



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 16055:2025
01-april-2025

Usnje - Surove goveje kože - Opis, predstavitev in ohranjanje

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

Leder - Rohe Rinderhäute und Kalbfelle - Beschreibung, Darstellung, Konservierung

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

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 16055

ICS:

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

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Will supersede EN 16055:2012

English Version

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

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

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Beschreibung, Darstellung, Konservierung

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 289.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (prEN 16055:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 “Leather”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 16055:2012.

EN 16055:2025 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 16055:2012:

- addition of new terms and modifications of existing terms;
- update of existing figures and addition of new figures.

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prEN 16055:2025 (E)**Introduction**

It should be noted that raw hides, bovine hides and calfskins are natural products. As a result, companies trading in these products do not have control over all their properties. All links in the chain shall ensure that the best possible quality of the natural product skin is maintained. For this purpose, controls shall take place in the respective stages, the results of which are then brought to the attention of the preceding stage, so that they can work on improving the quality there.

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1 Scope

This document specifies the following for raw bovine hides and skins intended for use throughout the leather manufacturing supply chain:

- Terms and definitions;
- Rules for the presentation of raw hides and skins.

It applies to fresh and salted bovine hides and skins.

It is not the aim of this document to interfere with the normal commercial agreement between the buyer and the supplier of hides and skins, on the contrary, it should be able to be used as a basis. This document is intended to avoid disagreements between parties. It is the result of discussions with representatives of agriculture, slaughterhouses, skin trade and tanneries. It shows which parts of hides and skins can be used for leather production and which factors influence the quality of hides and skins.

Furthermore, it gives recommendations on precautions to be taken for transport, preservation, loading and unloading, selection of tanned hides, classification of hides, weight, loss and tax exemption, identification of hides.

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 terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Raw bovine hides and skins

3.1.1 calfskin

skin of very young cattle feeding predominantly on milk

Note 1 to entry: Typical ranges of weight (green weight) are: below 5 kg; 5,1 kg - 8 kg; 8,1 kg - 12 kg; 12,1 kg or above.

Note 2 to entry: In the international trade calfskins are classified under HS code 4101 20: whole hides and skins, unsplit, of a weight per skin exceeding 8 kg when simply dried; 10 kg when dry-salted or 16 kg when fresh, wet-salted or otherwise preserved.

3.1.2 salted weight

weight of a skin after salting, which is inferior to the green weight

Note 1 to entry: The loss of weight can vary, depending on the amount of salt used, the time of curing and climate conditions.

prEN 16055:2025 (E)**3.1.3****green weight**

weight of fresh hides and skins from the slaughterhouse, after: trimming, appropriate deductions for moisture in excess of the natural level and dung

Note 1 to entry: Light weight classes are usually traded on a salt weight basis, large cattle on a green weight basis.

3.1.4**kip skins**

skin of a very young bovine already eating grass or other animal feed

Note 1 to entry: Typical ranges of weight (green weight) are: below 12 kg (12 minor) or above 12 kg (12 plus).

3.1.5**casualty calf skin**

skins from animals that died naturally in the stable or during transport

3.2**cattle hide**

skin of adult bovine animals

Note 1 to entry: Typical ranges of weight (green weight) are: from 20 kg - 24,5 kg from 25 kg - 29,5 kg, from 30 kg - 39,5 kg, from 40 kg - 49,5 kg, from 50 kg - 59,5 kg, from 60 kg and more.

3.2.1**bull hide**

skin of a male bovine animal (not castrated)

3.2.2**cowhide**

skin of female bovine animals that have given birth to calves

3.2.3**ox hide**

hide of a castrated male bovine animal

3.2.4**heifer hide**

skin of female bovine animal that have not given birth to calves

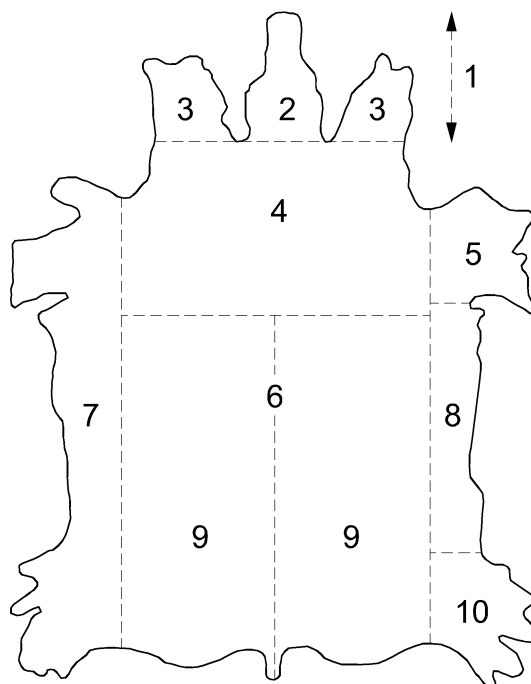
3.3**opening the bovine hide and skin**

give the skin or hide the shape required for its future use

Note 1 to entry: Ideal opening is a symmetrical opening (see Figure 1.)

3.4**trimming**

process in which parts of the hide or skin, that are not suitable for subsequent leather production, are removed

**Key**

1	head
2	mask
3	cheek
4	shoulder
5	foreleg
6	bend or croupon
7	belly
8	middle-belly
9	half-croupon
10	hind-leg
10+8+9	half culatta
5 right and left+4	avancorpo/front
8+10	/ half-belly

Figure 1 — Different parts of the hide or skin after trimming

3.5 preservation (EU)

treatment to protect hide and skin from rotting after skinning until further processing in the tannery, by cooling or by salting

3.5.1 cooling

hides and skins shall always be cooled as soon as possible after skinning, to significantly reduce bacterial activity and avoid preservation defects

prEN 16055:2025 (E)**3.5.2****fresh hides and skins**

to avoid salting, hides and skins are chilled to a temperature of less than 7 °C, but not below 0,3 °C

Note 1 to entry: Temperature not below 0,3 °C prevents hides and skins, or parts of them, from freezing during the chilling process.

3.5.3**salting**

salting shall be done promptly and with sufficient new and clean salt and the period between salting and palletisation for delivery of hides shall be at least 8 days

Note 1 to entry: Used salt is acceptable as long as it is used in small quantities and its bacterial load is controlled.

3.6**defect****flaw**

all damage to raw or preserved hides which may affect the quality of the leather produced

3.6.1 Flaying defects**3.6.1.1****cut**

cut on the hide or skin by a knife or flaying tool on the flesh side that has cut into the dermis or skin substance without completely penetrating the skin

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2 – key 1.

3.6.1.2**hole**

flaying damage caused by a knife or flaying tool on the flesh side, completely severing the skin

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2 - key 2.

3.6.1.3**gouge**

loss of substance of the skin on the flesh side caused by a knife or skinning tool without completely perforating the skin

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2 – key 3.

3.6.1.4**poorly cut head**

head cut along a line not perpendicular to the longitudinal axis

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 4.

3.6.1.5**poorly shaped flanks****poorly-shaped legs**

legs cut along a line not perpendicular to the opening cut of the leg or too long

Note 1 to entry: Poorly shaped legs are unusable (see Figure 4).