

DRAFT UGANDA STANDARD

Second Edition
2019-mm-dd

Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 2: Air drying

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

Reference number
DUS DEAS 93-2: 2019

Compliance with this standard does not, of itself confer immunity from legal obligations

A Uganda Standard does not purport to include all necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application

© UNBS 2019

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilised in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without prior written permission from UNBS.

Requests for permission to reproduce this document should be addressed to

The Executive Director
Uganda National Bureau of Standards
P.O. Box 6329
Kampala
Uganda
Tel: +256 417 333 250/1/2
Fax: +256 414 286 123
E-mail: info@unbs.go.ug
Web: www.unbs.go.ug

National foreword

Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives established under Cap 327, of the Laws of Uganda, as amended. UNBS is mandated to co-ordinate the elaboration of standards and is

- (a) a member of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and
- (b) a contact point for the WHO/FAO Codex Alimentarius Commission on Food Standards, and
- (c) the National Enquiry Point on TBT Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The work of preparing Uganda Standards is carried out through Technical Committees. A Technical Committee is established to deliberate on standards in a given field or area and consists of representatives of consumers, traders, academicians, manufacturers, government and other stakeholders.

Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

This Draft Uganda Standard, DUS DEAS 93-2: 2019, *Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 2: Air drying*, is identical with and has been reproduced from an International Standard, DEAS 93-2: 2019, *Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 2: Air drying*, and is being proposed for adoption as a Uganda Standard.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee UNBS/TC 7, *Textiles, leather, paper and related products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Leather and related products*.

This standard cancels and replaces the first edition (US EAS 93-2:2000) which has been technically revised.

Wherever the words, "East African Standard " appear, they should be replaced by "Uganda Standard."



DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice Part 2: Air-drying

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Copyright notice

This EAC document is copyright-protected by EAC. While the reproduction of this document by participants in the EAC standards development process is permitted without prior permission from EAC, neither this document nor any extract from it may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form for any other purpose without prior written permission from EAC.

Requests for permission to reproduce this document for the purpose of selling it should be addressed as shown below or to EAC's member body in the country of the requester:

© East African Community 2016 — All rights reserved
East African Community
P.O.Box 1096
Arusha
Tanzania
Tel: 255 27 2504253/8
Fax: 255 27 2504481/2504255
E-mail: eac@eachq.org
Web: www.eac-quality.net

Reproduction for sales purposes may be subject to royalty payments or a licensing agreement. Violators may be prosecuted.

Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

In order to achieve this objective, the Community established an East African Standards Committee mandated to develop and issue East African Standards.

The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the private sectors and consumer organizations. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the procedures of the Community.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

DEAS 93-3 was prepared by Technical Committee EASC/TC /063

Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice Part 2: Air drying

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard shall apply to raw hides and skins to be preserved by air-drying and intended for tanning

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 4045, Leather — *Chemical tests — Determination of pH*

ISO 4044, Leather — *Chemical tests — Preparation of chemical test sample*

ISO 2821, Leather - Raw hides of cattle and horses - Preservation by stack salting

ISO 2820, Leather - Raw hides of cattle and horses - Method of trim

ISO 4684, Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of volatile matter

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions and those given in ISO 2821 shall apply.

3.1

fleshing

removal of excess meat and fat still adhering to the hides and skins

3.2

trimming

removal of unwanted parts and give the hide and skin shape

3.3

hide

outer covering of a large animal including bovine, camel and equine

3.4

skin

outer covering of small animal including ovine, caprine, reptiles, fishes, bird and porcine

3.5

tanning

a process of conversion of raw hides and skins from putrescible material to non-putrescible material that is resistance to deterioration by bacteria and chemical

4 Air drying

4.1 Method

4.1.1 The air-drying method consists of dehydrating fresh hides and skins sufficiently, without the application of salt mixture, in order to prevent the development of bacterial putrefaction.

4.1.2 Raw hides and skins are exposed to atmospheric air by properly suspending them in appropriate premises to dry in order to prevent the possible development of defects mentioned in Clause 4.1.1.

4.2 Procedure

4.2.1 General requirements

Before proceeding to the preservation process, fresh hides and skins shall be cleaned in the following manner:

- a) They shall be laid to a clean, solid and sloping surface.
- b) Both sides of the hide or skin shall be carefully fleshed, trimmed and cleaned with cold water
- c) Such cleaned hide or skin shall be made to drain for at least 1 hour.

4.2.2 Suspension

A hide or skin shall be suspended for drying not more than 5 h after flaying.

- a) By lacing it to a rectangular frame of such dimensions in a manner that the hide or skin is in contact with no solid object other than that used for lacing it to the frame or distending the hump, or
- b) By hanging it flesh side up using preferably toggles, along the line of the backbone over three stout wires or thin ropes and
- c) By opening the folds that may have developed with twigs.

4.2.3 Drying premises

Suspended or hanged hides and skins shall be:

- a) Placed inside a well-ventilated shade or veranda or fixed in the open under shade;
- b) Separated from each other by a distance of not less than 30 cm.

4.2.4 Drying period

Suspended hides and skins shall be left to air dry sufficiently for a period not less than 3 days depending on weather conditions or until the moisture content drops to 15-20 %

NOTE Origin and nature of air-drying process defects

Air-drying process defects shall be classified, according to origin into the following two categories.

- a) Defects of microbial origin such as red spots, purple spots and heating.
- b) Defects of mechanical (physical) origin such as cracking, moth damages, beetle damages and horny spots.

5. The dried hides and skins shall be weighed and packed in appropriate packages or bales

PUBLIC REVIEW

PUBLIC REVIEW