
Raw goat skins —

Part 2:

**Guidelines for grading on the basis of mass
and size**

Peaux brutes de caprins —
Partie 2: Lignes directrices pour le classement sur la base de la masse et
de la taille

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 7482-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 120, *Leather*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Raw hides and skins, including pickled pelts*.

ISO 7482 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Raw goat skins*:

— *Part 1: Descriptions of defects*

— *Part 2: Guidelines for grading on the basis of mass and size*

— *Part 3: Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects*

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Raw goat skins —

Part 2: Guidelines for grading on the basis of mass and size

1 Scope

This part of ISO 7482 prescribes guidelines for grading raw goat skins in the fresh and the cured (including sun-dried) condition on the basis of their mass and size.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 7482, the following terms and definitions apply:

2.1

butt

that part of the skin after bellies and shoulders have been removed

2.2

cured skin

skin which has been preserved after slaughtering by dry-salting or wet-salting or by sun-drying

2.3

dry-salted skin

skin dried in air after treating with common salt to preserve for a definite period

2.4

fresh/green skin

skin after dissipation of normal body heat, trimmed and defatted and cleaned from dung and extraneous material

2.5

shanks

that portion of the skin which covers the leg of an animal between the knee and the ankle

2.6

sun-dried skin

skin dried under the sun/in air to preserve for a definite period

2.7

wet-salted skin

skin treated with salt to reduce the moisture content for preservation for a definite period

NOTE Wet-salted skins contain more moisture than dry-salted skins.

3 Presentation

3.1 Goat skins should be presented in one of the following forms:

- a) head cut straight behind the ears;
- b) shanks cut off at right angles immediately above the knee (fore shanks) and hock (hind shanks);
- c) tail cut off not more than 40 mm from the butt.

3.2 Goat skins presented in any of the above forms should be free from excess fat or flesh.

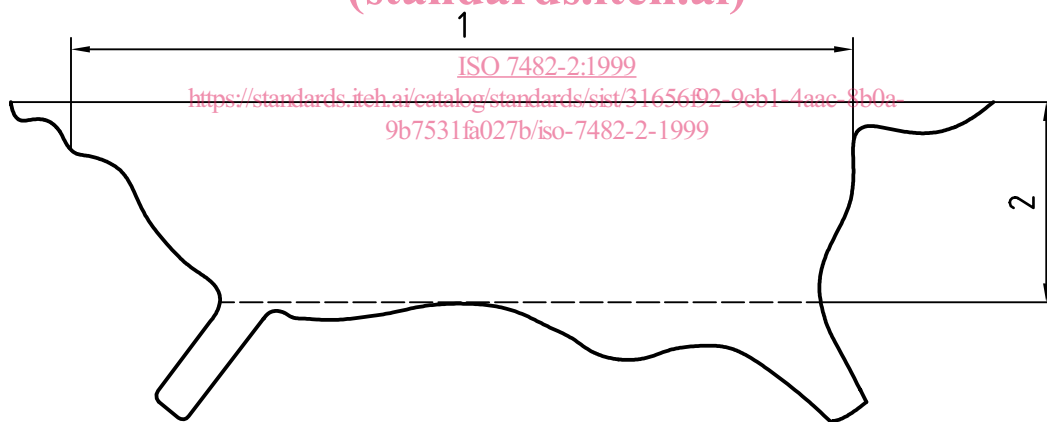
4 Grading

4.1 Measurement of length and area

4.1.1 With the skin folded lengthwise along the backbone line and laid flat, the length is measured from the root of the tail to the point where the front part of the throat is widest, measured at right angles to the fold line (see Figure 1) to the nearest 0,1 dm.

4.1.2 The width of the skin is measured from the midpoint of the backbone line to the end of the belly at right angles to the backbone line (see Figure 1) to the nearest 0,1 dm.

4.1.3 The area of the skin is determined by multiplying together the length and width measured in accordance with 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 and rounding to the nearest 0,1 dm².



Key

- 1 Length
- 2 Width

Figure 1 — Measurement of length and width of goat skins

4.2 Determination of mass

4.2.1 Both dry-salted and wet-salted skins should be unfolded and shaken violently by knocking them flesh side down against the floor or on a horse to remove most of the salt. The remaining salt should then be removed by brushing. Skins should then be weighed individually to the nearest 0,1 kg.

4.2.2 Fresh skins should be made free from excess water and weighed to the nearest 0,1 kg.

4.3 Grading on the basis of size

Goat skins may be graded either on the basis of the length of the backbone line or on the basis of size (area) in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Grading of raw goat skins on the basis of length or size

Category	Length	Size (area)
	dm	dm ²
Extra-small	below 6	up to 20
Kid	6,1 to 7	21 to 27
Small	7,1 to 8	28 to 36
Medium	8,1 to 9	37 to 45
Large	9,1 to 10	46 to 54
Extra-large	10,1 and above	55 and above

4.4 Grading on the basis of mass

Goat skins may be graded on the basis of mass in accordance with Table 2.

Table 2 — Grading of raw goat skins on the basis of mass

Category	Mass, kg			
	Fresh	Wet-salted	Dry-salted	Dried
Extra-light	Up to 0,8	Up to 0,4	Up to 0,3	Up to 0,2
Kid	0,9 to 1,2	0,5 to 0,6	0,3 to 0,4	0,2 to 0,3
Light	1,3 to 2,0	0,7 to 1,0	0,5 to 0,6	0,3 to 0,4
Medium	2,1 to 2,8	1,1 to 1,4	0,7 to 0,8	0,5 to 0,6
Heavy	2,9 to 3,6	1,5 to 1,8	0,9 to 1,0	0,7 to 0,8

NOTE The masses of raw goat skins indicated in this table are limited to raw goat skins with short hair. In the case of skins with longer hair, the masses may be higher than the values indicated.

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