

**Leather – Code of Practice – Basic requirements
for preservation Premises of raw Hides and
Skins.**

Part. 1 Wet Salting Premises

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Ministry of Industry, Trade and Enterprise development
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Leather – Code of Practice – Basic requirements for preservation Premises of raw Hides and Skins.

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FOREWORD

This Kenya Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee on Leather and Leather Products under the guidance of the Standards Projects Committee, and it is in accordance with the procedures of the Kenya Bureau of Standards.

The quality of raw hides and skins is largely dependent on ante mortem and postmortem defects. Among the postmortem defects are those arising from faulty methods of flaying, which are critical in safeguarding the quality of hides and skins intended for conversion to leather. In addition to the above, the final quality of hides, skins and leather can be affected by the preservation premises and curing methods.

During the preparation of this code of practice, reference was made to the following documents:

IS 4393: Indian standard for basic requirements an abattoir

IS: 7656:1995 Code of practice for curing and preservation of cattle hides, goat and sheep skins by wet salting method.

KS 872 Glossary of defects relating to raw hides and skins.

KS EAS 93-1 Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 1: Stack salting

Meat Control ACT of laws of Kenya. CAP 356.

Hides, Skins and Leather Trade ACT. CAP 359.

Leather – Code of Practice – Basic requirements for preservation Premises of raw Hides and Skins. Part 1 –salt stacking.

1. SCOPE

This code of practice prescribes the basic requirements for preservation premise for raw hides and skins using salt stacking method. It covers basic requirements of construction and lay out of premises for preservation of raw hides and skins of bovine, goat, sheep and other large animals

2. APPLICATION

This code of practice shall apply to premises for curing and preservation of raw hides and skins before tanning by using wet salting process.

3. Normative references

There are no reference following referenced documents are indispensable for the making 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.

KS 872 Glossary of defects relating to raw hides and skins.

KS EAS 93-1 Preservation of raw hides and skins — Code of practice — Part 1: Stack salting

4. Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this standard the following definitions shall apply:

4.1 bovine hide — Integral covering of a bovine.

4.2 sheep skin — Integral covering of ovine (wool or hair sheep).

4.3 goat skin — Integral covering from a caprine (goat)

4.4 fallen hide/skin — Hide/skin obtained from an un-bled or improperly bled carcass of an animal that had died of natural causes.

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4.5 preservation — Treatment to protect the hides and skin against harmful influences from the time of flaying until it is put in the tannery for processing or an act taken to prevent putrefaction after flaying before tanning.

4.6 putrefaction — Rotting/decomposition in hides and skins due to bacterial action, which liquefy the gelatin.

4.7 raw hide or skin — Green or preserved hide or skin that has not been converted into leather.

4.8 curing — A preservation method

4.9 Curing chemicals – Chemicals used in curing process

5. Preservation premises

5.1 Site, accessibility and construction

5.1.1 A preservation premise shall be located in an area which is reasonably free from objectionable odors, smoke and dust. Adequate dust-proof access-ways Connecting the curing premises with public roads shall be available. The preservation premises should be isolated from any other buildings used for food industry, residential area or buildings used for any other commercial purposes.

5.1.2. If any other business is carried out within the official building of preservation premises, customers shall have access only to the room or rooms where such business is conducted and shall be excluded from the rest of the premises.

5.1.3. Minimum requirements shall be maintained in the construction of a preservation premises as provided for in relevant legislation or requirement for drawings and construction specifications

5.1.4. No person shall erect a curing premises without approval from relevant statutory authority and fulfilling all legal requirements.

5.2 Sanitation

Each curing premises shall have adequate sanitation facilities including water and other amenities for personnel working in the premises

6.0 GENERAL PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE TO CONSTRUCTION AND LAYOUT OF PRESERVATION PREMISES**6.1 Construction of preservation premises**

6.1.1 Preservation premises shall be constructed using appropriate materials that are resistant to corrosion by curing chemicals.

6.1.2 The walls shall be constructed by natural stones, timber or any other appropriate materials. The construction materials shall be appropriately treated so as to resist corrosion by chemicals used in the curing processes. The walls shall be high enough and well ventilated to allow free flow of air.

6.1.3 The floor shall be constructed by using appropriate materials which can withstand corrosion by curing chemicals.

6.2.0 General lay out

6.2.1 There shall be raised platforms or raised ground portions for spreading the raw hides and skins. The platforms shall be constructed on the floor of preservation premises. The following measurements for the area of different platforms are recommended;

- (i) 4 m x4 m for camel hides,
- (ii) 3 mx3 m for bovine hides
- (iii) 2 mx2 m for skins of smaller animals.

These platforms shall be raised above the floor by approximate 60cm. They shall have walking areas of approximate 60cm wide between and around each platform.

6.2.2 Trenches of approximate 10cm by 10cm between and around the raised platforms shall be prepared to allow drainage of the waste liquids from the salted hides and skins. Each trench shall be constructed so as to prevent corrosion and ease of cleaning.

6.2.3 The trenches shall be covered by perforated or any other appropriate material to prevent slipping accidents within the preservation premises. The trenches shall be graded or sloping to allow free flow of water and other liquid waste materials.

6.2.4 There shall be a facility for disposal and collection of liquid waste from the preservation premises using appropriate methods approved by relevant authorities.

6.2.5 The roof shall be made of material that is resistant to corrosion by the preservation chemicals and fumes. The premises shall be well ventilated and well lit with natural and/or artificial light.

6.2.6 Preservation premises shall have a facility for washing the fresh hides and skins before wet salting. The facility shall have a container/place for temporary brine soaking before the hides and skins are wet salted.

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6.2.7 There shall be bins or facility for holding hides and skins trimmings and other solid waste within or near the premises.

6.2.6 The waste liquid shall be directed to a waste pond for salt and other chemicals recovery/or disposal in an environmentally sound method.

6.2.8 The liquid and solid waste generated from the curing premises shall be disposed of as per the existing rules and regulations.

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