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**Raw cattle hides and calf skins —**

**Part 1:**  
Descriptions of defects

*Peaux brutes de bovidés —  
Partie 1: Descriptions des défauts*

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## Foreword

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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 2822-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 120, *Leather*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Raw hides and skins, including pickled pelts*.

ISO 2822 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Raw cattle hides and calf 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*

[ISO 2822-1:1998](https://standards.iteh.ai/ISO/2822-1:1998)

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# Raw cattle hides and calf skins —

## Part 1: Descriptions of defects

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 2822 describes the defects which may occur on raw cattle hides and calf skins intended for tanning.

It is applicable to fresh and cured raw cattle hides and calf skins, but not to casualty hides and skins.

### 2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 2822. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 2822 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2820:1974, *Leather — Raw hides of cattle and horses — Methods of trim*.

### 3 Terms relating to defects in raw cattle hides and calf skins

The defects on raw cattle hides and skins referred to in this part of ISO 2822 are divided into three categories:

- a) ante-mortem defects;
- b) post-mortem defects; and
- c) preserving defects.

#### 3.1 Causes and types of ante-mortem defects

##### 3.1.1 Abscess

Cutaneous abscesses, formed by the pyogenic organisms of different genera affecting either the grain or flesh side of the skins or even hydrolysing skin proteins leading to perforations.

##### 3.1.2 Blind warble hole

Defect formed by the warble larva (*Hypoderma bovis*, *Hypoderma lineatum*) in the skin of the living animal, but with no actual perforation.

### 3.1.3 Brand mark

Man-made mark on cattle hides and skins, generally used for identification and made with either a hot or cooled iron or chemical products.

### 3.1.4 *Demodex bovis*

Both the grain and flesh sides of cattle hides are greatly affected by *Demodectic mange* (follicular mange) mites. These mites may appear in the following forms:

- a) nodular;
- b) squamous; and
- c) acute.

The mite occurring in cattle is known as *Demodex bovis*.

Raised nodules of varying size (several mm to more than 5 cm) are visible on the flesh side of cattle hides and skins. The small nodules are not altered by beamhouse operations and appear on tanned hides as hardening of the tissues. If they measure more than 1 cm, they can form a pit by splitting the grain, or even make a hole.

### 3.1.5 Dung damage

Dung causes damage to the hide and skin by provoking an irritation resulting in coarsening of the grain. Dung also causes staining on hides.

### 3.1.6 Eczema

Eczema, caused either by fungal infection or allergic response to insects, chemicals, stress etc., is confined to face, lips, ears and vulva areas but does not materially degrade skin quality.

### 3.1.7 Fat wrinkles

Also known as grain wrinkles or neck wrinkles, fat wrinkles are associated with the twitch muscles. These muscles are striated, sheathed voluntary muscles that cause temporary folds in the grain. Removal of these muscles allows the accentuated grain wrinkles in the skin to spread out.

### 3.1.8 Goad mark

The use of goading sticks on cattle can affect the quality of their hides. Patches containing prick holes are found on many hides on the buttocks. Some goad marks are considerably larger than a prick hole.

### 3.1.9 Horn mark

Damage to the grain caused by animal horns.

### 3.1.10 Hump

Owing to the hump present in the hides of certain breeds of cattle (*Bos indicus*), the quality of the hide pattern in this area is poor and makes its subsequent processing difficult.

### 3.1.11 Hump sore

The disease in cattle caused by nematode *Stephanofilaria assamensis* results in the formation of scab and crusts, loosening of the hair and thickening of the hide. The lesion spreads in the hump region.

### 3.1.12 Lice

Owing to the irritation caused by biting or sucking types of lice, the animals scratch the affected parts of the body, leading to wounds and bruises. Louse species belonging to the genus *Linognathus* are common to cattle, but species of other genera are also found to cause these defects.