

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 16055:2012

01-marec-2012

# Usnje - Surove goveje in telečje kože - Opis, predstavitev in ohranjanje

Leather - Raw cattle hides and calf skins - Description, presentation and preservation

Leder - Rohhaut (Rind und Kalb) - Beschreibung, Präsentation, Konservierung

Cuir - Peaux brutes de boyidés - Description, présentation et conservation

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 16055:2012

SIST EN 16055:2012

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ICS:

59.140.20 Surove kože, kože in kožuhi Raw skins, hides and pelts

SIST EN 16055:2012 en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 16055

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

January 2012

ICS 59.140.20

# **English Version**

# Leather - Raw bovine hides and skins - Description, presentation and preservation

Cuire - Peaux brutes de bovins - Description, présentation et conservation

Leder - Rinderrohhäute - Beschreibung, Präsentation und Konservierung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 December 2011.

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

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# **Foreword**

This document (EN 16055:2012) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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# Scope

This European Standard establishes the following for raw bovine hides and skins intended for the manufacture of leather:

- terms and definitions;
- rules for presenting raw hides and skins.

It applies to fresh and cured bovine hides and skins.

It is not the aim of this document to interfere with the normal commercial agreement between the buyer and the hide and skin supplier. This European Standard may be used in case of disagreement between the two parties.

# Terms and definitions

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

# 2.1 Raw bovine hides and skins

# 2.1.1

### calf skin

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skin from an immature bovine animal

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# 2.1.2

# cattle hide

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hide from an adult bovine animal hittps://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ab87db30-abb3-4abf-9e65-1301838d8a15/sist-en-16055-2012

# 2.1.3

# bull hide

hide of a bovine male (not castrated)

# 2.1.4

# cow hide

hide of a female bovine which has borne calves

# 2.1.5

## slink/slunk

skin of an stillborn calf

# 2.1.6

### ox hide

hide of a castrated bovine male

# 2.1.7

# heifer hide

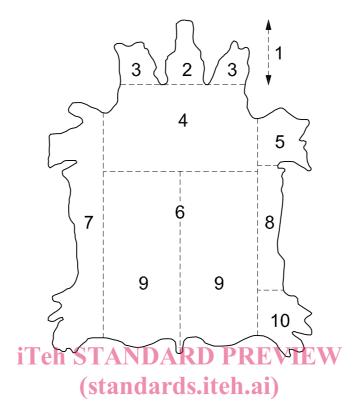
hide of a bovine female which has not borne calves

# 2.1.8

# bovine hide and skin presentation or "hide pattern"

refers to the shape standard given to the skin or hide according to its future use

# **2.1.9** different parts of the hide or skin (see Figure 1)



# Key

- 1 Head
- 2 Face
- 3 Cheek
- 4 Shoulder
- 5 Foreshank
- 6 Butt
- 7 Belly
- 8 Bellymiddle
- 9 Bend
- 10 Hindshank

8+10: 3/4 Shank

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Figure 1 — Parts of the hide and skin

# 2.1.10

# preservation

treatment to protect the hide against putrefaction after flaying until it is put into tannery processing, for example by curing, chilling or drying

# 2.1.11

# trimmina

process of cutting off unwanted parts from the hide or skin and giving it the agreed standard of shape or "trim"

# 2.1.12

# defect

general term for any damage on raw or preserved hide or skin likely to reduce the quality of the leather produced

# 2.2 Defects

# 2.2.1 Flaying defects

# 2.2.1.1

#### cut

mark made on the hide or skin by a knife or flaying tool on the flesh side which has cut into the dermis or skin substance, not completely perforating the hide or skin (see Figure 2)

# 2.2.1.2

#### hole

flaying damage caused by a knife or flaying tool on the flesh side, completely perforating the hide or skin (see Figure 2)

# 2.2.1.3

# gouge

loss in substance of the hide or skin on the flesh side caused by a knife or flaying tool, without completely perforating it

# 2.2.1.4

# badly cut head

head cut along a line that is not perpendicular to the longitudinal axis

# 2.2.1.5

# badly shaped shanks

shanks cut off along a line which is not perpendicular to the opening cut of the leg or which is too long as defined by the standard; shanks unusable (see Figure 3)

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# 2.2.1.6

# improper bleeding

incomplete and poor bleeding of the animal at the time of slaughter resulting in coagulated blood remaining in blood-vessels, visible on the flesh side of the skin side of the

### 2.2.1.7

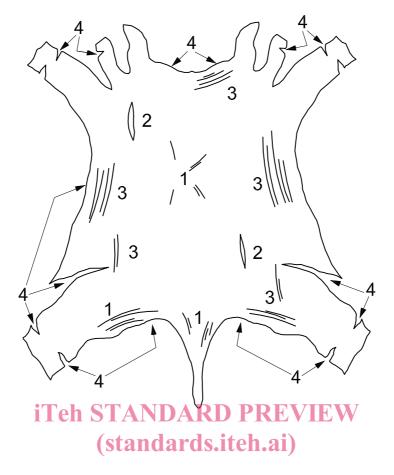
# poor pattern

any deviation from the regular shape of hide or skin after cutting and trimming

# 2.2.1.8

# surface breaks (grain side)

occurs on the hide when hides are removed from the animals with pulling machines



# Key

- 1 Cut
- 2 Hole
- 3 Surface breaks
- 4 Wrong opening cut

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Figure 2 — Example of defects

# 2.2.2 Defects caused on the hide or skin of the living animal

# 2.2.2.1

# mechanical defects

defects caused by brand marks, various scratches (barbed wire, bramble, damage from transport or dragging, marks from cattle comb, rope marks, etc.), goading hits, surgical operations, that can be open or healed (scars)

# 2.2.2.2

# dung or urine defect

dung excrement or urine damage visible on the hide or skin which has corroded or burnt the grain side of the hide or skin

# 2.2.2.3

# damage caused by parasites

damage caused by sucking and biting parasites, such as mites, lice, ticks, open and healed warble holes

# 2.2.2.4

# damage caused by diseases

damage caused by some forms of micro-organisms, such as bacteria, fungi (e.g. ringworm) or viruses (e.g. warts)