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**Raw goat skins —**

Part 3:

**Guidelines for grading on the basis of  
defects**

*Peaux brutes de caprins —*

*Partie 3: Lignes directrices pour la classification sur la base des défauts*

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**Contents**

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope .....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Trimming.....	2
5 Preservation .....	2
6 Grading on the basis of defects .....	2
7 Tabular and graphical representation of the classification system.....	5

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 7482-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 120, *Leather*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Raw hides and skins, including pickled pelts*.

ISO 7482 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Raw goat skins*:

- *Part 1: Descriptions of defects*
- *Part 2: Guidelines for grading on the basis of mass and size*
- *Part 3: Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects*

# Raw goat skins —

## Part 3: Guidelines for grading on the basis of defects

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 7482 prescribes guidelines for the classification of raw or cured, trimmed goat skins on the basis of visually apparent defects.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 7482-1, *Raw goat skins — Part 1: Descriptions of defects*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply in addition to those in ISO 7482-1.

#### 3.1

##### **curing**

treatment to protect the skin against harmful influences from the time of flaying until it is put in tannery processing

#### 3.2

##### **defect**

general term for any damage, from whatever cause, to raw or cured skins and likely to reduce the quality of the leather produced from them

#### 3.3

##### **fallen skin**

skin from an un-bled or improperly bled carcass

#### 3.4

##### **goat skin**

outer covering from an animal of the caprine genus

#### 3.5

##### **latent defects**

defects hidden by hair and only discovered after hair removal, e.g. puller or clamp or other mechanical damage

**3.6 pattern**  
shape or contour of a flayed skin when laid flat, as determined by the position, length and direction of the ripping cuts made during flaying

**3.7 preservation**  
synonym for curing

**3.8 ripping**  
cutting open of the carcass of an animal along the belly from the neck-end to the tail-end and along the legs

**3.9 trimming**  
operation of giving shape to a skin with its ultimate use in mind

## 4 Trimming

4.1 The trim of goat skins shall comply with the following requirements. The skin shall be presented:

- a) without the head, with the legs cut immediately above the knee or the hock, and with a short tail;
- b) without the scrotum, udder, anus or navel;
- c) without adhering fat or meat.

4.2 The bleeding-cut, belly-cut and leg-cuts shall be directly in the centre of the throat, belly and legs.

## 5 Preservation

5.1 For the purposes of this part of ISO 7482, the following preservation methods are accepted:

- drying by hanging in the shade;
- salting;
- brining;
- dry-salting;
- cooling.

5.2 It is generally accepted that raw or green skins may also be classified in accordance with this part of ISO 7482.

## 6 Grading on the basis of defects

### 6.1 General

This part of ISO 7482 classifies goatskins into four grades on the basis of defects reasonably ascertainable at the time of grading.

## 6.2 Defects

For the purposes of this part of ISO 7482, defects are divided into six groups:

### 6.2.1 Defects related to the health of the animal

Marks left by disease, marks left by anthrax, tumours, abscesses, etc.

### 6.2.2 Defects related to animal identification practices

Brand marks produced by hot iron, by chemicals (paint, dyestuff), freeze-branding, etc.

### 6.2.3 Defects from insects or parasites

Marks caused by lice, worms, mange, ticks, etc.

### 6.2.4 Defects due to open or cicatrized wounds

a) Defects caused when the animal was alive:

bruises, scratches, tears, injuries, horn rake, wire damage, etc.

b) Defects caused during flaying:

holes, cuts, scores, corduroy, gash gauges, etc.

### 6.2.5 Defects due to preservation faults

Putrefaction, chemical stains, hair slip, red heat, etc.

### 6.2.6 Defects coming from dirt

Dung, urine stains, seeds, prickles, sand, dust, etc.

## 6.3 Grading of skins

The following four grades shall be used for the classification of goatskins on the basis of defects:

### 6.3.1 First grade

Skins classified as first grade shall conform to the following requirements:

- a) no visible defects in the central part of the skin;
- b) no sign of putrefaction;
- c) free from dirt;
- d) at the periphery of the skin or on the legs or tail, ONLY ONE of the following defects is accepted:
  - 1) a few defects caused by diseases,
  - 2) a few defects from parasites,
  - 3) a few brand marks,
  - 4) one open or cicatrized wound.

### 6.3.2 Second grade

Skins classified as second grade shall meet the following criteria:

- a) in addition to defects at the periphery of the skin or on the legs or tail as mentioned for first grade skins, the following defects are accepted on the shoulder or belly:
  - 1) a few defects caused by diseases,
  - 2) a few defects from parasites,
  - 3) one brand mark,
  - 4) one open or cicatrized wound;
- b) in addition, traces of putrefaction are accepted;
- c) some dirt is accepted at the periphery of the skin or on the legs or tail.

### 6.3.3 Third grade

Skins classified as third grade shall meet the following criteria:

- a) in addition to the defects mentioned for the second grade, the following defects are accepted in low/medium concentration in the best part of the skin (the butt):
  - 1) a few defects caused by diseases,
  - 2) a few defects from parasites,
  - 3) one brand mark,
  - 4) open or cicatrized wounds;
- b) in addition, a few traces of putrefaction are accepted;
- c) some dirt is accepted except in the best part of the skin (the butt).

None of the defects mentioned shall cover more than 25 % of the total area of the skin.

### 6.3.4 Fourth grade

Skins classified as fourth grade shall meet the following criteria:

The defects mentioned for the third grade are accepted in low/medium concentration on the skin provided they do not cover more than 40 % of the total skin area.

### 6.3.5 Rejects

All skins presenting more defects than those accepted for the fourth grade and skins of which more than 50 % of the area cannot be transformed into leather are classified as rejects.

The following skins shall also be classified as rejects:

- fallen skins;
- untrimmed or poorly trimmed skins;
- ground and ball-dried skins;
- smoked skins.

## 7 Tabular and graphical representation of the classification system

7.1 Table 1 summarizes the grades according to the defects, their location, their concentration and their depth and surface area. An explanation of the code-numbers used is given in Table 2.

Table 1 — Classification grades

Grade		Defects due to:					
		diseases, tumours, etc.	brand marks, paint, etc.	insects, parasites, etc.	wounds, holes, cuts, scratches, etc.	putrefaction, hair slip, red heat, etc.	dirt, dung, urine, seeds, sand, etc.
1st	Location	1-2	1-2	1-2	1	0	0
	Concentration	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Depth	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Surface area	1	1	1	1-2	—	0
2nd	Location	3	3	3	2-3	1-2	1-2
	Concentration	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Depth	1	1	1	1	1	—
	Surface area	1	1	1	1-2	1	1
3rd	Location	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3	3-4
	Concentration	2	2	2	2	2	1
	Depth	2	2	2	2	2	—
	Surface area	1	1	1	1-2	1	1
4th	Location	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4	3-4
	Concentration	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Depth	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Surface area	1-2	1	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2

Table 2 — Explanation of code-numbers used in Table 1

	0	1	2	3	4
Location	Nowhere	Periphery	Legs, tail, cheeks	Shoulder, belly	Central part
Concentration	None	Low	Medium	High	
Depth		Superficial	Through		
Surface area		Grain	Flesh		

7.2 Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 show graphical representations of the first, second, third and fourth grades, respectively.

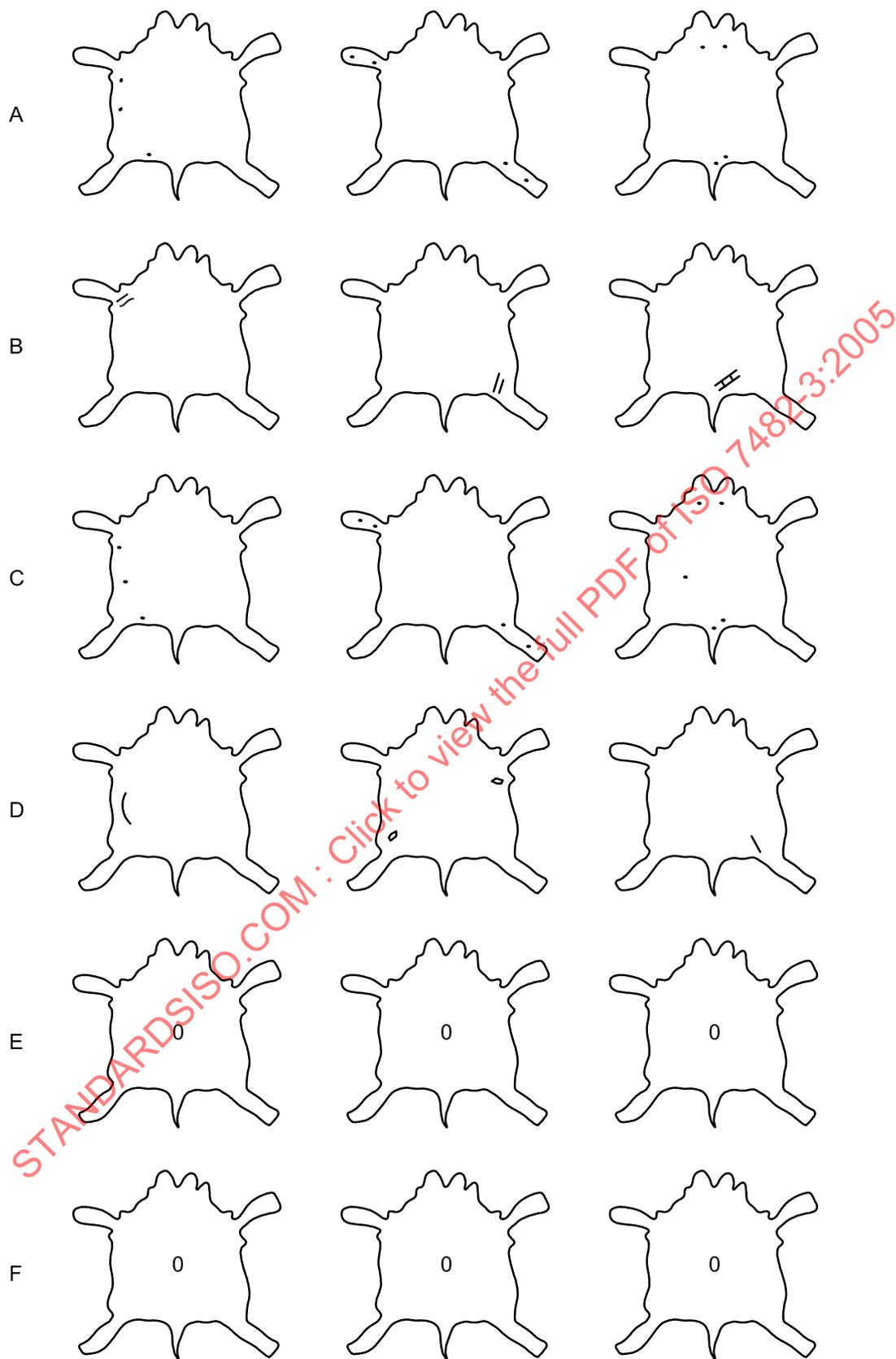


Figure 1 — First grade goatskins

**Key**

- A health diseases, tumours, etc.
- B marks brands, paints, etc.
- C insectes, parasites, etc.
- D wounds, holes, cuts, etc.
- E putrefaction, hair slip, red heat, etc.
- F dirt, dung, urine, seeds, sand, etc.
- 0 no defects allowed

**Figure 1** (continued)

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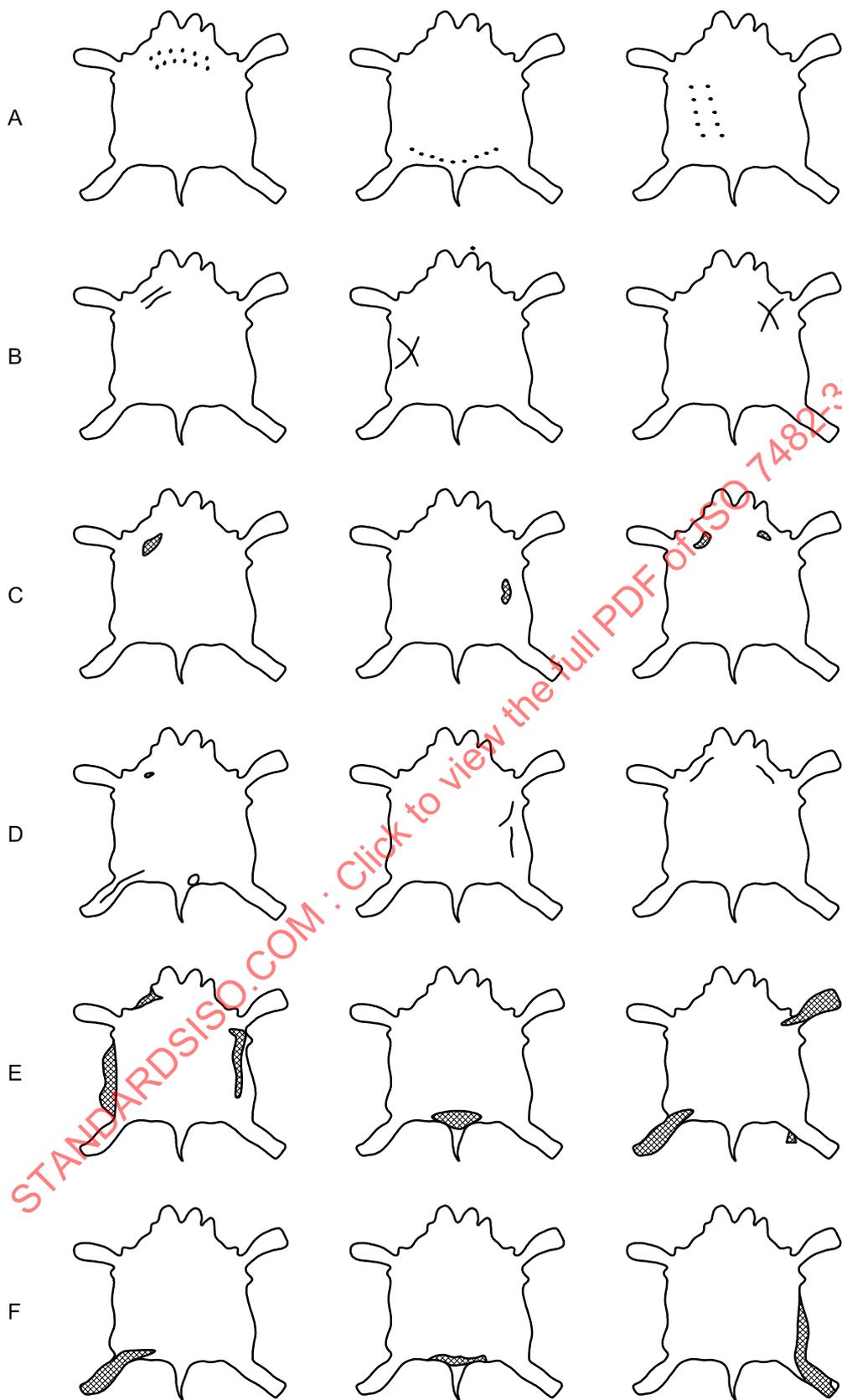


Figure 2 — Second grade goatskins

**Key**

- A diseases, tumours, etc.
- B brand marks, paint, etc.
- C insects, parasites, etc.
- D wounds, holes, cuts, scratches, etc.
- E putrefaction, hair slip, red heat, etc.
- F dirt, dung, urine, seeds, sand, etc.

**Figure 2** (continued)

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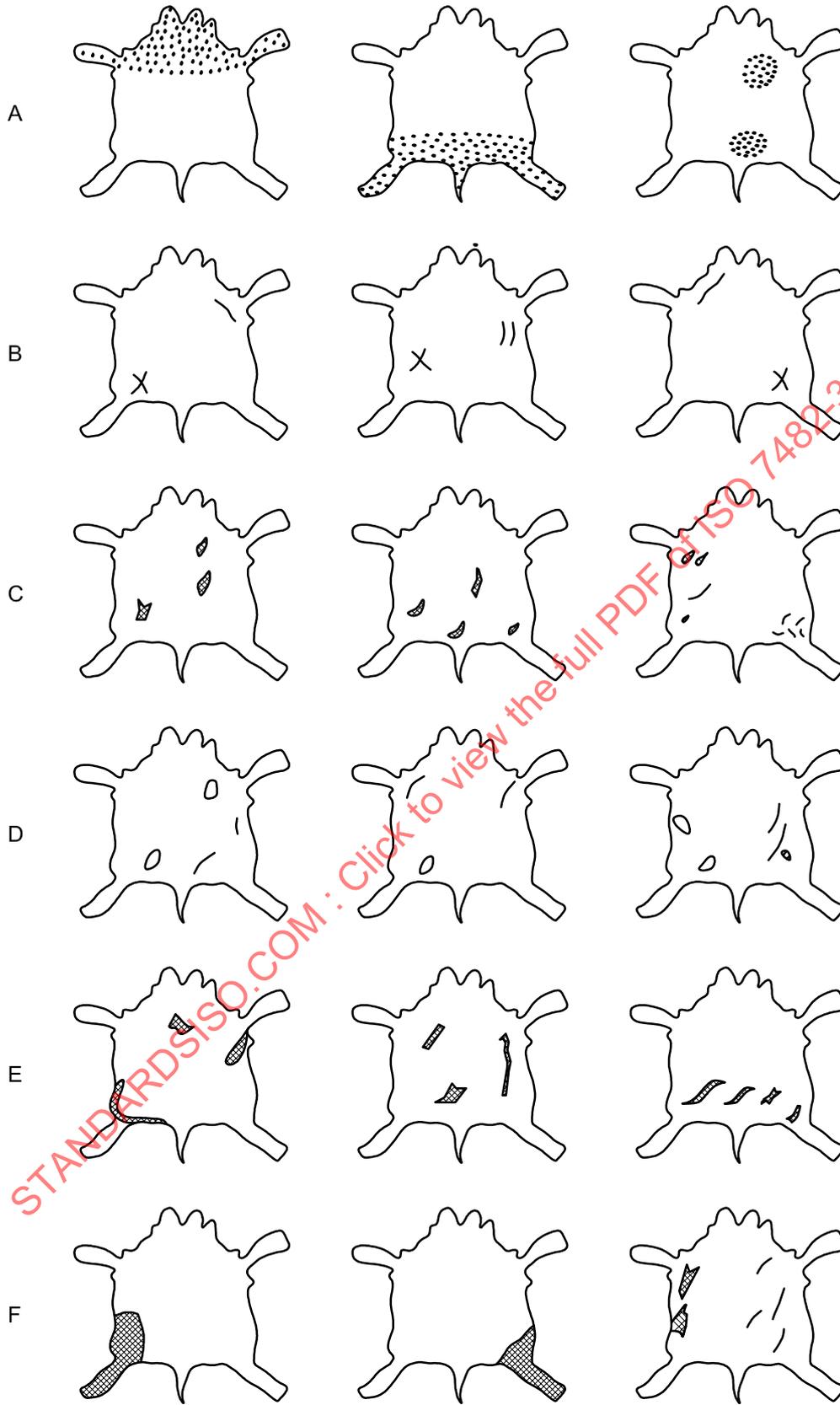


Figure 3 — Third grade goatskins