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 wallet, also known as money bag or cash bag, is a flat case or pouch, often used to carry small personal items such as physical currency, debit cards, and credit cards; identification documents such as driving licence, identification card, club card; photographs, transit pass, business cards and other paper or laminated cards. Wallets are generally made of fabric or leather, and they are usually pocket-sized and foldable.

Wallets may include a money clip, coin purse, chain fastener, strap, snap, rein, or zipper. There are specialized wallets for holding passports, wearable ID cards, and checkbooks. Some unusual wallets are worn on the wrist or shoe. Wallets may be used as a fashion accessory, or to demonstrate the style, wealth, or social status of the owner.

The traditional material for wallets 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/1125:2022 Wallet’s Specification: Part 1 - Leather; 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 Leather Wallet's

1. Scope

This standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for leather wallets. This standard does not cover wallets made from other materials apart from leather.

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 fastnessPart B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test.
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.
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.
BDS ISO 11640	Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to cycles of to-and-fro rubbing.
ISO 11644	Leather — Test for adhesion of finish.
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 20344	Personal protective equipment — Test methods for footwear.

3. Terminology

For the purpose of this standard the definitions given in BDS 389 and following shall apply.

3.1 Batch

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

3.2 Defective

A wallet 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 wallet, would be readily seen and objected to by an ordinary person who might contemplate the purchase of the wallet.

3.4 Lot

Not less than 10 and not more than 2500 wallets 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 Leather outer materials

The leather outer materials shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the test method specified therein.

4.1.2 Linings

4.1.2.1 Leather linings

The leather lining shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the test method specified therein.

4.1.2.2 Fabric linings for use with leather outers

Linings used with leather outers shall be of synthetic, cellulose or their blends and shall comply with the relevant requirements given in Table 2.

4.1.3 Metal components

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.

4.1.3.1 Buckles

Buckles may have one or more prongs or be of plain or roller type or be side 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.

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

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

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

4.1.3.5 Eyelets - Eyelets shall be of the two-piece type.

4.1.3.6 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 wallet.

4.1.3.7 Press-studs - Press-studs shall have a tenacious grip.

4.1.3.9 Slide fasteners

The slide fasteners shall be in accordance to requirements specified in BDS ……. .

4.1.3.10 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.

4.1.4 Plastics components

All plastics components, whether functional or decorative, shall have been properly made and, when tested, they 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.

4.1.5 General constructional requirements

All wallets shall be acceptably lined or unlined.

4.1.5.1 Riveting

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

4.1.5.2 Stitches

Stitching may be functional or decorative or both. The ends of all stitched seams shall be back-stitched and free from loose threads

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

4.1.5.4 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 backstitched and free from loose threads.

4.1.5.5 Compartments and pockets

Pockets or pouches, 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.

4.1.6 Workmanship and finish

A wallet shall be clean, well made and free from any defect that may affect the serviceability of the wallet. Sewing shall be uniform and double or single row of stitching shall be uniform unless intended to be otherwise. Linings shall have been so treated as to prevent fray.

4.2 Specific Requirements

4.2.1 Leather outer materials - 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 wallets

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.	Number of stitches per 25 mm, min	6	Nil	visual
iii.	pH value	4.5-5.5	4.5-5.5	BDS ISO 4045
iv.	Resistance to grain cracking	No Crack		BDS ISO 3378
v.	Tear strength, N/mm	40	30	BDS ISO 3377-1 BDS ISO 3377-2
vi.	Resistance of finish to rubbing, grey scale rating, min. a) Wet rubbing b) Dry rubbing	 4 4	 4 4	BDS ISO 11640
vii.	Flex endurance, crazing after 10000 flexes	No crazing		BDS ISO 5402-1
viii.	Finish adhesion, N/cm of width, min.	5	5	ISO 11644
ix.	Colour fastness on exposure to light, grey scale rating, min	4	4	BDS ISO 105-B02
x.	Strength at stitch line, N/cm of width, min.	50	30	BDS ISO 3377-1 BDS ISO 3377-2
xi.	Water absorption, (%) m/m	10	10	BDS ISO 20344

4.2.2 Fabric lining materials for use in leather wallets - The physical properties shall comply with the requirements given in Table 2, when tested in accordance with test methods specified therein.

Table 2 Physical requirements for fabric lining materials for use leather wallets

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. Packaging

The wallet shall be packaged in individual suitable material and then so packaged, in suitable bulk containers, so as to protect them from damage during transportation and storage. The wallets shall be packed in suitable material so as to protect them from damage during transportation and storage.

6. Marking/Labelling

6.1 Individual wallets

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

a) The manufacture's name or trademark (or both);

b) The country of origin;

c) The outer material, i.e., leather;

d) Colour;

e) Batch number.

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 number of wallets;

c) The outer material (leather);

d) The country of origin.

6.3 The product(s) may also be marked with the BSTI Certification mark.

NOTE – The use of the BSTI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution Act 2018 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Details of the conditions under which license for the use of the BSTI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or Processors may be obtained from the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution.

7. Sampling and Criteria for Conformity - For the purpose of ascertaining the conformity of the leather cash bag in a consignment to this specification, the scale of sampling and criteria for conformity shall be as prescribed in Annex A.

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 belts to the requirements of this standard.

A-1.2 A belt shall be considered to be of different lots if they differ in shape, colour, and design.

A-1.3 The number of belts 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 belt 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 belts in a lot are not packed in a number of cases (boxes), the sampling shall be as follows:

Starting from any belt in the lot, count the belts 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 belts is to be selected from a lot of 3 000 belts, compute r as equal to integral part of 3 000/125=24. Starting from any piece, the belt shall be counted in one order and every 24th piece shall be withdrawn.

A-2.3 When the belts 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 belts shall be picked up from its different parts so as to obtain the required number of belts.

For example, if a lot consists of 1 000 belts packed in 50 boxes, each containing 20 belts, choose more than 15 boxes at random. If it is decided to open 20 boxes, then 4 belts 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 belt's in a lot	**Samples for visually observed defects (Pieces)**	**Permissible number of defectives (Pieces)**	**Sample size for laboratory testing (Pieces)**	**Permissible number of defects (Pieces)**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(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 belts (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 in buckles and studs;

g) Grain damage;

h) Broken threads ;

i) finish not even and unpolished.

A-4 Acceptance criteria

The number of defective belts 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 belts 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 belt pieces are more than the corresponding permissible numbers of defectives, the lot shall be rejected.