



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 15987:2022

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Usnje - Terminologija - Ključne definicije za trgovanje z usnjem

Leather - Terminology - Key definitions for the leather trade

Leder - Terminologie - Hauptbegriffe für den Lederhandel

Cuir - Terminologie - Définitions pour le commerce du cuir

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 15987:2022**

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English Version

Leather - Terminology - Key definitions for the leather trade

Cuir - Terminologie - Définitions pour le commerce du cuir

Leder - Terminologie - Hauptbegriffe für den Lederhandel

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 September 2022.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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European foreword

This document (EN 15987:2022) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2023.

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

This document supersedes EN 15987:2015.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modification has been made:

— modification of term “leather” in 3.1.1.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

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EN 15987:2022 (E)**1 Scope**

This document specifies the key terms and definitions used for the leather trade and provides guidance on the correct use of the term “leather”.

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

NOTE See Bibliography for leather test method standards.

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 <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 Key terms**3.1.1 leather**

hide or skin exclusively of animal origin, 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 to entry: 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 to entry: If the grain layer has been completely removed, the term “leather” is not to be used without further qualification, e.g. split leather, suede 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 to entry: 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 top- grain split, and the bottom layer is called flesh split; for heavy hides also a middle split can be obtained.

Note 2 to entry: 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

Note 1 to entry: The term “pelt” can also be used for the skin of an animal with fur or hair still on it.

3.1.5**pickled pelt**

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

Note 1 to entry: The term “pelt” can also be used for the skin of an animal with fur or hair still on it.

3.1.6**wet-blue**

leather in a wet condition after chrome tanning

Note 1 to entry: Wet-blue is an 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

Note 1 to entry: Wet-white is an 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 characterized by one of the following patterns, specific to each animal species:

- pores from hair and wool;
- feather follicles;
- scales

3.2.1.2**full grain**

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

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 1 to entry: The original pattern is generally identifiable except for heavily corrected grains.

EN 15987:2022 (E)**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-tanned leather**

hide or skin converted to leather, where the total content of all tanning metals (Cr, Al, Ti, Zr, Fe) in the leather is less than or equal to 0,1 % (mass of all metals/total dry weight of leather)

Note 1 to entry: Metals contained in the finishes are not considered.

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)

Note 1 to entry: Metals contained in the finishes are not considered.

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)

Note 1 to entry: Metals contained in the finishes are not considered.

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 leather 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 leather 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 leather 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, lambskin or goatskin, or from sheepskin, lambskin or goatskin 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 1 to entry: Also, leather made from the skin of a mountain antelope or chamois, but such leather is rare.

Note 2 to entry: In the German language, this term is also used to define chamois for clothing made out of deer skins.

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

3.3.7

nubuck

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

EN 15987:2022 (E)**3.3.8****suede
velours**

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

3.3.9**skiver**

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

3.3.10**pull up**

leather that by design lightens in colour when stretched

3.4 Others**3.4.1****leather fibre board
bonded leather fibre
recycled leather fibre**

material having a minimum amount of 50 % in weight of dry leather fibres, where leather has been 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

Note 1 to entry: If there is any other component apart from leather fibre, binding material and leather auxiliaries, then this is declared as part of the description.

Note 2 to entry: Where the material has been disintegrated and reformed in some way, the appropriate generic term is "...X leather fibre" - for example, "bonded leather fibre", or "recycled leather fibre." On this basis, the terms "recycled leather" or "recycling leather" are used incorrectly.

3.4.2**transfer coated leather and transfer coated split leather**

leather or split leather where a foil (polymeric film) layer, not exceeding one third of the total thickness, is applied by a transfer coating process on the top surface

4 Use of the term "leather"

The term "leather", in any language, and those derived from it or synonyms, is reserved exclusively for the product as defined under 3.1.1 and, as appropriate, for qualifying articles or manufactures made thereof. This applies also in cases where the term "leather" is used as an adjective, a noun, or inserted as a prefix or suffix in other words. The term "leather" cannot be used in the denomination of man-made materials except for those specified in this document and in accordance with their specific rules (Annex A).

The term "leather" can be qualified with words characterizing the material as specified under 3.1 and 3.2, or, more generally, referring to the animal origin (e.g. calf leather), the country of origin (e.g. Italian leather), the market destination (e.g. footwear leather), the colour (e.g. black leather) or other similar valorising terms provided that they are corresponding to the truth and to the definition under 3.1.1.