Foreword

This Bangladesh Standard was adopted by the Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institution on …… after the draft finalized by the Leather, Footwear and Leather Products Sectional Committee and approved by the Chemical Divisional Committee.

A handbag, commonly known as a purse, is a handled medium-to-large bag used to carry personal items. The term "purse" originally referred to a small bag for holding coins. A "handbag" is a larger accessory that holds objects beyond currency, such as personal items.

The traditional material for handbag is leather or fabric, but many other flexible flat sheet materials can be used in their fabrication.

Due to its growing demand the sectional committee decided to formulate this standard. While formulating this standard the sectional committee gave due consideration to the views of the producers, consumers and technologists and felt that it should be related to the prevailing trade and manufacturing practices followed in this field in the country.

In the preparation of this standard assistance derived from the following publication is acknowledged with thanks:

DEAS/1121:2022 Handbags Specification— Part 1 — Leather and Coated fabrics;
East African Community.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value (observed or calculated) expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with BDS 103.

Bangladesh Standard

Specification for Handbags (Leather and Coated fabrics)

1. Scope

This standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for handbags with leather or coated fabric outer material.

2. Normative References

2.1 The following standards are necessary adjuncts to this standard. For undated reference latest edition may be used.

BDS 103	Methods of rounding off numerical values.
BDS 389	Glossary of terms relating to hides, Skin and leather industries.
BDS ISO 105-B02	Textiles — Tests for colour fastness Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test.
BDS ISO 105-X12	Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing
ISO 132	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of flex cracking and crack growth (De Mattia)
BDS ISO 2589	Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of thickness.
BDS ISO 3377-1	Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tear load Part 1: Single edge tear.
BDS ISO 3377-2	Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tear load Part 2: Double edge tear.
BDS ISO 3378	Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of resistance to grain cracking and grain crack index.
ISO 3379	Leather — Determination of distension and strength of surface (Ball burst method)
BDS ISO 3380	Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of shrinkage temperature up to 100 °C
BDS ISO 3801	Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area**.**
BDS ISO 4045	Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of pH and difference figure.
BDS ISO 5402-1	Leather — Determination of flex resistance Part 1: Flexometer method.
ISO 9073-1	Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens — Part 1: Determination of mass per unit area
ISO 9073-4	Nonwovens — Test methods Part 4: Determination of tear resistance by the trapezoid procedure
ISO 11644	Leather — Test for adhesion of finish.
ISO 12947-3	Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method Part 3: Determination of mass loss
ISO 12947-4	Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method Part 4: Assessment of appearance change

BDS ISO 13934-1	Textiles — Tensile properties of fabrics Part 1: Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force using the strip method.
BDS ISO 13938-1	Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 1: Hydraulic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension
BDS ISO 13938-2	Textiles — Bursting properties of fabrics — Part 2: Pneumatic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension
ISO 15700	Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to water spotting
ISO 20433	Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to crocking
ISO 23910	Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Measurement of stitch tear resistance

3. Terminology

For the purpose of this standard the definitions given in BDS 389 and following 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 one or 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 handbags.

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.

4.1.2.2 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

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 from 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

Sl. No.	**Characteristic**	**Requirement**		**Test method**
		Outer Leather	**Lining Leather**	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i.	Thickness, mm, min.	0.8	0.5	BDS ISO 2589
ii.	pH value	4.5-5.5	4.5-5.5	BDS ISO 4045
iii.	Grain cracking on double fold	Nil	Nil	BDS ISO 3378
iv.	Tear strength, N/mm	40	-	BDS ISO 3377-1 BDS ISO 3377-2
v.	Shrinkage temperature, °C, Min.	70	7	ISO 3379
vi.	Scuff resistance (by colour change), max.	5	-	
vii.	Resistance of finish to rubbing, rating, min. a) Wet rubbing b) Dry rubbing	 4 4	 4 4	ISO 20433
viii.	Flex endurance, crazing after 10000 flexes	No cracks	-	BDS ISO 5402-1
ix.	Finish adhesion, N/cm of width, min.	5	-	ISO 11644
x.	Colour fastness on exposure to light, rating, min	4	-	BDS ISO 14930
xi.	Strength at stitch line, N/cm of width, min.	100	50	BDS ISO 23910
xii.	Number of stitches per 25 mm	6-10	-	visual
xiii.	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

Sl. No.	Property	Type 1 PVC Coated Fabric	Type 2 PU Coated Fabric	Test Method
i.	Mass/unit area, g/cm^2, min	620	320	ISO 9073-1 BDS ISO 3801
ii.	Bursting strength, Kpa, min	400	400	BDS ISO 13938-1 BDS ISO 13938-2
iii.	Tearing strength N, min	20	50	ISO 9073-4
iv.	Resistance to flex cracking, 200,000 cycles before cracking signs, min	No cracks	No cracks	ISO 132
v.	Abrasion resistance (minimum cycles), 700	-No data	- No data	ISO 12947-4 ISO 12947-3
vi.	Colour fastness to light, rating, min	5	5	BDS ISO 105-B01
vii.	Colour fastness to rubbing, min	4	4	BDS ISO 105-X12
viii.	Volatile matter content, % max	2.5	-	-
ix.	Strength at stitch line, N/cm of width, min	30	30	ISO 23910
x.	Number of stitches per 25 mm	6-8	6-8	visual
xi.	Colour fastness to water spotting	4	4	ISO 15700

4.2.4 Fabric linings

The physical and chemical properties shall comply with the requirements given in Table 3, when tested in accordance with test methods specified therein.

Table 3 Fabric lining materials

Sl. No.	Property	Type of Lining			Test method
		woven synthetic and their blend	warp knitted synthetic	woven cellulosic	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
i.	Mass/unit area, g/cm^2, min. (free from filling)	60	100	100	BDS ISO 3801
ii.	Filling content, %, max.	10	10	10	
iii.	Breaking strength, N, min. a) Warp b) Weft	 300 300	 - -	 300 300	BDS ISO 13934-1
iv.	Courses/cm (nominal)	-	26	-	ASTM D3887
v.	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/Labelling

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 3000 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 1000 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 belts in a lot (1)	**Samples for visually observed defects (Pieces)** (2)	**Permissible number of defectives (Pieces)** (3)	**Sample size for laboratory testing (Pieces)** (4)	**Permissible number of defects (Pieces)** (5)
Up to 50	13	0	2	0
51 - 100	20	1	3	0
101 - 300	32	1	3	0
301 - 500	50	2	5	1
501 - 1000	80	3	6	1
1001 - 3000	125	5	7	2
3001 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.