

Specifications for

Woven cotton tapes —

Light, medium and heavy qualities

Confirmed
November 2011

Co-operating organizations

The Textile Divisional Council, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government department and scientific and industrial organizations:

- British Railways Board
- Consumers' Association
- Cotton Industry Standards Committee
- Jute Industry Standards Committee
- Linen Industry Standards Committee
- London Transport Executive
- Man-made Fibres Industry Standards Committee
- Ministry of Defence*
- Ropes and Cordage Industry Standards Committee
- Silk Industry Standards Committee
- Society of Dyers and Colourists
- Textile Institute*
- Textile Machinery Industry Standards Committee
- Trades Union Congress
- Wool Industry Standards Committee
- Women's Advisory Committee of BSI

The Government department and industrial organization marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

- Association of Solid Woven Belting Manufacturers
- British Federation of Textile Smallware Manufacturers
- British Man-made Fibres Federation
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Lambeg Industrial Research Association
- Ministry of Defence (Army)
- Narrow Fabrics Federation Limited
- Ribbon, Label and Smallwares Manufacturers' Association
- Tape Manufacturers' Association
- Webbing Manufacturers' Association

These British Standards, having been approved by the Textile Divisional Council, were published under the authority of the Executive Board on 28 July 1972

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
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Foreword

This standard makes reference to the following British Standards:

BS 1051, *Glossary of terms relating to the conditioning and testing of textiles*.

BS 1610, *Methods for the load verification of testing machines*.

BS 2087, *Preservative textile treatments*.

BS 2576, *Methods for the determination of breaking load and extension of strips of woven textile fabric*.

BS 2862, *Methods for the determination of the number of threads per centimetre in woven fabrics*.

These British Standards were first published in 1950 and were prepared by the Narrow Fabrics Committee under the authority of the Textile Divisional Council.

In the present revision, BS 1624 “*Woven cotton tape: superfine quality*” has been omitted, as it is basically used in aircraft applications which are already covered in 4F.47, and has been replaced by a specification for woven cotton tape, light quality.

The specifications are based, by agreement, upon the work of the Textiles Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Defence. In addition to this Service co-operation, manufacturing and user organizations have collaborated in the preparation of the standards.

Whilst the tapes covered by these standards fulfil the requirements of the Services, of Government Departments except for aerospace requirements which are met by the British Standard Aerospace series of specifications, and of national organizations, the standards have been prepared with a view to their use in commercial trading generally, as it has been found that a need exists for quality standards for woven cotton tapes for a wide variety of purposes.

These standard tapes are not necessarily suitable for use in the electrical industry, and reference should be made to BS 633, “*Cotton selvedge tapes and webbing for electrical purposes*” for materials particularly suited to that application.

For convenience of reference, the specifications for the three qualities of tape have been given separate British Standard serial numbers. As the methods of test are common to all three types, they have been included in appendices at the end of the volume.

It should be noted that Appendix H has been included for the convenience of the Services and Government Departments and its requirements relate specifically to their transactions.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 8 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

BS 4830 Woven cotton tape: light quality

1 Scope

This British Standard defines the requirements for nine widths of woven cotton tape, light quality.

Methods of test are given.

NOTE 1 In ordering to this British Standard, the purchaser should state the width of material and, if necessary, any particular finish required. The particulars given in Table 1 relate to loomstate tapes.

NOTE 2 The titles of the British Standards referred to in this Standard are given on page ii.

2 Material

The tapes shall be made from cotton yarn.

NOTE Table 1 is based on untreated yarns.

3 Manufacture

3.1 Construction. The yarns shall be uniformly spun.

The tapes shall be uniformly woven with a plain weave and free from defects. The selvages shall be firm and straight.

Shuttleless tape shall comply with the conditions as described in Appendix G.

3.2 Length. The tapes shall be supplied in rolls 50 m in length for widths over 10 mm and in reels 1 000 m in length for widths 10 mm and under, or as specified by the purchaser.

The tapes shall be as free from joins as practicable, and the number of joins shall not exceed two in each 50 m roll or nineteen in each 1 000 m reel. Pins or other metal fastenings shall not be used to join any two lengths of tape. Cut lengths shall not be less than 5 m unless agreed between purchaser and supplier.

An additional 0.25 m of tape shall be allowed for each cut, subject to any special requirement.

3.3 Finish. The tapes shall be supplied in a clean condition. They shall not be treated in any way, either during or after manufacture, unless required to be dyed or otherwise treated when the processing shall be that specified by the purchaser.

If the tapes are required rot-proofed, the rot-proofing agent and the level of application shall be agreed between the purchaser and supplier. Suitable methods of rot-proofing are given in BS 2087.

It is emphasized that the particulars given in Table 1 relate only to the loomstate tapes. Any deviations from the values given in Table 1 resulting from dyeing and/or finishing treatments shall be as agreed between purchaser and manufacturer.

3.4 Marking. If any marking is required, this shall be in accordance with arrangements to be made between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

3.5 Packaging. Packaging shall be in accordance with arrangements to be made between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

4 Testing

4.1 Sampling. Samples for testing the requirements specified shall be selected by the purchaser or his representative from different parts of the consignment so that they represent adequately the quality of the tape being supplied.

4.2 Conditioning. The samples shall be conditioned by the method described in Appendix A.

4.3 Width. The width of the tape shall be determined by the method described in Appendix B. The width of the tape as supplied shall not differ from that specified by the purchaser by more than $\pm 4\%$ or ± 1 mm whichever is the greater, for tape in the loomstate; for tape which has been dyed or otherwise processed, a tolerance of $\pm 6\%$ or ± 1 mm whichever is the greater, will be allowed.

4.4 Length. The length of the tape shall be determined by the method described in Appendix C.

4.5 Mass. The mass of the tape shall be determined by the method described in Appendix D.

The mass per 100 m for each width shall not differ from that specified in Table 1 by more than $\pm 5\%$.

4.6 Picks per cm and ends in width. The picks per cm and ends in width shall be determined by the methods described in Appendix E. The number of picks and ends per width shall not be less than the minimum values shown in Table 1.

4.7 Breaking load. The breaking load shall be determined by the method described in Appendix F. The breaking loads specified for the respective widths shall not be less than the minimum values shown in Table 1.