SRI LANKA STANDARD 101 : 1986

U D C 677 . 21 . 06 : 687 . 11

SPECIFICATION FOR
COTTON SARONGS (HANDLOOM)
(FIRST REVISION)

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

SPECIFICATION FOR COTTON SARONGS (HANDLOOM)

(FIRST REVISION)

SLS 101:1986

Gr. 5

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION
53, Dharmapala Mawatha,
Colombo 3,
Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKA STANDARD

SPECIFICATION FOR COTTON SARONGS (HANDLOOM)
(FIRST REVISION)

FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1986-12-17, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Cotton Sarongs, had been approved by the Textiles Divisional Committee.

This specification was first published in 1971. It consisted of two parts namely,

Part 1 - Cotton sarongs (Handloom)

Part 2 - Cotton sarongs (Powerloom)

Since powerloom cotton sarongs are not manufactured at present in Sri Lanka, in this revision, Part 2 of the earlier specification has been deleted.

Some commonly used constructional details for handloom cotton sarongs are given in Appendix A as a guidance to the manufacturers, taking into consideration the different types of sarongs available in the market. Minimum values have been specified for breaking strength, and mass per unit area. Requirements for Colour fastness to dry and wet rubbing has been introduced while requirements for colour fastness to bleaching and perspiration have been deleted.

All 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 results of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with **CS 102**. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this specification.

In the preparation of this specification, valuable assistance derived from related publications of the Indian Standards Institution is gratefully acknowledged.

1 SCOPE

This specification prescribes requirements, methods of sampling and tests for handloom cotton sarongs.

2 REFERENCES

SLS 41 Determination of the number of threads per centimetre in woven fabrics (First revision)

CS 42 Determination of mass per unit length and per unit area of woven or knitted fabrics

CS 43 Determination of breaking load and extension of strips of woven textile fabric

CS 44 Determination of the count of yarn removed from fabric, free from added matter

SLS 45 Determination of length of woven fabric (First revision)

SLS 46 Determination of width of woven fabric (First revision)

CS 47 Method for shrinkage of fabrics - cold water immersion test

CS 55 Determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing at 95 °C for 30 minutes (Test 4)

CS 62 Determination of colour fastness of textile materials to daylight

CS 63 Determination of colour fastness of textile materials to rubbing

CS 86 Determination of pH value of aqueous extracts of textile materials

CS 87 Determination of scouring loss in grey and finished cotton textile materials

CS 89 Determination of bow and skewness in woven fabric

CS 102 Presentation of numerical values

SLS 137 Grey cotton yarn

Part 2 - Handloom (First revision)

SLS 428 Random sampling methods

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 General requirements

3.1.1 *Yarn*

3.1.1.1 Cotton yarn conforming to SLS 137:Part 2 is suitable for use in the manufacture of the cloth.

3.1.2 *Cloth*

3.1.2.1 The cloth shall be of plain weave.

3.1.2.2 The cloth when visually examined, shall be reasonably free from defects.

3.2 Scouring loss

The scouring loss of the cloth shall not exceed 2 per cent when determined by the method prescribed in **CS 87**.

3.3 pH value

The pH value of the aqueous extract of the cloth shall be not less than 6.0 and not more than 8.5 when determined by the cold method prescribed in **CS 86**.

3.4 Shrinkage or elongation

Shrinkage or elongation of cloth, warp way and weft way shall be not more than 6 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, when tested in accordance with the method prescribed in **CS 47**.

3.5 Breaking strength

The cloth shall have a minimum breaking strength of 225 *N* (both warp way and weft way), when tested by the method prescribed in **CS 43**.

3.6 Mass per unit area

The cloth shall have a minimum mass per unit area of 65 g/m^2 when tested by the method prescribed in **CS 42**.

3.7 Length

The length of an individual piece shall be not less than 3.8 m for single width fabrics and 1.9 m for double width fabrics or any other length as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. The length of each piece shall be determined by the method prescribed in **SLS 45**.

3.8 Width

The width of each piece shall be 690 mm for single width fabrics and from 1.12 m to 1.25 m in steps of 50 mm for double width fabrics or as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. Variation at any place shall not be more than 2 per cent below or 4 per cent above the specified width when determined by the method prescribed in **SLS 46**.

3.9 Selvedges

The selvedges shall be firm, straight and well woven. The width of the selvedges shall not be less than 5 mm.

3.10 Skewness of weft

The skewness of weft shall not exceed 3 per cent, and the value at any part of the cloth shall not exceed 5 per cent, when determined by the method prescribed in **CS 89**.

3.11 Colour fastness

The colour fastness ratings of the cloth shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1, when tested by the relevant methods.

TABLE 1 - Colour fastness requirements

Fastness (1)	Numerical ratings (2)	Method of test (3)
Daylight	5 or better	CS 62
Washing		CS 55
Rubbing-dry and wet		CS 63

4 PACKAGING

Sarongs shall be packed in bundles. Each of these shall consist of 10 sarongs packed in polyethylene bags.

5 MARKING

5.1 The following information shall be marked legibly on each sarong:

a) Name of the product (including the words "single/double width" as appropriate);

b) Name and address of the manufacturer (including country of origin);

c) Length, in metres;

d) Width, in centimetres;

e) Registered trade mark, if any;

f) Brand name, if any; and

g) Batch or code number or any identification mark.

5.2 The following information shall be marked legibly and indelibly on a label securely attached to each bundle:

a) Name of the product (including the words "single/double width", as appropriate);

b) Name and address of the manufacturer (including country of origin);

c) Registered trade mark, if any;

d) Brand name, if any;

e) Quantity (number of sarongs); and

f) Batch or code number or any identification mark.

5.3 The sarongs may also be marked with the Certification Mark of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution illustrated below on permission being granted for such marking by the Sri Lanka Standards Institution.

NOTE - The use of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Certification Mark (SLS Mark) is governed by the provisions of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act and the regulations framed thereunder. The SLS mark on products covered by a Sri Lanka Standard is an assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standards under a well defined system of inspection testing and quality control, which is devised and supervised by the Institution and operated by the producer. SLS marked products are also continuously checked by the Institution for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a permit for the use of the Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors may be obtained from the Sri Lanka Standards Institution.

6 SAMPLING

6.1 Lot

In any consignment, all the bundles having sarongs of the same type manufactured under same conditions of manufacture and or belonging to one batch of manufacture or supply shall constitute a lot.

6.2 Scale of sampling

6.2.1 Samples shall be tested from each lot for ascertaining its conformity to the requirements of this specification.

6.2.2 The number of bundles to be selected from each lot shall be in accordance with Column 1 and Column 2 of Table 2.

TABLE 2 - Scale of sampling

Number of bundles in the lot (1)	Number of bundles to be selected (2)
Up to 5	2
6 to 10	3
11 to 15	4
16 and above	5

6.2.3 One sarong shall be selected from each bundle selected as in 6.2.2.

6.2.4 Bundles and sarongs shall be selected at random. In order to ensure randomness of selection, tables of random numbers as given in SLS 428 shall be used.

6.3 Number of tests

6.3.1 Each bundle selected as in 6.2.2 shall be inspected for packaging (4) and marking (5) requirements.

6.3.2 Each sarong selected as in 6.2.3 shall be inspected for requirements given in 3.1.2 and packaging (4) marking (5), length (3.7) and width (3.8) requirements.

6.3.3 Each sarong selected as in 6.2.3 shall be examined for selvedges and tested for requirements given in 3.2 to 3.6, 3.10 and 3.11.

NOTE - The required test specimens shall be taken in accordance with the relevant test methods.

7 METHODS OF TEST

Tests for the requirements laid down in 3.2 to 3.8, 3.10 and 3.11 shall be carried out by the methods prescribed therein.

8 CONFORMITY TO STANDARD

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

8.1 Each bundle inspected as in 6.3.1 satisfies the relevant requirements.

8.2 Each sarong inspected as in 6.3.2 satisfies the relevant requirements.

8.3 The value of the expression, $\bar{x} - 0.4R$ (see Notes) calculated using the test results on breaking strength and mass per unit area is not less than the specified value for the relevant requirement.

8.4 The value of the expression, $\bar{x} + 0.4R$ (see Notes) calculated using the test results on scouring loss, shrinkage or elongation and skewness of weft is less than the specified value for the relevant requirement.

8.5 The value of the expressions $(\bar{x} + 0.4R)$ and $(\bar{x} - 0.4R)$ calculated using the test results on pH value lie between the respective specification limits.

NOTES

1 *Mean* $(\bar{x})$ $= \dfrac{\text{Sum of the observed values}}{\text{number of values}}$

2 *The range R is the difference between the maximum and the minimum in a set of observed values.*

8.6 Each sample tested for colour fastness satisfies the relevant requirements.

APPENDIX A

COMMONLY USED CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAILS[1]

Type	Linear density of yarn in tex		Ends per 10 mm	Picks per 10 mm
	Warp	Weft		
1	7.2	7.2	47	44
2	10	10	38	28
3	10	10	35	35
4	12	12	34	34
5	13	13	34	33
6	15	15	31	31
7	20	20	23	20
Method of test	CS 44		SLS 41	

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.*

Printed at SLSI (Printing Unit)

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.

Printed at the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.