

**RWANDA
STANDARD**

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**Ladies' fashion handbags —
Specification**



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In order to match with technological development and to keep continuous progress in industries, Standards are subject to periodic review. Users shall ascertain that they are in possession of the latest edition

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Contents	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Type and category	2
4.1 Type	2
4.2 Category	2
5 Materials and components	2
5.1 Leather outer materials	2
5.2 Coated fabric outer materials	4
5.3 Linings	7
5.4 Threads	9
5.5 Metal components	9
5.6 Plastics components	10
6 General constructional requirements	10
6.1 General	10
6.2 Riveting	10
6.3 Stitches, seams, and stitching	10
6.4 Handles and shoulder straps	11
6.5 Attachment of handles	11
6.6 Workmanship and finish	11
7 Specific constructional requirements	11
7.1 Type A: Handbag having a top frame	11
7.2 Type B: Handbag having a closure flap	12
7.3 Type C: Handbag closing with a slide fastener	12
8 Packing and marking	12
8.1 Packing	12
8.2 Marking	12
9 Sampling and compliance with the specification	13
9.1 Sampling	13
9.2 Compliance with the specification	14
10 Inspection and methods of test	14
10.1 Inspection	14
10.2 Leather components	14
10.3 Coated fabric components	15
10.4 Backing fabrics and fabric linings	16
10.5 Breaking strength of sewing threads	17
10.6 Adequacy of plating of plated plastics components	17

Foreword

Rwanda Standards are prepared by Technical Committees and approved by Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) Board of Directors in accordance with the procedures of RSB, in compliance with Annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement on the preparation, adoption and application of standards.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare national standards. Final Draft Rwanda Standards adopted by Technical committees are ratified by members of RSB Board of Directors for publication and gazettment as Rwanda Standards.

RS nnn-n was prepared by Technical Committee RSB/TC 29, *Textiles and Leather Engineering*,

In the preparation of this standard, reference was made to the following standard

1) **SABS 1298: Ladies' fashion handbags**

The assistance derived from the above source is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

Committee membership

The following organizations were represented on the Technical Committee on Textiles and Leather Engineering (RSB/TC 29) in the preparation of this standard.

Star Leather products

Rwanda Development Board

GBF Leather and Art promoters

UTEXRWA

Embroidery and Training Centre

Rwanda Bureau of Standards (RSB) – Secretariat

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Ladies' Fashion handbags — Specification

1 Scope

1.1 This specification covers the materials, basic design, and construction of three basic types of handbag with a leather or coated fabric outer.

NOTE

- a) The standards referred to in the specification are listed in Appendix A.
- b) Requirements that must be specified by the purchaser are listed in Appendix B.
- c) Information for manufacturers is given in Appendix C.
- d) Except under the standardization mark scheme, provision of equivalent samples required in terms of 8.1.2(b) requires special agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

SANS

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions apply;

Acceptable/Approved. Acceptable to/approved by the purchaser but in relation to the standardization mark acceptable to/approved by the Rwanda Standards Board.

Batch. Handbags of the same materials (excluding colour), dimensions, construction, style, and design.

Defective. A handbag that fails in one or more respects to comply with the relevant requirements of the specification.

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.

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

4 Type and category

4.1 Type

The handbags shall be of one of the following three types (or acceptable modifications of these types), as specified by the purchaser:

- a) **Type A.** Handbags having a metal top frame, spring-loaded closure clip, and carrying handles or shoulder strap.
- b) **Type B.** Handbags having a closure flap incorporating a clasp or turnlock, and a carrying handle or a shoulder strap;
- c) **Type C.** Handbags incorporating a slide fastener as a closure, and having carrying handles or a shoulder strap.

4.2 Category

The handbags shall have leather or coated fabric outers, as specified by the purchaser.

5 Materials and components

5.1 Leather outer materials

5.1.1 Tannage

The leather shall have been tanned with either an organic or an inorganic tanning agent, and may have been pretanned or retanned with an organic or an inorganic tanning agent.

5.1.2 Type of pelt

The leather shall have been tanned from the depilated hides or skins of one or more of the following types of raw stock, as specified by the purchaser:

- a) bovine hides;
- b) elephant hides;
- c) sheep skins (other than Merino);
- d) goat skins;
- e) pig skins;
- f) ostrich skins;
- g) game skins; and
- h) reptile skins

5.1.3 Colour, type of finish, and nature of finished surface

The colour of the finished surface shall be as specified by the purchaser. The type of finish and nature

of the finished surface shall be a combination of two or more of the following effects and techniques, and shall acceptably match with those of the approved sample:

a) Finishes

- 1) aniline, or semi-aniline
- 2) pigmented;
- 3) antique;
- 4) two-tone;
- 5) multi-coloured;
- 6) glazed;
- 7) patent or imitation patent.

b) Nature of finished surface

- 1) full grain;
- 2) corrected grain;
- 3) printed or embossed;
- 4) suède;
- 5) nubuck.

NOTE

- a) The flesh surface of all leathers shall be of a uniform texture.
- b) The grain surface of sueded leathers shall be free from flaws and defects that may affect its appearance or its serviceability.

5.1.4 Grade

A leather shall not be pipy, loose-grained, hard or bony, or excessively marked on the grain surface (unless emphasis on surface defects is an intended feature of the leather). Any imperfections or blemishes, if an intended feature, shall not affect the serviceability of the leather

5.1.5 Physical and chemical requirements

The physical and chemical properties shall comply with the requirements given in column 2 of table 1.

Table 1 — Physical and chemical requirements for leather

1	2	3	4
Property	Requirements		Test Method Sub section
	Outer Leather	Lining Leather	

Thickness mm,min	0.8	0.5	-
PH value, min	3.3	3.3	10.2.2
Grain cracking on double fold	Nil	Nil	
Tear Strength, N/mm of Thickness	40	30	10.2.3
Shrinkage Temperature ,°C, min			10.2.4
Organic Tannage.....	70	70	
Inorganic Tannage.....	90	90	
Scuff resistance by colour change,(by colour Change),max	-	-	10.2.5
Resistance of finish to rubbing rating,min			10.2.6
Wet rubbing.....	4	4	
Dry rubbing.....	4	4	
Flexendurance,crazing after 10,000 Flexes	Fine cracks only	-	10.2.7
Finish adhesion,N/cm of width,min	5	-	10.2.8
Colour fastness on exposure to light,rating,min,	6	-	10.2.9
Strength at stitch line,N/cm of width,min	100	50	10.2.10
Fastness to water spotting rating,min after 16h recovery	5	-	10.2.11

5.2 Coated fabric outer materials

5.2.1 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, 3, and 4:

- a) **Type 1.** A plain jersey knitted fabric with a coating of PVC, and with or without an additional surface finish of polyurethane.
- b) **Type 2.** A plain jersey knitted fabric with a thicker coating of PVC, and with or without an additional surface finish of polyurethane.
- c) **Type 3.** A Queen's cord type warp-knitted nylon fabric with a coating of PVC, and with or without an additional surface finish of polyurethane.
- d) **Type 4.** A woven cotton fabric with a coating of polyurethane.
- e) **Type 5.** A heavier woven cotton fabric with a coating of polyurethane.

Table 2 — Physical requirements for coated fabrics

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Property	Type of coated fabric					Test Method Subsection
	1	2	3	4	5	
Grade of backing.....	A	B	C	D	E	-
Mass/unit area,g/m ² ,min						
A) Coating.....	510	630	800	120	110	10.3.1
B) Coated fabric.....	620	720	755	320	400	
Bleeding in water.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.3.2
Blocking,permissible damage..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.3.3
Resistance to dry and wet rubbing,permissible colour transfer.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.3.7
Resistance to flex cracking,cycles before signs of cracking,min.....	2x10 ₅	2x10 ₅	2x10 ₅	2x10 ₅	2x10 ₅	
Colour fastness to light,rating,min	7	7	7	7	7	10.3.4
Volatile matter content,g/kg,max.....	25	25	25	25	25	10.3.5

.....						
Peel strength of coating, N/50mm of width,min						
a) Nylon backing.....	15	15	15	-	-	10.3.6
b) Other backing.....	25	25	-	25	25	
Tearstrength,N,Min.....	28	20	25	50	50	10.3.8
Strength at stitch line, N/cm of width,min.....	30	40	55	50	55	10.3.10

5.2.2 Colour

The colour of the coated fabric shall acceptably match with that specified by the purchaser.

5.2.3 Backing fabrics

5.2.3.1 General

A backing fabric shall be of the appropriate grade given in table 2, shall comply with the relevant requirements given in 5.2.3.2 or 5.2.3.3 (as relevant), and shall be of the colour specified by the purchaser.

5.2.3.2 Knitted backing fabrics

A knitted backing fabric shall be of cotton or of nylon, and shall comply with the relevant requirements given in table 3.

Table 3 — Knitted backing fabrics

1	2	3	4	5
Property	Grade of Backing			Test method subsection
	A	B	C	
Mass/unit area, g/m²,min	110	90	45	10.4.1
Nominal linear density of yarn, tex	25	25	-	-
Structure.....	Plain jersey	Plain jersey	Queen`s cord	-
Courses/cm (nominal).....	-	-	14	10.4.4
Wales/cm	-	-	10	10.4.4

(nominal).....				
Finish.....	Dyed or bleached	Dyed or bleached	Dyed	-
Bleeding in Plasticizer.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.4.5

5.2.3.3 Woven backing fabrics

A woven backing fabric shall be of cotton, shall have a plain or a twill weave, shall be raised on one side, and shall comply with the relevant requirements given in table 4.

Table 4 — Woven backing fabrics

1	2	3	4
Property	Grade of backing		Test Method subsection
	D	E	
Mass/unit area, g/m ² ,min...	200	290	10.4.1
Breaking strength, N, Min Warp..... Weft.....	500 500	780 780	10.4.3
Finish.....	Dyed or bleached	Dyed or bleached	-
Bleeding in plasticizer	Nil	Nil	10.4.5

5.3 Linings

5.3.1 Leather linings

A leather lining shall comply with the following requirements:

- Tannage.** As in 5.1.1.
- Type of pelt.** Sheepskin, goatskin, or pigskin, as specified by the purchaser.
- Colour, type of finish, and nature of finished surface.** As in 5.1.3.
- Grade.** As in 5.1.4.

e) **Physical and chemical requirements.** The physical and chemical properties shall comply with therequirements given in column 3 of table 1.

5.3.2 Fabric linings

5.3.2.1 Linings for use with leather outers

Linings used with leather outers shall be of an acceptable colour and shall be of woven or Queen's cord warp-knitted nylon or polyester and shall comply with the relevant requirements given in columns 2 and 3 of table 5. When knitted lining material is used, the technical reverse side of the fabric shall be the side in contact with the outer material.

Table 5 — Fabric lining materials

1	2	3	4	5	6
Property	Type of Lining				Test Method subsection
	Woven nylon or polyester	Queen`s cord warp knitted nylon or nylon	Woven polyester/cotton	Woven cotton or viscose	
Mass/unit area, g/m ² , min.....	60	100	80	100	10.4.1
Filing content %, Max.....	10	10	10	10	10.4.2
Breaking strength, N, Min					
a) Warp.....	450	-	300	300	10.4.3
... ..	450	-	300	300	
b) Weft.....					
... ..					
Courses/cm (nominal).....	-	26	-	-	10.4.4
Wales/cm (nominal).....	-	13	-	-	10.4.4

5.3.2.2 Linings for use with coated fabric outers

Linings used with coated fabric outers shall be of an acceptable colour, shall be of one of the materials specified in 5.3.2.1 or of cotton, a polyester-and-cotton mixture, or viscose rayon, and shall comply with the relevant requirements given in table 5.

5.3.3 Freedom from defects

Lining fabrics shall be such that the lining of a handbag is free from flaws.

5.4 Threads

The threads shall be polyester, polyamide, cotton-and-polyester, core-spun cotton-and-polyamide, or linen threads, and shall have been well and truly formed. The colour shall be uniform and, unless a contrasting seam is an intended feature, shall acceptably match with that of the component(s) with which they are used. The colour of thread used for any contrasting seam shall be as specified by the purchaser

The breaking strength of thread used in functional seams, determined in accordance with 10.5, shall be at least 25 N.

5.5 Metal components

5.5.1 General

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.

5.5.2 Buckles

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

5.5.3 Closure clips

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

5.5.4 Domed studs

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

5.5.5 Attachment rings

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

5.5.6 Eyelets

Eyelets shall be of the two-piece type.

5.5.7 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 handbag.

5.5.8 Press-studs

Press-studs shall be of the male and female type and shall have a tenacious grip.

5.5.9 Rivets

Rivets shall be one of the following types:

- a) tubular rivets with caps;
- b) bifurcated rivets with caps;
- c) solid copper rivets with flat washers;
- d) ribbed nails with locking washers.

5.5.10 Slide fasteners

Interlocking slide fasteners shall be of an intrinsically corrosion-resistant metal or of a synthetic material, and shall have cotton tapes. The colour of the cotton tapes shall acceptably match with the colour of the surrounding material.

5.5.11 Turnlocks

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

5.6 Plastics components

All plastics components, whether functional or decorative, shall have been properly plated and, when tested in accordance with 10.6, 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. Closure clips, domed studs, attachment rings, and turn locks shall comply with the requirements given in 5.5.3, 5.5.4, 5.5.5, and 5.5.11, respectively.

6 General constructional requirements

6.1 General

All handbags shall be acceptably lined. The shape, dimensions, fittings, style, and stitching shall be as specified by the purchaser and shall conform to those of a corresponding sample held and approved by the Rwanda Standards Board.

6.2 Riveting

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

6.3 Stitches, seams, and stitching

6.3.1 General

All sewing shall be in accordance with ISO 4915:1991.

6.3.2 Stitches

All functional stitches shall be of stitch types 101, 301, 304, or 308, and in the case of coated fabrics

the number of stitches shall be 6-8 per 25 mm and in the case of leather, 6-10 per 25 mm.

6.3.3 Seams

Seams shall be free from twists, pleats, and puckers. The seam allowances shall be subject to the tolerances normal to good manufacturing practice.

6.3.4 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 back-stitched and free from loose threads.

6.4 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 of 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).

6.5 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.

6.6 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 that affects the appearance or may affect the serviceability of the handbag. Sewing shall be uniform and double rows of stitching shall be uniform unless intended to be otherwise. Linings shall have been so treated as to prevent fraying.

7 Specific constructional requirements

7.1 Type A: Handbag having a top frame

7.1.1 Basic design

The basic design shall be as shown in figure 1 and shall include

- a) handbags with the gussets and outer body attached to the metal frame; and
- b) handbags with the main gussets attached to the frame and each top edge of the frame attached to a separation (Peggy bag).

7.1.2 Compartments and pockets

- a) The frame and the main gussets shall be such that the hand has easy access when the framed compartment of a bag is opened; this shall also apply to any compartment adjacent to the framed compartment.

b) An internal pocket or pouch, 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.

7.2 Type B: Handbag having a closure flap

7.2.1 Basic design

The basic design shall be as shown in figure 2.

7.2.2 Compartments and pockets

- a) The main gussets shall, when expanded, allow the hand easy access to all compartments.
- b) Pockets forming partitions between compartments shall be fitted with slide fasteners and pockets shall be securely attached at each end to the main gussets of the handbag.
- c) Smaller internal pockets shall comply with 7.1.2(b).

7.3 Type C: Handbag closing with a slide fastener

7.3.1 Basic design

The basic design shall be as shown in figure 3.

7.3.2 Compartments and pockets

As in 7.2.2.

8 Packing and marking

8.1 Packing

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

8.2 Marking

8.2.1 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 manufacturer's name or trade mark (or both) ;
- b) the year of manufacture;
- c) the batch identification;
- d) the outer material, i.e. leather, PVC-coated fabric, or polyurethane-coated fabric.

8.2.2 Bulk containers

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 type and category;
- c) the style or model;
- d) the colour;
- e) the quantity;
- f) the nature of the outer material and lining.

8.2.3 Additional marking

When so required by the purchaser, handbags or bulk containers or both shall bear information additional to that specified in 8.2.1 and 8.2.2.

9 Sampling and compliance with the specification

NOTE: This section applies to the sampling for inspection and testing before acceptance or rejection of single lots (consignments) in cases where no information about the implementation of quality control or testing during manufacture is available to help in assessing the quality of the lot. It is also used as the procedure for adjudicating in cases of dispute.

9.1 Sampling

The following sampling procedure shall be applied in determining whether a lot complies with the relevant requirements of the specification. The samples so taken shall be deemed to represent the lot.

9.1.1 Sample for inspection

After checking the lot for compliance with the requirements of section 8, draw from it at random the number of handbags shown in column 2 of table 6 relative to the appropriate lot size shown in column 1.

9.1.2 Sample for testing

- a) **Handbags.** After inspection (see 10.1) of the sample taken in accordance with 9.1.1 take from it at random at least one handbag.
- b) **Materials.** Use a sample (of size large enough for the relevant tests) of each thread, and, in the case of handbags with a coated fabric outer, of the backing fabric used in the manufacture of the lot.

Table 6 — Sample sizes

1	2	3
Lot size, handbags	Sample for inspection, handbags	Acceptance No.
10 – 100	10	0
101 – 500	20	1
501 – 1 000	30	2
1 001 – 1 500	40	3
1 501 – 2 500	55	4

9.2 Compliance with the specification

The lot shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of the specification if, after inspection and testing of the samples drawn in accordance with 9.1, the number of defectives found does not exceed the relevant acceptance number given in column 3 of table 6.

10 Inspection and methods of test

10.1 Inspection

Inspect each handbag in the sample drawn in accordance with 9.1.1 for compliance with all the relevant requirements of sections 4-6 (inclusive) compliance with which is not assessed by the tests given in 10.2-10.6 (inclusive).

10.2 Leather components

10.2.1 Preparation of test specimens

Use SABS SM 616.

10.2.2 pH Value

Use RS ISO 4045:2008

10.2.3 Tearing strength

Use SABS SM 637.

10.2.4 Shrinkage temperature

Use ISO 3380:2002

10.2.5 Scuff resistance

Use SABS SMs 884 and 885.

10.2.6 Resistance of finish to rubbing

Use the relevant method given in CKS 190.

10.2.7 Flex endurance

Use ISO 22288:2006

10.2.8 Adhesion of finish

Use ISO 11644:2009

10.2.9 Colour fastness to light

| Use SABS SM 405.

10.2.10 Strength at right angles to stitch perforations

Use the method given in section 3.1 of BS 5131-3.

10.2.11 Fastness to water spotting

Use ISO 15700:1998

10.3 Coated fabric components

10.3.1 Mass per unit area

Use SABS SM 79 to determine the mass-per-square metre of the coated fabric. Then use SABS Method 114 (but using a suitable solvent) to remove the coating on each specimen, and determine the mass per square metre of the coating by difference.

10.3.2 Bleeding in water

a) **Apparatus.** An oven maintained at 70 ± 1 °C.

b) **Procedure.** From the sample under test cut a specimen of size approximately 100 mm × 100 mm, and cut it into test pieces of size about 10 mm × 10 mm.

Place the test pieces in a beaker containing 100 mL of distilled water and place the beaker in the oven for 24 ± 1 h.

After removing the test pieces examine the water for discoloration (bleeding) against a white background, and assess the extent of bleeding on the following scale:

- 0 = No bleeding (water free from colour)
- 1 = Slight bleeding
- 2 = Moderate bleeding
- 3 = Severe bleeding

10.3.3 Blocking

Use SABS SM 412

10.3.4 Colour fastness to light

Use SABS SM 405.

10.3.5 Volatile matter content

a) **Apparatus.** An air circulating oven maintained at 105 ± 1 °C.

b) **Procedure**

1) From the sample under test cut three test specimens, each of size about 50 mm × 100 mm, condition them at 65 ± 5 % relative humidity and 20 ± 1 °C for 2 h, and determine the mass of each specimen to the nearest milligram.

2) Place the test specimens in the oven for 5 h, remove and condition and determine the mass as in (1) above.

c) **Calculation.** Calculate the loss of volatile matter as follows:

Volatile matter loss, g/kg = $\frac{m_2}{m_1} \times 100$

m_2

m_1

where

m_1 = mass of original sample, g

m_2 = loss of mass of sample, g

10.3.6 Peel strength of coating

Use the relevant method given in CKS 143

10.3.7 Resistance to rubbing

As in 9.2.6.

10.3.8 Tearing strength

Use SABS SM 637.

10.3.9 Resistance to flex cracking

Use SABS SM 411.

10.3.10 Strength at right angles to stitch perforations

Use the method given in section 3.1 of BS 5131-3.

10.4 Backing fabrics and fabric linings

10.4.1 Mass per unit area

Use SABS SM 79 for woven fabrics and SABS 385 for knitted fabrics.

10.4.2 Filling content (fabric linings)

Use SABS SM 114.

10.4.3 Breaking strength (woven fabrics)

Use SABS SM 93.

10.4.4 Wales and courses per unit length (Queen's cord knitted fabrics)

Use SABS SM 275.

10.4.5 Bleeding in plasticizer (backing fabrics)

a) **Apparatus.** An oven maintained at 100 ± 2 °C

b) **Procedure.** From the sample under test cut a specimen of size approximately 100 mm × 100 mm and cut it into test pieces of size about 10 mm × 10 mm.

Place the test pieces of fabric in a beaker containing 100 mL of Di-iso-octyl phthalate. Cover the beaker with a watch glass and place in the oven for 1 h. Remove the beaker from the oven, remove the test pieces from the plasticizer, and examine the plasticizer for bleeding (discoloration) against a white background. Assess the extent of bleeding on the following scale:

- 0 = No bleeding (i.e. no colour change)
- 1 = Slight bleeding
- 2 = Moderate bleeding
- 3 = Severe bleeding

10.5 Breaking strength of sewing threads

| Use ISO 2062.

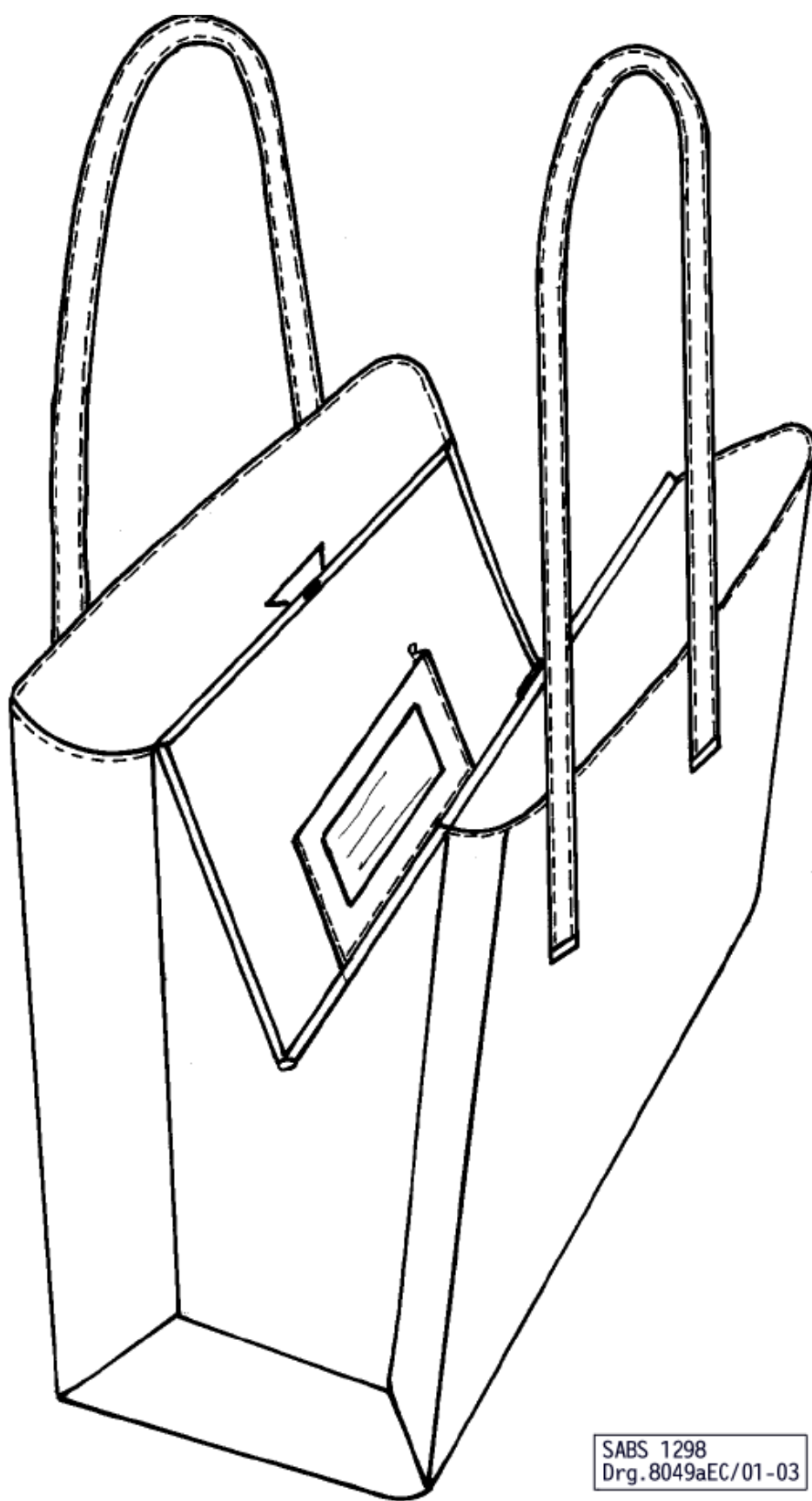
10.6 Adequacy of plating of plated plastics components

10.6.1 Apparatus

A microscope or other device capable of 8x magnification.

10.6.2 Procedure

Heat the plastics component under test in boiling water for 5 min. Remove and allow it to dry and cool for 1 h. Then, using the magnifying apparatus, examine it for signs of cracks or pit marks or both.

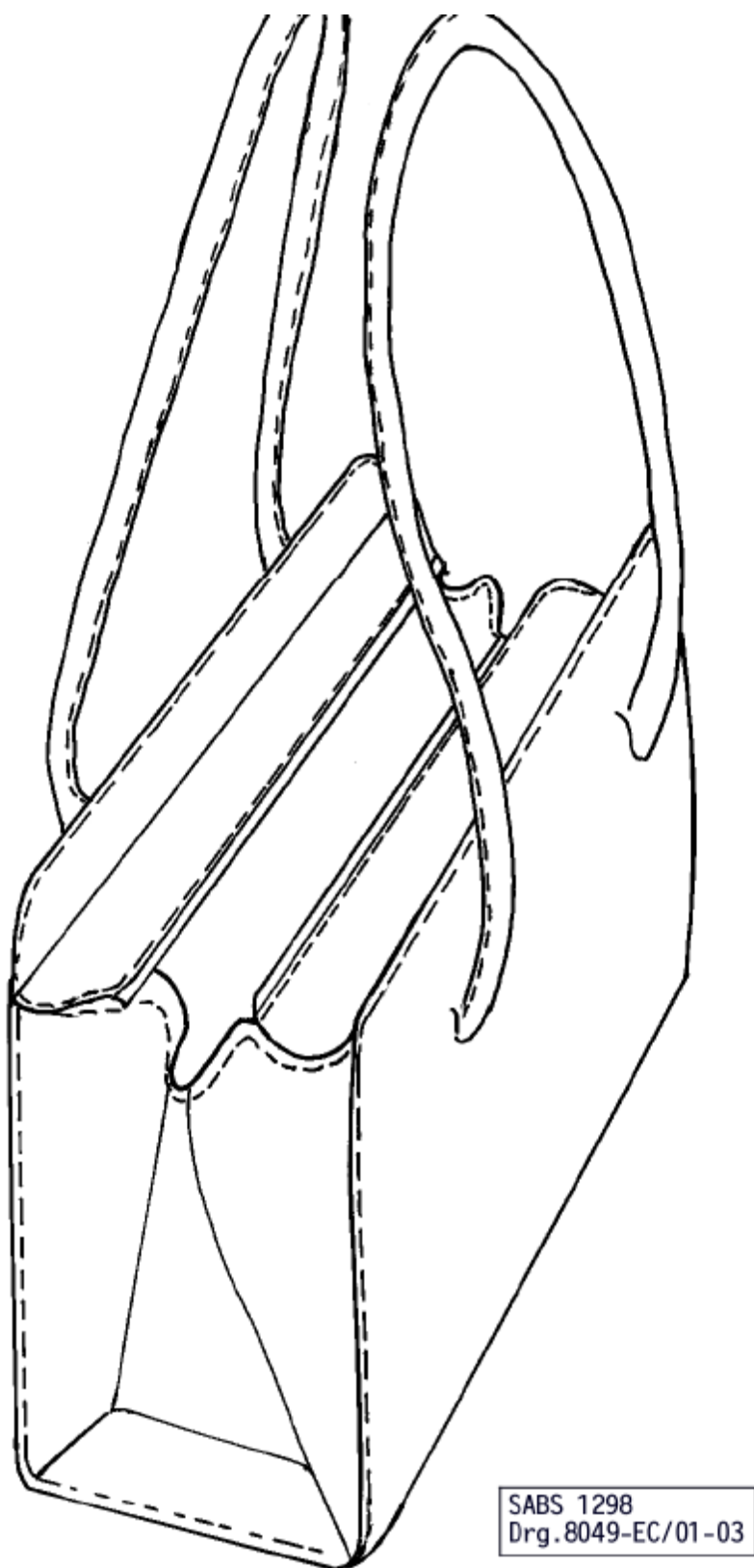


SABS 1298
Drg. 8049aEC/01-03

Figure 1— Type A handbag



Figure 2 — Type B handbag



COMMENTS

Figure 3 — Type C handbag

Appendix A (Normative Reference)

Applicable standards

Reference is made to the latest issues of the following standards:

BS 1006, *Methods of test for colour fastness of textiles and leather*.

BS 5131-3-3.1, *Methods of test for footwear and footwear materials – Part 3: Uppers, textiles and threads – Section 3.1: Strength of upper materials and lining materials at right angles to stitch perforations*.

CKS 143, *Coated fabrics*.

CKS 190, *Printed, side upper leather*.

| ISO 2062, *Textiles – Yarns from packages – Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break*.

SABS 04, *Terms and definitions for textiles and textile merchandise*.

SABS 0101, *Standard nomenclature for stitches, seams, and stitchings*.

Appendix B Notes to purchasers

The following requirements must be specified in tender invitations and in each order or contract:

- a) The type of handbag (see 3.1)
- b) The category of handbag (see 3.2)
- c) In the case of leather outers, the type of pelt and colour of the finished surface (see 4.1.2 and 4.1.3)
- d) In the case of coated fabric outers, the type and the colour(s) of the coating and the backing fabric (see 4.2)
- e) In the case of leather linings, the type of pelt and the colour (see 4.3.1)
- f) The colour of thread for any contrasting seam (see 4.4)
- g) The shape, dimensions, fittings, style, and stitching (see 5.1)
- h) Any additional marking required (see 7.2.3)

Appendix C Note to manufacturers

A nylon yarn with a linear density of 44 f 13 dtex has been found satisfactory for the manufacture of

grade C backing fabrics (see table 3) and Queen's cord type lining fabrics (see table 5).

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