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DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
Wallets Specification – Part 1 – Leather

Working Draft

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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East African Community
P.O. Box 1096,
Arusha
Tanzania
Tel: + 255 27 2162100
Fax: + 255 27 2162190
E-mail: eac@eachq.org
Web: www.eac-quality.net

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Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 063, Leather and Leather Products

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be subject of patent rights. EAC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent right

Wallet's specification – Part 1 - Leather

1 Scope

This Draft East African standard specifies requirements and test methods for leather wallets. This standard is not applicable to wallets made from other materials apart from leather.

2 Normative references

The following documents are 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.

ISO 105 B02, *Textiles — Colour fastness test Part B02: Xenon arc fading lamp*

ISO 2589, *Leather — Test measurement of thickness*

ISO 3376, *Leather — Determination of tensile strength and elongation*

ISO 3377-1, *Leather — Determination of tearing load — Single tear*

ISO 3377-2, *Leather — Determination of tearing load — Double tear*

ISO 3378, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of resistance to grain cracking and grain crack index*

ISO 3379, *Leather — Determination of distension and strength of surface (Ball burst method)*

ISO 11640, *Leather — Fastness to rubbing*

ISO 11644, *Leather — Determination of adhesion to finish*

ISO 20344, *Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear*

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

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions shall apply:

3.1 batch

wallets of the same materials (excluding colour) dimensions, construction, style and design

3.2 defective

a wallet that fails in any one or more respects to comply with the relevant requirements of the specification

3.3 flaw

a defect which, if it appeared in the fabric lining of a wallet, would be readily seen and objected to by an ordinary person who might contemplate the purchase of the wallet

3.4 lot

not less than 10 and not more than 2 500 wallets of the same type and bearing the same batch identification, from one manufacturer, submitted at any one time for inspection and testing

4 Requirements

4.1 General Requirements

4.1.1 Leather outer materials

The leather outer materials shall comply with the requirements given in Table — 1 when tested in accordance with the test method specified therein

4.1.2 Linings

4.1.2.1 Leather linings

The leather lining shall comply with the requirements given in Table — 1 when tested in accordance with the test method specified therein

4.1.2.2 Fabric linings for use with leather outers

Linings used with leather outers shall be of synthetic, cellulose or their blends and shall comply with the relevant requirements given in Table 2.

4.1.45 Metal components

All metal components, whether functional or decorative, shall be of an intrinsically corrosion-resistant metal or shall have been so coated as to render them resistant to corrosion. They shall be of adequate size and strength for their function.

4.1.45.1 Buckles

Buckles may have one or more prongs or be of plain or roller type or be side buckles. The width of a buckle shall be such that as to ensure an acceptable fit with the strap or handle to which it is attached.

4.1.45.2 Closure clips

Spring-loaded closure clips or clasps shall be of acceptable design and fitted with metal backing plates.

4.1.45.3 Domed studs

Domed studs shall be suitable for attachment by rivets or screws.

4.1.45.4 Attachment rings

Attachment rings shall be D-rings, O-rings, rectangles, squares or triangles.

4.1.45.5 Eyelets

Eyelets shall be of the two-piece type.

4.1.45.6 Frames

Frames shall be fitted with robust swivel points at each end, and the rigidity, width and depth of channelling of a frame shall be such as to ensure a tenacious grip when the frame is pressed on to the body of a wallet.

4.1.45.7 Press-studs

Press-studs shall have a tenacious grip.

4.1.45.9 Slide fasteners

The slide fasteners shall be in accordance to requirements specified in EAS 223

4.1.45.10 Turn locks

Turn locks shall have backing plates of the screw or the cleated lug design and shall have a robust and secure swivel closure.

4.1.56 Plastics components

All plastics components, whether functional or decorative, shall have been properly made and, when tested, they shall show no sign of cracks or pit marks. They shall be of acceptable design and of adequate size and strength for their intended function.

4.1.67 General constructional requirements

All wallets shall be acceptably lined or unlined.

4.1.67.1 Riveting

All rivets shall be securely and neatly attached and of sufficient length to allow the flaps to be firmly clinched.

4.1.6.2 Stitches

Stitching may be functional or decorative or both. The ends of all stitched seams shall be back-stitched and free from loose threads

4.1.67.3 Seams

Seams shall be free from twists, pleats and puckers.

4.1.67.4 Stitching

Stitching may be functional or decorative or both. In no instance shall the number of stitches per unit length be of such frequency as to impair or appreciably reduce the strength of the material being stitched. The ends of all stitched seams shall be backstitched and free from loose threads.

4.1.67.5 Compartments and pockets

Pockets or pouches, with or without a slide fastener, shall have at least one expanding gusset to allow easy access, and each pocket shall be of an acceptable size in relation to its intended function.

4.1.78 Workmanship and finish

. A wallet shall be clean, well made and free from any defect that may affect the serviceability of the wallet. Sewing shall be uniform and double or single row of stitching shall be uniform unless intended to be otherwise. Linings shall have been so treated as to prevent fray.

4.2 specific requirements

4.2.1 Leather outer materials

The physical and chemical properties shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1, when tested in accordance with test methods specified therein.

Table 1 — Physical and chemical requirements for leather wallets

SN	Characteristic	Requirement		Test method
		Outer leather	Lining leather	
i)	Thickness, mm, min.	0.8	0.5	ISO 2589
	Number of stitches per 25mm, min	6	nil	
ii)	pH value	4.5-5.5	4.5-5.5	ISO 4045
	Resistance to grain cracking	No crack	No crack	ISO 3378
iv)	Tear strength, N/mm	40	30	ISO 3377-1 ISO 3377-2
vi)	Resistance of finish to rubbing, grey scale rating, min. a) Wet rubbing b) Dry rubbing	4 4	4 4	ISO 11640
vii)	Flex endurance, crazing after 10 000 flexes	No crazing	No crazing	ISO 5402-1
viii)	Finish adhesion, N/cm of width, min.	5	5	ISO 11644
ix)	Colour fastness on exposure to light, grey scale rating, min.	4	4	ISO 105-B02
x)	Strength at stitch line, N/cm of width, min.	50	30	ISO 3377-1 ISO 3377-2
xii)	Water absorption, (%) m/m	10	10	KS ISO 20344

4.2.2 Fabric lining materials for use in leather wallets

The physical properties shall comply with the requirements given in Table 2, when tested in accordance with test methods specified therein.

Table 2 — Physical requirements for fabric lining materials for use leather wallets

S/N	Property	Type of lining				Test method
		<i>woven synthetic and their blend</i>	<i>warp knitted synthetic</i>		<i>woven cellulosic'</i>	
i)	Mass/unit area, g/cm ² , min. (free from filling)	60	100		100	ISO 3801
ii)	Filling content, %, max.	10	10		10	
iii)	Breaking strength, N, min. a) Warp b) Weft	300300	— —		300 300	ISO 13934-1
iv)	Courses/cm (nominal)	—	26	—	—	
v)	Wales/cm (nominal)	—	13	—	—	

5 Packaging

The wallet shall be packaged in individual suitable material and then so packaged, in suitable bulk containers, so as to protect them from damage during transportation and storage.

The wallets shall be packed in suitable material so as to protect them from damage during transportation and storage.

6 Marking/Labelling

6.1 Individual wallets

Each wallet shall be neatly, legibly and indelibly marked with the following information:

- a) The manufacture's name or trademark (or both);
- b) The country of origin;
- c) The outer material, i.e., leather;
- d) Colour;
- e) batch number.

6.2 Bulk package

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

- a) The manufacturer's name or trade mark (or both);
- b) The number of wallets;
- c) The outer material (leather);
- d) The country of origin.