
Feather and down - Terms and definitions

Feather and down - Terms and definitions

Federn und Daunen - Benennungen und Definitionen

Plumes et duvets - Termes et définitions

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

SIST EN 1885:2000/A1:2004**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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Plumes et duvets - Termes et définitions

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This amendment A1 modifies the European Standard EN 1885:1998; it was approved by CEN on 14 November 2003.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This amendment 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 Management Centre 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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 1885:1998/A1:2003) 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 Amendment to the European Standard EN 1885:1998 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2004.

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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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EN 1885:1998/A1:2003 (E)**1 Scope**

At the end of the paragraph, add:

"Annex B (informative) gives information on the "*Qualitative identification of the elements constituting the plumage of fowl species*"."

(New Annex)

After Annex A, add Annex B:

Annex B (informative) *Qualitative identification of the elements constituting the plumage of fowl species*

Annex B (Informative)

Qualitative identification of the elements constituting the plumage of fowl species

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B.1 General

The morphological characteristics of the various types of feathers and down are at times rather similar and therefore a sufficiently accurate description is not always possible in view of a definite identification.

The qualitative analysis is carried out by visual examination as well as with microscopical analysis.

B.2 Morphological characteristics allowing to differentiate the elements

Down (2.12) three-dimensional clusters of barbs (2.20), directly forthcoming from a scantily sketched core (2.13). The barbs are provided with barbules (2.21) and nodes, whereas prongs (2.22), thorns (2.23) and clamp teeth (2.24) are generally missing. Differing from down, the plumule barbs originate directly from the shaft (2.8).

At least two barbs originating from one point are conventionally considered as down.

Plumule (2.16) has a three-dimensional structure unlike the two-dimensional feather; it has an underdeveloped soft and flaccid quill from which originate barbs similar to down barbs, therefore they cannot be singled out.

Unlike plumule barbs the down barbs develop directly from the core. The tip of the plumule is open, transparent and soft unlike the tip of a feather which is compact and flat.

Nestling down (2.14) is a not completely developed down and differs from a down cluster (2.12) by its barbs being kept together by a sheath (2.15) and not originating from a core (2.13).

Down, nestling down and plumule fibre (2.18): single barbs separated from the core, the sheath or the quill.

Feather (2.3.2) has a two-dimensional structure and a shorter and more flexible vane than that of the quill feather (2.2) and unlike the plumule, has a rigid, well-developed quill and a compact and flat tip.

Broken feather (4.4): conventionally a feather is broken when more than 40% of its quill is missing or when it is missing its vane or when it is broken but not separated into parts.

Damaged feather (4.6): conventionally a feather is damaged when its quill is not broken but more than 25% of its surface is missing due to the missing of its vane or of the upper part of its quill.

Quill feather (2.2) has a flat two-dimensional structure and a longer vane; its barbs are more rigid than the ones of a feather. It is a coarse feather of the wings and tail of water- and landfowl.

B.3 Morphological characteristics allowing to single out the fowl species

B.3.1 By visual examination

Eiderdown

The visual examination is sufficient given the particular macroscopic morphological characteristics of this type of down.

Goose

- the quill shaft is stiffer and normally thicker than the duck feather's quill shaft;
- the quill shows a stronger curb (when given);
- the quill point has a more oval section and is less sharpened than the duck feather's quill point;
- the vane is well developed with tight barbs, well interconnected, unlike landfowl;
- the vane has a tendentially rectangular shape with a wide tip and fibres at the base.

Duck

- the quill shaft is less rigid and generally thinner than the goose feather quill shaft;
- the quill is less curved, when given;
- the quill point has a more cylindrical section and is sharper than that of a goose feather;
- as for the goose feather, the vane is well developed, with tight, interconnected barbs unlike the ones of landfowl feather;
- the vane has a tendentially triangular shape with a sharpened tip;
- there are few fibres at the base.

Landfowl

- the feather may be provided with an after shaft, that is a smaller feather originating from a same quill point;
- the quill shaft is thinner than that of waterfowl;
- the vane is flat with thinner, poorly connected barbs, unlike the ones of waterfowl feathers;
- the vane has a long and narrow shape with sharpened tip.

EN 1885:1998/A1:2003 (E)

B.3.2 Microscope method

Goose

The barbules, located at the base of goose show less nodes with regard to those of duck; generally the nodes can be observed in the first third of their length.

In the barbules that are located at a greater distance from the base of the barbs no nodes are normally observed like in the duck feather.

The internodes of goose barbs are double as long as those of duck feather barbs.

Unlike duck, prongs are missing.

Duck

The barbules near the base show 1 to 6 nodes, generally bigger than those of goose, except for immature down. Nodes can also be observed in the apical part of the barbule.

In the barbules located away from the base of the barbs, nodes are missing like for goose.

Inrenodes are always shorter by half or more compared with those of goose.

Unlike goose, the barbules more distant from the base, show prongs, with intervals more or less equal to the internodes.

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Additional information can be found in the following publications:

- SIST EN 1885:2000/A1:2004
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1885-2000-a1-2004>
- [1] Australian Standard, As 2497-1987 *Down and/or feather filling materials of filled products*, Standards Australia International Ltd., 286 Sussex Street (corner of Bathurst Street) , AU-Sydney, NSW 2000, Tel +61 2 82 06 60 00, Fax +61 2 82 06 60 01
- [2] Official method of analysis of the International Down and Feather Bureau (IDFB), IDFB, Roederweg 31, D-63739 Aschaffenburg, Germany, Tel +49 6021 91267, Fax: +49 6021 96922
- [3] USA Federal Standard. FED.STD 148/A *Classification, identification and testing of feather filling material* GEN Material, 8320, GL, 10-Dec-1964