

DRAFT UGANDA STANDARD

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Barkcloth — Specification



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Foreword

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives established under Cap 327, of the Laws of Uganda, as amended. UNBS is mandated to co-ordinate the elaboration of standards and is

- (a) a member of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and
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- (c) the National Enquiry Point on TBT Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The work of preparing Uganda Standards is carried out through Technical Committees. A Technical Committee is established to deliberate on standards in a given field or area and consists of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties.

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee UNBS/TC 311, [*Crafts and related products*].

Barkcloth — Specification

1 Scope

This Draft Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for barkcloth produced from the wild fig or mutuba tree (*Ficus natalensis*)

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

US ISO 105-X12, *Textiles- Tests for colour fastness- Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing*

US ISO 3801, *Textiles - Woven fabrics - Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area*

ISO 5084, *Textiles — Determination of thickness of textiles and textile products*

US ISO 12947-2, *Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the martindale method — Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown*

US ISO 13934-1, *Textiles - Tensile properties of fabrics - Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method*

US ISO 13934-1, *Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics — part 1: determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method*

ISO 16373-2, *Textiles — Dyestuffs — Part 2: General method for the determination of extractable dyestuffs including allergenic and carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using pyridine-water)*

ISO 16373-3, *Textiles — Dyestuffs — Part 3: Method for determination of certain carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using triethylamine/methanol)*

US ISO 22198, *Textiles - Fabrics - Determination of width and length*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

Barkcloth

a hard non-woven cloth, fibrous textile that is produced from the wild fig or mutuba tree (*Ficus natalensis*)

4 Application

Fabric for clothing, fashion, accessories, home furnishings, Interior designing, car consoles, furniture finishes, book covers, canvases for fine art and design, purses, Tablemats, floor mats etc.

5 Requirements

5.1 General requirements

5.1.1 Any holes or tears in the barkcloth shall be stitched with a natural fibre, for example, raffia. Stitches if used shall present a regular even appearance and shall be free from skips.

5.1.2 Barkcloth shall be free from any defects such as spots and stains

5.1.3 The edges of the finished barkcloth shall have a neat finishing.

5.2 Specific requirements

5.2.1 Barkcloth shall conform to the specific requirements in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the test methods prescribed therein

Table 1 – Specific requirements for barkcloth

S/N	Parameter	Requirement	Test methods
1	Mass per unit Area, g/m ²	90–380	US ISO 3801
2	Thickness, mm	0.30–3.50	ISO 5084
3	Porosity/ pore volume,%	65.9 – 80.1	Annex A
4	Dry rubbing colour fastness, min	3	US ISO 105-X12
5	Wet rubbing colour fastness, min	2	US ISO 105-X12
6	Abrasion resistance, rubs	700 – 13900	US ISO 12947-2
7	Tensile strength, N	Up to 114.66	US ISO 13934-1

5.2.2 Where colorants have been applied on the barkcloth, the dyed barkcloth shall not contain dyestuffs specified in ISO 16373-2 and ISO 16373-3

6 Dimensions/sizes/shapes

The sizes, shapes, and dimensions of the barkcloth shall be as agreed between the manufacturer/supplier and the buyer, if dimensions are declared, they shall not be less than that indicated on the identification label when tested in accordance with US ISO 22198. A tolerance of ± 5 percent shall be permitted

7 Grain/textural aesthetic and shades

Grain/ textural aesthetic and shades shall be as agreed between the producer/supplier and the buyer.

8 Packaging

The barkcloth shall be suitably packed individually or in bulk, to avoid damage during handling, storage and transportation

9 Labelling

9.1 Labelling on each bark cloth

Each barkcloth shall be legibly and indelibly labelled with the following information:

- a) name of the product as, “barkcloth”;
- b) manufacturer’s name, trademark or any other identification mark;
- c) size or dimensions;
- d) care instructions; and
- e) country of origin.

9.2 Labelling on bulk package

The following information shall be labelled on each bulk package:

- a) name of the product as, “barkcloth”;
- b) manufacturer’s name, trademark or any other identification mark;
- c) number of pieces in the bulk package;
- d) gross weight; and
- e) country of origin.

10 Sampling

10.1 All the barkcloth of the same species, size and from the same manufacturer shall constitute a lot.

10.2 The barkcloth shall be selected at random from the lot.

10.3 Sample size shall be in accordance with Table 2

Table 2 — Scale of sampling for conformity for Barkcloth

Lot size	Sample size
0 Up to 10	2
11 –20	3
21 –30	4
31 –40	5
41 – Above	6

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Annex A (informative)

Test method for porosity

A.1 Principle

Porosity of barkcloth is indicated by the amount of water absorbed. Water absorption of the sample is determined by the amount of water absorbed by boiling the sample in distilled water and finding the increase in the mass.

A.2 Test pieces

Five test pieces from the same test piece shall be cut to get a surface area of about 16 cm². The test samples shall be freshly cut.

A.3 Procedure

A.3.1 Dry the test pieces to a constant weight at a temperature between 110°C and 150°C and then cool to room temperature in a desiccator.

A.3.2 Weigh the pieces to an accuracy of not less than 0.01g and place in a vessel from which the air can be removed maintaining the pressure at less than 3cm of mercury for one hour.

A.3.3 Admit cold freshly boiled distilled water to the vessel without reducing the vacuum until the pieces are covered.

A.3.4 Then, admit air to the vessel without removing the pieces, boil the pieces in distilled water for not less than 20 min. Cool, wipe the pieces with a damp soft cotton cloth to remove adhering surface water and weigh quickly.

A.4 Calculation

Water absorption of the test pieces shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Percentage water absorption} = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{W_1} \times 100$$

Where:

W_1 weight of the dry test piece, and

W_2 weight of the test piece after treatment

All the pieces shall show a water absorption as specified in Table 1

Bibliography

- [1] IS 15868:2008, *Natural fibre geotextiles (jute geotextile and coir bhoovastra) methods of test*
- [2] Material description and product specifications: BarkCloth

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