



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Feather and down - Terms and definitions

Feather and down - Terms and definitions

Federn und Daunen - Benennungen und Definitionen

Plumes et duvets - Termes et définitions

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1885:1998

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ICS:

01.040.59	Tekstilna in usnjarska tehnologija (Slovarji)	Textile and leather technology (Vocabularies)
59.040	Pomožni materiali za tekstilije	Textile auxiliary materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1885

April 1998

ICS 01.040.59; 59.040

Descriptors: stuffings, feathers, lining processes, vocabulary

English version

Feather and down - Terms and definitions

Plumes et duvets - Termes et définitions

Federn und Daunen - Benennungen und Definitionen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 March 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 222 "Feather and down as filling material for any article, as well as finished articles filled with feather and down", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by month of October 1998.

Annex A is informative.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European standard defines the principal terms used in the field of feather and down.

2 Terms and definitions concerning the structure

2.1 Plumage

All elements (quill feathers, feathers, down, plumule) of a plumage from different kinds of waterfowl and landfowl.

2.2 Quill feather

Stiff, coarse, wing and tail plumage. It has a longer and stiffer vane (2.11) than a feather (2.3.1).

2.3 Feather

2.3.1 Feather (general)

Plumage (2.1) without quill feathers (2.2).

2.3.2 Feather (specific) (see Figure 1)

Horny integument of fowls. It has a shorter and softer vane (2.11) than quill feather (2.2) and, unlike plumules (2.16), a well developed quill (2.7).

2.4 Neck feather (see Figure 2)

Smallest feathers from the neck and head area, some with very sharp quill points.

2.5 Nestling feather (pin feather) (see Figure 6)

Feather (2.3.1) not fully developed, having no distinguishable quill (2.7) but with relatively short coarse barbs (2.19).

2.6 Flat feather

Feather (2.3.1) with straight vane (2.11).

2.7 Quill (see Figure 1)

Axial part of quill feather (2.2) and feathers (2.3.1). It is formed by the quill point (2.9) and the quill shaft (2.8).

2.8 Quill shaft (see Figure 1 and Figure 7)

Part of the quill (2.7) which carries the vane (2.11).

2.9 Quill point (see Figure 1 and Figure 7)

Part of the quill (2.7) inserted in the skin and partially protruding from it.

2.10 After shaft (see Figure 8)

Feather (2.3.1) that branches off from the same quill point (2.9) of a normal feather and that is smaller than this one; it is typical of chickens and turkeys.

2.11 Vane (see Figure 7)

The whole of feather barbs (2.19) intimately connected among them by means of barbules (2.21); it branches off from the quill shaft (2.8).

NOTE: Present in quill feather (2.2) and feathers (2.3.1) but absent in down (2.12).

2.12 Down (see Figure 4)

Plumage forming the undercoating of waterfowl, consisting of clusters of light, fluffy filaments (e.g. down and plumule barbs 2.20) growing from one scantily sketched down core (2.13) but without any quill shaft (2.8) or vane (2.11).

NOTE: Conventionally at least two barbs connected at one point are considered as down.

2.13 Down core

Centre growth point in a cluster of down.

2.14 Nestling down (see Figure 5)

Down (2.12) not fully developed, with barbules (2.21) emanating from the basal end covered with a sheath (2.15) and without any quill (2.7).

2.15 Sheath (see Figure 5)

Covering at the basal end of nestling down (2.14) which holds the barbules (2.21) together.

2.16 Plumule (see Figure 3)

Downy three-dimensional waterfowl plumage produced in the early weeks of life with underdeveloped soft and flaccid quill (2.7) and feather barbs (2.19) indistinguishable from the barbs of down.

NOTE: It is conventionally recorded as down.

2.17 Feather fibre

Feather barb (2.19) detached from the quill shaft (2.8).

2.18 Down fibre

Down barb (2.20) or plumule barb (2.20) detached respectively from the down core (2.13) or the quill shaft (2.8).

2.19 Feather barb (see Figure 7)

Main structure of the vane (2.11), directly growing from the quill shaft (2.8) and bearing barbules (2.21), with prongs (2.22), thorns (2.23) and clamp teeth (2.24). It has normally no nodes (2.25).

2.20 Down barb and plumule barb (see Figure 9)

Filamentary structure furnished with barbules (2.21) with nodes (2.25), but generally without prongs (2.22), thorns (2.23) and clamp teeth (2.24). The down barb emanates directly from the down core (2.13), while the plumule barb emanates from the quill shaft (2.8) of the plumule.

2.21 Barbule (see Figure 9 and Figure 10)

Branch of the barb (2.19) with either its nodes (2.25) or prongs (2.22).

2.22 Prong (see Figure 7 and Figure 10)

Short spiny outgrowths emanating from barbules (2.21).

2.23 Thorn (see Figure 10)

Little prominence of lower barbules (2.21) having the same function as prongs (2.22).

2.24 Clamp tooth (see Figure 10)

Little prominence of lower barbules (2.21).

2.25 Node (see Figure 9 and Figure 11)

Protuberance or swelling appearing on barbules (2.21).

2.26 Internode (see Figure 11)

Distance between the basis of two consecutive nodes (2.25).

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3 Terms and definitions according to the type of animal (see Annex A)**3.1 Waterfowl feather**

Feather (2.3.1) derived from the plucking of waterfowl, such as ducks and geese, and/or picked in eiderducks' nests.

3.1.1 Goose feather (see Figure 12)

Feather (2.3.1) derived from the plucking of geese (*Anser Anser*).

3.1.2 Duck feather (see Figure 13)

Feather (2.3.1) derived from the plucking of ducks (*Anas Anas*).

3.1.3 Down of eiderduck

Down (2.12) picked from eiderducks' nests (*Anas somateria mollissima*).

3.2 Landfowl feather

Feather (2.3.1) derived from the plucking of landfowl (gallinaceans), includes chicken feathers (3.2.1) and turkey (3.2.2).

3.2.1 Chicken feather (see Figure 8)

Feather derived from the plucking of chickens (*Gallus Gallus*); also feather of all kind of landfowls (3.2).

3.2.2 Turkey feather

Feather (2.3.1) derived from the plucking of turkeys (*Melagris Gallopavo*).

4 Other terms and definitions

4.1 Raw feather

Feather (2.3.1) and/or down (2.12) obtained by plucking the animal, wet or dry; with or without dust, possibly disinfected or treated merely for preservation.

Pretreated feather which has been rinsed, dried or sorted; feather which has been already used as filling material, not yet reprocessed.

4.2 Finished feather

Feather (2.3.1) which has been passed through all the working processes, including washing, drying and all hygienic treatments.

4.2.1 New feather

Feather (2.3.1) not previously used after plucking as filling material.

4.2.2 Reprocessed feather

Feather (2.3.1) which has been previously used as filling material and again subjected to treatment according to 4.2.

4.3 Milled feather

New feather (4.2.1) which has been chopped or curled by means of a mechanical process.

4.4 Broken feather

Feather (2.3.1) whose quill (2.7) is broken.

NOTE: A feather is broken when more than 40% of the quill is missing. A bare, but complete quill is classified as a broken feather. A feather whose quill has been "fractured not separated" or "snapped" is also classified as a broken feather.

4.5 Stripped feather

Group of barbs (2.19) of a feather (2.3.1) stripped from the quill shaft (2.8) but not separated into feather fibres (2.17).

4.6 Damaged feather (see Figure 14)

Feather (2.3.1) with unbroken shaft which while retaining its original form is exhibiting damage to the vane (2.11) due to chemical and/or biological causes or due to missing barbs (2.19) or missing part of the vane and/or upper quill due to mechanical causes.

NOTE: A feather is damaged when more than 25% of the feather surface is missing.

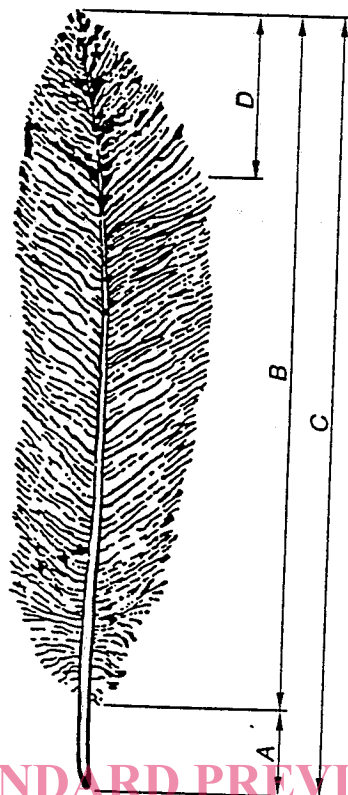
4.7 Residual matter

Quill pith, quill fragments, trash or any other foreign matter.

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- A - Quill point (2.9)
 - B - Quill shaft (2.8)
 - C - Quill (2.7)
 - D - Upper quill (see Damaged feather 4.6)
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Figure 1: Feather (2.3.2)



Figure 2: Neck feathers (2.4)

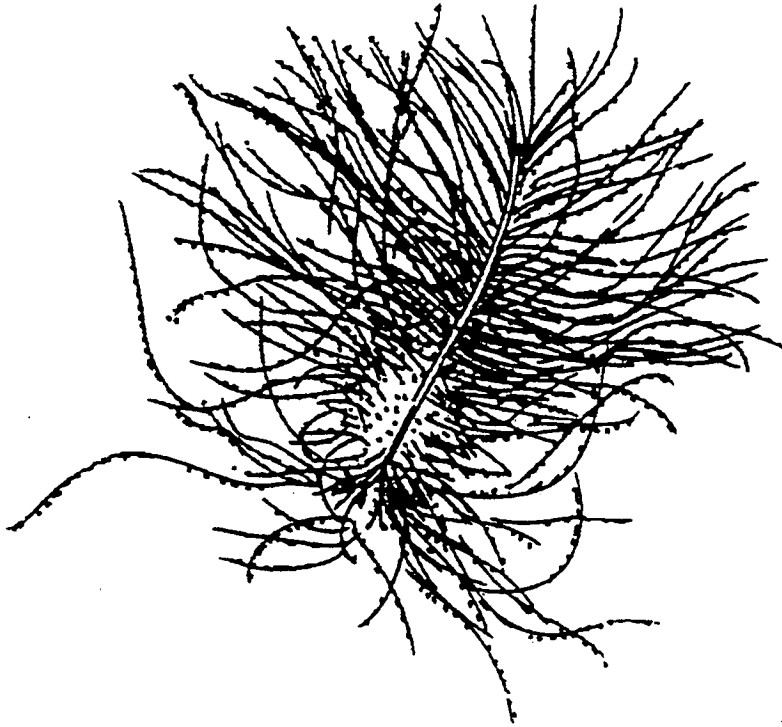


Figure 3: Plumule (2.16)

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