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**Leather — Raw cattle hides and calf  
skins —**

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

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
*Peaux brutes de bovidés —*  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

*Partie 3: Lignes directrices pour le classement sur la base des défauts*

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 120, *Leather*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Raw hides and skins including pickled pelts*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 2822 series can be found on the ISO website.

## Introduction

It is widely understood that improvement of hide quality can be achieved only if quality grading norms are applied. The primary producer as well as the whole production chain, including flaying, curing, handling and storing, should be rewarded by better prices for improved quality.

The main purpose of this document is to provide a basis for quality grading.

This document shows a graphic representation visualizing the different grades or classes through a schematic pictogram of a hide. There is no relation to breed, size, weight or the origin of the carcass.

Acknowledgement is made for References [1] and [2].

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# Leather — Raw cattle hides and calf skins —

## Part 3: Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects

### 1 Scope

This document provides guidelines for the grading of raw cattle hides and calf skins based on visible defects.

### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bb277eb7-ed86-4d4e-80eb-4f8aa9e8f440/iso-tr-2822-3-2017>

#### 3.1 fallen hide

hide from an unbled or improperly bled carcass

EXAMPLE The animal died from natural causes.

#### 3.2 pritch hole

hole made by a flayer's pritch

Note 1 to entry: A flayer's pritch is an instrument used to support the carcass during flaying.

#### 3.3 healed warble

trace of damage caused by larvae of *Hypoderma bovis*, the hole healed (closed) and the hide substance replaced by scar tissue

Note 1 to entry: It is seen as a small raised nodule on the grain side that healed before slaughter.

#### 3.4 flay mark

mark inflicted mechanically or physically during the removal of the hide (or skinning) after slaughter

#### 3.5 knife mark

mark on the hide or skin attributed to poor use of the knife

EXAMPLE Cuts, corduroys, gouges, etc.

### 3.6

#### **ground drying**

preservation method where the hide is placed on the ground for purposes of drying

Note 1 to entry: The dilemma associated with such a curing technique is contamination, uneven drying and putrefaction.

### 3.7

#### **trimming**

removal of excess appendages to improve on the shape of a hide with its ultimate use in mind

### 3.8

#### **ripping**

opening up of the carcass of an animal prior to flaying along the mid-line of the belly, from the neck end at point of slaughter to the anal region near the tail, followed by another incision from the hock joint of the fore and hind limbs to join the mid-line

### 3.9

#### **pattern**

shape or contour of a flayed hide when laid flat as determined by the position, length and direction of the ripping cuts made during flaying

Note 1 to entry: The bleeding-cut, belly cut and leg cut should be directly in the centre of the throat, belly and legs. See [Annex A](#).

### 3.10

#### **curing**

#### **preservation**

treatment to the hides and skins to render them non-putrescible in the short term or long term, depending on the technique and/or chemical used

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### 3.11

#### **defect**

damage on raw or cured hides/skins which depreciates the value of leather produced from them

### 3.12

#### **latent defect**

defect which is discovered after hair removal

EXAMPLE Scratches or other mechanical damages.

## 4 Trimming

The cattle hides and calf skins should be presented:

- without a head (head cut straight behind the ears),
- with the shanks cut at right angles immediately above the knee (foreshanks) and hock (hindshanks),
- with the tail cut off not more than 25 cm from the butt,
- without excess fat, flesh or any other material unsuitable for making leather (see [Figure 1c](#)).

## 5 Preservation

The following preservation methods are recommended:

- frame or suspension drying in the shadow
- stack salting



- brining
- dry salting
- freezing.

## 6 Classification

### 6.1 General

Cattle hides and calf skins should be classified according to the following grades ascertainable by the number of defects at the time of classing.

### 6.2 First grade

Cattle hides and calf skins to be classed as first grade are intended to fulfil the features indicated in [Table 1](#) and [Figures 1, 2](#) and [3](#). Additionally, they should have the following characteristics:

- a good pattern, clean and well cured, and no sign of putrefaction;
- free of defects, except for a maximum of five blind warbles;
- no brand marks;
- a few score marks or one hole in the belly is acceptable;
- total utilizable area of the hide not less than 90 %.

### 6.3 Second grade

Cattle hides and calf skins to be classed as second grade are intended to fulfil the features indicated in [Table 1](#) and [Figures 4, 5](#) and [6](#). Additionally, they should have the following characteristics:

- a good pattern, well cured and no sign of putrefaction;
- a few small holes, cuts or other defects in the belly and neck – but no brand marks – is acceptable;
- one brand mark wholly within 18 cm of the perimeter of the hide is acceptable;
- a maximum of 10 open warbles of 20 blind warbles is acceptable;
- dung or urine stains not more than 30 cm × 30 cm each on the hind shank is acceptable;
- total utilizable area of the hide not less than 80 %.

### 6.4 Third grade

Cattle hides and calf skins to be classed as third grade are intended to fulfil the features indicated in [Table 1](#) and [Figures 7, 8](#) and [9](#). Additionally, they should have the following characteristics:

- a poor pattern, poor curing and slight signs of putrefaction;
- any kind of defects, except for brand marks, covering up to 30 % of the hide area;
- a brand mark with a portion more than 18 cm from the perimeter of the hide area;
- more than 10 open warbles and 20 blind warbles;
- more dung and urine stains than are acceptable in second grade;
- total utilizable area not less than 70 %.