

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 867 : 1989**

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**SPECIFICATION FOR  
POLYESTER BLENDED SARONGS**

**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

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# SPECIFICATION FOR POLYESTER BLENDED SARONGS

SLS 867:1989

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**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

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DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON POLYESTER BLENDED SARONGS  
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This standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

## SRI LANKA STANDARD

### SPECIFICATION FOR POLYESTER BLENDED SARONGS

#### FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1989-12-14, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Polyester Blended Sarongs, had been approved by the Textiles Divisional Committee.

Few commonly used constructional details for polyester blended sarongs are given in Appendix A as a guidance to the manufacturers, taking into consideration the different types of sarongs available in the market.

Clauses 3.9, 3.10 and 4.1 of this specification call for agreement between the buyer and the seller.

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 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, valuable assistance derived from the publications of the British Standards Institution and the Bureau of Indian Standards is gratefully acknowledged.

#### 1 SCOPE

This specification prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for bleached, dyed, printed, striped or checked sarongs made from yarn manufactured by blending polyester staple fibre with cotton or any other regenerated cellulose fibre.

#### 2 REFERENCES

- |     |      |   |
|-----|------|---|
| BS  | 5811 | Determination of the resistance to pilling of woven fabrics.  |
| SLS | 41   | Determination of the number of threads per centimetre in woven fabrics (First Revision).              |
| SLS | 42   | Determination of mass per unit length and per unit area of woven or knitted fabrics (First Revision). |
| CS  | 43   | Determination of breaking load and extension of strips of woven textile fabric.                       |
| SLS | 44   | Determination of linear density of yarn removed from woven fabrics (First Revision)                   |
| SLS | 45   | Determination of length of woven fabric (First Revision).   |
| SLS | 46   | Determination of width of woven fabric (First Revision).  |

CS	53	Determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing at 50 °C (Test 2).
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.
CS	151	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of polyester fibres with cotton or viscose rayon
CS	199	Determination of shrinkage on washing of woven rayon and synthetic fibre fabrics.
SLS	428	Random sampling methods.
SLS	711	Polyester cotton yarn.

### 3 REQUIREMENTS

#### 3.1 Yarn

3.1.1 Polyester cotton yarn conforming to SLS 711 is suitable for use in the manufacture of the cloth.

3.1.2 The polyester fibre content of the yarn used shall be not more than 65 per cent by mass when tested by the method prescribed in CS 151.

#### 3.2 Cloth

3.2.1 The cloth shall be made from the following fibre mixtures:

- a) Polyester and cotton; or
- b) Polyester and regenerated cellulose.

3.2.2 The body of the cloth shall be of plain weave.

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

#### 3.3 Selvedges

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

#### 3.4 Mass per unit area

The mass of the cloth shall be not less than 100 g/m<sup>2</sup> when tested by the method prescribed in SLS 42.

### 3.5 Dimensional change

Dimensional change of the cloth in warp way and weft way shall be not more than 2 per cent when tested by the method prescribed in CS 199.

### 3.6 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 tested by the cold method prescribed in CS 86.

### 3.7 Resistance to pilling

The pilling rating at the end of 5 hours shall be not less than 3 when tested by the method prescribed in BS 5811.

### 3.8 Scouring loss

The scouring loss of the cloth shall be not more than 2 per cent when tested by the method prescribed in CS 87.

### 3.9 Width

The width of each piece shall be not less than 585 mm for single width fabrics and shall be not less than 1120 mm for double width fabrics or as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. The variation at any place shall be not more than 2 per cent below the specified width when tested by the method prescribed in SLS 46.

### 3.10 Length

The length of an individual piece shall be not less than 3.6 m for single width fabrics and shall be not less than 1.8 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 tested by the method prescribed in SLS 45.

### 3.11 Skewness of weft

The skewness of weft shall be not more than 3 per cent, and the value at any part of the cloth shall be not more than 5 per cent when tested by the method prescribed in CS 89.

### 3.12 Breaking strength

The breaking strength of the cloth shall be not less than 500 N in warp way and 300 N in weft way when tested by the method prescribed in CS 43.

### 3.13 Colour fastness

The colour fastness ratings of the cloth shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1, when tested by the methods given in Column 4 of Table 1.

TABLE 1 - Requirements for colour fastness

Sl. No. (1)	Fastness to (2)	Numerical rating (3)	Method of test (4)
i)	Daylight	5 or better	CS 62
ii)	Washing	4 or better	CS 53
iii)	Rubbing - dry and wet	4 or better	CS 63

### 4 PACKAGING

4.1 The sarongs shall be packed in bundles. Each bundle shall consist of 10 sarongs packed in polyethylene bags or any other suitable material as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. The packing material shall not contain any colourant capable of staining the sarongs on wetting.

4.2 The sarong materials shall be packed in single pieces or in bales. The packing material shall not contain any colourant capable of staining the cloth on wetting.

### 5 MARKING

#### 5.1 Sarongs

The following information shall be legibly marked or labelled on each sarong:

- a) Name of the product, including the words "single width/double width" as appropriate;
- b) Composition and type of fibre (for example 65/35 polyester/cotton);
- c) Type of finish and where applicable, colour;
- d) Name and address of the manufacturer (including country of origin);
- e) Registered trade mark, if any;
- f) Brand name, if any;
- g) Length, in metres;
- h) Width, in millimetres; and
- j) Batch or code number or any identification mark.



## 5.2 Bundles

The following information shall be legibly and indelibly marked or labelled on each bundle:

- a) Name of the product, including the words "single width/double width" as appropriate;
- b) Composition and type of fibre (for example 65/35 polyester/cotton);
- c) Type of finish and where applicable, colour;
- d) Name and address of the manufacturer (including country of origin);
- e) Registered trade mark, if any;
- f) Brand name, if any;
- g) Number of sarongs; and
- h) Batch or code number or any identification mark.

## 5.3 Single pieces

The following information shall be legibly marked on the both ends of each single piece :

- a) Name of the product, including the words "single width/double width", as appropriate;
- b) Composition and type of fibre (for example 65/35 polyester/cotton);
- c) Type of finish and, where applicable, colour;
- d) Name and address of the manufacturer (including country of origin);
- e) Registered trade mark, if any;
- f) Brand name, if any;
- g) Length, in metres;
- h) Width, in millimetres; and
- j) Batch or code number or any identification mark.

## 5.4 Bales

The following information shall be legibly and indelibly marked or labelled on the outside of each bale:

- a) Name of the product, including the words "single width/double width", as appropriate;
- b) Composition and type of fibre (for example 65/35 polyester/cotton);
- c) Type of finish and, where applicable, colour;
- d) Name and address of the manufacturer (including country of origin);
- e) Registered trade mark, if any;
- f) Brand name, if any;
- g) Total length of pieces, in metres;
- h) Width, in millimetres;
- j) Number of pieces; and
- k) Batch or code number or any identification mark.

### NOTE

Attention is drawn to the certification facilities offered by the Sri Lanka Standards Institution. See the inside back cover of this specification.

## 6 SAMPLING

### 6.1 Lot

In any consignment all the sarongs, or sarong materials belonging to one batch of manufacture or supply shall constitute a lot.

### 6.2 Scale of sampling

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

#### 6.2.2 Bales

The number of bales to be selected from a lot shall be in accordance with Table 2.

TABLE 2 - Scale of sampling for bales

Number of bales in the lot (1)	Number of bales to be selected (2)
Up to 15	3
16 to 25	4
26 to 50	5
51 to 100	7
101 and above	10

#### 6.2.3 Single pieces and sarongs

The number of single pieces and sarongs to be selected from a lot shall be in accordance with Table 3.

TABLE 3 - Scale of sampling for single pieces and sarongs

Number of single pieces or sarongs in the lot (1)	Number of single pieces or sarongs to be selected (2)
Up to 150	4
151 to 250	5
251 to 500	7
501 to 1 200	10
1 201 and above	13

6.2.4 If the sarongs are packed in bundles, 10 per cent of the bundles subject to a minimum of three bundles shall be selected from the lot and as far as possible an equal number of sarongs shall be selected from each bundle so selected to form a sample of size given in Column 2 of Table 3.

6.2.5 The bales, bundles, single pieces 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 bale or bundle selected as in 6.2.2 or 6.2.4 shall be inspected for packaging and marking requirements.

6.3.2 Each single piece or sarong selected as in 6.2.3 or 6.2.4 shall be inspected for packaging and marking requirements.

6.3.3 Each bale, single piece or sarong selected as in 6.2.2, 6.2.3 or 6.2.4 shall be measured for selvedge, width and length requirements.

6.3.4 Each bale or single piece or sarong selected as in 6.2.2, 6.2.3 or 6.2.4 shall be tested for the requirements given in 3.1.2, 3.4 to 3.8 and 3.11 to 3.13.

#### NOTE

*In case of bales, sufficient quantity of material should be cut from each bale after discarding the first half metre.*

## 7 METHODS OF TEST

Tests for the requirements laid down in 3.1.2, 3.4 to 3.13 shall be carried out by the methods prescribed therein.

## 8 CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

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

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

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

8.3 Each bale, single piece or sarong measured as in 6.3.3 satisfies the relevant requirements.

8.4 The values of the expression,  $\bar{x} - 1.1s$  (see Notes) calculated using the test results on mass per unit area and breaking strength are not less than the relevant specification limits.

NOTES

1. Mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) = The sum of values of the observations divided by the number of observations.
2. Standard deviations(s) = The positive square root of the quotient obtained by dividing the sum of squares of the deviations of the observations from their mean by one less than the number of observations.

8.5 The values of the expression,  $\bar{x} + 1.1s$ , calculated using the test results on dimensional change, scouring loss and skewness of weft are less than the relevant specification limits.

8.6 The values of the expressions  $\bar{x} + 1.1s$  and  $\bar{x} - 1.1s$  calculated using the test results on pH lie between the two specification limits.

8.7 Each bale, single piece or sarong tested as in 6.3.4 satisfies the requirements for composition, resistance to pilling and for colour fastness.

APPENDIX A

FEW COMMONLY USED CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAILS OF POLYESTER BLENDED SARONGS

Type	Linear density of yarn in tex		Ends per 10 mm	Picks per 10 mm
	Warp	Weft		
1	15	20	50	25
2	15	16	41	28
3	16	13	50	25
4	20	20	32	20
5	21	21	25	20
Method of test	SLS 44		SLS 41	

## **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.

## **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.*

