
Raw goat skins —

Part 1:
Descriptions of defects

Peaux brutes de caprins —

Partie 1: Descriptions des défauts



Foreword

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International Standard ISO 7482-1, 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*

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Raw goat skins —

Part 1: Descriptions of defects

1 Scope

This International Standard describes the defects which may occur on raw goat skins (see note 1). It is applicable to fresh and cured (air dried, wet salted or dry salted) goat skins.

NOTE 1 - Certain defects, which are not defined in this standard, may appear only during or after the tanning process, without there being any indication of their presence on the raw skin.

2 Terms Relating to Presentation of Trim

2.1 Folded skins

Skins without head, without teats, shanks cut short, tail completely emptied, presented folded along the line of the backbone in the centre.

2.2 Open (flat) skins

Skins without head, without teats, shanks cut short, tail completely emptied, presented flat, with the line of the backbone in the centre.

2.3 Sleeve skins

Skins without head, without teats, with legs cut short, tail completely emptied, presented as a sleeve, hair to the inside, folded along the line of the backbone.

3 Terms Relating to Defects in Goat Skins

The defects defined in this standard are divided into three categories :

- a) Ante-mortem defects;
- b) Post-mortem defects; and
- c) Preserving defects.

3.1 Ante-mortem defects

3.1.1 *Ecchymosis*

Bruise on the flesh side of the skin, varying from dark red to brown, caused by sub-cutaneous bleeding, especially if the animal has been struck by a blunt object or if parts of the coat have been roughly plucked before slaughter.

3.1.2 Fire-marks

Goat skins deteriorate in quality due to fire-mark. This is a man-made defect. Fire-mark is generally inflicted in different parts of the body with a view to cure some ailments or to indicate ownership of the animal. In raw skins, the defect is readily seen on the grain side.

3.1.3 Grain damage

All visible and permanent alterations on the grain side of the skin, whatever their nature or origin (for example, wounds, scars, abscesses, rubbing of the shoulders or groin).

3.1.4 Greasy skin

Skin in which the histological structure of the dermis is abnormally loose due to the penetration of grease. This state is revealed when the grease migrates due to localised heating after drying. After tanning, this may also result in an empty skin or a hollow skin, and can give rise to an alteration in the mass/surface ratio.

3.1.5 Pox marks

Hard, circular lesion resulting in scar marks on the grain and opaque marks (due to the pus formed) on the flesh side of the skins. Pus in pox marks is also visible on the flesh side of the dried goat skins specially of African origin.

3.1.6 Ringworm

Disease caused by fungal species of two genera *Microsporum* and *Trichophyton* mostly in goat skins. The lesions appear as raised round, crusty patches. Ringworm infections result in loss of hair in the goat skins. The incidence of ringworm affected skin is insignificant.