

SRI LANKA STANDARD 1015 : 1994

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR LEATHER

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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'.