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Standard Terminology Relating to Leather^{1,2}

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INTRODUCTION

These definitions are divided into two groups: the first group covers general terms, and the second group covers definitions applicable to sampling.

The definitions of general terms include some of those encountered by personnel concerned with specifications and procurement of hides, leather and leather products by the Federal Government.

The definitions applicable to sampling are mainly to be used in connection with the sampling for, and testing of, physical and chemical properties.

Terms adequately defined by unabridged dictionaries are not generally included.

GENERAL TERMS

alligator—a general term used for leather made from the skins of all aquatic species with a grain similar to the american alligator which cannot be killed legally and, therefore, is not used by the United States industry.

alligator-grained leather—leather of various types, such as calf, sheep or cattlehide embossed to resemble the grain of alligator hide.

alum leather—leather produced by alum tannage, usually in combination with other substances. Before the invention of chrome-tanning this was the principal method of tanning with mineral agents.

aniline dyed leather—leather which has been colored by transparent dyes as distinguished from leather treated by pigments or other opaque material.

aniline finish—a clear finish with little or no pigmentation.

antelope finish suede—applied to lambskin, goatskin, or calfskin, sueded and finished to resemble antelope.

antelope leather—a fine, soft leather made from an antelope skin, velvety in texture and sheen, sueded on the flesh side. This leather is so rare, that for practical purposes, it is virtually nonexistent.

apron leathers—any one of several varieties of leather used in connection with textile machinery and blacksmith aprons.

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D31 on Leather and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D31.91 on Terminology.

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² These definitions have been developed in cooperation with the American Leather Chemists Assn. (Definitions of Terms X1-1961).

Comber and Gill Box apron leather is soft, mellow, tough leather, tanned from steerhides, heavily stuffed and boarded or otherwise softened. Rub Roll apron leather is a flexible but firm, dry, strong leather.

aspergillus niger—one of the most common mold growths found on vegetable tanning vats and on leather, usually greenish or blackish in color.

automobile leather—see **upholstery leather**.

back—a crop with the head trimmed off behind the horn holes. (OZUP in Fig. 1.)

bactericide—a chemical that kills bacteria.

bag leather—a general term for leathers used in traveling bags and suitcases. It does not include the light leathers employed for women’s fancy handbags. The staple material for bag and case leather at present is leather made from the hides of animals of the bovine species, but heavy sealskins and goatskins are also used.

bark tannage—leather tanned by use of vegetable tannins found in barks, wood, and other plant derivatives, as distinguished from mineral tannages.

barkometer—a hydrometer used for determining the specific gravity of tanning solutions. A specific gravity of 1.000 is equivalent of 0 deg barkometer (Bk), and each additional degree Bk is equivalent to an increase of 0.001 in specific gravity.

baseball leather—leather used for covers of baseballs. The better grades of balls have covers of alum-tanned horsehide front leather. Some cheaper grades are made of kip and sheepskins.

basicity—basicity is a ratio. In any chromic salt solution, the electrovalence of the chromium (+3) is satisfied by the ratio of hydroxyl ions and acid ions. The extent to which this electrovalence ratio is satisfied by the hydroxyl ions, expressed as a percentage, is the basicity. The basicity of a chrome tanning liquid is closely related to the tanning behavior of the solution.

basil—uncolored vegetable-tanned sheepskin and lambskin.

bate—to treat unhaired hides or skins with a warm aqueous solution of an enzyme in order to remove certain undesirable nitrogenous constituents.

beam—a convex wooden slab sloping downward from about waist height over which a hide is placed for trimming off excess flesh and ragged edges and scudding by hand.

belly—that part of the hide below the belly line. (VWPP in Fig. 1.) For steerhide leather, the belly line (RU) passes through a point at or above the top of the rear break. For cowhide leather, the belly line passes through a point at or above the top of the front break and a point not more than 2½ in. (64 mm) below the top of the rear break.

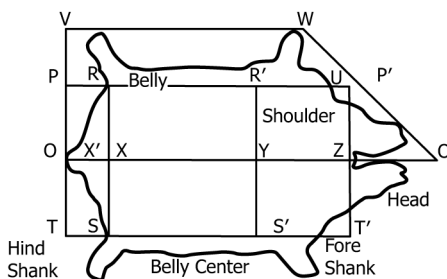


FIG. 1 Hide, Showing Various Cuts

belting butt—a double back with the tail cut off at the butt line. (RUT'S in Fig. 1.)

belting butt bend—a double bend with the tail cut off at the butt line. (RR'S'S in Fig. 1.)

bend—a back with the shoulder cut off at right angles to the backbone line at the break of the fore flank. (OYR'P in Fig. 1.)

biff—to beat a salted hide that has been placed on a rack, in order to shake loose salt from the hair.

biocide—a chemical that destroys microorganisms (for example, bacteria, fungi) that can be detrimental to hides, wet blue, wet white, and leather.

bison—leather made from hides of the American Bison, commonly referred to as the North American Buffalo, and not from the domesticated Asian or Eastern Water Buffalo.

bisulfiting—the treatment of hot solutions of vegetable tanning extracts with sodium bisulfite in order to increase their solubility and rate of take-up by hides.

bleaching—

(1) the process of removing oxidized tannins and insoluble materials from the surface layers of leather, in order to prevent crackiness of the grain. It is performed by dipping the leather in a weak alkaline solution to render the tannin readily soluble, dipping in water, neutralizing in weak acid solution and washing.

(2) the process of lightening the color of chrome leather by treating with synthetic tannins or precipitating white pigment in the surface of the leather.

bleeding—the transfer of materials exuded from leather to other materials that come in contact with it.

blocking—the adhesion between touching layers of leather such as occurs under moderate pressures during storage or use.

bloom—a light-colored deposit of ellagic acid appearing on the grain surface of leather tanned with certain pyrogallo tannins, such as myrabolans, valonia, and dividivi. The appearance may be objectionable for some purposes, but bloom does not significantly affect the other physical properties of the leather.

blue—usually in the phrase “in the blue,” applied to hides or skins that have been chrome-tanned but not dyed nor fat-liquored. Also referred to as *blue stock*.

blushing—dulling or mottling of the finish of the leather resulting from condensed moisture during the drying of the finish. Also referred to as lacquer bloom.

boarded leather—leather on which a false or accentuated grain has been produced by folding the grain side and working the leather back and forth. Hand boarding is done with a curved cork board attached to the worker's arm and rolled over the folded skin.

boardy—adjective applied to stiff, inflexible leather.

boil test—testing a piece of Wet Blue to check if there is area shrinkage after the specimen is submersed in boiling water for 3 min. This is an indication of the degree of tannage.

bonded leather—a single homogenous sheet consisting of adhesives, resins or similar bonding agents combined with a minimum of 50 % by weight of leather fragments and fibers.

box calf or sides—sides or skins finished by folding with the grain side in and rubbing the flesh side with a cork-surfaced instrument known as a hand board. Machinery is now also used. The effect is sometimes imitated by embossing. Also called “box” or “willow” finish.

break—

(1) *heavy leather*—the places, in the areas where the fore shank and hind shank join the body of the hide, where the texture of the leather changes quite sharply from the firm, close weave of the bend to a loose, open texture.

(2) *shoe upper leather*—the superficial wrinkling formed when the leather is bent, grain inward. Adjectives commonly used to describe this characteristic are “tight,” “fine,” “loose,” “coarse,” and “pipy,” or “flanky.”

bridle leather—a harness-finished strap leather.

brining—a process of curing hides by soaking with salt solution (sodium chloride).

bronzing—excessive concentration of crystallized dyestuff on the surface of the leather tending to give a metallic sheen.

brush coloring—the application of dye-stuff to leather with a brush or swab, the leather being laid on a table. Also called table dyeing.

buck sides—cattlehide shoe upper leather finished to resemble buckskin.

buckskin—leather from deer and elk skins, used for shoes, gloves, and clothing. Only the outer cut of the skin from which the surface grain has been removed may be correctly defined as “genuine buckskin.” Leather finished from the split or under-cut of deerskin must be described as “split buckskin.”

buffalo leather—leather made from the hides of domesticated water buffalo of the Far East, not the American bison.

buffing—the mechanical operation of removing a superficial portion of the grain of flesh surface with sand paper or knife in order to produce a velvet surface or to minimize natural surface defects on the grain or flesh.

buffing dust—the fine particulate leather fiber that is sanded off during buffing.

buffing paper—rolls or continuous paper coated with specially graded and treated abrasive particulates that is used to buff leather on a belt sanding machine.

bullhides—hides from bulls are characterized by thick and rough head, neck and shoulders, and coarse flanks. They are often poor in quality and heavy, ranging from 60 lb (27 kg) up.

burnishing—similar to buffing but using polishing paper/cloths with no or very fine abrasives that produces a very smooth polished appearance on the leather surface.

butcher cuts—damage to hides caused by improper removal from the animal, usually in the form of cuts or furrows on the flesh side.

butt—that part of the hide or skin covering the rump or hind part of the animal.

cabretta—skin of hair sheep, originally Brazilian, used principally for glove and garment leathers. (See also **cape**.)

calf leather—leather made from the skins of young cattle from a few days up to a few months old, the skins weighing up to 25 lb (11.3 kg). It is finer grained, lighter in mass and more supple than cowhide, or kip leathers.

cape, skin or leather—skin of South African hair sheep. Fine-grained leather, superior to wool sheep for gloves and garments. Loosely applied to all hair sheep, but should be qualified to show origin, if other than South African.

carding leather—a type of tannage of side leather used on the cards of textile machinery.

carpincho leather—leather from the skin of the carpincho, a large South American rodent. The skin is used in making glove leather, usually chrome-tanned and washable. In the glove-leather trade, it is classified as a pigskin. It resembles pigskin in appearance, a characteristic being the occurrence of bristle holes in straight-line groups, usually five holes in a group.

case leather—see **bag leather**.

chamois leather—a soft, pliable absorbent leather made from the inner side of a sheepskin or lambskin, known technically as the flesh split, from which the outer or grain side has been split prior to tanning with marine oil.

chestnut extract—a vegetable tanning agent extracted from the wood of the chestnut tree and used in tanning/re-tanning heavy leathers.

chrome retannage—the process of applying trivalent chromium salts as a secondary adjunct to the main tannage to impart or enhance certain leather properties; usually applied after splitting and shaving.

chrome tannage—conversion of raw hides/skin into leather with chromium compounds, thereby substantially increasing strength properties and resistance to various biological and physical agents.

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chrome tanning liquor—liquid basic chrome sulfate, with chrome concentration typically in the range of 10-17.5 % expressed as chromic oxide, and a basicity typically in the range of 25-45 %.

coarse rough fiber—fibers of flesh surfaces of leather or splits which are frayed, separated, and present a shaggy appearance.

coated leather—a product where the surface coating applied to the leather substrate is in excess of 0.15 mm but does not exceed one-third of the total thickness of the product.

cockle—hard, firm nodules appearing on the necks and bellies of sheepskins.

collagen—the principal fibrous protein in the corium or derma layer of a hide or skin.

collar leather—a subdivision of harness leather, made from very light cattlehides in full thickness, or of cattlehide splits, and used for covering horse collars.

Colorado steer—a side-branded steerhide, not necessarily from Colorado.

comber leather—a steerhide leather, heavily stuffed and usually boarded, used in textile combing machines.

combination tanned—formerly, tanned with a blend of vegetable extracts. Today, tanned with two or more types of tanning materials, such as chromium compounds and vegetable extracts, or chromium compounds and synthetic tannins.

cordovan—leather made from the tight, firm portion of horse butts. It has very fine pores and characteristic waxy finish, and is very durable.

corduroy flesh—a rough condition of the flesh side of leather caused by failure to remove the twitching muscles.

corrected grain leather—leather from which the grain layer has been partially removed by buffing to a depth governed by the condition of the raw material and upon which a new surface may be built by various finishes.

country hides—hides taken off by butchers and farmers; their quality is usually lower than that of packer hides because they are removed by less skilled hands and are not cured as well as packer hides.

cowhide—term specifically applied to leather made from hides of cows, although it is sometimes loosely used to designate any leather tanned from hides of animals of the bovine species.

crocking—the transfer of finish or color when leather is rubbed with a wet or dry cloth.

crop—a side with the belly trimmed off. (OO'P'P in Fig. 1.)

croupon—untanned, whole cattlehide with the belly and shoulder cut off. Comparable to a butt bend in tanned leather.

crushed leather—leather made from chrome-vegetable re-tanned kidskins with the grain accentuated by boarding or other process.

crust—used as an adjective or in the phrase “in the crust,” refers to leather than has been tanned but not finished (see also **rough**).

curing—treating raw hides or skins so as to minimize putrefaction and bacterial action, but to enable the skins to be wet back conveniently in preparation for tanning (see **brining, dry pickling, dry salting, green salting, and pickle**).

curling temperature—the temperature at which noticeable curling occurs on gradually heating a leather specimen in water.

currying—a process of treating tanned hides with oils and greases to prepare them for belting, sole, harness leathers, etc.

cut stock—a term generally applied to bottom stock for shoes, such as soles, taps, lifts, blocks, and strips cut from sole leather. Also applies to cut-to-pattern leather.

deep buff—the first cut or split underneath the top grain or machine buff on which no traces of the grain remain.

deerskin—a deerskin tanned and finished with the grain surface intact.

degrained leather—leather from which the grain has been removed after tanning, by splitting, abrading, or other process.

degras, moellon—the partially oxidized oil pressed out of sheepskin after tannage with cod or other marine oil. (See also **moellon**.)

doeskin—commercial term for white leather from sheep or lambskin, tanned with alum or formaldehyde or both.

double shoulder—the fore part of the hide cut off at right angles to the backbone line at the break of the fore flank, with the belly cut off and the head cut off behind the horn holes. (R'UT'S' in [Fig. 1](#))

double-dressed—as applied to chamois skins, with the grain removed and buffed or sueded on both surfaces.

drawn grain—shrunken, shriveled, or wrinkled grain surface of leather.

drum dyeing—the application of dyestuffs to leather by immersion of the leather in a revolving drum containing the dyestuff solution, as contrasted with table dyeing.

drumhead leather—see **parchment**.

dry pickling—a method of curing skins from wool sheep with sodium sulfate and sodium chloride.

dry salting—a method of curing hides in which the hides are first greensalted and then dried.

dubbing, (dubbin)—a mixture, primarily oils and fats, used for restoring fatty matter to military footwear in the field.

electricified shearling, (electricified lambskin)—shearling in which the wool has been straightened by a special process.

elk leather—trade term used to designate chrome-tanned cattlehide for uppers of work shoes, hunting boots, some children's shoes, and others requiring flexibility and durability. More properly **elk-finished cowhide**. Leather made from elkhide is known as "buckskin."

embossed leather—leather that has been ornamented with a geometrical or fancy design by heavy pressure in a machine.

extract—a liquid, powder, or solid concentrate of vegetable tannin obtained by extracting tannins from natural sources.

facing leathers—a lightweight leather generally used for facing seams, and binding the edges of shoe uppers. Also applied to lightweight, smooth calf and lamb, and to skivers, of which the inner surfaces of billfolds and wallets are frequently made.

factory sole leather—one of the two principal types of sole leather. It is tanned and finished to have more flexibility and compressibility than Finders' sole leather, and is more suitable for use in shoemaking machinery. (See also **Finders' sole leather**.)

fancy leather—leathers made from hides and skins of all kinds that have commercial importance and value primarily because of grain, or distinctive finish, whether natural or the result of processing. Such processing may be graining, printing, embossing, ornamenting (including in gold, silver, and aluminum finishes), or any other finishing operation enhancing the appeal of leather.

fat wrinkle—wrinkles on the grain of leather caused by fat deposits in the live animal.

fatliquor—an emulsion of oils or greases in water, usually with an emulsifying agent, used to lubricate the fibers of leather.

Finders' sole leather—one of the two principal types of sole leather. It has less flexibility and compressibility than factory sole leather and is more suitable for use in shoe repair. (See also **factory sole leather**.)