INTERNATIONAL **STANDARD**

ISO 11396

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Crocodile skins — Presentation, description of defects, grading on the basis of defects, size (length) and origin

JX at seemen, Peaux de crocodile — Présentation, description des défauts, classement sur la base des défauts, de la taille (longueur) et de l'origine





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ISO 11396 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 120, Leather, Subcommittee SC 1, Raw hides and " Octobro Series skins, including pickled pelts.

This document is a previous generated by tills

Crocodile skins — Presentation, description of defects, grading on the basis of defects, size (length) and origin

Scope

This International Standard describes the presentation of crocodile skins and defects which may occur. It provides guidelines for grading crocodile skins on the basis of defects, size (length) and origin.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

scute

bony external plate or scale of the crocodile skin

2.2

flaying

cutting open a carcass along specific lines and removing the hide/skin from the carcass

NOTE Flaying can be done either by hand or by using a machine.

2.3

fleshing

removal of the flesh or adipose tissue from hides and skins

The presence of extra fat and muscles left attached to the skin will hold moisture and cause pseudo-anaerobic conditions leading to putrefaction and loss of value.

Presentation

- The presentation of a crocodile skin with the cut pattern splitting the hornback down the centre is shown in Figure 1. For the purpose of presentation of crocodile skins, the following terms are used:
- pattern area, symbolized as (PA);
- b) outside the pattern area, symbolized as (OP).
- The pattern area is divided into the following three parts, in order of importance, with the belly area having four quadrants: 5
 - 1) head (A1);
 - belly (A2), with belly quadrants Q1 to Q4;
 - 3) tail (A3).