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LADIES FASHION HANDBAGS - SPECIFICATION

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Leather — Ladies fashion handbags — Specification



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Ladies fashion handbags — Specification

1 Scope

This African Standards specifies the requirements for materials, and construction of three basic types of handbag 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.

ASTM D8007, *Standard Test Method for Wale and Course Count of Weft Knitted Fabrics*

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

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

ISO 1421, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break*

ISO 2062, *Textiles — Yarns from packages — Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break using constant rate of extension (CRE) tester*

ISO 2286-1, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 1: Methods for determination of length, width and net mass*

ISO 2286-2, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 2: Methods for determination of total mass per unit area, mass per unit area of coating and mass per unit area of substrate*

ISO 2286-3, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics — Part 3: Method for determination of thickness*

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

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 5978, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of blocking resistance*

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

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

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

ISO 17076-1, *Leather — Determination of abrasion resistance — Part 1: Taber method*

ISO 17076-2, *Leather — Determination of abrasion resistance — Part 2: Martindale ball plate method*

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

ISO 32100, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of flex resistance by the flexometer method*

IUP 22, *Assessment of scuff damage by use of the viewing box*

IUP 23, *Measurement of scuff damage*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this standard the following definitions apply.

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 other imperfections

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

4 Types and categories

4.1 Type

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

4.1.1 Type A: Handbags having a metal top frame, spring-loaded closure clip, and carrying handles or a shoulder strap

4.1.2 Type B: Handbags having a closure flap incorporating a clasp or turn lock, and a carrying handle or shoulder strap.

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

5.1.2 Type of pelt

The leather shall have been from the depilated hides and 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:

5.1.3.1 Finishes

- a) aniline, or semi-aniline;
- b) pigmented;
- c) antique;
- d) two-tone;
- e) multi-coloured;
- f) glazed;
- g) patent or imitation patent

5.1.3.2 Nature of finished surface

- a) full grain;
- b) corrected grain;
- c) printed or embossed;
- d) suede;
- e) nubuck.

NOTE 1 The flesh surface of all leathers shall be of a uniform texture.

NOTE 2 The grain surface of suede leathers shall be free from flaws and defects that may affect its appearance or its serviceability

5.1.4 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.

5.1.5 Physical and chemical requirements

The physical and chemical properties shall comply with the requirements given in column 2 of Table1.

Table 1 — physical and chemical requirements for leather

Parameters	Requirements		Method of Test
	Outer leather	Lining leather	
Thickness, mm, min.	0.8	0.5	ISO 2589
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), max.	5	-	10.2.5
Resistance of finish to rubbing, rating, min.			10.2.6
Wet rubbing	4	4	
Dry rubbing	4	4	
Flex endurance, crazing after 10 000 flexes	there shall be no cracks	-	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/mm of width, min.	10	5	10.2.10
Fastness to water spotting, rating, Min. after 16 h recovery	5	-	10.2.11

5.2 Coated fabric outer materials

5.2.1 Type

A coated fabric outer material shall be one of the following types, as specified by the purchaser, and shall comply with the relevant requirements given in Table 2, Table 3 and Table 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

Property	Type of coated fabric					Sub clause
	A	B	C	D	E	
Grade of backing						
Mass/unit area, g/m², min.						10.3.1
Coating	510	630	800	120	110	
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 wet and to dry rubbing, permissible colour transfer	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.3.7
Resistance to flex cracking, cycles before signs of cracking, min.	2 x 10 ⁵	2 x 10 ⁵	2 x 10 ⁵	2 x 10 ⁵	2 x 10 ⁵	10.3.9
Colour fastness to light, rating min.	7	7	7	7	7	10.3.4
Volatile matter content, g/kg, max.	25	25	25	-	-	10.3.5
Peel strength of coating, N/50 mm of width, min.						
Nylon backing	15	15	15	-	-	10.3.6
Other backing	25	25	-	25	25	
Tearing strength, 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

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

5.2.3.1 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 nylon, and comply with the relevant requirements given in Table 3.

Table 3 — Knitted backing fabrics

Parameter	Grade of backing			Sub clause
	A	B	C	
Mass/unit area, g/m ² , 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 (nominal)	-	-	10	10.4.4
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, have a plain or twill weave, be raised on one side, and comply with the relevant requirements given in Table 4.

Table 4 — Woven backing fabrics

Property	Grade of backing		Sub clause
	D	E	
Mass/unit area, g/m ² , min.	200	290	10.4.1
Breaking strength, N, min.			10.4.3
Warp	500	780	
Weft	500	780	
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:

- Tannage: as in 5.1.1
- Type of pelt: as in 5.1.2 or as specified by the purchaser.

- c) Colour, type of finish, and nature of finished surface: as in 5.1.3.
- d) Grade: as in 5.1.4.
- e) Physical and chemical requirements: as in 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, be of woven or Queen's cord warp-knitted nylon or polyester and comply with the relevant requirements given in column 2 of Table 3 and 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

Property	Type of lining				Sub clause
	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 ² , min.(free from piling)	60	100	80	100	10.4.1
Filing content, %, max.	10	10	10	10	10.4.2
Breaking strength, N, min.					10.4.3
Warp	450	-	300	300	
Weft	450	-	300	300	
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, be of the 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-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 mainly of 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 plain or roller type, or be slide 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.

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, square, 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 washes;
- d) ribbed nails with locking washes.

5.5.10 Slide fasteners

Interlocking slide fasteners shall be of an intrinsically corrosion-resistant metal or a synthetic material.

5.5.11 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.

5.6 Plastic components

All plastic 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 an acceptable design and 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.

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 Stitches

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

6.3.2 Seams

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

6.3.3 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.

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

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 Constructional requirements

7.1 General

The construction of the bags shall be agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

ARS 1554:2017(E)

7.1 Type A: handbag having a top frame

7.1.1 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 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 7.1.1 (b).

7.3 Type C: handbag closing with a slide fastener

7.3.1 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 7.1.1 (b).

8 Packaging, labelling and marking

8.1 Packaging

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

8.2 Labelling and marking

8.2.1 Care labelling

Each hand bag shall have a label that is permanently secure and provides correct and appropriate care instructions.

8.2.2 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:

- (i) the manufacturer's name or trade mark (or both);
- (ii) the year of manufacture;
- (iii) the batch identification;

- (iv) the outer material, i.e. leather, PVC-coated fabric, or polyurethane-coated fabric.
- (v) Care label
- (vi) country of origins

8.2.3 Bulk containers

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

- (i) the manufacturer's name or trade mark (or both);
- (ii) the type and category;
- (iii) the style or model;
- (iv) the colour;
- (v) the quality;
- (vi) the nature of the outer material and lining.
- (vii) country of origin

8.2.4 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

9.1 Sampling

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 2588. 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 clause 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

9.1.2.1 Handbags

After inspection (see 10.1) of the sample taken according to 9.1.1 take from it at random at least one handbag.

9.1.2.2 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

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 defects found does not exceed the relevant acceptance number given in column 3 of Table 6.

10 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 Clause 5 to Clause 7 (inclusive) compliance with which is not assessed by the tests given in 10.2 to 10.6 (inclusive)

10.2 The thickness

Use ISO 2286-3 or ISO 2589

10.3 Leather components

10.3.1 Preparation of test specimens

Use ISO 2419.

10.3.2 pH value

Use ISO 4045

10.3.3 Tearing strength

Use ISO 3377-1 or ISO 3377-2 as appropriate.

10.3.4 Shrinkage temperature

Use ISO 3380.

10.3.5 Scuff resistance

Use IUP 22 and IUP 23

10.3.6 Resistance of finish

Use ISO 11644.

10.3.7 Flex endurance

Use ISO 5402-1 & -2.

10.3.8 Adhesion of finish

Use ISO 11644.

10.3.9 Colour fastness to light

Use ISO 105-B02.

10.3.10 Strength at right angles to stitch perforation

Use ISO 23910.

10.3.11 Fastness to water spotting

Use ISO 15700.

10.4 Coated fabric components

10.4.1 Mass per unit area

Use ISO 2286-1 to determine the mass per unit square metre of the coated fabric. Then use ISO 2286-2 (using a suitable solvent) to remove the coating on each specimen, and determine the mass per square metre of the coating by difference.

10.4.2 Bleeding in water

10.4.2.1 Apparatus

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

10.4.2.2 Procedure

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.

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

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

3 = Severe bleeding

10.4.3 Blocking

Use ISO 5978.

10.4.4 Colour fastness to light

Use ISO 105-B02.

10.4.5 Volatile matter content

10.4.5.1 Apparatus

An air circulating oven maintained at $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

10.4.5.2 Procedure

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

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

10.4.5.3 Calculation

Calculate the loss of volatile matter as follows:

$$\text{Volatile matter loss, g/kg} = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \times 1000$$

Where

m_1 = mass of original sample, g

m_2 = loss of mass of sample, g

10.4.6 Peel strength of coating

Use ISO 3379.

10.4.7 Resistance to rubbing

Use ISO 17076-1 or ISO 17076-2 as appropriate.

10.4.8 Tearing strength

Use ISO 3377-1 or ISO 3377-2 as appropriate.

10.4.9 Resistance to flex cracking

Use ISO 32100.

10.4.10 Strength at right angles to stitch perforations

Use ISO 23910.

10.5 Backing fabrics and fabric linings

10.5.1 Mass per unit area

Use ISO 3801 for woven fabrics and ISO 9073-1 for knitted fabrics.

10.5.2 Filling content (fabric linings)

Use ISO 2286-2.

10.5.3 Breaking strength (woven fabrics)

Use ISO 1421.

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

Use ASTM D8007.

10.5.5 Bleeding in plasticized backing fabrics)

10.5.5.1 Apparatus

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

10.5.5.2 Procedure

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.

Place the test pieces 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

10.6 Breaking strength of sewing threads

Use ISO 2062.

10.7 Adequacy of plating of plated plastics components

10.7.1 Apparatus

A microscope or other device capable of 8X magnification.

10.7.2 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.

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