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SPECIFICATION FOR JUTE CANVAS

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR JUTE CANVAS

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR JUTE CANVAS

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (Parts I and II) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 18 January 1982, after the draft finalized by the Jute and Jute Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

0.2 Part I of this standard covers requirements of jute canvas, common to all varieties and Part II covers only the specific requirements for 660 g/m^2 jute canvas.

0.3 While formulating these standards considerable assistance has been drawn from the following publications:

IND/TC/2099 (a) Specification for canvas, jute, rot proofed. Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

G/Tex/J-224 Specification for jute mail bag. Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

0.4 Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 stipulates the use of International System of Units in the country, in order to familiarize the industry with this system, the recommended SI units for use in the textile industry are given in Appendix C.

0.5 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off values should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR JUTE CANVAS

PART I GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard (Part I) covers general requirements regarding manufacture, finish, freedom from defects, length, medium cuts and short pieces, width, contract moisture regain, corrected net mass, sampling, testing and inspection, criteria for conformity, and packing and marking for jute canvas.

1.1.1 The specific requirements of different varieties of the fabric are covered in subsequent parts of the standard.

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.0 For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply (*see also* IS : 5476-1969*).

2.1 Jute Canvas — A plain weave cloth made wholly of jute with double warp and single weft interwoven, weighing not less than 407 g/m^2. The number of warp threads (ends) per dm shall be more than 118 and the number of weft threads (picks) per dm shall not be less than 55.

2.2 Lot — The quantity of fabric purporting to be of one definite type, width and quality, delivered to one buyer against one despatch note.

2.3 Full Cut — A length of continuously woven jute fabric measuring 82 m (or 90 yd) or more.

2.4 Medium Cut — A length of continuously woven jute fabric measuring 37 m (or 40 yd) or more but less than 82 m (or 90 yd).

2.5 Short Piece — A length of continuously woven jute fabric measuring 18 m or more but less than 37 m.

2.6 Bale — A rectangular or square pressed, rigid package containing jute fabric, covered with bale covering with outer layer stitched and bound by metal hoops in conformity with IS : 2873-1969†.

*Glossary of terms relating to jute.

†Specification for packaging of jute products in bales (*first revision*).

2.7 Roll — A cylindrical rigid package containing jute fabric wrapped on a suitable core, covered with roll covering with outer layer stitched properly in conformity with IS : 4744-1968*.

2.8 Contract Mass — The mass obtained from the marked length per bale or roll, nominal width and mass per square metre of jute fabric.

2.9 Contract Moisture Regain — The percentage regain on the basis of which the corrected net mass is calculated.

2.10 Corrected Net Mass — The mass obtained by adjusting the actual net mass on the basis of actual regain to the contract regain.

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Jute yarn used for manufacturing canvas shall be of suitable counts of warp and weft so that the finished fabric meets the requirements specified in the relevant part of the standard. The warp yarns should preferably be treated with antifungus agents during starching.

3.2 Selvedges — The selvedges shall be firm and reasonably straight. Six cotton yarns of 16s/3 (37 tex × 3) or 20s/2 (30 tex × 2) shall be used minimum in each selvedge.

3.3 Identification Yarns — The identification yarns shall be of the same count as jute yarn for warp. Their colour and position shall be as required by the purchaser.

3.4 Freedom From Defects — The fabric should be generally free from the following defects (*see* IS : 4125-1967† and IS : 5476-1968‡) for definition of defect :

a) Wet stains and fungus and mildew growth due to excessive in-process moisture,

b) Repaired warp smash with majority of the knots falling within 5 cm along the length of the cut,

c) Gout,

d) Float in warp and weft of two consecutive yarns,

e) Torn selvedge, and

f) Weft crack exceeding one pick.

*Specification for packaging of jute products in rolls.

†Glossary of terms pertaining to defects in fabrics.

‡Glossary of terms relating to jute.

4. FINISH

4.1 Calendering — Jute canvas may be calendered on one side or on both the sides as stipulated in the contract or order.

4.2 Proofing — Jute canvas may be waterproofed and/or rotproofed as specified in the contract or order.

5. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Length — The length of the fabric in a cut/bale/roll shall be as declared or marked [*see* **8.1.2** (a)].

5.2 Width — The nominal width of the fabric shall be as specified in the contract or order.

5.2.1 A tolerance of $\pm \frac{3}{0}$ cm for nominal width up to and including 100 cm and $\pm \frac{3}{0}$ percent for nominal widths over 100 cm shall be applicable [*see* **8.1.1** (c)].

5.3 Contract Moisture Regain — The contract moisture regain shall be 14 percent, *Max*.

5.4 Correct Net Mass — The corrected net mass of each cut/bale/roll shall be not less than the contract mass [*see* **8.1.2** (b)].

5.5 Medium Cuts and Short Pieces

5.5.1 *Loose Cut*— The permissible number of medium cuts and short pieces in a lot of loose cuts shall not exceed the number as specified in the contract.

5.5.2 *Bales* — Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller the permissible number of medium cuts and short pieces per bale shall be as follows:

3 medium cuts, *Max*

or

2 medium cuts and 1 short piece, *Max*

5.6 Water Proofing

5.6.1 If the canvas is waterproofed, the proofing material shall not exceed 50 percent of the mass of unproofed canvas. The average breaking load of the proofed canvas shall be not less than 90 percent of the value stipulated for unproofed canvas. The proofing mixture shall be free from ingredients likely to cause damage to the canvas by exothermic or other chemical reactions.

5.6.2 The fabric shall be tested for water proofing in accordance with IS : 7941-1976*.

5.7 Rotproofing

5.7.1 Copper naphthanate or zinc naphthanate may be used as a rotproofing agent. Depending upon the use, the copper and zinc contents shall be between 0·5 to 0·8 percent and 0·8 to 1·2 percent respectively.

5.7.2 The fabric shall be tested for rotproofing in accordance with IS : 3522 (Part I)-1966†.

6. SAMPLING

6.1 Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller, the procedure for sampling a lot of cuts/bales/rolls shall be as given in Appendix A.

6.2 If the lot is in the form of loose cuts the sampling procedure shall be same as per bales given in Appendix A.

7. TESTING AND INSPECTION

7.1 The procedure for testing and inspection of the fabric shall be as given in Appendix B.

8. CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY

8.1 The lot shall be considered as conforming to the requirements of the standard if the conditions specified in **8.1.1** or **8.1.2**, as applicable, are satisfied.

8.1.1 *For Fabric Delivered in Loose Cuts/Bales*

a) The length of the fabric in each loose cut/bale under test (*see* **A-2.3**) is not less than the declared or marked length.

b) The number of medium cuts and short pieces in each lot of loose cuts/each bale under test (*see* **A-2.3**) does not exceed the number specified in the contract.

c) 90 percent of the width measurement values of the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) are in accordance with the requirements specified in **5.2** and the remaining 10 percent fall within $^{+4}_{-0·5}$ percent tolerance on the nominal value.

*Method for determining the water repellency of fabric by cone test.

†Method for estimation of common preservatives used in textile industry, Part I.

d) The average moisture regain percent of the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) does not exceed the specified value.

e) The total of the corrected net mass of the loose cuts/bales under test (*see* **A-2.3**) is not less than the contract mass.

f) The average values of:

1) mass per square metre,

2) ends per decimetre, and

3) picks per decimetre

for the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) are in accordance with the requirements specified.

g) The average warpway and weftway breaking load values of the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) by ravelled strip method are not less than the corresponding values specified.

h) The average oil content percent of the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) does not exceed the value specified.

j) The average copper or zinc content percent of the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) in the case of rotproofed fabric is in accordance with the requirements specified (*see* **5.7**).

k) The mass of the proofed material and its breaking strength for waterproofed fabric are in accordance with the requirements specified (*see* **5.6**).

8.1.2 *For Fabric Delivered in Rolls*

a) The length of the fabric in each roll in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) does not vary from the declared or marked length by more than $\pm$ 1 percent.

NOTE — The tolerance on length is allowed in order to provide for measurement error.

b) The total of the corrected net mass of the rolls under test (*see* **A-2.3**) does not vary from the contract mass by more than $^{+5}_{-2}$ percent.

c) In respect of width; moisture regain; mass per square metre; ends and picks; breaking load; oil content; copper or zinc contents; and waterproofing, **8.1.1** (c), (d), (f), (g), (h), (j) and (k) are respectively satisfied.

9. PACKING AND MARKING

9.1 Packing — The jute fabric shall be delivered in loose cuts in lapped form, or in lapped cuts packed in bale form, or in roll form as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE — For packing jute fabric in bales and rolls, IS : 2873-1969* and IS : 4744-1968† may be referred respectively. For local delivery, a cut in lapped form may be supplied after tying with twine at two places near selvedges.

9.2 Marking — Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller, the cuts/bales/rolls shall be marked with the following information:

a) Name of the manufacturing mill;

b) Description of goods;

c) Waterproofed/Rotproofed;

d) Length (m), in each cut/bale/roll;

e) Contract mass (kg);

f) Lot number, on each cut/bale/roll; and

g) Any other particulars required by the buyer or by the law or regulation in force.

9.2.1 The canvas may also be marked with the ISI Certification Mark.

NOTE — The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The ISI Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by ISI and operated by the producer. ISI marked products are also continuously checked by ISI for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

APPENDIX A

(*Clause* 6.1)

SAMPLING

A-1. GROSS MASS

A-1.1 For Loose Cuts — For evaluating the gross mass of loose cuts, the cuts selected as in **A-2.1** shall constitute the test sample.

*Specification for packaging of jute products in bales (*first revision*).

†Specification for packaging of jute products in rolls.

A-1.2 For Bales — For evaluating the gross mass of bales, 10 percent of the bales subject to a minimum of 2 bales, selected at random from the lot, shall constitute the test sample.

A-1.3 For Rolls — For evaluating the gross mass of rolls, 10 percent of the rolls subject to a minimum of 3 rolls, selected at random from the lot, shall constitute the test sample.

A-2. REQUIREMENTS OTHER THAN GROSS MASS

A-2.1 For Loose Cuts/Bales — For assessing conformity to the requirements other than gross mass, the number of loose cuts/bales to be selected at random from the lot shall be as follows:

No. of Loose Cuts/Bales in the Lot	*No. of Loose Cuts/Bales to be Selected*
Up to 10	1
11 „ 20	2
21 „ 100	3
101 „ 150	4
151 „ 200	5
201 „ 250	6
251 „ 300	7
301 „ 350	8
351 „ 400	9
401 „ 500	10
501 and above	10 + (1 for every 100 cuts/bales or part thereof above 500 bales/cuts)

A-2.2 For Rolls — For assessing conformity to the requirements other than gross mass, the number of rolls to be selected at random from the lot shall be as follows:

Lot of Rolls in the Lot	*No. of Rolls to be Selected*
1 to 20	1
21 „ 50	2
51 „ 100	3
101 „ 200	4
201 and above	4 + (1 for every 100 rolls or part thereof above 200 rolls)

A-2.3 Test Sample — The test sample for different characteristics shall be as follows:

Sl No.	*Test*	*Test Sample*		
		Loose Cuts	Bales	Rolls
i)	Tare mass (baling hoops or cores and all packing materials)	All cuts selected as in **A-2.1**	All bales selected as in **A-2.1**	All rolls selected as in **A-2.2**
ii)	Length of fabric per cut/bale/roll			
iii)	Number of medium cuts and short pieces per lot of loose cuts/ per bale	Full lot	All bales selected as in **A-2.1**	—
iv)	Width	All cuts selected as in **A-2.1**	5 cuts from each bale selected as in **A-2.1**	All rolls selected as in **A-2.2**
v)	Moisture regain, percent			
vi)	Mass (g/m^2)			
vii)	Ends and picks			
viii)	Breaking load	1 m from each cut/bale/roll subject to a minimum of three 1-m pieces		
ix)	Oil content, percent			
x)	Copper or zinc content, percent			
xi)	Waterproofing			

APPENDIX B

(*Clause* 7.1)

TESTING AND INSPECTION

B-0. TESTING AND INSPECTION

B-0.1 All tests may be carried out in this prevailing atmospheric conditions with relative humidity between 40 and 90 percent.

B-1. LENGTH

B-1.1 For Cuts — Determine the length of the fabric in each cut in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) correct to a decimetre in accordance with **5.1**, **5.2** or **5.3** of IS : 1954-1969* or any other suitable method.

*Methods for determination of length and width of fabrics (*first revision*).

B-1.2 For Bales — Determine to total length of fabric in each bale in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) by adding up the lengths of cuts taken as in **B-1.1**.

B-1.3 For Rolls — Determine the length of fabric in each roll in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) correct to a metre in accordance with **5.1**, **5.2** or **5.3** of IS : 1954-1969*.

B-2. NUMBER OF MEDIUM CUTS AND SHORT PIECES

B-2.1 From the results of **B-1**, determine the number of medium cuts and short pieces in each lot of loose cuts/each bale in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**).

B-3. WIDTH

B-3.1 For Loose Cuts/Bales — Determine the width of cuts in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) correct to 0·5 cm in accordance with **6** of IS : 1954-1969*.

B-3.2 For Rolls — Determine the width of fabric in rolls in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) correct to 0·5 cm in accordance with **6** of IS : 1954-1969* subject to measuring at least 5 places for each roll at intervals of approximately one-fifth of roll length leaving about 10 m from the ends.

B-4. MOISTURE REGAIN PERCENT

B-4.1 For Loose Cuts/Bales — Determine the moisture regain percent in each cut in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) by the use of a suitable moisture metre. Take at least 4 readings for each cut.

B-4.2 For Rolls — Determine the moisture regain percent in each roll in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) on opening the roll by the use of a suitable moisture meter. Take at least 10 readings for each roll.

NOTE — A moisture meter working on the principle of measuring the electrical resistance which changes with moisture content in the material may be used for the purpose. The specimen (jute product) should be placed under the electrode gun having two poles of specially designed spring-loaded electrodes. The small amount of current passing through the electrodes is amplified and recorded on the meter calibrated against the actual moisture regain based on even-dry method of the material. A separate chart, calibrating the actual moisture regain based on oven-dry method, of the material may also be used. The instrument shall be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

*Methods for determination of length and width of fabrics (*first revision*).

B-5. CORRECTED NET MASS

B-5.1 For Loose Cuts

B-5.1.1 The total net mass under test (M_n) is the sum total of the mass of all the cuts selected for inspection as in **A-2.1.**

B-5.1.2 Determine the total corrected net mass under test (M) by the following formula:

$$M = \frac{M_n \times (100 + \text{contract regain percent})}{100 + \text{average moisture regain percent}}$$

B-5.2 For Bales or Rolls

B-5.2.1 Determine the total gross mass of the bales or rolls in the test sample (*see* **A-1.2** or **A-1.3**) from the gross mass of each bale or roll taken to the nearest kilogram (M_g).

B-5.2.2 Remove all packing materials including baling hoops or cores (*see* **A-2.3**), weigh them together up to the nearest kilogram, determine the average tare mass and multiply by the number of bales or rolls weighed (*see* **B-5.2.1**) (M_t).

B-5.2.3 Determine the total net mass under test (M_n) by the following formula:

$$M_n = M_g - M_t$$

B-5.2.4 Determine the total corrected net mass under test (M) by the following formula:

$$M = \frac{M_n \times (100 + \text{contract regain percent})}{100 + \text{average moisture regain percent}}$$

B-6. MASS IN GRAMS PER SQUARE METRE

B-6.1 For Loose Cuts/Bales — Weigh the cuts in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) up to the nearest 0·1 kg after measurement of moisture regain percent (*see* **B-4**) and determine their mass in grams per square metre of fabric at contract regain percent for each cut separately from the corresponding moisture regain percent (*see* **B-4**), measured length (*see* **B-1**) and nominal width of cuts.

B-6.2 For Rolls — Weigh the rolls in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) up to the nearest kilogram after measurement of moisture regain percent (*see* **B-4**) and determine their mass in grams per square metre of fabric at contract regain percent for each roll separately from the corresponding

moisture regain percent (*see* **B-4**), measured length (*see* **B-1**) and nominal width of fabric.

B-7. ENDS AND PICKS

B-7.1 For Loose Cuts/Bales — Count the ends and picks in each cut in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) at 4 and 10 places respectively.

B-7.2 For Rolls — Count the ends and picks in each roll in the test sample (*see* **A-2.3**) once for ends and twice for picks at intervals of approximately one-fifth of the roll length.

B-7.3 Determine the ends and picks per decimetre in accordance with **5** of IS : 1963-1969*.

B-8. BREAKING LOAD

B-8.1 From each of the test pieces (*see* **A-2.3**), prepare 10 test specimens (5 each in the warp and the weft directions) and determine the breaking load by strip method as under:

> Carry out tests on 10 cm (or 4 in) wide revelled strips, with 20 cm (or 8 in) between grips, according to **11** of IS : 1969-1968† on a cloth strength tester with a rate of traverse 460 mm (or 18 in)/min.

B-9. OIL CONTENT PERCENT

B-9.1 From each of the test pieces (*see* **A-2.3**), take representative strips weighing together approximately 20 g and determine the oil content percent on dry deoiled material basis by Soxhlet extraction using trichloroethylene as solvent, and calculate; as follows :

$$\text{Oil content percent on dry deoiled material basis} = \frac{M_o \times 100}{M_d}$$

where

M_o = mass, in grams, of the extracted material (including natural fat and wax and batching oil); and

M_d = oven-dry mass, in grams, of the fabric after extraction.

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*Methods for determination of threads per decimetre in woven fabrics (*first revision*).

†Methods for determination of breaking load and elongation at break of woven textile fabrics (*first revision*).

APPENDIX C

(*Clause* 0.4)

RECOMMENDED SI UNITS FOR TEXTILES

Sl No.	*Characteristic*	*SI Unit*		*Application*
		Unit	Abbreviation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Length	Millimetre	mm	Fibres
		Millimetre, centimetre	mm, cm	Samples, test specimens (as appropriate)
		Metre	m	Yarns, ropes, cordage, fabrics
2.	Width	Millimetre	mm	Narrow fabrics
		Centimetre	cm	Other fabrics
		Millimetre, centimetre	mm, cm	Samples, test specimens (as appropriate)
				Carpets, druggets, *DURRIES* (as appropriate)
3.	Thickness	Micrometre (micron)	µm	Delicate fabrics
		Millimetre	mm	Other fabrics, carpets, felts
4.	Linear density	Tex	tex	Yarns
		Millitex	mtex	Fibres
		Decitex	dtex	Filaments, filament yarns
		Kilotex	ktex	Slivers, ropes, cordage
5.	Diameter	Micrometre (micron)	µm	Fibres
		Millimetre	mm	Yarns, ropes, cordages

Sl No.	*Characteristic*	*SI Unit*		*Application*
		Unit	Abbreviation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.	Circumference	Millimetre	mm	Ropes, cordage
7.	Threads in fabric:			Woven fabrics (as appropriate)
	a) Lengthwise	Number per centimetre	ends/cm	
		Number per decimetre	ends/dm	
	b) Widthwise	Number per centimetre	picks/cm	
		Number per decimetre	picks/dm	
8.	Warp threads in loom	Number per centimetre	ends/cm	Reeds
9.	Stitches in knitted fabric:			Knitted fabrics (as appropriate)
	a) Lengthwise	Courses per centimetre	courses/cm	
		Courses per decimetre	courses/dm	
	b) Widthwise	Wales per centimetre	wales/cm	
		Wales per decimetre	wales/dm	
10.	Stitch length	Millimetre	mm	Knitted fabrics, made-up fabrics
11.	Mass per unit area	Grams per square metre	g/m^2	Fabrics
12.	Mass per unit length	Grams per metre	g/m	Fabrics

Sl No.	*Characteristic*	*SI Unit*		*Application*
		Unit	Abbreviation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13.	Twist	Turns per centimetre	turns/cm	Yarns, ropes, cordage (as appropriate)
		Turns per metre	turns/m	
14.	Test or gauge length	Millimetre, centimetre	mm, cm	Fibre, yarn and fabric specimens (as appropriate)
15.	Breaking load	Millinewton	mN	Fibres, delicate yarns (individual or skeins)
		Newton	N	Strong yarns (individual or skeins), ropes, cordage, fabrics
16.	Breaking length	Kilometre	km	Yarns
17.	Tenacity	Millinewton per tex	mN/tex	Fibres, yarns (individual or skeins)
18.	Twist factor or twist multiplier	Turns per centimetre × square root of tex	turns/cm $\times \sqrt{\text{tex}}$	Yarns (as appropriate)
		Turns per metre × square root of tex	turns/m $\times \sqrt{\text{tex}}$	
19.	Bursting strength	Newton per square centimetre	N/cm^2	Fabrics

Sl No.	*Characteristic*	*SI Unit*		*Application*
		Unit	Abbreviation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20.	Tear strength	Millinewton, newton	mN, N	Fabrics (as appropriate)
21.	Pile height	Millimetre	mm	Carpets
22.	Pile density	Mass of pile yarn in grams per square metre per millimetre pile height	$g/m^2/mm$ pile height	Pile carpets
23.	Elastic modulus	Millinewton per tex per unit deformation	mN/tex/unit deformation	Fibres, yarns, strands

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR JUTE CANVAS

PART II FINE, 660 g/m²

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard (Part II) covers specific requirements of 660 g/m² fine jute canvas.

2. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

2.1 The jute canvas shall conform to the requirements of Table 1.

TABLE 1 REQUIREMENTS OF JUTE CANVAS

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirement	Testing and Inspection, Ref to Cl No. of Part I of the Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Width, cm	*see* Part I	B-3
ii)	Mass, g/m²	660 ± 35	B-6
iii)	Ends/dm	134 ± 4	B-7
iv)	Picks/dm	70 ± 4	
v)	Breaking load (ravelled strip method; 10 × 20 cm), kgf*; *Min*		B-8
	a) Warpway 270		
	b) Weftway 250		
vi)	Moisture regain percent, *Max*	14	B-4
vii)	Oil content percent on dry deoiled material basis, *Max*	6	B-9

*1 kgf = 9·8 N approx.

3. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Contract Moisture Regain — The contract moisture regain shall be 14 percent, *Max.*

3.2 In respect of other requirements not specified here, Part I of the standard shall apply.

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TO
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[*Page* 21, *Table* 1, *Sl No.* (vii), *col* 3] — Substitute '3' *for* '6'.

(TX 03)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India