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## Ladies' handbags — Specification

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# Contents

Page

Foreword .....	iv
<b>1</b> <b>Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b> <b>Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b> <b>Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4</b> <b>Categories</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5</b> <b>Materials and components</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5.1</b> <b>Leather outer materials</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5.1.1</b> <b>Tannage</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5.1.2</b> <b>Grade</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5.1.3</b> <b>Physical and chemical requirements</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5.2</b> <b>Coated fabric outer materials</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>5.2.1</b> <b>Type</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>5.2.2</b> <b>Backing fabrics</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>5.3</b> <b>Linings</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6.3.1</b> <b>Seams</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b> <b>Packaging and labelling/marketing</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>7.1</b> <b>Packaging</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>7.2</b> <b>Labelling/marketing</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>7.2.1</b> <b>Handbags</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>7.2.2</b> <b>Bulk package</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>8</b> <b>Sampling</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) Bleeding in water</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>A.1</b> <b>Apparatus</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>A.2</b> <b>Procedure</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Annex B (normative) Bleeding in plasticized (backing fabrics)</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>A.1</b> <b>Apparatus</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>A.2</b> <b>Procedure</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Annex C (normative) Adequacy of plating of plated plastics components</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>A.1</b> <b>Apparatus</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>A.2</b> <b>Procedure</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>11</b>

## Foreword

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives established under Cap 327, of the Laws of Uganda, as amended. UNBS is mandated to co-ordinate the elaboration of standards and is

- (a) a member of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and
- (b) a contact point for the WHO/FAO Codex Alimentarius Commission on Food Standards, and
- (c) the National Enquiry Point on TBT Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The work of preparing Uganda Standards is carried out through Technical Committees. A Technical Committee is established to deliberate on standards in a given field or area and consists of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties.

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee UNBS/TC 305, *Leather and leather products*

# Ladies' handbags — Specification

## 1 Scope

This draft Uganda Standard specifies the requirements, test methods and sampling of ladies' handbags with a leather or coated outer fabric.

## 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.

ISO 105-E07, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E07: Colour fastness to spotting: Water*

ISO 105-X16, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X16: Colour fastness to rubbing — Small areas*

ISO 3377-1, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tear load — Part 1: Single edge tear*

ISO 3377-2, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tear load — Part 2: Double edge tear*

ISO 5081, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of breaking strength and elongation (Strip method)*

ISO 5402-2, *Leather — Determination of flex resistance — Part 2: Vamp flex method*

US 629, *Leather and fibre board - Measurement of thickness*

US ISO 105-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test*

US ISO 11640, *Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to cycles of to-and-fro rubbing*

US ISO 11644, *Leather — Test for adhesion of finish*

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

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

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

US ISO 4045, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of pH and difference figure*

US ISO 4684, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of volatile matter*

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

- 3.1 batch**  
handbags of the same materials (excluding colour), dimensions, construction, style, and design
- 3.2 defective**  
a handbag that fails in one or more respects to comply with the relevant requirements of the specification
- 3.3 flaw**  
a defect or imperfection that impairs appearance or structure of the bag
- 3.4 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
- 3.5 handbag**  
a bag, often with a handle and/or a strap over the shoulder, used especially by ladies for carrying small personal items

### 4 Categories

The handbags shall have leather or coated fabric outers

### 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 pre-tanned or re-tanned with an organic or inorganic tanning agent.

##### 5.1.2 Grade

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 it is an intended feature, shall not affect the serviceability of the leather.

##### 5.1.3 Physical and chemical requirements

The physical and chemical properties shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1.

**Table 1 — Physical and chemical requirements for leather**

Property	Requirements		Test method
	Outer leather	Lining leather	
Thickness, mm, min.	0.8	0.5	US 629
pH value, min.	3.3	3.3	US ISO 4045
Grain cracking on double fold	Nil	Nil	US ISO 3378
Tear strength, N/mm of thickness (min)	40	30	ISO 3377-1 ISO 3377-2
Shrinkage temperature, °C, min.			US ISO 3380
Organic tannage	70	70	
Inorganic tannage	90	90	
Resistance of finish to rubbing, rating, min.			US ISO 11640
Wet rubbing	4	4	
Dry rubbing	4	4	
Flex endurance, crazing after 10 000 flexes.	Fine cracks only	-	ISO 5402-2
Finish adhesion, N/cm of width, min.	5	-	US ISO 11644
Colour fastness on exposure to light, rating, min.	6	-	US ISO 105-B02
Fastness to water spotting, rating, min. after 16 h recovery	5	-	ISO 105-E07

## 5.2 Coated fabric outer materials

### 5.2.1 Type

A coated fabric outer material shall be one of the following types and shall comply with the relevant requirements given in Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4:

- Type 1: a plain jersey knitted fabric with a coating of PVC, and with or without an additional surface finish of polyurethane.
- Type 2: a plain jersey knitted fabric with a thicker coating of PVC, and with or without an additional surface finish of polyurethane.
- 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.
- Type 4: a woven cotton fabric with a coating of polyurethane.
- Type 5: a heavier woven cotton fabric with a coating of polyurethane.

**Table 1 — Physical requirements for coated fabrics**

Property	Type of coated fabric					Test method
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	
Grade of backing						
Grammage, g/m <sup>2</sup> , min.						US ISO 3801

Coating	510	630	800	120	110	
Coated fabric	620	720	755	320	400	
Bleeding in water	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Annex A
Resistance to wet and to dry rubbing, permissible colour transfer	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	ISO 105-X16
Resistance to flex cracking, cycles before signs of cracking, min.	2 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	2 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	2 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	2 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	2 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	
Colour fastness to light, rating min.	6	6	6	6	6	US ISO 105-B02
Volatile matter content, g/kg, max.	25	25	25	-	-	US ISO 4684
Peel strength of coating, N/50 mm of width, min.						
Nylon backing	15	15	15	-	-	
Other backing	25	25	-	25	25	
Tearing strength , N, min.	28	20	25	50	50	ISO 3377-1 ISO 3377-2

**5.2.2 Backing fabrics**

**5.2.2.1 General**

A backing fabric shall be of the appropriate grade given in Table 3, shall comply with the relevant requirements given in 5.2.2.2 or 5.2.2.3

**5.2.2.2 Knitted backing fabrics**

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

Table 3.

**Table 2 — Knitted backing fabrics**

Property	Grade of backing			Test method
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	
Grammage, g/m <sup>2</sup> , min.	110	90	45	US ISO 3801
Structure	Plain jersey	Plain jersey	Queen's cord	
Finish	Dyed or bleached	Dyed or bleached	Dyed	-
Bleeding in plasticizer	Nil	Nil	Nil	Annex B

**5.2.2.3 Woven backing fabrics**

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



**Table 3 — Woven backing fabrics**

Property	Requirement	Test method
Grammage, g/m <sup>2</sup> , min.	200	US ISO 3801
Breaking strength, N, min. Warp Weft	500 500	ISO 5081
Finish	Dyed or bleached	-
Bleeding in plasticizer	Nil	Annex B

### 5.3 Linings

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

#### Linings for use with leather outers

Linings used with leather outers shall comply with the relevant requirements given in Table 5

**Table 4 — Fabric lining materials**

Property	Type of lining				Test method
	Woven nylon or polyester	Queen's cord warp-knitted nylon or polyester	Woven polyester or cotton	Woven cotton or viscose	
Mass/unit area, g/m <sup>2</sup> , min.(free from piling)	-	100	80	100	US ISO 3801
Filling content, %, max.	10	10	10	10	
Breaking strength, N, min. Warp Weft	450 450	- -	300 300	300 300	ISO 5081

### 5.4 Threads

The threads shall be polyester, polyamide, cotton-polyester, core-spun cotton-and-polyamide, or linen threads.

### 5.5 Metal components

All metal components, whether functional or decorative, shall be mainly of corrosion-resistant metal or shall have been so coated as to render them resistant to corrosion.

## **5.6 Plastic components**

All plastic components, whether functional or decorative, shall have been properly plated and, when tested in accordance with Annex C, shall show no sign of cracks or pit marks.

## **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.

### **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 Seams**

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

#### **6.3.2 Stitching**

Stitching may be functional or decorative or both. 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 plastic 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**

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 Packaging and labelling/markings**

### **7.1 Packaging**

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

## 7.2 Labelling/markings

### 7.2.1 Handbags

Marking or a fabric label that is securely sewn to the lining on the inside of each handbag shall be neatly, legibly, and indelibly marked/labelled with the following information:

- a) the manufacturer's name, address and/or trade mark;
- b) the outer material such as leather, PVC-coated fabric, or polyurethane-coated fabric; and
- c) country of origin

### 7.2.2 Bulk package

The following information shall appear in legible, and indelible marking/labelling on the outside of each bulk package:

- a) the manufacturer's name, address and/or trade mark;
- b) the type and category of the handbag;
- c) the colour(s);
- d) number of products in the pack;
- e) gross weight; and
- f) country of origin.

## 8 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.

**Table 5 — Sample sizes**

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

## Annex A (normative)

### Bleeding in water

#### A.1 Apparatus

An oven maintained at  $70\text{ °C} \pm 1\text{ °C}$ .

#### A.2 Procedure

**A.2.1** From the sample under test cut a specimen of size approximately 100 mm x 100 mm, and cut it into test pieces of size 10 mm x 10 mm.

**A.2.2** Place the test pieces in a beaker containing 100 ml of distilled water and place the beaker in the oven for  $24\text{ h} \pm 1\text{ h}$ .

**A.2.3** After removing the test pieces examine the water for discolouration (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

## Annex B (normative)

### Bleeding in plasticized (backing fabrics)

#### A.1 Apparatus

An oven maintained at  $100\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$ .

#### A.2 Procedure

**A.2.1** From the sample under test cut a specimen of size approximately 100 mm x 100 mm, and cut it into test pieces of size about 10 mm x 10 mm

**A.2.2** Place the test pieces in a beaker containing 100 ml of Di-iso-octyl phthalate.

**A.2.3** Cover the beaker with a watch glass and place in the oven for 1 h.

**A.2.4** 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

**Annex C**  
(normative)

**Adequacy of plating of plated plastics components**

**A.1 Apparatus**

A microscope or other device capable of 8x magnification

**A.2 Procedure**

**A.2.1** Heat the plastic component under test in boiling water for 5 min

**A.2.2** Remove and allow it to dry and cool for 1 h

**A.2.3** Using the magnifying apparatus, examine it for signs of cracks or pit marks or both

## Bibliography

BOS 424:2012, *Ladies' fashion handbags – Specification*

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