

STANDARDIZATION

THE PROCESS OF DEFINING AND APPLYING THE “CONDITIONS” TO ENSURE THAT A GIVEN RANGE OF REQUIREMENTS CAN NORMALLY BE MET WITH A MINIMUM OF VARIETY AND IN REPRODUCIBLE AND ECONOMIC MANNER ON THE BASIS OF THE BEST TECHNIQUES

Introduction to quality standards

- Quality standard is a documented process intended to control work resulting in a certain level of excellence (quality).
- The standard's degree of control is a basis for its selection for achieving that level of quality.

Two basic **types of standards**:

- voluntary consensus standards and
- regulatory standards.

FUNCTIONS OF STANDARDS

- Make the development, manufacturing and supply of products and services **more efficient, safer and cleaner**
- **Facilitate trade** between countries and make it **fairer**
- Provide governments with a technical base for **health, safety and environmental legislation**, and conformity assessment
- **Share** technological advances and good management practice
- Disseminate **innovation**
- **Safeguard consumers**, and users in general, of products and services
- Make life simpler by providing **solutions** to common problems

Benefits of Quality standards

- It defines safety requirements intended to reduce the risk of accident.
- It sets a level of performance for products.
- They are a framework for quality processes.
- It reduces cost and saves money.
- Encapsulation of best practice - avoids repetition of past mistakes.
- It facilitates communication and prevents misunderstanding.
- They provide continuity.

Levels of Quality Standards

- Fitness for standard -inspection oriented -no consciousness to customer/mkt
- Fitness for use -Must satisfy customer need for use -Hotel shampoo & body oil
- Fitness for market -Must achieve low cost as well as 1 & 2
- Fitness for latent requests -Listening to the voice of the customer

SOURCES . . .

- AATCC
- ASTM
- ANSI
- BSI
- ISO

- BIS
- JIN
- CSA
- DIN
- Others. .



(AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS)

- It began developing and establishing testing procedures in 1921.
- It represent a broad spectrum of expertise in textile research, manufacturing, design and marketing.
- The Association is internationally recognized for its standard methods of testing dyed and chemically treated fibers and fabrics.

EQUIPMENT'S ASSOCIATED WITH THEM

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- Gray scale
- Chromatic transference scale
- Launderometer
- Atlas fade o meter
- Carbon arc lamp etc



(AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS)

- It was started in the year 1898.
- It have made products and services safer, better and more cost-effective.
- A trusted source for technical standards for materials, products, systems, and services. Known for their high technical quality and market relevancy,

(AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS)

Each ASTM test methods has a numerical designations, For e.g.

- D5034-9 refers to standard test method for Breaking strength and elongation of Textile fabrics (Grab test)

- These methods are contained in volumes of (ASTM book of Stds).

Vol.7.01,7.02 Contains textile testing standards



(AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD INSTITUTE)

- It adopted its present name in 1969.
- It steadily increasing its efforts to coordinate and approve voluntary national standards
- Domestic programs were expanding and being modified to meet the changing needs of industry, government and other sectors.



(BRITISH STANDARD INSTITUTE)

- The world's first management systems quality standard, BS 5750, was published by BSI in 1979.
- It produces standards and information products that promote and share best practice.
- over 30,000 BSI standards and publications are created.

(INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR STANDARDISATION)

- It is the world's largest developer of standards, their principal activity is to develop technical and economical standards.
- The work is normally carried out through ISO technical committees.
- **In addition may European and Domestic versions be publishes as:**
 - EN ISO xxx:year = European version of the International Standard
 - BS EN ISO xxx:year = British version of the International Standard



(BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS)

- It is a statutory body set up, established in 1986.
- The Bureau is a body corporate and responsible for formulating National Standards.
- It interests the field of standardization, quality control, quality management system, environmental management system, laboratory management, etc

It has formulated a plan which emphasizes on :

Development of complementary level of standardization, namely, company standardization and association level standardization - Effective implementation of standards through sectoral committees, such as, textiles, power, etc.

State Level Committees on Standardization and Quality Systems to ensure better implementation of Indian Standards.