## TECHNICAL REPORT

ISO/TR 2822-3

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## Leather — Raw cattle hides and calf skins —

Part 3:

# Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects

Peaux brutes de bovidés —

Partie 3: Lignes directrices pour le classement sur la base des défauts





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#### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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

A list of all parts in the ISO 2822 series can be found on the ISO website.

## Introduction

It is widely understood that improvement of hide quality can be achieved only if quality grading norms are applied. The primary producer as well as the whole production chain, including flaying, curing, handling and storing, should be rewarded by better prices for improved quality.

The main purpose of this document is to provide a basis for quality grading.

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s made for t. This document shows a graphic representation visualizing the different grades or classes through a schematic pictogram of a hide. There is no relation to breed, size, weight or the origin of the carcass.

Acknowledgement is made for References [1] and [2].

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## Leather — Raw cattle hides and calf skins —

## Part 3:

## Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects

### 1 Scope

This document provides guidelines for the grading of raw cattle hides and calf skins based on visible defects.

#### 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 <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="http://www.iso.org/obp">http://www.iso.org/obp</a>

#### 3.1

#### fallen hide

hide from an unbled or improperly bled carcass

EXAMPLE The animal died from natural causes.

#### 3.2

#### pritch hole

hole made by a flayer's pritch

Note 1 to entry: A flayer's pritch is an instrument used to support the carcass during flaying.

#### 3.3

#### healed warble

trace of damage caused by larvae of *Hypoderma bovis*, the hole healed (closed) and the hide substance replaced by scar tissue

Note 1 to entry: It is seen as a small raised nodule on the grain side that healed before slaughter.

#### 3.4

#### flay mark

mark inflicted mechanically or physically during the removal of the hide (or skinning) after slaughter

#### 3.5

#### knive mark

mark on the hide or skin attributed to poor use of the knife

EXAMPLE Cuts, corduroys, gouges, etc.