



DEAS/1121:2022

ICS 61.060

DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Handbags Specification— Part 1 — Leather and Coated fabrics

Working Draft

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Copyright notice

This EAC document is copyright-protected by EAC. While the reproduction of this document by participants in the EAC standards development process is permitted without prior permission from EAC, neither this document nor any extract from it may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form for any other purpose without prior written permission from EAC.

Requests for permission to reproduce this document for the purpose of selling it should be addressed as shown below or to EAC's member body in the country of the requester:

© East African Community 2022 — All rights reserved
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

Reproduction for sales purposes may be subject to royalty payments or a licensing agreement. Violators may be prosecuted.

Contents

Page

Table of Contents

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Requirements	2
4.1 General Requirements	2
4.2 specific requirements	4
5 Packing	7
6 Marking/Labeling	7
Annex A	8

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 rights.

DEAS/1121:2022

Handbags Specification — Part 1— Leather and coated fabrics

1 Scope

This draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and sampling of handbags with a leather or coated fabric outer material

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 2589:2016 *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of thickness*

ISO 4045:2018 *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of pH and difference figure*

ISO 3380:2015 *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of shrinkage temperature up to 100 °C*

ISO 15700:1998 *Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to water spotting*

ISO 20433:2012 *Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to crocking*

ISO 11644:2022 *Leather — Test for adhesion of finish*

ISO 5402-1:2022 *Leather — Determination of flex resistance — Part 1: Flexometer method*

ISO 23910:2019 *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Measurement of stitch tear resistance*

ISO 9073-1:1989 *Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens — Part 1: Determination of mass per unit area*

ISO 3801:1977 *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area*

ISO 13938-1:2019 *Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 1: Hydraulic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension*

ISO 13938-2:2019 *Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension*

ISO 105-X12:2016 *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 batch

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

3.2 defective

a handbag that fails in any 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 handbag, would be readily seen and objected to by an ordinary person who might contemplate the purchase of the handbag

3.4 lot

not less than 10 and not more than 2500 handbags 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 Handbag outer materials

The handbags shall have leather or coated fabric outer material

4.1.1.1 Leather outers

The leather outer material of the handbag shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the test methods specified therein.

4.1.1.2 Coated fabric outers

The coated fabric outer material of the handbag shall be of the following types and also shall comply with the requirements given in Table 2 when tested in accordance with the test methods specified **therein**.

4.1.4 Coated fabric outer materials

4.1.4.1 Type

A coated fabric outer material shall be of one of the following types, as specified by the purchaser, and shall comply with the relevant requirements given in Tables 2,

- a) Type 1 - PVC coated fabric outer material
- b) Type 2 - PU coated fabric outer material

4.1.5 Metal components, construction

4.1.5.1 Metal Components

Commented [EK1]: BU:

No difference between Type 1 and Type 2

Proposal: Precise the type 2, it must differ with Type 1
National standards are not allowed to be used as references of Regional Standards

Proposal: Replace national standards with Regional or international standards

4.1.5.1.1 General

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

4.1.5.2 Construction

4.1.5.2.1 General

All handbags may be lined or unlined. The shape, dimensions, fittings, style, and stitching shall be specified by the purchaser.

4.1.5.2.2 Riveting

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

4.1.5.2.3 Stitches, seams, and stitching

4.1.5.2.3.1 Stitches

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

4.1.5.2.3.2 Seams

Seams shall be free from twists, pleats, and puckers.

4.1.5.2.3.3 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 back-stitched and free from loose threads.

4.1.6 Handles and shoulder straps

The construction of a carrying handle or shoulder strap made from a plastics material shall be such that the handle or shoulder strap is interlined with a leather strip of thickness at least 0.5 mm or with any other acceptable material or similar strength. The interlining shall be stitched in with the turned-in edges of the outer covering material along the entire length of the handle or strap (including the points of attachment to the body of a handbag).

4.1.7 Attachment of handles

Handles shall be securely attached either to the front and back panels or to reinforced gusset panels. The attachment of a handle to the top of a closure flap shall not be permissible unless the entire length of the top (fold-over) portion is adequately reinforced with an acceptable metal strip.

4.1.8 Workmanship and finish

Workmanship and finish shall; be in accordance with sound trade practice. A handbag shall be clean, well made and free from any defect the appearance or may affect the serviceability of the handbag. Sewing shall be uniform and double row of stitching shall be uniform unless intended to be otherwise. Linings shall have been so treated as to prevent fraying

4.2 specific requirements

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 outer and lining materials

Property	Requirements		Test method
	Outer leather	Lining leather	
Thickness, mm, min.	0.8	0.5	ISO 2589
pH value, min.	4.5-5.5	4.5-5.5	ISO4045
Grain cracking on double fold	Nil	Nil	ISO 3378
Tear Strength, N/mm	40	-	
Shrinkage temperature °C, min.:			ISO 3380
	70	70	
Scuff resistance (by colour change), max.	5	-	
Resistance of finish to rubbing, rating, min.:			ISO 20433
Wet rubbing	4	4	
Dry rubbing	4	4	
Flex endurance, crazing after 10000 flexes	No cracks	-	ISO5402-1
Finish adhesion, N/cm of width, min	5	-	ISO 11644
Colour fastness on exposure to light, rating, min.	4	-	ISO 14930
Strength at stitch line, N/cm of width, min.	100	50	ISO 23910
Number of stitches per 25 mm	6-10	-	
Fastness to water spotting, rating, min after 16hrs of recovery	4	-	ISO 15700

4.2.2 Coated fabric outer materials

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

Table 2 — Physical requirements for coated fabrics

Property	Type 1 – PVC COATED FABRIC	Type 2 – PU COATED FABRIC	Test Method
Mass/unit area, g/cm ² , min	620	320	ISO 9073-1 ISO3801
Bursting strength, Kpa, min	400	400	ISO 13938-1 ISO 13938-2
Tearing strength N, min	20	50	ISO 9073-4
Resistance to flex cracking, 200,000 cycles before cracking signs, min	No cracks	No cracks	ISO 132
Abrasion resistance (minimum cycles), 700	-No data	- No data	ISO12947-4 ISO12947-3
Colour fastness to light, rating, min	5	5	ISO 105-B01
Colour fastness to rubbing, min	4	4	ISO 105-X12
Volatile matter content, % max	2.5	-	
Strength at stitch line, N/cm of width, min.	30	30	ISO 23910
Number of stitches per 25 mm	6-8	6-8	
Colour fastness to water spotting	4	4	ISO15700

4.2.4 Fabric linings

The physical and chemical properties shall comply with the requirements given in Table 5, when tested in accordance with test methods specified therein.

Table 5 — Fabric lining materials

Property	Type of lining				Test method
	<i>woven synthetic and their blend</i>	<i>warp knitted synthetic and their blend</i>		<i>woven cellulosic'</i>	
Mass/unit area, g/cm ² , min. (free from filling)	60	100		100	ISO 3801 ISO 9073-1
Filling content, %, max.	10	10		10	
Breaking strength, N, min.					
a) Warp	300	—		300	ISO 13934-1
b) Weft	300	—		300	
Courses/cm (nominal)	—	26	—	—	
Wales/cm (nominal)	—	13	—	—	

5 Packing

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

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

6 Marking/Labeling

6.1 Handbags

A fabric label that is securely sewn to the lining on the inside of each handbag shall be neatly, legibly, and indelibly marked with the following information.

- a) The manufacture's name or trademark (or both);
- b) Colour;
- c) Country of origin;
- d) The batch identification;
- e) The outer material, i.e., leather, PVC-coated fabric, or polyurethane –coated fabric.

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 country of origin;
- c) The number of handbags.

Annex A

(normative)

Methods of sampling and criteria for acceptance

A.1 Scale of sampling

A.1.1 Samples shall be selected and examined for each lot separately for ascertaining the conformity of the handbag to the requirements of this standard.

A.1.2 A handbag shall be considered to be of different lots if they differ in shape, colour, and design.

A.1.3 The number of handbags to be selected from any lot shall depend on the size of the lot and shall be in accordance with Columns 1 and 2 of Table A.1.

A.2 Method of selection

A.2.1 handbag to be selected from the lot shall be chosen at random. To ensure randomness the procedure in A.2.3 shall be used.

A.2.2 When the handbags in a lot are not packed in a number of cases (boxes), the sampling shall be as follows:

Starting from any handbag in the lot, count the handbags as 1,2, etc---up to r and so on in one order. Every r th piece thus counted shall be withdrawn to constitute a sample (r is the integral part of N/n where N is the lot size and n is the sample size). This procedure shall be stopped as soon as the required number of pieces is obtained.

For example, if a sample of 125 handbags is to be selected from a lot of 3 000 handbags, compute r as equal to integral part of $3\ 000/125=24$. Starting from any piece, the handbag shall be counted in one order and every 24th piece shall be withdrawn.

A.2.3 When the handbags in a lot are packed in different cases (boxes), a suitable number of boxes (not less than 30 % of the total boxes in the lot) shall be first chosen at random. For each of the boxes so chosen, an approximately equal number of handbags shall be picked up from its different parts so as to obtain the required number of handbags. For example, if a lot consists of 1 000 handbags packed in 50 boxes, each containing 20 handbags, choose more than 15 boxes at random. If it is decided to open 20 boxes, then 4 handbags shall be picked up from different parts of each of the 20 boxes to give a total of 80 pieces as specified in Table A.1.

Table A.1 — Scale of sampling and permissible number of defects

Number of handbags in a lot	Samples for visually observed defects (Pieces)	Permissible number of defectives (Pieces)	Sample size for laboratory testing (Pieces)	Permissible number of defects (Pieces)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Up to 50	13	0	2	0
51 to 100	20	1	3	0

101 to 300	32	1	3	0
301 to 500	50	2	5	1
501 to 1 000	80	3	6	1
1 001 to 3 000	125	5	7	2
3 001 and above	200	7	8	3

A.3 Defects

All randomly selected handbags (Table A.1, Column 2) shall be inspected for visually observed defects, i.e:

- a) Difference in shape, design and colour;
- b) Distorted shapes;
- c) Cracking defects
- d) Faulty jointing and adhesion
- e) Broken stitches and incorrect stitching;
- f) Fasteners defects such as zip, buckles, Velcro, closure clips and studs
- g) Grain damage
- h) Broken threads
- i) Finish not even and unpolished; and
- l) Missing or defective buckles/buckling assembly.

A.4 Acceptance criteria

The number of defective handbags shall not exceed the permissible number given in Table A.1, Column 3. If the number of defective pieces exceeds the permissible number of defectives, the lot shall be rejected.

In case the lot has been found satisfactory for visually observed defects, sample pieces for laboratory testing (Table A.1, Column 4) shall be taken from among those drawn (Table A.1, Column 2). The pieces shall be chosen at random and tested for dimensional, physical and chemical characteristics. If the number of defective handbags is less than or equal to the corresponding permissible number of defectives given in Table A.1, Column 5, the lot shall be declared to have met the requirements of this standard. Otherwise, if the defective handbag pieces are more than the corresponding permissible numbers of defectives, the lot shall be rejected.

Working Draft

