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EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Leather – Hides, skins and leather – Glossary of terms

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 063, *Leather and leather products*

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Leather – Hides, skins and leather – Glossary of terms

1 Scope

This draft Standard prescribes the terms and definitions relating to hides, skins and leather.

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:

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

3.1 ageing

keeping or resting freshly processed wet blue leather in a heap or pile for a certain time with a view to maturing or seasoning.

3.2 air-dried hides/skins

hides/skins preserved or cured by either suspension in the shed or open air with free air circulation.

3.3 airing off

drying the stock (leather) slightly after conditioning and staking and also after finish application.

3.4 aniline dyed

leather that has been dyed by immersion in an aniline dyed bath and has not received any coating of pigment finish.

3.5 aniline leather <material> leather whose natural grain is clearly visible either without a surface coating or with a non-pigmented surface coating

3.6 aniline stained

leather that has been stained by brushing, padding or spraying aniline dyes and has not received any coating of pigment finish.

3.7 antique grain

leather surface pattern of markings or creases, usually irregular, in which the hollows are often given a contrasting colour to produce a two-tone or two-colour effect. The creases are produced by embossing, boarding or other similar means.

3.8 astringency

the affinity of the tans to the hide substance of the leather.

3.9**badly shaped shanks**

shanks cut off along the line which is not perpendicular to its longitudinal axis.

3.10**ball drying**

drying of hides and skins in an un-stretched form.

3.12**barkometer**

type of hydrometer used in tanneries

Note 1 to entry: The correlation between specific gravity and barkometer reading (Bk) is as follows:

Specific gravity	°Bk
1.0	0
1.020	20
1.120	120

3.13**bate**

material > enzymes mixed with an inert carrier used to selectively remove unwanted constituents of hides and skins

3.14**acid bate**

bate that has optimum activity in the pH range of 3 to 5

3.15**alkaline bate**

bate that has optimum activity in the pH range of 8 to 8.5

3.16**bating**

removing unwanted interfibrillary proteins by treating the hides (3.48) and skins (3.88) with bates (3.6), to obtain soft and pliable leather with a smooth grain (3.46) surface

3.19**basicity**

number of hydroxyl groups borne by a chromium unit as a percentage fraction of the same present in chromic hydroxide

3.20**basification**

mild alkali treatment to ensure completion of tanning

3.21**baume**

liquid density measurement which can be converted to specific gravity

Note 1 to entry: Typically used to calculate the concentration of the process solution, for example salt solution, using the following formulae:

— for liquids heavier than water, specific gravity = $145/(145 - n)$ at 15 °C (60 °F);

— for liquids lighter than water, specific gravity = $140/(130 + n)$ at 15 °C (60 °F). where n is the reading on the baume scale abbreviated as °Be.

Note 2 to entry: Be is equivalent to 6,9 °barkometer (3.3) reading, Bk.

3.22**beam**

means a convex, wooden slab covered on top with zinc sheet, placed at a downward slope to the floor. Alternatively, the split or hollowed trunk of a palm tree may be used. Raw stock is placed on the beam for trimming, fleshing, unhairing or scudding by hand.

3.23**beam house**

The area where raw hides/skins are soaked, limed, and fleshed

3.24**3.25****belly**

portion of a hide or skin covering the under part of an animal and including the upper part of the legs.

3.26**bend**

half of cattle hide butt, obtained by dividing it along the line of the backbone.

3.27**binder**

<material> film-forming material, usually polymeric, used to adhere pigment particles and additives for coating the surface of the leather

3.28**bleaching**

lightening the colour by suitable chemical treatment

3.29**bleaching of vegetable-tanned leather**

removing oxidized tannins and insoluble materials from the surface layers of leather, in order to prevent cracking of the grain and to lighten the colour

3.30**boil test**

test of a piece of fully hydrated leather to check whether there is any shrinkage after placing in boiling water for 2 min to 3 min

Note 1 to entry: When the leather retains the original area, chrome tanning is considered complete.

3.31**bleeding**

diffusion of uncombined material from the interior of leather to the outer surface where they may contaminate other materials or mark the appearance of the leather.

3.33**bloom**

an insoluble matter deposited on the leather in the vegetable tanning process. The tan stuffs falling under the pyrogallol group deposit bloom

3.34**blushing**

a milky opalescence which sometimes develops on leather as a film of lacquer dries and is due to deposition of moisture from the air or precipitation of one or more of the solid constituents of the lacquer or due to both these conditions.

3.35**boarding**

process of producing a grain effect by holding a skin grain side against another skin grain side and mechanically rolling the two surfaces back and forth against each other.

3.37**bottom leather**

leather used for shoe bottoms.

3.38**box calf leather**

full chrome tanned calf leather, black or coloured, smooth or boarded, with a proteinic finish

3.39

box finish

glazing and/or boarding the leather two-way, once from neck to butt and then from belly to belly, embossing or similar methods.

3.44

brining

a method of curing hides or skins by soaking with sodium chloride solution.

3.45

brush coat

the second coat of finish applied in finishing patent leather

3.46

buffing

the process of removing a thin layer from the grain surface of leather by an abrasive cylinder.

3.47

burnishable leather

leather which will develop a shiny darkening appearance on rubbing or polishing

3.48

burst strength

force required to completely rupture the full thickness of the leather test piece

3.49

buffed Leather

leather from which the top surface of the grain has been removed by an abrasive or bladed cylinder or, less generally by hand.

3.50

butt

part of the hide or skin covering the rump or hind part of the animal or part of the hide left after the bellies, shanks and shoulder have been removed)

3.51

calf skin

skin from young bovine male or female.

3.52

chamois leather

leather made from the flesh split of sheepskin or lamb skin, or from sheepskin or lamb skin from which the grain has been removed by frizzing, 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 German language this term is also used to define chamois for clothing made out of deer skin.

Note 3 to entry: Chamois are also made out of goatskins.

3.53

chestnut extract

tanning extract made from the wood of either the European chestnut *castanea eativa*; mills or the American Chestnut, *Castnea dentata*, Borkh, fam. Fagacaeae

In the solid extract (in block or powder form) the tanning content is generally 56 to 57% (non-tan, 5.5 to 9.5%) and the liquid extract from 29 to 49% according to concentration in (non-tan 5 to 10%) The American Chestnut is generally darker in colour than the French.

3.56**chrome-free leather**

<material> 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)

3.57**chrome-tanned leather**

<material> 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

3.58**chrome oxide content**

the quantity of chromium compounds found in leather, calculated chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3).

3.59**chrome retan**

leather which has been first chrome tanned throughout its thickness and subsequently further treated or tanned with vegetable and/or synthetic tanning agents, or other suitable retanning agents.

3.60**chrome sole leather**

sole leather of greenish blue colour produced by chrome tanning and stuffed with stearin, paraffin wax, resin and other materials to render it firm and waterproof.

3.61**chrome tannage**

the process of tanning hides and skins with basic chromium III salts, mainly basic chromium sulphate.

3.62**clothing leather**

leather used for making garments and gloves.

3.63**coated and coated split leather**

leather and 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

3.65**cold crack resistance**

resistance of leather finish to crack and peel when subject to bending/flexing under a temperature not exceeding -5°C .

3.66**collagen**

protein contained in connective tissue cartilage hides and skins.

3.67**combination tannage**

tannage where the leather is tanned with more than one tanning agent sequentially

3.68**conditioning**

a process whereby dried leather is infused with water and oils to restore softness and bring it to preferred relative humidity.

3.70**corium**

derma or true skin beneath grain layer.

3.71**corrected grain leather**

leather in which the grain 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

3.72

covering colour

protecting colour, which conceals defects.

3.73

cracking of the grain

opening or breaking of the grain layer by the double fold or key test.

3.74

crocking

the transfer of finish or colour from leather to another surface

3.76

croupon

untanned whole cattle hide with belly, head and shoulder cut off

3.77

crumpled hides

hides that have developed wrinkles, due to being dried on the ground and not by straining on frames.

3.78

crust

chrome crust, combination tanned crust or crust prepared by using any types of tanning materials and dried.

3.79

cured hides

hides that have been submitted to the process of curing to preserve them temporarily from putrefaction until they reach the tannery.

3.80

curing

preservation of raw hides and skins

3.81

curried Leather

Leather, usually vegetable tanned which has been treated with oils, greases and **finishes** to make it **soft, flexible** and strong.

3.83

degreasing

removing grease in the case of pickled sheep-skins by drumming the stock with detergent, kerosene, water and salt, in the case of leather by extracting the dried leather with any suitable solvent.

3.84

degree of tannage

number of parts of fixed tan per 100 parts of hide substances.

3.85

deliming

getting rid of lime by means of chemical or water

3.86

depletion

removing the swelling of the pelts during liming.

3.87

3.88

detanning

the process of removing tan from leather

3.89**difference figure**

the difference between the pH of a solution and that of its ten-fold dilution.

3.90**double face**

double-sided leather made from lamb or sheep skins or other animals with wool, dressed, tanned, softened and dyed for desired properties

3.92**drawn grain**

the grain surface gets tanned and fixed in area while the substance of the hide is in a more extended condition.

3.93**drum**

<equipment> cylindrical vessel with baffles inside and capable of rotation about its own axis, used for mechanical agitation in leather processing

3.94**drum stuffing**

incorporating grease and fats into the leather by rotating it in a heated drum

3.97**dry drumming**

dry tumbling for leather with or without additives in a revolving drum to soften the structure and improve the nap

Note 1 to entry: Also referred to as dry milling.

3.98**dry milling**

tumbling pressed leather in a revolving drum to open and soften it up.

3.99**dry pickling**

a method of curing skins and hides with sodium sulphate, sulphuric acid and sodium chloride or other suitable chemicals up to the pickled stage and dried

3.100**dry salting**

method of curing hides and skins in which they are first wet salted and then dried.

3.101**dye (or dyestuff)**

an organic compound which may be used to impart colour to a substance.

3.102**dyed crust leather**

leather tanned, dyed, fatliquored and dried, before finishing

3.104**embossing**

producing a raised pattern by pressure upon a leather surface using a metallic plate or roller.

3.107**fancy leather**

light leathers of different shades of colour and finish for making artistic and decorative leather goods

3.108**fastness**

resistance to change

3.109**fatliquor**

natural or synthetic oil-based formulation that can be an emulsion, solution or dispersion used to lubricate leather fibres

3.110

fat liquoring

lubrication of the fibres of leather with emulsion of oils or greases in water in the tanning or retanning bath

3.111

finish

material applied to the leather surface to cover blemishes, create smoothness and give uniformity of colour and appearance

3.112

finishing

chemical and/or mechanical operations carried out on crust leathers to impart the desired properties for the intended final use of the leather

3.114

fixing agent

chemical agent that create sites for the mordant, dyes, pigments or tannings on the leather fibres

3.115

flaying

the process of removing the hide or skin from an animal.

3.117

fleshing

removal of any adipose tissue on the flesh side of the skin usually done in raw condition or after they have been limed.

3.118

flesh side

the reverse side of hide or skin as opposed to the hairy or grain side.

3.119

flexural endurance

<performance> ability of finished leather to endure the stress applied due to repeated bending

3.120

fog resistance

<performance> resistance to the release of semi-volatile and low-volatile substances present in the leather at high ambient temperature

3.121

full grain leather

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

3.122

fur dressing

<process> finishing fur leather

Note 1 to entry: When dressing the furs, they are sheared (or trimmed), bleached (optional), dyed, combed and finally plush wheeled

3.124

glazed kid leather

chrome tanned goat skin and kidskin leather which - has a high gloss.

3.125

glazing

the operation of producing a bright, glossy or glass-like finish on the grain surface of leather

3.127

glue stock

gelatin made from trimmings, fleshings and shavings of limed pelt and dechromed leather.

3.128

glutaraldehyde leather

leather tanned with glutaraldehyde.

3.129**good shape**

hide or skin, which is symmetrical in shape and as square as possible and free from irregularities.

3.130**good trim**

a hide or skin which the front shanks have been cut off at the level of the knees and the hind shanks at the level of the hocks, and which contains no irregularities due to faulty opening cuts

3.132**grain**

<material> outer side of the leather once the hair or wool and epidermis have been removed, characterized by follicles from hair or wool, feather follicles or scales, specific to each animal species

3.133**grain crack resistance**

<performance> resistance of the grain surface of the leather to rupture when subjected to mechanical stress

3.137**green hides and skins**

freshly flayed hides and skins, raw hides and skins not treated in any way.

3.139**gross sample**

the sample that is collected from a lot according to a specified formula for determining the size of the sample.

3.140**ground dried hide/skin**

a hide or skin, dried by laying them on the ground in direct sunlight

3.144**hand staking**

mechanical softening of leather by drawing it against a hand staker with considerable pressure so as to stretch and open up the fibres.

3.145**hand stuffing**

incorporation of the currying process, of grease into some varieties of vegetable tanned leather by the application of suitable grease mixture, known as dubbin, with a hand brush to well set semi-moist (sammed) leather.

3.148**hide**

outer covering of a mature or fully-grown animal of the larger kind such as cattle, buffalo, camel

3.149**hide powder**

<material> powder from well-washed, dried, delimed pelt disintegrated using a grinding mill

3.150**hide substance**

amount of collagenous substance in 100 g of dry leather

3.156**iso-electric point**

the pH value at which the protein has no net electric charge and has the least swell

3.157**keratin**

the basic protein substance in all horny structures, such as the epidermis, hair, nails, horns, claws.

3.158**laboratory sample**

a sample of leather taken from a specific area of the leather

3.159

lacquer emulsions

dispersion of nitro-cellulose or other film forming substances dissolved in suitable solvents

3.160

laminated leather

<material> leather where a foil (polymeric film) layer, not exceeding one third of the total thickness, is applied by a transfer coating process

Note 1 to entry: Other methods of applying a foil (polymeric film) are plating, embossing and ironing.

3.161

leather

hide or skin 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 is then, with or without the combination of a binding agent, 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.

Note 3 to entry: The material shall be of animal origin.

3.162

thickness gauge

a graduated instrument for measuring thickness of leather.

3.163

liming

treating raw hides and skins with lime liquor with a view to plumping and/or unhairing

3.164

lime blast

formation of patches of insoluble calcium carbonate by the reaction of atmospheric carbon dioxide with the lime present in the pelts when they are exposed to the atmosphere

3.165

lime paint

depilatory solution mixed with slaked lime or china clay to form a thin paint which is applied to the flesh side of sheep, goat or calf skin.

3.166

lining leather

leather used for making linings.

3.167

loose grain

<physical characteristics> grain whose attachment to corium has been eroded, giving rise to pronounced wrinkles when leather is bent, grain inside

3.168

lot

a definite quantity of leather manufactured or produced under conditions which are presumed uniform.

3.169

masking agent

<material> weak acids and their salts added during mineral tanning to prevent precipitation of tanning salts

3.170**metal-free leather**

<material> 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)

3.171**mimosa (wattle extract)**

tanning extract made from Wattle bark.

3.172**mineral tannage**

tannage effected by salts such as chromium, aluminum, iron and zirconium.

3.173**metallized leather**

leather given a metallic lustre by the application of metallic foils or powders.

3.174**mordants**

substances used for fixing (rendering insoluble) dyes on fibres.

3.176**nap**

velvet surface of leather, obtained after buffing the flesh side or grain side of it.

3.177**nap finish**

velvet finish given on the flesh side or to the outer surface of leather after the natural grain layer of leather is removed.

3.178**nappa**

<material> soft full grain leather, through dyed and lightly finished

3.179**nappalan**

<material> wool-on sheepskin, finished by coating on the reverse side

3.180**nappalan finish**

<physical characteristic> finishing on the flesh side of hides and skins

3.181**neutralization**

<process> raising the pH of a mineral-tanned leather towards neutral from an acidic zone by treatment with a solution of salt of a weak alkali or buffer mixture

3.182**nubuck**

leather snuffed (buffed) to give velvety effect, where the original grain pattern is still visible

3.183**organic-tanned leather**

<material> 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)

3.184**pasting (paste drying)**

the method of drying tanned, dyed, and fat liquored leathers (vegetable-synthetic re-tanned chrome upper leather for-example), in which the leathers are pasted on glass, enamel or steel plates and dried in a drying room or tunnel at accurately controlled temperatures and air humidity.

3.185**parchment**

dry, translucent or opaque untanned hide or skin material

3.186

patent leather

<material> leather with generally a mirror-like effect, obtained by application of a layer of a pigmented or non-pigmented varnishes, or synthetic resins, whose thickness does not exceed one third of the total thickness of the product.

3.187

PU coated leather

leather, with a coating of polyurethane.

3.188

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.

3.189

pickling

treating the pelts (limed hides and skins) with acid and salt to lower the pH

3.190

pigment (colouring matter)

finely ground opaque coloured material insoluble in water often added to leather finishes to provide colour and to mask defects on the grain surface of leather.

3.191

pigmented leather

<material> leather whose natural grain or surface is completely concealed with a finish containing pigments

Note 1 to entry: The term pigmented split leather also exists.

3.192

plasticizer

material added to a solution or mixture for the purpose of softening (or rendering plastic) the film obtained on drying the mixtures.

3.193

plating

producing a smooth grain surface on leather by pressing it on a bed with a smooth heated metal plate under very high pressure.

3.194

plush wheeling

<process> hand-polishing using a rotating wheel with a grinder stone/plush cloth

3.195

poor pattern

cutting in which the extreme outside edges of the hide or skin is not symmetrical within rectangle.

3.196

pull-up leather

<material> leather that, by design, lightens in colour when stretched

3.198

quebracho wood extract

vegetable tannin extract obtained from quebracho wood

3.199
range, (butt or bend)

a strip of sole leather of convenient width cut from butt or bend at right angles to the backbone.

3.200
raw hide

<material> hide which has only been treated to preserve it

3.203
run

<physical characteristic> elastic stretch of leather in one direction

3.206
sammying

<process> reducing the moisture content of pelts or leathers by squeezing between the rollers in a machine

3.207
scudding

<process> removing scud from unhaired hides and skins by scraping or chemical treatment

3.208
semi-aniline leather

<material> leather that has been coated with a finish containing a small amount of pigment, so that the natural grain is clearly visible

3.209
semi-chrome leather

<material> leather which has been tanned first with vegetable tannin and then re-tanned with chromium salts

3.210
russet/skirt leather

incomplete tanned cattle hide with vegetable tannins that undergoes further tanning with combination tannins or chrome method

3.215
setting

<process> reducing the wrinkles/growth marks and smoothing the grain by pressing between two rollers

3.216
setting out

stretching out leather in order to remove growth and fold marks as well as any coarseness of the grain thereby making the leather surface perfectly flat or smooth.

3.217
sharpening agent

material added to a lime liquor to accelerate the loosening of the hair of hides and skins immersed in it.

3.219
shaving

<process> mechanical operation carried out to make the thickness of the leather uniform

3.220
shearling

<material> tanned and dressed skin of a sheep still bearing the original wool that has been cut to an approximately even length

3.222
shoulder

the portion of cattle hide covering the shoulders and neck of the animal and leather made from it.

3.223

shrinkage temperature

<performance> temperature at which an untanned skin or leather immersed in a water bath starts shrinking when heated uniformly

3.224

shrunken grain leather

<material> leather specially tanned so as to shrink the grain layer, with a grain surface of prominent but uneven folds and valleys

3.225

side

half of the hide cut along the backbone.

3.227

skin

the outer covering of small animal species such as sheep, goat and calf.

3.228

skiver

tanned outer or grain split of a sheep, goat or lamb skin

3.230

snuffing

<process> lightly buffing the grain surface of leather, usually by a machine with an abrasive covered cylinder

3.231

soaking

a process in which hides and skins, with the hair still on are immersed in a soak pit containing soak liquor with the objective, of removing surface dirt, curing materials, other impurities and softening the material to the original pliability.

3.233

spew

spue

<material> white surface deposition emanating from the leather

3.234

split

the under layer of a hide or skin or part of a hide or skin separated by splitting, other than the grain or hair side.

3.235

split leather

<material> 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 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.

3.236

grain split

<material> upper or top layer of a hide or skin with grain surface, separated from the hide or skin by splitting horizontally in a machine

3.237

flesh split

<material> inner or under layer of a hide or skin, separated from the hide or skin by splitting horizontally in a machine

3.238**middle split**

<material> middle layer of a heavy hide or skin, separated from the hide or skin by splitting horizontally in a machine

3.239**splitting**

dividing or cutting leather, hides and skins into thin pieces along a horizontal plane.

3.240**staking**

flexing leather to separate fibres sticking together and thus making it softer.

3.241**stuffing**

impregnation of grease, wax and fat and other conditioners into leather to make it pliable and somehow water resistant.

3.242**substance**

<physical characteristics> thickness of leather

3.243**3.244****suede****velour**

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

3.245**swabbing**

spreading a liquid over the surface of leather by hand.

3.246**syntan**

synthetic tanning agent (synthetic organic resins/or polymers or their derivatives) capable of converting pelts into leather or used in combination with other tanning materials as auxiliary products.

3.247**T/NT ratio**

<chemical characteristic> ratio of tannins to non-tannins in a vegetable tanning material

3.250**tanning**

treatment of hide or skin with extracts of natural products (e.g. bark, leaves, seeds) or chemical agents (e.g. chromium, aluminium, organic compounds) to stabilize against heat, enzymatic attack and thermo-mechanical stress.

3.251**tannins**

water soluble polyphenolic organic compounds of vegetable origin used for tanning

3.252**tawing**

dressings of skins /hides with alum salt and other materials instead of tannins

3.253**tear strength**

<performance> force required to tear the leather

Note 1 to entry: Testing is performed on a material of uniform thickness that has been partially cut, creating a tear initiation site.

3.254
tensile strength

<performance> force per unit of the original cross-sectional area applied at the time of rupture of the test piece

3.256
total ash

non-volatile inorganic residue left after leather sample is burned at high temperature

3.257
trimming

the removal of parts of a raw hide /skin or leather not suitable for making leather or in order to make a good shape.

3.258
valonia (velonea or vallonea)

vegetable tannin extract obtained from *valonia*

3.259
vegetable tanning

the conversion of raw hides into leather by treating with water solutions of tannin extracted from material of vegetable origin.

3.260
vegetable-tanned leather

<material> 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)

3.262
wet-blue

bluish green leather which has been chrome tanned

3.263
water absorption

the gain in mass of the test piece as a percentage of its conditioned mass prior to test.

3.264
wet salting

method of preservation where freshly flayed hides or skins are sprinkled with salt

3.265
wet-white

<material> 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.

3.266
lastometer

Instrument used to measure the degree of lusting or flexibility of leather per given time

Bibliography

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