

Association Standards of China Leather Industry Association

T/CLIAS 001-2020

Standard for the import and export trade of raw materials
for leather manufacture — Cattle hides

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FOREWORD

This standard was drafted according to the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009 *Guidelines for Standardization Work - Part 1: Structure and Preparation of Standards*.

The standard was proposed by China Leather Industry Association (CLIA).

The standard is under the jurisdiction of China Leather Industry Association (CLIA).

The main drafting body of the standard is China Leather Industry Association (CLIA).

This is the first version of the standard.

Standard for the import and export trade of raw materials for leather manufacture—Cattle hides

1 Scope

The standard provides terms and definitions of cattle hides, fleshing and trimming, grades of hides, procedures governing transactions, inspection of hides, defaults and dispute settlement, etc.

The standard is applicable to the import and export of cattle hides for leather manufacture, including fresh (untreated) cattle hides, cattle hides which have been dried, refrigerated, salted, or have been processed using other suitable preservation methods.

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.

International Contract No. 6 Hides & Skins (Edition 1998)

Standards Governing the Sale of North American Cattle Hides (Edition 2014)

3 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

Raw Materials

Raw hides and skins, which are taken from a variety of animals (mainly livestock), are the basic raw materials for tanning. These include raw hides and skins which may or may not have been treated with preservatives before tanning, wet blue, wet white and crust leather, etc.

3.2

Cattle hides

The raw materials for tanning including steer hides, heifer hides, bull hides, cow hides, calf skins, etc.

3.2.1

Bull hides

The hides of an uncastrated male bovine.

3.2.2

Steer hides, Ox hides

The hides of neutered male bovines, primarily raised for beef. Also called bullocks.

3.2.3

Dairy steer hides

The hides of castrated male dairy bovines.

3.2.4

Heifer hides

The hides of adult female bovines that have not borne calves.

3.2.5

Cow hides

The hides of cows.

3.2.6

Feedlot cow hides

The hides of cows fattened after giving birth.

3.2.7

Dairy cow hides

The hides of cows bred for milking.

3.2.8

Kip skins, calf skins

The skins of calves that has been bred by feeds.

3.2.9

Veal skins, milk-fed calf skins

The skins of milk-fed calves from one month to six months old.

3.2.10

Slink skins, baby calf skins

The skins of unborn or breastfeeding calves from days to one month old.

4 Fleshing and Trimming

4.1 Trim Pattern and parts of a hide

The trimming pattern for a hide is shown in Figure 1. The shaded parts should be removed by trimming. If the head (above the dotted line) is removed, the remaining part can still be regarded as a complete cattle hide.

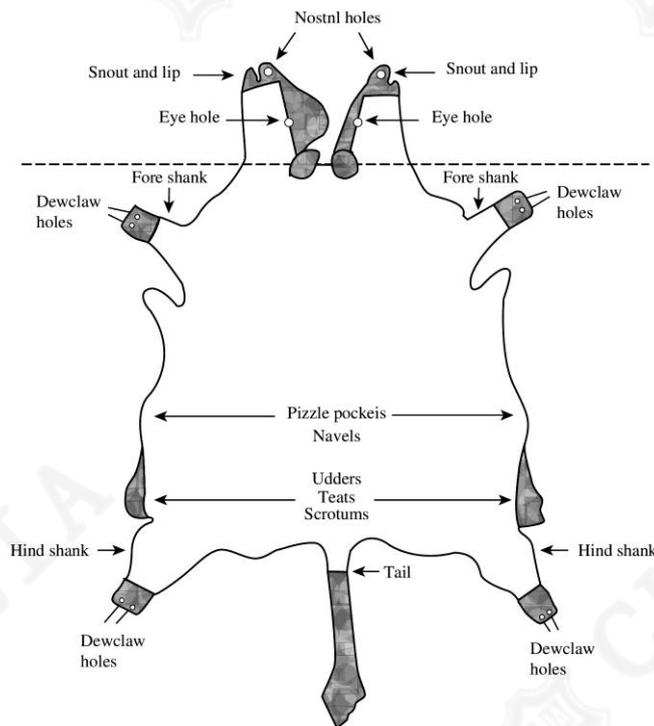


FIGURE 1. Trim Pattern For A Cattle Hide

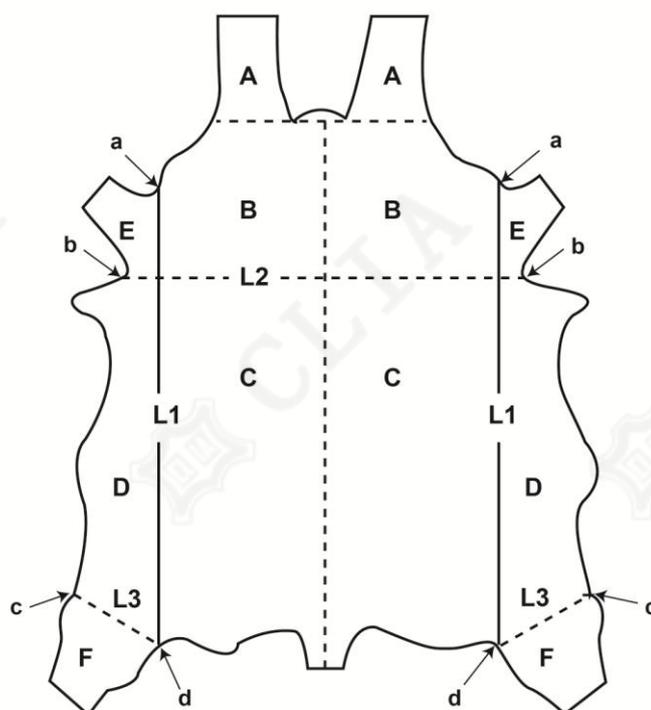
If the buyer and the seller agree on supply of fleshed hides, the seller shall not deliver hides which have not been fleshed. Hides must be mechanically fleshed to remove residual tissue, fat and flesh.

4.1.1 Cattle hides should be trimmed before delivery as shown in FIGURE 1.

Trimming requirements for cattle hides:

- a) Face parts (including eyes, snouts, lips, etc.), horns, ears, tail bone, sinews, tendons should be removed.
- b) Udders should always be removed, but navels should be left intact. Where possible teats and scrotums should be left on Steers and Heifers.
- c) Maximum tail length should be 15cm, measured from the root.
- d) Fore shanks should be trimmed straight across either through the center of the knee, or just above the knee. Hind shanks should be trimmed straight across above the dewclaw holes.

If agreed in writing by Buyer and Seller, an alternative trim pattern can be utilized.



A--Head; B--Shoulder; C--Bend; D--Belly; E--Fore shanks; F--Hind shanks

FIGURE 2. Parts of A Cattle Hide

5 Grades of hides

5.1 Grade I hides

a) A hide free from holes, cuts, deep scores and gouges that penetrate more than half way through the hide, mechanical grain defects and conforming to the correct trim pattern (FIGURE 1)

b) Exceptions: Branded hides, or hind shanks containing one hole within the confines of a brand, or a cut below the hock that measures less than 2.5cm in length. Holes less than 10cm from the edge of the cattle hide, which can be trimmed without spoiling the pattern of the hide, shall not result in a downgrade.

5.2 Grade II hides

A hide that contains either:

a) One to four holes, cuts, deep scores or gouges that measures less than 15cm in length in an area located in the shoulder (Area B) or bend (Area C).

b) A grain defect no larger than 930 cm².

c) Off-pattern grade II hide. A cattle hide will be considered to be an off-pattern grade II hide if any of the fore shanks (Area E) are missing, or hind shanks (Area F) is partially missing at a point below the narrowing of the hind shanks (see FIGURE 2). Any hide that is ripped less than 30cm into the butt area, will still be considered an off-pattern grade II hide.

5.3 Grade III hides

A hide that contains either:

a) Five or more holes, cuts, deep scores or gouges in an area located in the shoulder (Areas B) or bend (Area C).

b) One hole or cut, over 15cm in length, excluding the area extending 10cm from the edge of a complete hide towards the centre.

c) An area of grain defects larger than 930cm².

d) Off-pattern grade III hide. A hide will be considered to be an off-pattern grade III hide if any portion of the shoulders (Areas B), bend (Areas C) are missing, or hind shanks (Area F) is partially missing at a point above the narrowing of the hind shanks (see FIGURE 2). In addition, if the tail-root is ripped out more than 30cm, the cattle hide is considered an off-pattern grade III hide.

e) A machine-damaged hide will be considered a grade III hide if at least 50% of the surface area of the hide is present and usable for leather manufacture. If less than 50% is present the cattle hide will be considered a reject hide.

5.4 Reject hides

A hide will be considered a reject if it does not meet the definition of grade I hides, grade II hides or grade III hides.

5.5 Special rules

If the buyer and the seller have more strict requirements on grading other than articles 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4, the requirements should be specified in the contract and implemented in accordance with the contract.

6 Procedures governing transactions

6.1 General terms & conditions

The buyer and the seller should comply with the provisions of this standard when conducting transactions.

6.2 Basic terms & conditions

6.2.1 Piece counts

The actual piece counts of the hides must be in accordance with the quantity indicated on the packing list.

6.2.2 Weight loss

The weight loss after unpacking and removing water and obvious solid wastes, should not exceed 3% of the weight indicated on the packing list.

6.2.3 Grades

Unless otherwise stated and agreed by Buyer and Seller, a delivery of mechanically-flayed cattle hides should contain no less than 80% of grade I hides and no more than 20% of grade II hides, as defined by articles 5.1 and 5.2 of the standard. In the case of hand-flayed hides, a standard delivery should contain no less than 70% of grade I hides and no more than 30% of grade II hides as defined by articles 5.1 and 5.2 of the standard. If the buyer and the seller agree on a ratio of grade I hides to grade II hides, that differs from those defined by

this standard, the agreement will take precedence. Seller should not deliver grade III hides or reject hides without consent of the buyer.

6.2.4 Individual hide weight difference

The weight of an individual hide must not vary by more than $\pm 15\%$ from the average hide weight in the delivery.

6.2.5 Putrefaction

The hides should not show any signs of putrefaction, e.g. hair slip.

6.2.6 Types or breed of hides

There should be no cattle hides of any type or breed or origin, which are inconsistent with the contract.

6.2.7 Branded hides

In the delivery of non-branded cattle hides, a 5% tolerance of piece counts of branded hides is permitted. In the delivery of butt-branded cattle hides, a 5% tolerance is permitted for side-branded hides.

6.3 Other terms & conditions

Other terms & conditions not covered by this standard may be agreed between the buyer and the seller in accordance with *International Contract No.6 Hides & Skins* or *Standards Governing the Sale of North American Cattle Hides* or through negotiation between two parties.

7 Inspection of hides

7.1 Total hide weight

Determination of the total weight of hides should be carried out after unpacking and removal of water and obvious solid wastes (exclude the pallet and packaging).

7.2 Individual hide weight

A hide should be weighed without any obvious solid wastes.

7.3 Inspection for quantity, grades, putrefaction and species

A random inspection of a minimum of 20% of the total quantity of hides in a single batch should be carried out during warehousing and unloading.

7.4 Inspection for grain defects

In determining the area of grain defects on an individual cattle hide, one square centimeter (1cm²) will be utilized as an unit for the area calculation. Hide grain defects will be assessed based on this measurement, in terms of aggregated instances per hide.

8 Default and dispute settlement

8.1 General terms & conditions

8.1.1 In case of any default or dispute, the seller and the buyer shall negotiate to settle the dispute in accordance with the provisions of the standard. In case no agreement can be reached, article 8.3 of the standards should be applied.

8.1.2 If a delivery does not comply with the requirements of the basic terms & conditions (6.2), the supplier shall be informed of on-site inspection of the delivery and settlement in time. If the supplier fails to conduct on-site verification and settlement as agreed, the actual quantity, putrefaction, grade, types and breeds of the cattle hides and other statistical data gathered during production may be used as evidence for dispute settlement process.

8.2 Default compensation

8.2.1 Default compensation for piece counts

If the piece counts determined by the inspection is inconsistent with the quantity indicated in the packing list, the breaching party should make compensation according to the price and piece counts indicated in the contract, or the seller and the buyer agree to make up any shortfall within a certain period of time. All taxes and fees incurred in the process should be borne by the breaching party.

8.2.2 Default compensation for weight

If the weight loss determined by the inspection exceeds 3% of the weight indicated on the packing list, the breaching party should compensate for any loss over 3% in accordance with the contract price, or the seller and the buyer agree to make up any shortfall within a certain period of time. All taxes and fees incurred in the process should be borne by the breaching party.

8.2.3 Default compensation for individual hides outside of the average weight range specified by the contract.

If the weight of an individual hide determined by the inspection is out of the range of $\pm 15\%$ of the average weight agreed in the contract, the breaching party should compensate for this hide on the basis of its corresponding market price when signing the contract, or the seller and the buyer agree to make up for it within a certain period of time. All taxes and fees incurred in the process should be borne by the breaching party.

8.2.4 Default compensation for non-conformity with contracted hide type, breed or grade

If the type, breed or grade of a hide is determined by the inspection not to conform with that specified by the contract, the seller should compensate for this hide on the basis of its corresponding market price when signing the contract, negotiate on the return of hide and refund, or the seller and the buyer agree other compensation within a specified period of time. All taxes and fees incurred in the process should be borne by the seller.

8.2.5 Default compensation for putrefaction

If signs of putrefaction (e.g. hair slip, rotten grain of hides, etc) are confirmed by inspection, the seller shall make compensation or negotiate on the return of hides and refund according to the contract price. All taxes and fees incurred in the process shall be borne by the breaching party.

8.3 Dispute settlement

a) If settlement can not be achieved through negotiation, if available, both parties may request mediation by their national or regional leather industry associations, provided such a request is made within 30 days..

b) If mediation by the associations is not available or fails, both parties concerned may apply for arbitration or a court ruling.

c) For the party that refuses to perform its legal obligations after the arbitration or ruling, the association shall circulate the result of arbitration or court ruling among members to warn the trade risks.

9 Supplementary articles

The Chinese language text of this standards document is definitive for purposes of interpretation.