

DRAFT UGANDA STANDARD

Second Edition

2019-mm-dd

Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 3: Pickling

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

Reference number
DUS DEAS 93-3: 2019

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

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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 93-3: 2019, *Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 3: Pickling*, is identical with and has been reproduced from an International Standard, DEAS 93-3: 2019, *Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 3: Pickling*, 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 93-3:2000) 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: Pickling

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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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.

FDEAS 93-3 was prepared by Technical Committee EASC/TC

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

1 Scope

This Final Draft East African Standard shall apply to hides and skins to be preserved by pickling 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.

2.1

fleshing

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

2.2

trimming

removal of unwanted parts and give the hide and skin shape

2.3

hide

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

2.4

skin

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

2.5

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

2.6

pelts

hide or skin that has been partially processed before tanning

3 Pickling

3.1 Method

The pickling method consists of treating hides and skins with pickle which is a solution of a mixture of an acid (sulphuric or hydrochloric acid or any other appropriate acid) and salt (sodium chloride) in water.

3.2 Procedure

3.2.1 The hides and skins intended for preservation by pickling shall have undergone through the following conventional beam house processes;

- a) Soaking,
- b) Un-hairing,
- c) Liming,
- d) Fleshing
- e) De-liming and bating.
- f) Degreasing

Note If the final product is intended to be processed with hair on, then skip the process of unhairing.

3.3 Pickling

In pickling hides and skins, the following procedure shall apply.

- a) After the completion of the treatments prescribed in 3.2, the pelts shall be gently agitated, under constant rotation for at least 1 h in solution of 80 % - 100 % of water at 20 °C – 25 °C based on the weight of drained pelts, and 12 %- 15 % salt at a Baume of 6 degrees.
- b) Add 1.5 % - 2 % v/w of concentrated sulphuric acid and 0.5 % v/w of formic acid based on the mass of the drained pelt.
- c) The pelts, on being withdrawn from the solution shall be made to drain sufficiently. The final pH shall be in the range of 1.5 - 2.0.
- d) After the pickling procedure is complete, the pelts are ready for the next process

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