEPTH OF OUTLINE mm (4)	TOLERANCE (5)
1	100 x 150	± 10	*	*
2	400/3 x 200	± 10	*	*
3	500/3 x 250	± 10	*	*
4	200 x 300	± 10	*	*
5	800 x 1200	± 50	15	± 2
6	1000 x 1500	± 50	15	± 2
7	1200 x 1800	± 50	15	± 2
8	4000/3 x 2000	± 50	15	± 2

*Not applicable.

APPENDIX C
ACCEPTED COLOURS

In the manufacturing process, If one find difficult to select exact colours as given in clause 4, the color system as given in Table 7 is also accepted.

TABLE 7 – Accepted colors for the Buddhist flag

SL. NO. (1)	COLOUR (2)	HUE (3)	VALUE (4)	CHROMA (5)
i)	Blue	2.5 PB	3	10
		5PB	3	10
ii)	Yellow	3.75 Y	8.5	12
		5 Y	8	12
		5 Y	8.5	12
iii)	Red	6.25 R	4	14
		7.5 R	4	14
		8.75 R	4	14
iv)	Orange	1.25 YR	6	12
		10 R	6	14

SLS CERTIFICATION MARK

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.

Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.



SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.