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MEN'S AND WOMEN'S LEATHER BELTS - SPECIFICATION

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Leather — Men's and women's belts — Specification



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This African Standard was prepared by the ARSO Technical Harmonization Committee Number 7 on Leather and Textile Products (ARSO/THC 07).

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Leather — Men's and women's belts — Specification

1 Scope

This African Standard covers the requirements for the materials, basic design, size and construction of lined, unlined and reversible men's and women's leather belts.

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.

EN 12590, *Textiles — Industrial sewing threads made wholly or partly from synthetic fibres*

ISO 2418, *Leather — Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness tests — Sampling location*

ISO 2419, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Sample preparation and conditioning*

ISO 2588, *Leather — Sampling — Number of items for a gross sample*

ISO 2589, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of thickness*

ISO 3376, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tensile strength and percentage extension*

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

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

ISO 4045, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of pH*

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

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

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

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

ISO 17070, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of tetrachlorophenol-, trichlorophenol-, dichlorophenol-, monochlorophenol-isomers and pentachlorophenol content*

ISO 19074, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of water absorption by capillary action (wicking)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this standard the following definitions apply.

3.1

bovine hide

a general term for the depilated hide from a bovine animal, usually mature, and of any breed

ARS 1553:2017(E)

3.2

bovine leather

leather made from the hide or skin of a mature bovine animal

3.3

calf

a tanned skin from a young bovine animal

3.4

exotic leather

leather made from the skin of game, reptiles, birds, fish or other exotic species

3.5

glacé kid

chrome tanned leather made from kidskin or goat skin, finished to a smooth, glossy finish

3.6

goat

a tanned skin from a goat

3.7

Inorganic tanned leather

leather tanned with an inorganic tanning agent (or agents) and that may have been re-tanned with an inorganic or an organic tanning agent (or agents)

3.8

kid

chrome tanned leather made from kid skin or goat skin

3.9

organic tanned leather

leather tanned with an organic tanning agent (or agents) and that may have been re-tanned with an organic or an inorganic tanning agent (or agents)

3.10

pigskin

a tanned skin from a pig

3.11

Split

leather made from the flesh layer of a bovine hide and that has been finished as suede or with an acceptable synthetic coating

3.12

suede

leather buffed to an even nap on the flesh side and used with this side outwards

4 Material requirements

4.1 Leather materials and sewing threads

4.1.1 Leather

4.1.1.1 The leather shall be bovine leather, split, calf, goat, kid, glacé kid, pigskin or exotic leather, as required.

4.1.1.2 The colour and finish of the leather shall be an acceptable match to the colour and finish required.

4.1.1.3 The leather shall be well tanned and of acceptable quality. It shall be free from defects that affect its appearance or that may affect its serviceability (or both); it shall not be pipy or loose grained and it shall be well fleshed and free from flay marks.

4.1.1.4 The leather shall, when tested in accordance with the relevant methods given in column 3 of Table 1, comply with the physical and chemical requirements given in column 2 of Table 1.

Table 1 — Physical and chemical requirements for leather belts

Parameters	Requirements	Test method (Sub clause)
Shrinkage temperature , °C, min.		
Inorganic tanned leather	100	6.2
Organic tanned leather	75	6.2
Grease content (on a moisture- free basis), %	3.0 to 12.0	6.3
pH value, Min	3.3	6.4
PH difference	0.7	6.4
Resistance to wet and dry rubbing after 50 rubs		
Grain side (all leathers), colour change, rating, Min	4	6.5
Flesh side (leather for Type A belts only), colour change, rating, Min	4	6.5
Adhesion of finish , N, Min.		
Dry	3.5	6.6
Wet	2.0	6.6
Flex endurance (flexometer) after 10 000 cycles	Only fine cracks in the finish are permitted	6.7
Breaking strength , N, Min.	400	6.8

4.1.2 Sewing threads

The threads shall be glacé cotton, polyester, polyamide, cotton-and-polyester, core-spun cotton and polyamide or linen threads. The colour of the threads shall be uniform and, unless a contrasting colour is an intended feature, shall acceptably match that of the leather with which they are used. The colour of thread used for any seam of contrasting colour shall be as required.

4.2 Metal components

4.2.1 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 intended function. Their design shall be such that, when closed, no sharp edges, prongs or decorative shapes protrude

4.2.2 Buckle

Buckles may have one or more prongs, or may 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 belt to which it is attached.

4.2.3 Closure fittings

Spring-loaded closure fittings or clasps, when relevant, shall be as required by the purchaser, but shall be of acceptable design.

4.2.4 Press studs

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

4.2.5 Rivets

Rivets shall be one of the following types:

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

5 Construction requirements

5.1 General

The constructed belts shall conform to the agreement between the purchaser and the supplier.

5.2 Type and size of belts

5.2.1 Type

The belts shall be one of the following types (or acceptable modifications of these types), as required by the purchaser:

- a) **Type A:** belts of leather and of unlined construction, incorporating a buckle or a closure fitting;
- b) **Type B:** belts of leather and lined with leather, incorporating a buckle or a closure fitting; or
- c) **Type C:** belts of reversible construction, incorporating a buckle or a closure fitting.

5.2.2 Sizes

Belts shall be supplied in sizes 87 cm, 92 cm, 97 cm, 102 cm and 107 cm or in other sizes, as required by the purchaser. The sizes shall be determined by measuring the belt from the middle hole of the belt to the buckle edge of the belt. For belts without holes, the belt shall measure 20 cm longer than the required size.

5.3 Construction

5.3.1 Lining and interlining

5.3.1.1 Belts of Type B shall be lined with leather that complies with the requirements of 4.1.1.4.

5.3.1.2 Belts of Type B and of Type C may be interlined with fabric or other acceptable interlining material

5.3.2 Strength of belts

Finished belts, when tested in accordance with 7.8 shall have a breaking strength of at least 400 N.

5.3.3 Riveting

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

5.4 Stitches, seams and stitching

5.4.1 Stitches

The number of stitches shall be 6 to 10 per 25 mm.

5.4.2 Seams

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

5.4.3 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.

5.5 Workmanship and finish

Workmanship and finish shall be in accordance with sound trade practice. Belts shall be clean, well made, and free from any defects that affect their appearance or that may affect their serviceability (or both). Sewing shall be uniform, and double rows of stitching shall be uniform unless intended to be otherwise.

6 Methods of test

6.1 Conditioning of test specimens, and test conditions

Prepare and condition the test specimens in accordance with ISO 2419, and conduct the physical tests without removing the specimens from the conditioned atmosphere.

6.2 Leather shrinkage temperature

Use ISO 3380.

6.3 Grease content

Use ISO 17070 and express results on a moisture-free basis.

6.4 pH value

Use ISO 4045.

6.5 Resistance to wet and dry rubbing

Use ISO 11640.

6.6 Adhesion to finish

Use ISO 11644.

6.7 Flex endurance

Use ISO 5402.

6.8 Breaking strength

Use ISO 3376, but use a completed belt of full width and thickness. The belt shall be buckled (closed). Clamp the belt 100 mm from each side of the closure in the jaws of the tensile testing

machine. Operate the machine until a force of 400 N is applied. Report only the force at which rupture occurs (and the nature of the rupture), or that the specimen did not rupture.

7 Marking and packaging

7.1 Marking

7.1.1 Belts

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

- a) the manufacturer's name, trade name or trade mark;
- b) the batch identification;
- c) the size
- d) the country of origin and
- e) the type of material

7.1.2 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, trade name or trade mark;
- b) the type of construction;
- c) the colour;
- d) the quantity; and,
- e) the country of origin.

7.1.3 Additional marking

When so required by the purchaser, belts or bulk containers (or both) shall bear information additional to that specified in 7.1.1 and 7.1.2.

7.2 Packaging

The belts 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.

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