

SRI LANKA STANDARD 1015 : 1994

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR LEATHER

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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SRI LANKA STANDARD
GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR LEATHER

FOREWORD

This standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Textiles, clothing and leather and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1994-03-31.

The terms given in this glossary are based on the following principles :

- a) Certain terms having somewhat more restricted meanings for retailers than tanners require multiple descriptions;
- b) Terms the meaning of which are self-evident, for example football leather and upholstery leather, are omitted unless there is an alternative meaning, for example seal leather, or other special reason for their inclusion; and
- c) Processing terms are not included unless they help to clarify the definition of a type of leather.

As a matter of principle, leather should not be described, without suitable qualification, by the name of an animal unless it is made from the wholehide or skin of that animal or its top split. However there are terms such as chamois leather which are in common use and are well understood. These exceptions are, because of their de facto use, included in this glossary.

If the leather made from the hide or skin of one animal is made to look like the hide or skin of a different animal, the name of this second animal may only be used to describe the leather if the name of the hide or skin actually used is also clearly stated. This is done by using the name of the animal imitated as an adjective and the name of the actual hide or skin as a substantive, for example sheep leather that has been finished to look like peccary may be termed 'peccary grain sheep' but not 'peccary' alone.

Where a definition refers to a section or portion of a raw hide or skin, such as belly, grain and split, and also to the leather made therefrom, the leather may either be made from the previously sectioned raw hide or skin, or cut or split from the tanned whole hide or skin. For example, 'butt leather' may be made either by tanning a raw butt or by cutting it from the tanned whole hide. Similarly, 'split leather' may be made either by tanning a raw split or by splitting it from a tanned hide. Furthermore, leather made from a flesh or middle split should not, without qualification, be described by the name of the animal, for example 'crocodile leather' refers to that layer containing the original grain. Other layers should be described as 'crocodile split'.

In the preparation of this standard the valuable assistance derived from the following publication is gratefully acknowledged:

BS 2780 : 1983 - Glossary of Leather Terms.

1 SCOPE

This standard is a compilation of glossary of terms relating to leather.

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 aldehyde leather : Washable leather, which in its natural state is white/cream, prepared usually from sheepskin or lambskin splits or degraains and tanned with an aldehyde. (See 2.82, 2.107 and 2.125)

2.2 alum tanned : Leather tanned either solely with aluminium salts or with aluminium salts together with quite small amounts of some other tanning agent used merely to assist the alum tanning process, and not in sufficient amount to alter the essential alum-tanned character of the leather.

2.3 alum tawed : A product made from hides and skins by the process of tawing. (see 2.288).

NOTE

The product should be distinguished from alum-tanned leather.

2.4 aniline dyed : Leather that has been dyed by immersion in a dyebath and has not received any coating of pigmented finish.

2.5 aniline finished : A natural or dyed leather finished by application of a coherent surface coating, clear or coloured with dye (See 2.206).

2.6 aniline stained : Leather that has been stained by brushing, padding or spraying and has not received any coating of pigmented finish.

- 2.7 antelope : (a) skins from the antelope family and the leather made therefrom.
(b) Usually a fine, soft leather with a velvety, lustrous nap, made from antelope or gazelle skin sueded on the flesh side or sometimes, in the case of antelope, frized on the grain side.
- 2.8 antique grain : A 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.
- 2.9 baby calf : Calfskin leather made from small, lightweight skins with a smooth or finely boarded grain surface, free from any artificial surface pattern. The finish is more or less glossy.
- 2.10 back : (a) The main portion of a hide obtained by cutting off the two bellies.(See Figure 1).
(b) Leather made from (a).
- 2.11 bag hide : Flexible leather generally embossed with a grain pattern; made from cattle hide, usually vegetable tanned, split to a suitable thickness and sometimes hand or machine boarded.
- 2.12 bark tanned : Leather vegetable tanned mainly by means of the tanins contained in the barks of trees, the leather in process coming in contact with the raw bark.
- 2.13 basil/full sheep : Vegetable-tanned leather from the unsplit pelt of the sheep, usually of the woolled type. (See 2.111 and 2.229).
- 2.14 beaver lamb : Sheepskin or lambskin with short fine wool that has been dressed with the wool on, dyed and finished by a process giving a weather-resistant straightness and brightness to the wool. (See 2.115 and 2.245).
- 2.15 bellows hide : Curried, flexible and airtight leather made from split hide.

2.16 bellows leather : Leather that is either light-proof or airtight for fire, organ, camera bellows, etc.

NOTE

Some countries distinguish between light-proof and airtight types; others use the same term (see 2.15 and 2.211).

2.17 belly : (a) Part of the hide covering the underside and the upper part of the legs of the animal (see Figure 2).
(b) Leather made from (a).

2.18 belly grain : The tanned outer (hair or grain) layer split from a belly.

2.19 belly middle : The middle part of a cattle hide belly (see Figure 2).

2.20 belt leather : Leather used for waist belts as distinct from transmission belting.

2.21 belting butt : The butt portion of selected cattle hide that has been specially tanned, curried and dressed to produce strong, flexible leather with minimum stretch, suitable for the manufacture of transmission belting.

2.22 belting lace back : Back about 2.5 mm thick, vegetable, chrome or oil tanned, heavily dressed with animal and/or fish oils and greases, suitable for cutting into strips for the purpose of joining transmission belting.

NOTE

The oil-treated back is generally known as 'helvetia leather' (see 2.144).

2.23 bend : Half of a cattle-hide butt obtained by dividing it along the line of the backbone (see Figure 2).

2.24 binder leather : *North America* (see 2.285).

2.25 boarded leather : Leather that has been softened, and the surface of which has been lightly creased to give a distinctive grain pattern by folding grain to grain and then working the fold across the leather to and fro by hand in any one or more directions, or by means of a boarding machine (see 2.28, 2.29, 2.180, 2.310 and 2.311).

2.26 bottom leather : Leather used for the bottoming of footwear, i.e. outer sole leather, insoles and welting.

NOTES

1. For types of bottom leather defined in this glossary (see 2.103, 2.162, 2.176 and 2.304).

2. For types of outer sole leather (see 2.89, 2.102, 2.153, 2.166, 2.167, 2.172, 2.186 and 2.223).

2.27 bovine leather : Leather made from the hide or skin of a bovine animal; usually applied to the hide of an ox or cow.

2.28 box calf : Chrome calf leather, traditionally black and boarded (see 2.310).

2.29 box side : Leather, usually chrome or combination tanned, made from cattle-hide sides, smooth or boarded, traditionally black (see 2.311).

2.30 bridle leather : A strong, flexible type of harness leather of reasonably uniform thickness with a plain finish and a close-shaved flesh; made from ox or cow hide, vegetable tanned and curried.

2.31 brush-off finish : See 2.232.

2.32 brushed pigskin : Pigskin leather whose wearing surface has been finished with a velvet-like nap on the grain side.

- 2.33 buck : (a) *In the strict sense (see 2.34).*
(b) A suede leather tanned and finished in the same way as real buckskin but not made from deerskin.

NOTE

A suede shoe upper leather, usually chrome tanned, made from cattle hide finished on the buffed grain side is sometimes incorrectly referred to as 'buck'. the correct term is 'nubuck' (see 2.184).

- 2.34 buckskin : Suede leather made from deerskin from which the grain has been removed, usually by frizing. It is generally tanned with fish oil or formaldehyde or a combination of both, and may be finished on the flesh or the frized grain side.
- 2.35 buff leather : White or cream-coloured, flexible, dry feeling, oil-tanned cattle-hide leather with a velvet-like nap on the grain side.
- 2.36 buffalo : Leather made from the hide of buffalo cattle.
- 2.37 buffalo calf : (a) The skin of a young or immature buffalo.
(b) Leather made from (a).
- 2.38 buffed leather : Leather from which some of the grain has been removed by an abrasive or bladed cylinder or, less generally, by a hand tool.

NOTE

In the case of upholstery leather, the buffing process is invariably carried out by machine though it is sometimes incorrectly described as hand buffed (see 2.66, 2.171 and 2.265).

- 2.39 buffing : (a) The process of removing some of the grain layer by abrasion (see 2.38).
(b) Removal of the flesh side of the leather by mechanical abrasion to produce a suede effect, or to reduce the substance.

NOTE

Similar to 'fluffing' (see 2.104) and now in more common use.

(c) *North America.* The thin grain layer of leather removed from a cattle hide by the splitting machine.

- 2.40 burnished leather: Leather finished by a special technique which darkens the shade on rubbing.

- 2.41 butt : The part of the hide after the bellies and shoulders have been removed (see Figure 2).

- 2.42 butt split : The under layers split from the butt of a cattle hide (see 2.177).

- 2.43 cabretta : (a) *Strictly.* Skins of Latin American hair sheep, and leather made therefrom.
(b) Skins of similar hair sheep from other regions, e.g. East and West Africa, and leathers made therefrom. The leather may be finished on the flesh side for suede or on the grain side, which is fine and smooth, resembling that of kid.

NOTE

The term is in more common use in North America than in the UK.

- 2.44 calf : (a) The skin obtained from a young or immature bovine animal, and not exceeding a certain mass. This mass is :

(1) in the UK 16 kg, green weight

NOTE

Skins over 7 kg, green weight, from immature milk-fed animals are often termed 'veal'.

- (2) in Denmark 12 kg, salted weight;
- (3) in France about 14 kg, salted weight;
- (4) in Germany 14 kg, salted weight;
- (5) in Italy about 14 kg, salted weight;

NOTE

Italian calfskins of all weights from calves that have eaten grass are called 'erbaroli'.

- (6) in Spain 14 kg, green weight;
- (7) in Sweden 11 kg, salted weight (Scandinavian trim);

NOTE

Swedish calfskins up to 11 kg from calves that have eaten grass are called 'grasskinn' (grassers); between a salted weight of 3.5 kg and 11 kg from calves that have been fed on milk only they are called 'godskinn' (veals).

- (8) in USA about 7 kg, salted weight (see 2.37).

(b) Leather made from (a).

- 2.45 cape : (a) *Strictly.* A soft grain gloving or clothing leather made from South African hair sheepskin.
(b) Any similar leather made from hair sheepskin, other than from El-type vegetable-tanned hair sheepskin.
- 2.46 card clothing leather : Butt leather, vegetable (originally, oak bark) tanned, lightly curried and fairly flexible, for holding the steel wires that form the periphery of the cylinders on the carding machines used in the woolen industry.
- 2.47 carpincho : Grain gloving leather with a grain pattern somewhat like that of peccary, made from the skin of a water rodent indigenous to Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

NOTE

This is one of the leathers commonly designated as 'hogskin'.

2.48 case hide : Firm dressed leather, stained or otherwise coloured, generally having a smooth, more or less glossy surface finish, sometimes embossed with an artificial grain pattern. It is made from full-grain or buffed cattle hide, vegetable tanned, and is suitable for the manufacture of suitcases, attache cases and similar leather goods.

2.49 cattle hide : The outer covering of a fully grown bovine animal (see 2.145).

2.50 chamois goat : Suede-finished, oil-tanned goatskin leather (see 2.51(a)).

2.51 chamois leather : (a) Leather made from the flesh split of sheepskin or lambskin, or from sheepskin or lambskin from which the grain has been removed by frizing, and tanned by processes involving the oxidation of marine oils in the skin, using either solely such oils (full-oil chamois) or first an aldehyde and then such oils (combination chamois).

NOTE

In the USA, the term 'chamois', without any qualification, is restricted to the flesh split of sheep or lambskin tanned solely with oils (see 2.300).

(b) Leather made from the skin of the mountain antelope or chamois.

NOTE

Such leather is rare.

2.52 cheek : (a) The portion of a cattle hide covering one side of the head (see Figure 2).
(b) Leather made from (a).

- 2.53 chevrette : (a) Leather made from the skin of a young goat that is being, or has recently been, weaned, or from the skin of an immature goat.
(b) *In the gloving trade.* Lightweight goatskin or heavy kid leather.
(c) *Traditionally.* Hatband leathers made from skivers (see Figure 2.141).

NOTE

This usage arose because a former method of finishing was considered to impart a 'goat finish' to the leather.

- 2.54 chrome re-tan : Leather that has been first chrome tanned throughout its thickness and subsequently further treated or tanned with vegetable and/or synthetic tanning agents and/or resin filling materials and/or mineral salts (see 2.61) these agents penetrating notably, but not necessarily completely, into the interior.

- 2.55 chrome tanned : Leather tanned either solely with chromium salts or with chromium salts together with quite small amounts of some other tanning agent used merely to assist the chrome tanning process, and not in sufficient amount to alter the essential chrome-tanned character of the leather.

- 2.56 cloak hide : Flexible leather, embossed with a grain pattern, made from vegetable-tanned split cattle hide of suitable thickness and curried to contain sufficient grease to render it suitable for saddlery and military equipment.

- 2.57 coach hide : Matt-finished, dyed, full-grain, boarded, vegetable-tanned leather made from cattle hide. The highest grades are simply aniline dyed; others may bear a small quantity of pigment but not so much as to conceal the natural characteristics of the hide.

NOTE

In spite of the use of the word 'coach' this leather is normally used for leather goods, such as handbags and travel goods.

- 2.58 coated leather : A product where the surface coating applied to the leather substrate does not exceed one-third of the total thickness of the product, but is in excess of 0.15 mm.

NOTE

If the surface appearance is shiny, the term 'patent coated leather' is permissible (see 2.194).

- 2.59 collar back : Harness leather (see 2.140) in the form of a back of good selection, having a thickness of 4 mm to 5 mm and usually vegetable tanned and curried.
- 2.60 combination oil : A tannage in which the skin is tanned with formaldehyde or other suitable aldehyde and also treated by the oil process (see 2.51).
- 2.61 combination tanned : Leather tanned by two or more tanning agents, e.g. chrome followed by vegetable (chrome re-tan), vegetable followed by chrome (semi-chrome) or formaldehyde followed by oil (combination).
- 2.62 combing leather : Strong, resilient, curried butt leather, free from permanent stretch, made into endless belts and used on machines for combing wool. It is chrome tanned (green) or combination tanned (brown).
- 2.63 condenser rubbing : Back or butt leather, vegetable or chrome leather tanned, subsequently dressed to give medium flexibility and resilience with freedom from stretch or shrinkage, for use on carding machines in the woolen industry.

NOTE

This is not to be confused with the term 'condenser tape leather' (see 2.64).

- 2.64 condenser tape leather : Very flexible, thoroughly stretched, curried, vegetable tanned or vegetable pre-chromed butt leather for use in conjunction with rubbing-leather aprons on condensers.

- 2.65 cordovan : (a) *Originally*. a fine grain coloured Spanish goatskin leather.
(b) Leather made from the shell of a horse butt, i.e. from a kidney-shaped, very compact layer occurring in the butt of equine animals only, and isolated by removing the skin layer above and below it. It is vegetable tanned and curried (see figure 3).
- 2.66 corrected grain leather : Leather from which the grain layer has been partially removed by buffing to a depth governed by the condition of the raw material and upon which a new surface has been built by various finishes (see 2.38 and 2.164).
- 2.67 cowhide : (a) The outer covering of a mature female bovine animal.
(b) Leather made from unsplit cowhide or its grain split.
- NOTES
1. It is loosely used to describe similar leather from the hide of any female bovine animal.
2. The term is not to be applied to leather from the flesh split (see 2.29).
- 2.68 crinkle patent : Soft patent leather with a creased or crumpled appearance produced mechanically after the patent finish has been applied and dried (see 2.195).
- 2.69 crock : Particulate matter, usually coloured, that can be removed from some suede leather by dry rubbing.
- 2.70 crop : North America. (see 2.136).
- 2.71 crup : See 2.65 (b).
- 2.72 crushed patent : See 2.68.
- 2.73 crust chrome bend : See 2.89.

2.74 crust leather : Tanned hides and skins without any finish.

NOTE

The term 'crust' is used in connection chiefly with skins such as sheepskin; the term 'rough tanned' is similarly employed in connection with cattle-hide leather (see 2.231).

2.75 culatta : Cattle hide, tanned or untanned, from which the shoulder has been removed.

NOTE

If subsequently cut down the backbone, the term used is 'half culatta'.

2.76 curried leather : Leather, usually vegetable tanned, that has been subjected to the currying process, i.e. a series of dressing and finishing processes applied to leather after tanning in course of which appropriate amounts of oils and greases are incorporated in the leather to give it increased tensile strength, flexibility and water-resisting properties.

2.77 deacon : North America. Skin of a newborn calf.

2.78 deep buff : North America. The first split of a hide under the top grain (hand buff or machine buff) with no traces of grain remaining; normally used for upholstery.

2.79 degrain : Suede leather finished on the flesh side, the grain having been wholly or partially removed, after tanning, by splitting or abrasion.

2.80 dintle butt : Levelled butt, lightly vegetable tanned, of low oil content made from cattle hides of approximately 23 kg.

2.81 dipped dressed : A term used in currying to describe leather that has been impregnated by immersion in hot grease.

- 2.82 doeskin : (a) *In the glove trade.* Very supple leather, usually white or cream but sometimes dyed, with a fine suede finish; made from lambskin or sheepskin flesh split and tanned by formaldehyde, oil, or formaldehyde-alum process (see 2.1).
(b) *In the shoe trade.* A suede leather made from deerskin.

NOTE

This term is almost synonymous with 'buckskin' (see 2.34)

- 2.83 doped : See 2.206
- 2.84 double face : Sueded sheepskins and lambskins with the original wool prepared and still attached and sueded on the reverse side (see 2.226 and 2.280).
- 2.85 drawn grain : (a) See 2.252
(b) A grain defect in the case of leathers intended to have a smooth grain.
- 2.86 dressed leather : Leather that has been processed (other than by oiling and rolling in the case of sole leather) beyond the simply tanned or crust state and which may or may not be ready for use.
- 2.87 dressing hide : Unsplit rough-tanned cattle hide, vegetable tanned in a manner giving good tensile strength and mellow feel; suitable for dressing for such purposes as harness and straps.
- 2.88 drumskin : Shaved or buffed, smooth unsplit sheepskin, goatskin or calfskin, limed and dried out without application of any tanning agent (see 2.193).
- 2.89 dry chrome bend : Flexible chrome-tanned sole leather bend that has not been impregnated with wax, grease or similar agent; mostly used for sports shoes.

- 2.90 dyed-through leather : Leather in which the dye has penetrated the full thickness of the leather (see 2.182)
- 2.91 E1 (East India) : Crust, vegetable-tanned cowhide (kip), buffalo hide, calfskin, sheepskin and goatskin, originating and tanned in the Indian sub-continent, mainly in the south and especially around Madras (see 2.159 and 2.202).
- 2.92 embossed leather : Leather embossed or printed with a three-dimensional pattern either imitating or resembling the grain pattern of some animal, or unrelated to a natural grain pattern (see 2.214).
- NOTE*
- Sometimes the pattern may be cut into the thickness of the leather, e.g. imitation peccary (see 2.199 and 2.201).*
- 2.93 enamelled hide : Vegetable-tanned cattle-hide leather with a flexible, highly water-resistant, multi-layered coating on the grain, built up in a manner somewhat similar to that used for patent leather (see 2.195 and 2.196) and given a pattern by embossing.
- 2.94 engine leather : Leather derived from cattle hide, vegetable tanned and rolled hard.
- 2.95 face : (a) The portion of a cattle hide covering the head between the two cheeks (see Figure 2).
(b) Leather made from (a).
- 2.96 fat tanned : Hide or skin that has been converted into leather by treatments involving the incorporation of soft animal fats which undergo chemical changes in contact with the fibre, leading to fixation of fatty matter.
- 2.97 finish : (a) The surface coating applied to a leather.
(b) The final process or processes in the manufacture of dressed leather.
(c) The final appearance of the leather, e.g. bright, matt and velvet.

- 2.98 finished leather: Any leather processed beyond crust stage.
- 2.99 finished split : A split leather that has been finished by the application of a surface coating to simulate the appearance of a grain leather.
- NOTE*
- The thickness of the coating should be within the tolerance given in the definition of leather (see 2.164).*
- 2.100 flesh split : (a) The inner or under layer of a hide or skin separated from it by the splitting machine (see 2.270).
(b) Leather made from (a).
- 2.101 flesher : Untanned flesh split of a lambskin or sheepskin.
- 2.102 flexible bend : Sole leather bend so tanned and finished as to be pliable and supple; sometimes snuffed and fluffed, as appropriate, on the grain and flesh sides.
- 2.103 flexible split : Pliable, supple bottom leather made from the flesh split of a cattle hide.
- 2.104 fluffing : A mechanical process similar to buffing (see 2.39 (b)) but applied to the flesh side instead of the grain side.
- 2.105 fore end : A strip of leather of convenient width cut from the fore end of a bend (see 2.218 and Figure 4).
- 2.106 forel/forril : A grade of parchment (see 2.193) made from sheep flesher, having special surface and colour properties etc. rendering it suitable for bookbinding and fancy purposes (see 2.130 and 2.297).
- 2.107 formaldehyde tanned : Leather tanned with formaldehyde (see 2.1, 2.51, 2.61 and 2.82).
- 2.108 fringe tanned : A method of preserving hides and skins using the minimum amount of vegetable tanning materials.

- 2.109 frized leather : Leather from which the grain layer of the hide or skin has been removed, usually in the untanned state, by scraping either with a special knife or by machine.
- 2.110 front : (a) The fore part of a horse hide consisting of approximately two-thirds of the area of the whole hide (see Figure 3).
(b) Leather made from (a).
- 2.111 full : (a) Leather made from the unsplit or full thickness of hide or skin, e.g. full sheep (see 2.13 and 2.229).
(b) Leather tanned solely with one agent.
- NOTE*
- For example. Full chrome in contrast to semi-chrome, and full oil in contrast to combination oil.*
- 2.112 full chrome (tanned) : Leather tanned with chromium salts only (see 2.111(b)).
- 2.113 full grain : Leather bearing the original grain surface as exposed by removal of the epidermis and with none of the surface removed by buffing, snuffing or splitting.
- 2.114 full oil (tanned) : Leather tanned with oil only (see 2.111 (b)).
- 2.115 fur-finished shearling : Tanned and dressed sheepskin bearing short or medium length wool that has been treated by a process to straighten and brighten the wool (see 2.14, 2.84 and 2.245).
- 2.116 gas meter leather : Leather capable of being rendered airtight by impregnation with oils and used for diaphragms in gas meters.
- 2.117 gear leather : See 2.140.
- 2.118 gin leather / ginning leather : Leather, usually vegetable-tanned bull or buffalo, used to form a roller in the ginning machine that separates cotton from the seed.

- 2.119 glace' : (a) A leather finished on the grain side with a bright, smooth, glossy or glass-like surface obtained according to the type of leather by one of several alternative processes (see 2.120 and 2.121).
(b) Straight-dyed grain gloving leather.
- 2.120 glace' goat : Leather made from goatskin finished as glace kid(see 2.121) with a smooth, glossy grain surface but semi-chrome or vegetable tanned.
- 2.121 glace' kid : (a) Upper leather made from kidskin or goatskin by a full-chrome tanning process and given a smooth, bright glossy finish.
(b) *Of gloving leather.* (see 2.119 (b), 2.124 and 2.158 (b)).
- 2.122 glazed kid : See 2.121 (a).
- 2.123 glazing : The operation of producing a bright, glossy, or glass-like finish on the grain surface of leather by subjecting it to the action of a machine that rapidly draws under pressure a tool of glass, metal, agate or other suitable material across the suitably prepared surface of the leather.
- 2.124 gloving kid : A soft grain gloving leather capable of being considerably stretched without springing back. In the strict sense it is made from kid-skin, but sometimes from lambskin. The skin is tawed, or tawed and subsequently chrome tanned, or simply, chrome tanned.
- 2.125 glutaraldehyde leather : Leather tanned with glutaraldehyde, usually in combination with other tanning agents. The purpose of the glutaraldehyde is to make the leather more resistant to deterioration under moist conditions.
- 2.126 goat skiver : The tanned grain split of a goatskin.
- 2.127 gold kid : Leather with a gold coloured metallic surface made from kid (see 2.128).

- 2.128 gold leather : Leather with a gold coloured metallic surface. The metal may be gold or a gold coloured alloy or a white metal in conjunction with a tinted lacquer. The metal may be applied in the form of leaf or foil or as finely divided powder suspended in lacquer. It is mainly made from kid, goat or sheep (see 2.174).
- 2.129 grain : (a) The pattern, characterized by the pores and the hair or wool follicles and peculiar to the animal concerned, visible on the outer surface of a hide or skin after the hair or wool and epidermal tissue have been removed.
(b) See 2.133.
- 2.130 grain forel : A grade of parchment made from unsplit sheepskin and having special properties of surface, colour, etc. rendering it suitable for bookbinding and fancy purposes (see 2.106 and 2.193).
- 2.131 grain layer : The portion of a hide or skin extending from the surface exposed by removal of the hair or wool and epidermis down to the level of the hair or wool roots.
- 2.132 grain leather : Leather that has the grain layer substantially intact and which is finished on the grain side.
- 2.133 grain split : The outer (wool or hair) layer of a hide or skin that has been split into two or more layers.(see 2.262 and 2.271)
- 2.134 hair cell : Type of embossing pattern which closely resembles grain of bovine leather .
- 2.135 hair sheep : A type of sheep bearing predominantly hair instead of wool and yielding leather with a finer and tighter grain than that from woolled sheep (see 2.43, 2.45, 2.179 and 2.202).
- 2.136 half back : (a) Part of a side or half cattle hide after removal of the belly. It corresponds in area to the bend with half shoulder with or without the cheek.(see Figure 5)
(b) Leather made from (a).

- 2.137 hand boarded : Leather that has been softened and the surface creased by hand to give a distinctive grain pattern (see 2.25).
- 2.138 hand buffed : Leather from which some of the grain has been removed using a hand tool (see 2.38).
- 2.139 hard-grain goat: Goatskin leather with a characteristic pinhead grain pattern, produced by hand boarding, after glazing, in a damp condition in at least four directions. Vegetable tanned.

NOTE

This is a type of morocco (see 2.180).

- 2.140 harness leather: A strong, flexible, curried, grain cattle-hide leather with a plain finish, usually having a thickness of 4 mm to 6 mm.
- 2.141 hatband leather: See 2.53(b) and 2.142(a).
- 2.142 hat leather : (a) Sheep or calf leather, usually vegetable tanned, specially prepared for the sweat-bands of hats or caps.
(b) A type of hydraulic leather moulded in the shape of a hat.
- 2.143 helvetia lace : See 2.144.
leather
- 2.144 helvetia leather: A yellow, very tough, flexible greasy hide leather traditionally salt and alum pre-tanned, and then treated with a mixture of fish and animal oils, by a process known as 'stuffing' whereby the oils are applied without and dilution with water.
The yellow colour is caused by oxidation of the oil.
- 2.145 hide : (a) The outer covering of a mature or fully grown large mammal, e.g. cattle, horse, camel, elephant and whale.
(b) Leather made from (a) that has not been split, or from the grain split of such hide.

NOTE

When used in this way, the name of the animal, e.g. Cow hide or Ox hide or the type of leather, e.g. bag hide or case hide may be added.

- 2.146 hide buffing : See 2.39(a).
- 2.147 hide split : See 2.270 (b).
- 2.148 horse butt : (a) The rear part of a horse hide obtained by cutting from flank to flank at right angles to the backbone.

NOTE

A horse butt represents about one-third of the whole hide (see Figure 3).

(b) Leather made from (a).

- 2.149 hose leather : Flexible, strong leather made from cattle hide shaved level and so dressed with soft grease as to have a very high level of resistance to penetration by liquids.
- 2.150 hunting calf : Suede upper leather with the suede finish on the flesh side, made from a larger calfskin or from a veal. It is somewhat coarser than suede calf (see 2.277).
- 2.151 hunting suede : Suede upper leather finished on the flesh side, made from calfskin, heavy goatskin or cattle hide (see 2.150).
- 2.152 hydraulic leather : (a) Hide leather specially prepared to be flexible enough for moulding to shape. It is usually supplied in the mellow rough-tanned state but often supplied dressed or wax impregnated. (the term 'packing leather' is used in North America).
(b) Leather items made from (a) , moulded to shape and impregnated with wax.
- 2.153 impregnated bend: Sole leather bend that has been impregnated with wax, hard grease, rubbery polymers or other agents in order to make it more water resistant and/or durable.
- 2.154 impregnated : Leather that,

- 2.155 insole leather : Hide leather, including flexible splits, vegetable or combination tanned, from sides, bends, shoulders and bellies, suitable for the inner soles of footwear.
- 2.156 japanned leather: A type of patent leather (see 2.195) prepared by application of daubs, varnishes and lacquers, which may be pigmented.
- 2.157 kattai : Vegetable tanned finished leather, pigmented or dyed.
- 2.158 kid : (a) *Of upper leather.* A full-chrome leather made from kidskin or goatskin.

NOTE

The only exceptions to this are gold and silver kid, which may be semi-chrome tanned (see 2.121 (a) and 2.279).

(b) Of gloving leather. (see 2.119 (b), 2.121 (b), and 2.124).

- 2.159 kip : (a) Light raw hide from a grass-fed, immature bovine animal of European or American origin .
(b) Pre-tanned hide from a small mature bovine animal (other than buffalo) of Asian or possibly African origin, vegetable tanned.

NOTE

When tanned in the Indian sub-continent, it is known as 'East India tanned kip' or briefly as 'El kip'.

(c) Finished leather made from (a) or (b), or from African hides tanned by any means.

(d) In the chamois trade. A pack of 30 chamois leather usually cut to shape.

- 2.160 lambskin : (a) The untanned outer covering of a young ovine animal before removal of the wool or hair.
(b) Leather made from the skin of a young wool sheep and still bearing the original wool (see 2.14 and 2.312).

NOTE

Use of the term 'lambskin' to mean a combination of a pile fabric with leather (grain or suede) made from the skin of a lamb is incorrect.

- 2.161 laminated leather: (a) A composite of two or more layers of leather.
(b) A composite of a layer of leather and one or more layers of another sheet or film of plastics or other material.

NOTE

The term is applied to products that are excluded from the definitions of leather (see 2.164) and coated leather (see 2.58). The components should be identified according to the proportion they form of the total thickness, e.g. leather/polyurethane laminate if the leather component exceeds 50%.

- 2.162 larrigan leather : North America. Oil-tanned hide leather, used largely for moccasins (see 2.191).
- 2.163 latigo leather : North America. Cattle-hide leather tanned with a combination of alum and gambier, used for cinches, ties, saddle strings and other saddlery work and for army accoutrements.

2.164 leather : Hide or skin with its original fibrous structure more or less intact, tanned to be imputrescible. The hair or wool may or may not have been removed. It is also made from a hide or skin that has been split into layers or segmented either before or after tanning.

NOTES

1. If the leather has a surface coating, the mean thickness of this surface layer, however applied, has to be 0.15 mm or less (see 2.58, 2.161, 2.194, 2.195 and 2.196).

2. If the tanned hide or skin is disintegrated mechanically and/or chemically into fibrous particles, small pieces or powders and then, with or without the combination of a binding agent, is made into sheets or forms, such sheets or forms are not leather.

2.165 levant : Leather with a characteristic drawn-grain pattern, produced originally by an astringent tannage, but nowadays by hand or machine boarding on vegetable or semi-chrome goatskin and sheepskin or vegetable-tanned sealskin.

NOTE

When the pattern is produced by embossing, it is known as 'levant grain'.

2.166 levelled bend : Sole leather bend that has been split or shaved to give an even substance over the area of the finished bend. It is more flexible than a manufacturing bend (see 2.172).

2.167 lifting leather : Leather used for the slices (lifts) from which heels are built.

2.168 limed rawhide : A translucent or opaque material made from cattle hide by drying the limed hide, after removal of the hair and flesh, without applying any tanning process.

- 2.169 lining : See 2.101.
- 2.170 lining leather : Leather used for the lining of shoes, handbags, etc.
- 2.171 machine buff : *North America.* The grain split of a hide from which a very thin buffing has been removed from the grain by a splitting machine; normally used for upholstery (see 2.38).
- 2.172 manufacturing bend : Sole leather bend produced primarily for the manufacture of new footwear. It is usually lighter in substance and more flexible than a repair bend (see 2.223).
- 2.173 memel : Curried hide leather heavily embossed with a distinctive grain pattern, frequently used for a heavy boot upper and usually black or brown (see 2.198).
- 2.174 metallized leather : Leather given a metallic lustre by the application of metallic foils or powders.
- 2.175 meter leather : *North America.* See 2.116.
- 2.176 middle sole : Bottom leather produced from bends, or leather more usually shoulders or bellies, of cattle hides and used in footwear construction between the inner and outer sole.
- NOTE*
- The use of middle soles is mainly confined to heavy footwear.*
- 2.177 middle split : The part(s) that are not from the grain or flesh split when a hide or skin is divided into three or more layers (see 2.270).
- 2.178 mineral tanned : Leather that has been tanned with mineral salts, such as aluminum, chromium or zirconium salts.

2.179 mocha : Gloving leather with a fine silky suede finish on the grain side, made from the skin of hair sheep, originally the Arabian blackhead, but now also from other types of hair sheep. The usual method of removing the grain is by frizing in the limed state. It is generally alum or formaldehyde tanned.

2.180 morocco : (a) Vegetable-tanned goatskin leather with characteristic grain pattern developed naturally or by hand boarding or graining only.

NOTE

The commonest and most characteristic grain is hard grain (see 2.139).

(b) By long usage, especially in the fancy goods trade. Goatskin of any vegetable tannage that has been hand boarded in the damp condition but in the strict sense it should be limited to goatskin tanned exclusively with sumac.

NOTE

leather made from vegetable-tanned goatskin with a grain resembling that of genuine morocco, but produced otherwise than by hand boarding, e.g. by embossing or embossing followed by boarding, should be termed 'morocco grained goat' or 'assisted morocco'.

2.181 nappa : Soft full-grain leather, formerly made from unsplit sheepskin or lambskin or kidskin for gloving and clothing, but nowadays also made from split hide. It was originally tanned with chromium salts and dyed throughout its substance.

2.182 natural back leather : Leather that has been dyed and/or pigment finished on only one surface (usually the grain). The reverse side is the natural colour of the tannage.

- 2.183 niger : Goatskin and, less comonly, sheepskin leather with a natural grain pattern arising from the nature of the skin and the processes and handwörking employed; tanned in Nigeria and contiguous areas from indigenous skins by traditional local methods, usually employing Acacia nilotica pods as the tanning agent.
- 2.184 nubuck : Cattle-hide leather buffed on the grain side to give a very fine velvety surface; white or coloured (see 2.33 and 2.298).
- 2.185 nursing sheepskin : Tanned shearling processed so that it is resistant to the action of urine and capable of being repeatedly washed and sterilized.
- 2.186 oak-bark tanned: tanned : A light-weighing, unbleached, bark-tanned leather that has been pit tanned at ambient temperature for not less than five to six months by a process embodying layering for not less than three months, oak bark being employed as the basis of tannage.
- 2.187 offal : (a) The bellies, shoulders and head portion of a cattle hide that are cut away from the butt.
(b) Leather made from (a).
- 2.188 offboard skiver : Skiver struck out and strained, sometimes dyed.
- 2.189 ovine leather : Leather made from the skin of lamb or sheep.
- 2.190 oil-seal leather: A highly specialized impregnated heavy leather with high resistance to heat for use in mechanical equipment where oil leakage has to be prevented.
- 2.191 oil tanning : A process of tanning involving the incorporation of marine oils into prepared skins. These oils are subsequently induced to undergo oxidation and other chemical changes incontact with the skin fibres, leading to chemical combination of oil derivatives with the skin.
- 2.192 ooze leather : Vegetable or chrome-tanned skin of bovine origin, generally calf, with a very soft glove-like feel and a natural grain sometimes accentuated by boarding.

- 2.193 parchment : Translucent or opaque material with a smooth surface, suitable for writing, bookbinding or other purposes. It is generally made from the flesh split of sheepskin, or to a lesser extent ass skin or goatskin, by drying out the limed material without applying any tannage, the material being thoroughly cleansed, degreased and smoothed during the process (see 2.88, 2.106, 2.130 and 2.297).
- 2.194 patent coated leather : Coated leather (see 2.58) where the surface appearance of the coating has the appearance of patent leather.
- 2.195 patent leather : Leather, one surface of which is covered with an integral, flexible, waterproof film that has a lustrous, mirror-like surface. This coating was formerly built up by the application of various daubs, varnishes and lacquers, pigmented or non-pigmented, based on linseed oil. Today it is predominantly made from polyurethane and or other synthetic resins.
- NOTE*
- Laminates coated with a plastics film having a mean thickness of less than 0.15 mm may also be classed as 'patent leather' (see 2.156).*
- 2.196 patent laminated leather: Laminated leather (see 2.161) where one of the surfaces has the appearance of patent leather (see 2.195).
- 2.197 pearlized leather : Coloured leather with a pearl-like lustre.
- 2.198 pebble grain : A type of embossed leather (see 2.92).
- 2.199 peccary : Grain leather, mainly gloving, made from a wild boar indigenous to Mexico, Central American countries, Brazil and Argentina.

NOTE

This is one of the leathers commonly designated as 'hogskin'.

- 2.200 pelt : Commonly in the leather trade, as opposed to the fur trade. A hide or skin prepared for tanning by removal of the hair or wool, epidermis and flesh (see 2.205).
- 2.201 perforated leather : Leather that has been perforated by punching or deep embossing (see 2.92).
- 2.202 persian E1 sheepskin : (a) Crust, vegetable-tanned leather made from the hair-type sheepskin originating in the Indian subcontinent and tanned in India, mainly in the south and especially around Madras.
(b) Finished leather made from (a).
- 2.203 persian skiver : A thin grain layer, split after dressing, from an E1 tanned sheepskin.
- 2.204 picking-band leather : Butt or sometimes shoulder leather, with or without the hair, combination (e.g. oil/vegetable) or chrome tanned, curried to produce leather with high tensile, tear and flexural strength, for use on textile looms.
- 2.205 pickling : Treatment of untanned hides or skins with acid and brine either as a process stage or as a means of temporary preservation for storage.
- 2.206 pigment finished : Leather to whose grain surface a finish containing fine pigment particles in a binder has been applied (see 2.224).
- 2.207 pigskin : (a) The raw skin of the domesticated pig.
(b) Leather made from (a).
- NOTE*
- Application of the term to leather made from the flesh split (see 2.100) of a pigskin is deprecated.*
- 2.208 pin seal : Sealskin leather with a characteristic, very fine, pinhead pattern obtained by hand boarding.
- 2.209 pinned belly or shoulder : Set-out and rolled leather made from a vegetable-tanned cattle-hide belly or shoulder.

- 2.210 pliver : Grain split from finished suede leather, e.g. clothing leather, obtained by dry splitting.
- 2.211 pneumatic skiver : (a) A sheepskin grain split usually with an aniline finish but sometimes with a soft rubber or synthetic resin finish, used for certain musical instruments.
- (b) A type of bellows leather made from a sheepskin grain split and used in particular for camera bellows.
- 2.212 pre-chromed leather : Vegetable-tanned leather in which the pelt is conditioned by the application of a small quantity of chromium prior to the vegetable tannage.
- 2.213 pre-tanned leather : Leather that has been lightly tanned but which, for the finished product, requires further tanning before dressing.
- 2.214 printed leather : Leather bearing a surface pattern produced by embossing, roller coating, silkscreen printing, etc.

NOTE

Embossing produces a three-dimensional surface pattern, whereas roller coating and silkscreen printing produces a two-dimensional pattern (see 2.92).

- 2.215 protected leather : Leather in which certain special chemicals have been incorporated to render it less liable to deterioration through exposure to polluted atmospheres.

NOTE

The treatment is often applied to vegetable-tanned upholstery and bookbinding leathers.

- 2.216 pull-up leather : A leather that by design lightens in colour when stretched.

- 2.217 pure dressed : A Leather that has been dressed after tanning solely by the introduction of grease, this being achieved by hand application of dubbin.
- 2.218 range : (a) *Of sole leather.* A strip of sole leather of convenient width cut from a butt (a butt range), or from a bend (a bend range) at right angles to the backbone (see Figure 4).
(b) *Of other hide leathers.* A strip of hide leather of convenient width cut from the fore end of a butt.
- 2.219 raw hide : (a) Hide or skin after flaying in green, salted, dried, pickled or limed condition but not having undergone any process of tanning.

(b) Translucent material made from the whole substance (for industrial applications, principally in the textile industry) or the grain split (for luggage) of bovine hide freed from the hair, and epidermal and flesh layers, and dried out in the limed state, usually without any tanning process being applied.
- NOTE
- When used for luggage purposes, the surface is usually varnished to give protection from moisture.*
- 2.220 raw-hide belting : A leather suitable for the manufacture of high-speed machine belting. It is made from dehaired and fleshed cattle hide by treating it, either as such or after alum tawing, with vegetable tanning agents so as to leave a central layer untanned, the product being subsequently curried.
- 2.221 raw-hide lace : Buffalo hide, limed, dehaired, dried out and lightly oiled, cut into strips for the purpose of joining transmission belting (see 2.219).
- 2.222 rein back : Harness or bridle leather in the form of a back, usually of a good selection, curried and having a close-shaved flesh.

- 2.223 repair bend : Sole leather bend produced primarily for the repair of footwear (see 2.172).
- 2.224 resin finished : Leather treated with a type of pigmented finish (see 2.206) incorporating a synthetic resin binder.
- 2.225 retanned : Leather that has been subjected to an additional tannage with similar or other tanning materials.
- 2.226 reversed lamb : A high-grade gloving leather with a suede finish on the flesh side, made from the skins of slink or unweaned lambs (see 2.84).
- 2.227 reversed calf : A suede calf leather in which the grain is present but that is finished on the flesh side.
- 2.228 reversed side : Similar leather to reversed calf (see 2.227) but made from cattle sides and possessing a somewhat coarser nap.
- 2.229 roan : High-class, unsplit sheepskin leather with a close tough grain and a compact structure. In the strict sense it is tanned with sumac only, but often also with other vegetable materials (see 2.13).
- 2.230 roller leather : Leather with a smooth finish, a specially fine grain and a compact firm structure, commonly natural coloured but sometimes dyed red. It is made mainly from hill sheepskin or from calfskin and is especially designed to be suitable for covering the drawing rollers of cotton spinning machinery, but is also used for other purposes, e.g. the binding of account books.
- 2.231 rough-tanned leather : Tanned hides and skins without any finish.

NOTE

The term 'rough tanned' is used chiefly in connection with vegetable-tanned hide leathers, e.g. rough-tanned strap butts (see 2.74).

- 2.232 rub-off finish : A special finish applied to leather by the tanner consisting of at least two different coloured layers, the top layer of which can be rubbed off in selected areas during the manufacture of goods or articles, such as footwear, to reveal the base or intermediate layer.
- 2.233 russet leather : Originally unfinished vegetable-tanned cattle-hide leather that has been dressed ready for staining or finishing but the leather may now be combination or chrome tanned.
- 2.234 russet lining : Russet-coloured vegetable-tanned lining leather, usually undyed.
- 2.235 russet upper : Stout, curried, undyed and unpigmented kip or calf upper leather finished on the grain or flesh side. Vegetable tanned.
- 2.236 russia leather : Smooth finished, dyed hide or calf leather scented with birch tar oil, vegetable tanned and made in imitation of the old-fashioned genuine russia calf.
- NOTE*
- This was a calf leather tanned with the bark of willow, poplar and larch, curried on the flesh side with a mixture containing birch tar oil which gave it a characteristic odour. Now also chrome or combination tanned and given water repellent properties.*
- 2.237 seal leather : (a) Leather made from the skin of a seal.
(b) A type of industrial leather (see 2.190).
- 2.238 semi-alum box calf : Semi-alum calf leather, smooth or boarded, traditionally black.
- 2.239 semi-alum leather : Leather that has been tanned first with vegetable tannin and then with aluminum salts.

- 2.240 semi-aniline : A leather in which the base coat of the
leather : finish contains pigment but later coats
88 contain only dye, or contrasting
pigment, to give a two-tone appearance,
designed to imitate aniline leather.
- 2.241 semi-chrome : Semi-chrome calf leather smooth or
box calf : boarded, traditionally black.
- 2.242 semi-chrome : Leather that has been tanned first with
leather : vegetable tannin and then re-tanned with
chromium salts.
- 2.243 semi finished : Leather in crust form or leather
leather : processed upto crust (mineral, vegetable
and synthetic tannage).
- 2.244 semi processed : Mineral, vegetable and synthetic
leather : tanned in wet condition.
- 2.245 shearling : (a) The untanned skin of a wool sheep
that has been sheared before slaughter.
(b) The tanned and dressed skin of a
sheep still baring the original wool
that has been cut to an approximately
even length.

NOTE

Frequently also termed 'sheepskin'.

- 2.246 sheep leather : Leather made from ovine skins from which
the wool has been removed.
- 2.247 sheepskin : (a) The untanned outer covering of a
mature ovine animal before removal of
the wool or hair.
(b) Leather made from the skin of a wool
sheep and still bearing the original
wool.

NOTE

*Use of the term 'sheepskin' to mean a
combination of a pile fabric with
leather (grain or suede) made from the
skin of a sheep is incorrect.*

2.248 sheepskin rug : A rug made from woolled sheepskin that has been tanned and dressed with the wool on (see 2.247(b)).

2.249 shell : Two oval cartilaginous layers below the grain about 0.25 m² (2.5 ft²) in area on the right and left of the backbone in a horse butt. It is characterized by a particularly close fibre structure and produces a high-quality leather.

NOTE

Leather made from this part of a horse hide is known as 'cordovan' (see 2.65(b)) or 'crup' (see 2.71 and Figure 3). If the two shells are oined, the leather is sometimes referred to as 'crup butt'. The shell of other equine animals extends further up the back, and in the case of the zebra over most of the hide.

2.250 shoulder : (a) The forepart of a cattle hide covering the shoulders and the neck of the animal, with or without the head.

NOTE

A squared shoulder is obtained by cutting off the head, i.e. cheeks and face (see Figure 2).

(b) Leather made from (a).

2.251 shoulder grain : The tanned outer (hair or grain) layer split from a shoulder (see 2.250).

2.252 shrunk(en) grain: Leather specially tanned to shrink the grain layer, and having a grain surface of uneven folds and valleys.

2.253 side : Half of a whole hide with offal (head, shoulder and belly) attached, obtained by dividing it along the backbone (see figure 6).

2.254 side leather : Shoe upper leather made from cattle-hide sides (see 2.29, 2.253 and 2.311).

2.255 silica tanned : Very white full leather tanned with silica compounds, usually with low tensile and tear strength.

- 2.256 silver kid : Leather with a silver coloured metallic surface made from kid (see 2.257).
- 2.257 silver leather : Leather with a silver coloured metallic surface. The metal may be silver or silver-coloured alloy or a white metal in conjunction with a tinted lacquer. The metal may be applied in the form of leaf or foil or as finely divided powder suspended in lacquer. It is mainly made from kid, goat or sheep (see 2.174).
- 2.258 simply tanned : Leather that has been simply tanned but not further processed (see 2.305).
- 2.259 skin : (a) The outer covering of an animal.
(b) *In the strict sense.* The outer covering of small mammals and other vertebrates, e.g. sheep and goats; or the immature animals of the larger species of mammals and other invertebrates, e.g. calves and colts (see 2.145). It is used in relation to pigs, reptiles, birds and fish.
(c) Leather made from (a) and (b) that has not been split.
(d) The outer covering of a fur-bearing animal dressed and finished with the hair on.
- 2.260 skirt leather : See 2.233
- 2.261 skirting leather: Cattle-hide leather, specially tanned and dressed for the skirts of saddles.
- 2.262 skiver : The tanned outer or grain split of a sheepskin or lambskin but sometimes applied to goatskin.
- 2.263 slat : Sheepskin in the dried, untanned condition, normally without wool.
- 2.264 slink/slunk : The skin of an unborn, prematurely born or newly born calf or lamb.
- 2.265 snuffing : The process of lightly buffing the grain surface of a leather, usually by a machine with an abrasive covered cylinder (see 2.39).
- 2.266 softy leather/ : Very soft and flexible upper leather.
softee leather

- 2.267 sole leather : Leather made from the bend region of
bend : cattle hide, tanned and finished to be
suitable for the outer soles of footwear
(see 2.23).
- 2.268 solid leather : (a) *Of an article.* A body of leather
and stiffened, if necessary, only with
leather, but which may be suitably
lined.
(b) *Prefixed to the name of an animal.*
Made essentially of a single thickness
of leather of the kind specified.
- 2.269 spanish grain : *North America.* The finish produced by
embossing on fancy or upholstery leather
a modified natural grain that was
formerly produced by an astringent
tannage (see 2.165 and 2.252).
- 2.270 split : (a) A single layer from a hide or skin
that has been separated over its whole
area into two or more layers.

NOTE

The layers obtained are termed :

- (1) *grain split (outer split)* (see
2.133).
(2) *flesh split (inner split)* (see
2.100).
(3) *middle split (in heavy hides only)*.

(b) Leather made from the flesh split
or middle spit.

NOTE

If the name of the animal whence it
originates, or the term 'hide' or
'skin', or the part of the animal whence
it comes, is included in the
description, then the term 'split' in
this sense has to be used as a noun,
e.g. pig split, hide split, butt split.
The term 'split' is not used as an
adjective unless the grain layer is
described, e.g. split pigskin.

2.271 split hide : (a) The outer (hair or grain) layer of a hide from which the under of flesh side has been split to give it a reasonably uniform thickness.

NOTE

In contrast, see the note to 2.270(b).

(b) Leather made from (a). Originally vegetable or combination tanned, now also chrome tanned. The leather dressed according to the purpose required, e.g. upholstery, luggage and bags.

2.272 sports suede : See 2.151.

2.273 stirrup butt : Strong flexible leather usually 4 mm to 5.5 mm thick, as level in thickness as possible and with a close-shaved flesh. It is made from oxhide rounded into butts approximately 1.5 m long.

2.274 straight : *Prefixed to the name of a tanning process or colouring process. Indicates that only the process thus specified has been employed in the manufacture of the leather; thus 'straight chrome' indicates tannage solely by the use of chromium salts, and 'straight dyed' indicated colouring solely by immersion in a dye bath without subsequent application of pigmented finishes (see 2.4 and 2.111 (b)).*

2.275 strap butt : Rough-tanned or curried butt leather, made from cattle hide, of tannage and quality suitable for making into transmission belting.

2.276 suede : (a) Velvet-like nap finish produced on leather by abrasive action. (b) Leather whose wearing surface has been finished to produce a velvet-like nap.

NOTE

For types defined in this glossary, see 2.7, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 2.35, 2.79, 2.82, 2.150, 2.151, 2.179, 2.184, 2.226, 2.227, 2.228, 2.271, 2.277, 2.279, 2.280, 2.281, 2.282 and 2.299.

- 2.277 suede calf : Calfskin leather finished with a velvet-like nap on the flesh side (see 2.150 and 2.227).
- 2.278 suede crock : See 2.69
- 2.279 suede kid : Goatskin leather finished with a velvet-like nap on the flesh side. Full-chrome tanned.
- 2.280 suede shearling: Tanned and dressed sheepskin, bearing short wool, sueded on the flesh side (see 2.84 and 2.245).
- 2.281 suede side or butt : Side or butt leather still bearing the original grain but finished with a velvet-like nap on the flesh side.
- 2.282 suede split : Leather made from the flesh split of hide or skin and finished with a velvet-like nap, normally on the split surface.
- 2.283 sulphur tanned : Leather produced by incorporating sulphur and sulphur compounds into hides and skins by treatment with acid and sodium thiosulphate.
- 2.284 sumac tanned : Leather vegetable tanned with the use of the tannin contained in sumac leaves.
- 2.285 swell leather : Vegetable tanned or chrome re-tanned butt leather of uniform thickness, dressed or impregnated to give it heat or abrasion resistance.
- NOTE*
- It acts as a friction brake in a loom shuttle box.*
- 2.286 synthetic tanned: Leather tanned with synthetic organic agents.
- 2.287 tanning : Processing whereby putrescible raw hides and skins are converted into leather (see 2.164).

2.288 tawing : The processing of hides and skins with alum and salt.

NOTE

This ancient process does not normally yield a product stable to repeated treatment with cold water, and hence it is not accurately described as tanning (see 2.2 and 2.3).

2.289 top buffing : See 2.39(a).

2.290 top finished : Leather that has been given a final coating of a finish to confer special properties, e.g. gloss, level colour, fastness to wet rubbing and a high level of water resistance, etc. (see 2.164, 2.195 and 2.196).

2.291 top grain : *North America.* The grain split of a hide (see 2.133).

2.292 trimming shearling : Tanned and dressed sheepskin or lambskin with short or medium length wool, suitable for trimming purposes (see 2.245).

2.293 undressed leather : Leather that after tanning has not been further processed and may be in the wet or dry state.

NOTE

In Western Europe (excluding the UK) this leather is known as 'leather simply tanned'.

2.294 upper leather : Leather produced for the outside upper part of footwear.

2.295 veal : (a) The skin of immature bovine animals that after weaning have not been fed on grass but on a milk diet and have been allowed to grow comparatively large (see 2.159 (a) and (b)).
(b) Leather with a grain similar to, but somewhat coarser than, that of calf.

2.296 vegetable tanned : Leather tanned exclusively with vegetable tanning agents, or with such materials together with small amounts of other agents used merely to assist the tanning process or to improve or modify the leather, and not in sufficient amounts to alter notably the essential vegetable-tanned character of the leather.

2.297 vellum : Translucent or opaque material with a smooth surface suitable for writing, bookbinding and other purposes. It is made from unsplit calf, sheep and other skin, by drying out the limed skin without applying any tannage, the material being thoroughly cleansed and degreased and the grain surface being smoothed during the process.

NOTE

The best vellum is made from calf (see 2.106, 2.130 and 2.193).

2.298 velour : A suede exhibiting a two-way nap, i.e. a nap that changes in appearance when rubbed in opposite directions.

2.299 velvet leather : A type of suede leather with a fine velvet-like nap produced usually on the grain side (see 2.276).

NOTE

It is usually longer fibred than nubuck (see 2.184).

2.300 wash leather : Chamois leather used for window and car cleaning purposes.

2.301 washable leather: Leather that can be washed under normal washing conditions and which has colour fastness, flexibility and dimensional stability to an acceptable standard under these conditions (see 2.1).

- 2.302 water-resistant:
leather : Leather resistant to the penetration of water, usually chrome tanned or combination tanned, originally heavily greased but nowadays other water repelling agents may be used.
- 2.303 wax(ed) leather/:
waxy leather : (a) Upper leather finished on the flesh side and dyed. It is vegetable tanned with a high content of hard grease, though not necessarily wax.
(b) Leather bearing a wax finish.
- 2.304 welting belly :
or shoulder : Tanned cattle-hide belly or shoulder predominantly vegetable tanned and of a quality suitable for the manufacture of welting for footwear.
- 2.305 wet blue :
leather : Leather that after chrome tanning has not been further processed and is sold in the wet condition.
- 2.306 wet-look :
leather : A patent (glossy) leather that has the appearance of being wet. The wet-look coat is usually applied in two layers, a base coat and an unpigmented top layer, but it can also be an unpigmented coat on top of a dyed leather.
- 2.307 white back :
leather : See 2.182.
- 2.308 white hide :
leather : Alum-and-salt-tanned cattle hide suitable for the manufacture of laces for industrial purposes, cricket balls, etc.
- 2.309 white lace :
leather : See 2.308
- 2.310 willow calf :
leather : Full-chrome-tanned calfskin leather, coloured, commonly brown usually with a willow grain produced by boarding head to tail or with a box grain boarded in two directions at right angles (see 2.28).
- 2.311 willow side :
leather : Coloured side upper leather dressed in the same way as willow calf. The term is applied to full-chrome, semi-chrome and vegetable tanned sides similarly dressed.

- 2.312 wool(led) : See 2.160(b) and 2.247.
sheepskin or
lambskin
- 2.313 woolskin : See 2.312.
- 2.314 zug grain : See 2.198.

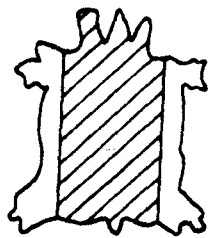
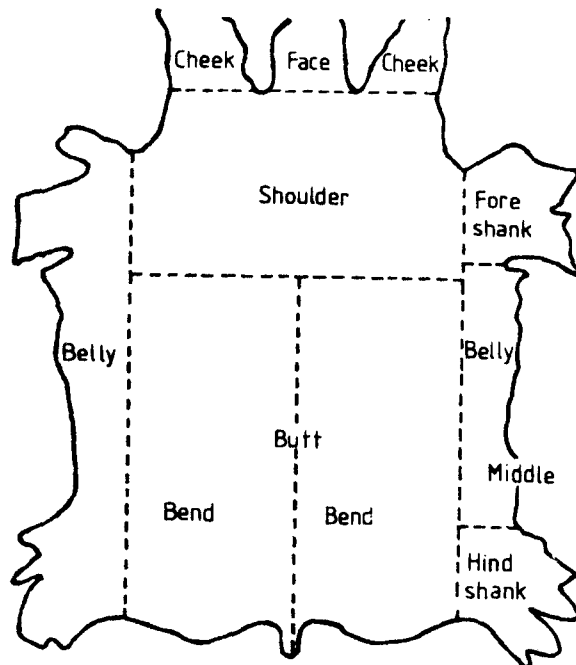


Figure 1. Back



NOTE. The cattle hide is shown with the head (i.e. cheeks and face) though it is sometimes sold without the face or headless.

Figure 2. Parts of a cattle hide

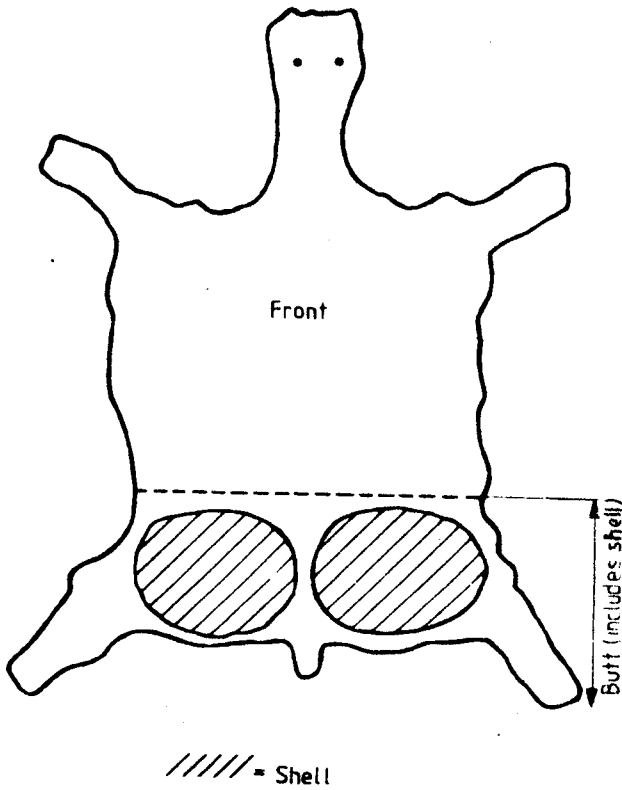


Figure 3. Parts of a horse hide

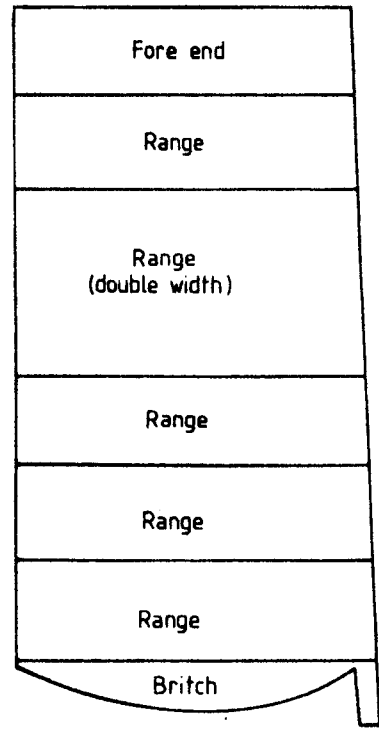


Figure 4. Parts of a bend

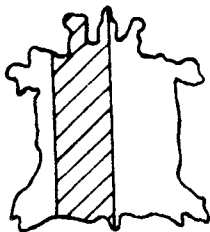


Figure 5. Half back

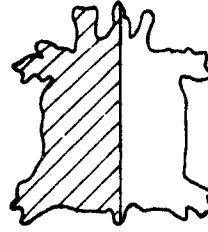


Figure 6. Side

SLS CERTIFICATION MARK

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.

Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.



SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

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