

**ETHIOPIAN
STANDARD**

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Leather Goods Construction Guideline

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Foreword

This Ethiopian Standard has been prepared under the direction of Technical Committee for Leather- and Leather products(TC 74) and published by the Ethiopian Standards Agency(ESA).

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Acknowledgment has been made for the organization for its concern to contribute to the effort of national standardization.

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Leather Goods Construction Guideline

1. Scope

This Ethiopian standard specifies the guideline for leather goods construction.

2. Normative reference

The following standards contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the Ethiopian standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreement based on the Ethiopian standards are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the Ethiopian standard indicated below. Registers of currently valid standards are maintained in the Ethiopian Standards Agency.

3. Terms and Definition

For the purpose of this standard the following definition shall apply.

3.1

Construction

Combining or joining one part of the bags component with others by glue, stitching and riveting with different techniques to get the Final product in progressive manner

4. Guide line for leather goods construction

To conduct the construction, different techniques should be applied throughout the progress. The techniques includes:-

- a) Clean up and make free the working area or table from other unnecessary things
- b) Make ready and arrange for construction
- c) Tracing
- d) Preparation
- e) Assembling
- f) Riveting and accessory fitting
- g) Finishing

4.1 Clean up the working area and avail working material and equipments

- a) Clean up and make free the working area or table from other unnecessary things
- b) Make select and avail working material like Making pattern, owl, bone folder, scissors, Hammer, Adhesives, Stitching machines, Threads, Needle etc.

4.2 Make ready and arrange inputs

- a) Before begins tracing workers shall be check every components is fulfilled.
- b) Make arrange the component which one will be aligned with another sequentially.

4.3 Tracing/markings

The process to mark properly the necessary points on the specified place according to the given making pattern by using marking pen, owls, chalk and other marking material.

4.4 Preparation

This process should involve

- Make bind together the reinforcement parts with lining or leather components before assembling and stitching by using adhesive.

- **Folding:-** turn over the edge of the leather itself by the given folding size or fold the leather over the lining or reinforcement and fix with adhesive Glue, tape and stitching. Then after hammer the folded leather to give strengthen. Folding size commonly 10 mm for large sized product like brief cases Luggage school bag, Duffle bags, Lady's hand bag etc and 5mm for small products like wallets, purses etc

4.5 Assembling

Step by step join the prepared components or parts each other through progress till to reach at the final stage by different stitching techniques.

4.6 Riveting and accessory fitting

As necessarily, in the mid of the processes accessories, decorations, rivets, logo, and labels or other will be fixed on the product according to the given place indicate on the making pattern.

4.7 Final Finishing

If most of the component will be assembled (front side, back side and gusset) they should join together by stitching.

4.8 Finishing

4.8.1 After final stitching and when it comes to product, finishing works will be conducted. It should include

- a) **Trimming:** - cut out the extra size of leather appears after final stitching.
- b) **Remove unnecessary thread:**-cut or burn thread ruminants by using small scissors or thread burner machine
- c) **Cleaning:** - Make avoid unnecessary things like Glue, Pen marks...
- d) **Paint:** - make colour matching if there is variation on the assembled components or paint the edge leather of the product if the product made without folding.
- e) **Creaming:** - Apply Cream and polish to give additional aesthetics to good looking or customer satisfaction.
- f) **Assure the quality:** - quality checking shall be conducted in three production stage .

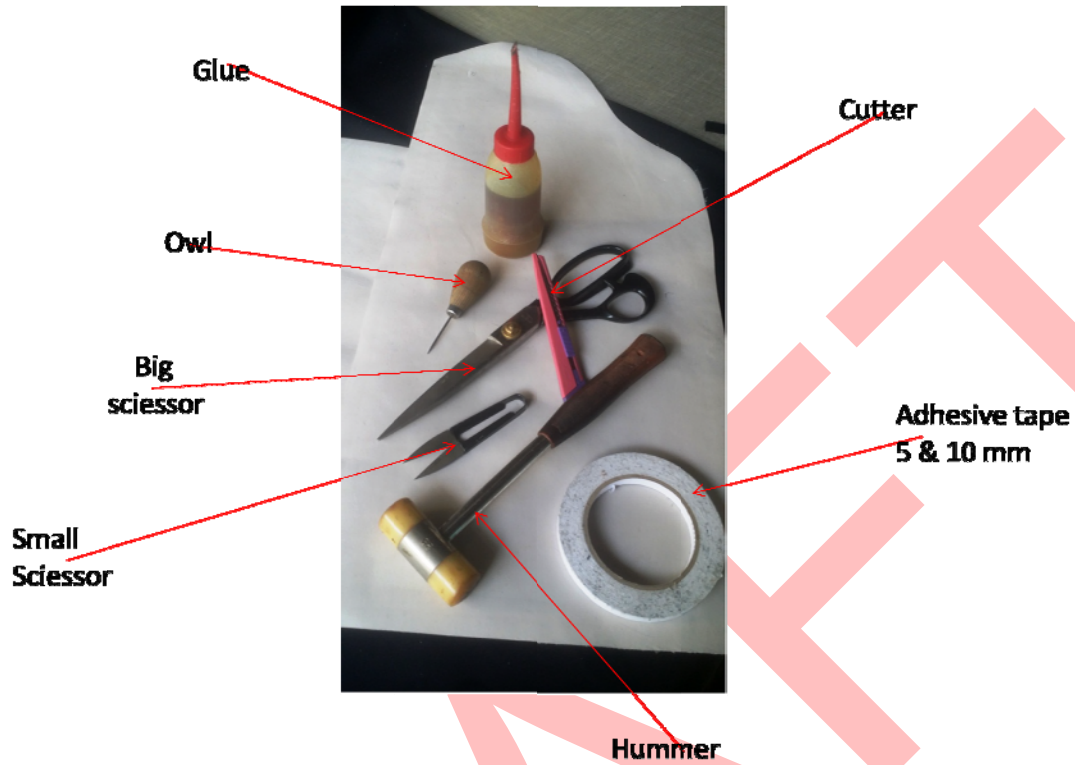
4.8.2 Incoming inspection: - when the input materials come to the factory premises and before issued store quality inspection should be conducted either it full fill the required specification or not.

4.8.3 In process inspection:- on production process in different process stage (From cutting till final stitching process) inspection should be carried out if the process is well conducted according to the given requirement.

4.8.4 Final inspection:- before packing and transfer to store the overall quality inspection shall be conducted to check the conformity of the product and give quality assurance.

4.9 Packing: as per the given procedure or customer recommendation the product should be packed with different material like plastic bags, fabrics, carton or other.

Production making materials and equipments



Organization and Objectives

The Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA) is the national standards body of Ethiopia established in 2010 based on regulation No. 193/2010. ESA is established due to the restructuring of Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia (QSAE) which was established in 1998.

ESA's objectives are:-

- ❖ Develop Ethiopian standards and establish a system that enable to check whether goods and services are in compliance with the required standards,
- ❖ Facilitate the country's technology transfer through the use of standards,
- ❖ Develop national standards for local products and services so as to make them competitive in the international market.

Ethiopian Standards

The Ethiopian Standards are developed by national technical committees which are composed of different stakeholders consisting of educational institutions, research institutes, government organizations, certification, inspection, and testing organizations, regulatory bodies, consumer association etc. The requirements and/or recommendations contained in Ethiopian Standards are consensus based that reflects the interest of the TC representatives and also of comments received from the public and other sources. Ethiopian Standards are approved by the National Standardization Council and are kept under continuous review after publication and updated regularly to take account of latest scientific and technological changes. Orders for all Ethiopian Standards, International Standard and ASTM standards, including electronic versions, should be addressed to the Documentation and Publication Team at the Head office and Branch (Liaisons) offices. A catalogue of Ethiopian Standards is also available freely and can be accessed in from our website.

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More Information?

Contact us at the following address.

The Head Office of ESA is at Addis Ababa.

☎ 011- 646 06 85, 011- 646 05 65

☎ 011-646 08 80

✉ 2310 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

E-mail: info@ethiostandards.org,

Website: www.ethiostandards.org



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