

CES 48

Compulsory Ethiopian Standard

Third Edition
2021

Leather – Chrome crust suede

Foreword

This Ethiopian Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Technical Committee for Leather and Leather products(TC 74) and published by the Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA).

This Compulsory Ethiopian Standard cancels and replaces CES 48:2015.

Application of this standard is COMPULSORY with respect to clause 7.4(table 4).

A Compulsory Ethiopian Standard shall have the same meaning, interpretation and application of a "Technical Regulation" as implied in the WTO-TBT Agreement.

Implementation of this standard shall be effective as of 01 October 2013.

Leather – Chrome crust suede

1. Scope

This Ethiopian standard specifies the requirements for chrome crust suede's from goat and sheep skins.

2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this Ethiopian standard. Only the latest edition of the documents (including any amendments) shall be applicable.

ES ISO 2418, Leather – Laboratory samples – Location and identification

ES ISO 2588, Leather – Laboratory samples – Location and identification

ES ISO 2588, Leather – sampling – Number of items for a gross sample

ES ISO 2419, Leather – preparation and conditioning of test samples

ES ISO 4044, Leather – Preparation for chemical tests

ES 6036, Leather – Determination of chromic an chromic oxide as (Cr_2O_3)

ES ISO 4045, Leather – Determination of pH.

ES ISO 5432, – Annex A Leather – Determination of moisture content

ES ISO 3380, Leather – Determination of shrinkage, temperature.

3. Definitions

For the purpose of this standard the definitions in ES 1180 and the following shall apply

3.1 Tannery Round (TR): a grading system that is set between the tanneries and buyers to incorporate in percent grades from I to IV

4. Types

Suedes from goat and sheep skins should be of Chrome crust suede's

5. Requirements

5.1 Raw material

5.1.1 The material for chrome crust suede's should be preserved or fresh goat and sheep skins.

5.1.2 Chrome crust suede's after wet – blue chrome tanning operations should be chrome tanned, fat liquored and dried.

5.1.3 Fungicides shall be used in order to inhibit pigmentation in the wet blue skin, shall be effective and non-toxic.

5.2 Finish--The material shall have clean flesh side and the grain shall be free from chrome patches.

6. Sampling

Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with ES ISO 2418, ES ISO 2419, ES ISO 2588 and ES ISO 4044

7. Grading

7.1 Chrome crust suede's shall be graded according to the following:

7.1.1 Grading of chrome crust suede's goat and sheep skins by defects according to table 1 below

Grade category	Usable area by % of total area	Description
I	85 – 100	These skins will have good substance suitable for good finish. Grain should be free from open defects and heavy pox marks which could show on flesh side. The suede side should have no prominent veins and flay cuts that could affect the nap. The butt portion of the skin should have no flay cuts and with standard skin pattern.
II	70 – 84	These skins should have even substance and grain side could have coarse and small scratch marks and on suede side small or very light vein marks which will not affect the nap. Still on suede side it could have one or two light flay cuts on the peripheries of the skin.

III	55 – 69	These skins will have even substance and grain side could have open scratches and pox marks which could show up on suede side but not affecting the cutting value up to 55%. On suede side skin could have flay cuts not very deep and vein marks not so prominent and too many not to affect the cutting value.
TR 1	55 - 100	From Grade I to III (55 -100% usable area) are tannery round one (TR 1)
IV	40 – 54	These skins could have varied substance and similar skin defects as in Grade III.
TR 2	40 - 100	From Grade I to IV (40 -100% usable area) are tannery round two (TR 2)
V	25 – 39	These skins will have pronounced pox marks, open defects gauge, veins and scratches showing on grain and flesh.
VI	15 – 24	These skins will have more pronounced pox marks, open defects gauge, veins and scratches showing on grain and flesh.
Reject	Less than 15	These are skins with a cutting value of less than 15%

7.2 Grading by size

Chrome crust suede leather shall be graded by size according to table 2 below.

Category	Size in dm ² /skin	Size in ft ² /skin
Extra Small	Less than 23	Below 2.5
Small	23 – 32	2.5– 3.5
Medium	33–42	3.6 –4.5
Large	43 - 51	4.6 – 5.5
Extra large	Above 51	Above 5.5

7.3 Chemical and physical requirements

Wet-blue and chrome crust suede leather when tested according to the relevant methods of test, shall conform to the chemical and physical requirements specified in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Chemical and physical requirements of chrome crust suede from goat and sheep skins

Sr. No	Characteristics	Requirements	Methods of test
1	Chromium (as Cr ₂ O ₃), percent by mass, on hide substance. min.	2.5	ES 1188
2	pH of water soluble, min	3.5	ES ISO 4045
3	Moisture content, % by mass,	12 - 15	ES 1195

7.4 Restricted Chemicals shall be as table 4 below

Table 4: - Restricted Chemical requirements

Characteristics	Requirement	Test method
Chromium VI content	below 3 mg/kg	ES ISO 17075
Formaldehyde content	below 300 mg/kg	ES ISO 17226
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	5 ppm	ES ISO 17070
Lead (Pb)	below 0.8mg/kg	ES ISO 17072
AZO Dyes	30 ppm of any of the amines	ES ISO 17234

8. Packing.

8.1 Chrome crust suede's shall be placed in polypropylene plastic bags or wrapped in them as agreed to between the purchaser and producer.

9. Labeling

Each container of chrome crust suede's from goat and sheep skins shall be labeled with the following information.

- a) The name and address of manufacturer's;
- b) Name of the country;
- c) The number of pieces;
- d) The total mass in kg;
- e) The type and grade,
- f) Area in square feet
- g) Batch number(s) or code number, and
- h) And any other labeling information required by the purchaser.

10. Compliance with the standard

chrome crust suede's shall be deemed to comply with this Ethiopian standard it upon inspection and testing the provision under clause 7.4(table 4) is satisfied.

Organization and Objectives

The Ethiopian Standards Agency (ESA) is the national standards body of Ethiopia established in 2010 based on regulation No. 193/2010. ESA is established due to the restructuring of Quality and Standards Authority of Ethiopia (QSAE) which was established in 1998.

ESA's objectives are:-

- ❖ Develop Ethiopian standards and establish a system that enable to check whether goods and services are in compliance with the required standards,
- ❖ Facilitate the country's technology transfer through the use of standards,
- ❖ Develop national standards for local products and services so as to make them competitive in the international market.

Ethiopian Standards

The Ethiopian Standards are developed by national technical committees which are composed of different stakeholders consisting of educational institutions, research institutes, government organizations, certification, inspection, and testing organizations, regulatory bodies, consumer association etc. The requirements and/or recommendations contained in Ethiopian Standards are consensus based that reflects the interest of the TC representatives and also of comments received from the public and other sources. Ethiopian Standards are approved by the National Standardization Council and are kept under continuous review after publication and updated regularly to take account of latest scientific and technological changes. Orders for all Ethiopian Standards, International Standard and ASTM standards, including electronic versions, should be addressed to the Documentation and Publication Team at the Head office and Branch (Liaisons) offices. A catalogue of Ethiopian Standards is also available freely and can be accessed in from our website.

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