

Baby shawls — Specification

Public review Draft

DKS 2238: 2019

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

The following organizations were represented on the Technical Committee:

Ministry of Roads-Materials Department
Alpha Knits
Spin Knit
Rupa Mills
Bubanks
Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI)
Thika Cloth Mills
Spinners and Spinners
Manchester Outfitters
TSS Weaving and Spinning
Sunflag Textile and Knit Wear Mills
Bedi Investments
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Kenknits Ltd Eldoret
Kenya Association of Manufacturers
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Foreword

This Kenya Standard has been prepared by the Technical Committee on Woven Fabrics under the guidance of the Standards Projects Committee and in accordance with the procedures of the Kenya Bureau of Standards.

Baby shawls are widely used by mothers on their infants to provide warmth and as a wrapper for carrying babies. The standard specifies minimum requirements on breaking strength, tear resistance, mass of fabric among others. The standard will ensure that baby shawls manufactured or imported in the country meet the minimum requirements specified in this standard.

The following are the changes incorporated in this second edition of this standard:

- i) References within the text of this standard have been updated
- ii) The parameters on colourfastness specified in Table 2 has been reviewed in accordance with ISO
- iii) test methods.
- iv) The parameter on mass(g/m^2), dimensional change and pH specified in Table 1 has been reviewed in accordance with ISO test methods.
- v) Fringes and dimensions (width & length) have been updated
- vi) Parameter on grading has been removed
- vii) Freedom of defects has been added
- viii) Marking has been updated
- ix) Parameter on hot pressing in table 2 updated

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1 Scope

The Kenya Standard specifies requirements for baby shawls intended for covering and wrapping infants

2 Application

This standard applies to woven baby shawls of all sizes and shades made out of acrylic fibres and blends.

3 Normative references

The following standards are indispensable in the application of this standard:

- KS 210, Glossary of textile terms relating to fabrics made from natural fibres
- KS 209, Glossary of terms relating to man-made fibre and fabric industry
- KS 834, Test methods for determination of dimensions of woven fabrics
- KS ISO 1833-12, Textiles-Quantitative chemical analysis Part 12 Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain chlorofibres, certain elastanes and certain other fibres (method using dimethylformamide)
- KS EAS 253-1, Requirements for grading textile material part 1: fabrics
- KS 747, Preservative treatment for textiles
- KS ISO 3758 Care labelling code using symbols
- KS ISO 7211-1, Methods for presentation of weave diagram and plans for drafting, denting and lifting
- KS ISO 3801: Mass per unit area of woven fabrics
- KS ISO 13934-1, Methods for determination of breaking load and elongation (strip method) of woven fabrics
- KS ISO 13937-4, Tear properties of fabrics Part 4: Determination of tear force of tongue shaped specimens (Double tear method)
- KS ISO 6940, Textile fabrics burning behavior Part1: Determination of ease of ignition of vertically oriented fabrics
- KS ISO 105-C10: Colour fastness to washing with soap or soap and soda
- KS ISO 105-D01: Colour fastness to dry cleaning using perchloroethylene solvent
- KS ISO 105-X12: Colour fastness to rubbing
- KS ISO 105-E04: Method for colour fastness -- Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration
- KS ISO 105-B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test
- KS ISO 105-X11: Colourfastness to hot pressing
- KS ISO 3071, Method for determination of pH value of aqueous extracts of textile materials
- KS ISO 12945, Textiles-determination of fabric propensity to surface fuzzing and to pilling
- KS 665, Specification for textile labels
- KS 496, Specifications for acrylic yarns
- KS ISO 12947-2, Determination of abrasion resistance of fabrics by Martindale method — Part: 2: Determination of specimen breakdown

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4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard the terms and definitions given in KS 210 and KS 209 and that given below shall apply.

4.1

baby shawl

a fabric woven or knitted from acrylic yarns and blends having a fancy construction (woven or knitted) intended for retaining warmth

5 Requirements

5.1 Materials

The baby shawl shall be made from 100 % acrylic fibres or a blend of acrylic and other fibres where acrylic component is at least 85 %. The fibre composition of the fabrics shall be tested in accordance with KS ISO 1833-12.

5.2 Manufacture

5.2.1 Yarns

The yarns used shall comply with the requirements of KS 496.

5.2.2 Construction

The baby shawl fabric shall be of fancy construction (woven, comb or knitted) and the performance requirements shall be as given in Tables 1.

5.2.3 Fringes

Baby shawls shall have fringes of a minimum of 5 cm on at least two sides. However, two sides may be overlapped, hemmed or bound in order to secure the edges.

5.3 Finished fabrics

5.3.1 Dimensions

The width and length of each piece shall be as declared $\pm 3\%$. These shall be determined in accordance with KS 834. These excludes the fringes.

5.3.2 Colour fastness

The colour fastness of baby shawls shall comply with requirements given in Table 2.

5.3.3 Shade

The shade of the fabric shall be uniform throughout when visually examined in ordinary daylight and shall match the standard sample.

6 Freedom from defects

Each baby shawl shall be free from defects.

7 Marking

7.1 Piece

The following information shall appear in legible and indelible marking on a label complying with the requirements of KS 08-665 and securely attached to each piece of baby shawl:

- Manufacturer's name or registered trade-mark
- Fibre composition and proportion of the fabric
- Width and length of the fabric
- Care instructions in accordance with KS ISO 3758
- Made in Kenya or country of manufacture
- The variety 'light or heavy' shall be declared

7.2 Bulk containers

The following information shall appear in legible and indelible marking on the outside of each bulk container:

- The information specified under 7.1 above.
- Quantity of pieces.

8 Packaging

Each piece of baby shawl shall be packed with a material that ensures protection from moisture, dust and gas fumes. A number of baby shawls shall be packed in bags or suitable containers.

Table 1 — Performance requirements for baby shawls

SL No.	Characteristic	Requirement		Test method	
		Light variety	Heavy variety		
i)	Breaking Strength, Newtons, minimum	Warp	250	300	KS ISO 13934-1
		Weft	250	300	
ii)	Tear Resistance, Newtons, minimum	Warp	70	80	KS ISO 13937-2
		Weft	70	80	
iii)	Mass in g/m^2 , minimum		150	200	KS ISO 3801
iv)	Abrasion resistance, cycles, Minimum		14500	14500	KS ISO 12947-2
v)	Pilling resistance, grade, minimum		3	3	KS ISO 12945-2
vi)	Dimensional change, after 5 washings, percent, maximum, both directions		12	12	KS ISO 3759 KS ISO 6330 Procedure 4N
vii)	Shrinkage, percent, maximum		6-8	6-8	KS ISO 3071

Table 2 — Colour fastness requirements for baby shawls

SL No.	Agency	Numerical rating (min)		Test method
		Change in colour	Staining	
i)	Light	5	—	KS ISO 105 B02
ii)	Washing	4	4	KS ISO 105-C10
iii)	Perspiration (acid and alkali)	4	4	KS ISO 105-E04
iv)	Hot pressing (110° C)	4	4	KS ISO 105-X11
v)	Dry-cleaning	4	4	KS ISO 105-D01
vi)	Rubbing			KS ISO 105-X12
	a) dry	4	4	
	b) wet	3-4	3-4	

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