



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 15987:2011

01-oktober-2011

Usnje - Terminologija - Definicije za trgovanje z usnjem

Leather - Terminology - Key definitions for the leather trade

Leder - Terminologie - Hauptdefinitionen für den Lederhandel

Cuir - Terminologie - Définitions clés pour le commerce du cuir

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 15987:2011**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 15987

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English Version

Leather - Terminology - Key definitions for the leather tradeCuir - Terminologie - Définitions clés pour le commerce du
cuirLeder - Terminologie - Hauptdefinitionen für den
Lederhandel

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 April 2011.

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Foreword

This document (EN 15987:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 “Leather”, 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2011.

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EN 15987:2011 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies the key terms and definitions used for the leather trade.

Defined parameters in this standard need to be assessed using standard test methods specific for leather.

NOTE See Bibliography for leather test method standards.

2 Normative references

Not applicable.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 Key terms**3.1.1****leather**

hide or skin with its original fibrous structure more or less intact, tanned to be imputrescible, where the hair or wool may or may not have been removed, whether or not the hide or skin has been split into layers or segmented either before or after tanning and where any surface coating or surface layer, however applied, is not thicker than 0,15 mm

NOTE 1 If the tanned hide or skin is disintegrated mechanically and/or chemically into fibrous particles, small pieces or powders and then, with or without the combination of a binding agent, is made into sheets or other forms, such sheets or forms are not leather.

NOTE 2 If the grain layer has been completely removed, the term leather is not to be used without further qualification, e.g. split leather.

3.1.2**split leather**

layer from a hide or skin made from a flesh split or a middle split, without any grain structure, tanned to be imputrescible

NOTE 1 A split is a layer of hide or skin obtained by dividing it horizontally (splitting) to obtain at least two separate layers; the top layer is called grain split, and the bottom layer is called flesh split; for heavy hides also a middle split can be obtained.

NOTE 2 If the name of the animal whence it originates, or the part of the animal whence it comes, is included in the description, the term "split leather" will be used as a noun, e.g. pig split leather.

3.1.3**crust**

leather which is tanned, fatliquored and dried, before finishing

3.1.3.1**dyed crust**

leather tanned, dyed, fatliquored and dried before finishing

3.1.4**pelt**

hide or skin prepared for tanning by removal of the hair or the wool, epidermis and flesh

3.1.5**pickled pelt**

pelt treated with acid and brine, to be preserved or to be prepared for tanning

3.1.6**wet-blue**

leather in a wet condition after chrome tanning (intermediate stage of manufacturing)

3.1.7**wet-white**

leather in a wet condition after tanning with substances e.g. zirconium salts, aluminium salts, modified aldehydes, glutaraldehydes and syntans, that confer a whitish colour (intermediate stage of manufacturing)

3.2 Qualifying terms**3.2.1 Grain related****3.2.1.1****grain**

outer side of leather once the hair or wool and epidermis has been removed, which is characterised by one of the following patterns, specific to each animal species:

— pores from hair and wool;

— feather follicles;

— scales

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3.2.1.2**full grain**

leather having kept its entire grain, with none of the surface removed by any corrective mechanical treatment

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3.2.1.3**corrected grain**

grain which has been partially removed by buffing or any similar mechanical treatment, and enhanced by a finishing treatment

NOTE The original pattern is still identifiable.

3.2.2 Tannage related**3.2.2.1****chrome-tanned leather**

hide or skin converted to leather either by treatment solely with chromium salts or with chromium salts together with a small amount of some other tanning agent, used merely to assist the chromium tanning process, and not in sufficient amount to alter the essential chromium tanned character of the leather

3.2.2.2**chrome-free leather**

hide or skin converted to leather by a tanning agent free of chromium salts, where the total content of chromium in the tanned leather is less than or equal to 0,1 % (mass of chromium/total dry weight of leather)

3.2.2.3**metal-free leather**

hide or skin converted to leather by a tanning agent free of metallic salts (Cr, Al, Ti, Zr, Fe), where the total content of each tanning metal in the tanned leather is less than or equal to 0,1 % each (mass of each metal/total dry weight of leather)

EN 15987:2011 (E)**3.2.2.4****organic-tanned leather**

hide or skin converted to leather by natural or synthetic organic tanning agents, where the total content of tanning metals (Cr, Al, Ti, Zr, Fe) is less than or equal to 0,3 % (mass of all metals/total dry weight of leather)

3.2.2.5**vegetable-tanned leather**

hide or skin converted to leather by vegetable tanning agents, where the total content of tanning metals (Cr, Al, Ti, Zr, Fe) is less than or equal to 0,3 % (mass of all metals/total dry weight of leather)

3.2.3 Finishing related**3.2.3.1****aniline leather**

leather whose natural grain (3.2.1.1) is clearly and completely visible and where any surface coating with a non-pigmented finish is less than or equal to 0,01 mm

3.2.3.2**semi-aniline leather**

leather that has been coated with a finish containing a small amount of pigment, so that the natural grain (3.2.1.1) is clearly visible

3.2.3.3**pigmented and pigmented split leather**

leather or split leather whose natural grain (3.2.1.1) or surface is completely concealed with a finish containing pigments

3.2.3.4**coated and coated split leather**

leather or split leather where the surface coating, applied to the outer side, does not exceed one third of the total thickness of the product but is in excess of 0,15 mm

3.2.3.5**patent and patent split leather**

leather or split leather with generally a mirror-like effect, obtained by application of a layer of pigmented or non-pigmented varnishes, or synthetic resins, whose thickness does not exceed one third of the total thickness of the product

3.3 Specific leather terms**3.3.1****box calf**

full chrome tanned calf leather black or coloured, smooth or boarded, with a proteinic finish

3.3.2**cavallino**

specific Italian term for leather, usually derived from calf skins, with trimmed and short hair so that it looks as glossy and silky as the hair of the horse

3.3.3**chamois**

leather made from the flesh split of sheepskin or lambskin or from sheepskin or lambskin from which the grain has been removed by frizing and tanned by processes involving the oxidation of marine oils in the skin, using solely such oils (full-oil chamois) or first an aldehyde and then such oils (combination chamois)

NOTE Also leather made from the skin of a mountain antelope or chamois, but such leather is rare.

3.3.4**double face**

wool-on sheepskin, finished by buffing on the reverse side

3.3.5**nappalan**

wool-on sheepskin, finished by coating on the reverse side

3.3.6**nappa**

soft full grain leather, through dyed and lightly finished, generally chrome tanned

3.3.7**nubuck**

leather buffed on the grain side to produce a velvety effect, where the grain layer is still visible

3.3.8**skiver**

tanned outer or grain split of a sheepskin or lambskin, but sometimes applied to goatskin or calfskin

3.3.9**suede/velour**

leather or split leather whose wearing surface has been mechanically finished to produce a velvet-like nap

3.3.10**pull up**

leather that by design lightens in colour when stretched

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3.4 Others

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3.4.1**leather fibre board**

term for material where tanned hides or skins are disintegrated mechanically and/or chemically into fibrous particles, small pieces or powders and then, with or without the combination of chemical binding agent, are made into sheets

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NOTE 1 If there is any other component apart from leather fibre, binding material and leather auxiliaries, then this should be declared as part of the description.

NOTE 2 The minimum amount of 50 % in weight of dry leather is needed to use the term leather fibre board.

3.4.2**laminated and laminated split leather**

leather or split leather where a foil layer, not exceeding one third of the total thickness, is applied by a transfer coating process