

ICS 59.140.20

CCS Y 46



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 14629.3-2008

Replacing GB/T 14629.3-1993

Sheep kivskin and sheep lamb skins

滩二毛皮、滩羔皮

Issued on: July 31, 2008

Implemented on: May 1, 2009

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Terms and definitions
 - 2.1 Tan two-hair pelt
 - 2.2 Tan lambskin
 - 2.3 Wool staple
 - 2.4 Wave
 - 2.5 Loose wool flower
- 3 Requirements
 - 3.1 Wool colour
 - 3.2 Tan two-hair pelt
 - 3.3 Tan lambskin
- 4 Inspection methods
 - 4.1 Apparatus and conditions
 - 4.2 Wool staple length
 - 4.3 Sensory requirements
 - 4.4 Defects
 - 4.5 Area
- 5 Inspection rules
 - 5.1 Batching
 - 5.2 Inspection
- 6 Packaging, transport and storage
 - 6.1 Packaging
 - 6.2 Transport and storage

Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 14629.3-1993 Fur skins - Sheep kivskin and sheep lamb skins. Compared with GB/T 14629.3-1993 the main changes are the following: the title of the standard has been changed; the general terms have been removed from the terms clause and only the trade-specific terms have been kept; the processing requirements and the grade price differentials have been removed from the requirements; the inspection rules have been revised; and the packaging, transport and storage requirements have been simplified.

This standard was proposed by the China National Light Industry Council and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Leather Industry of Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC 252).

The previous edition of the standard replaced by this one was GB/T 14629.3-1993.

1 Scope

The grading standard for the raw pelts of the Tan sheep, the Ningxia breed whose lambskin is prized for the long wavy locks that give a fur coat its pattern. A Tan lamb is slaughtered at about a month old, before its first shearing, and what the buyer is paying for is the length of the wool staple and the number of natural waves in it: too short and it is not a two-hair pelt at all, too few waves and the pattern goes loose and dull. Until that is written down, grading is a matter of the dealer's eye and the price collapses into an argument. This standard settles it by fixing the terms and definitions, the requirements, the inspection methods, the inspection rules and the packaging, transport and storage for Tan two-hair pelts and Tan lambskins. It applies to raw pelts taken after slaughter that have had no treatment, or only simple drying, or salting, or a suitable preservative treatment. Four grades are defined for each of the two products, each grade set out against staple length, number of waves, sensory requirements, area and the proportion of the whole pelt taken up by damage. The 2008 edition renamed the standard, dropped the general vocabulary in favour of the trade terms alone, removed the processing requirements and the grade price differentials, revised the inspection rules and simplified the packaging, transport and storage requirements. Pelt collectors, fur dressers and the graders who stand between them are the ones who use it.

This standard specifies the terms and definitions, the requirements, the inspection methods, the inspection rules and the packaging, transport and storage of Tan two-hair pelts and Tan lambskins.

This standard applies to raw Tan two-hair pelts and raw Tan lambskins taken after slaughter that have had no treatment, or have only been simply dried, or have been salted, or have been given a suitable preservative treatment.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1 Tan two-hair pelt

A pelt taken from a Tan lamb that has not been sheared and is slaughtered at about one month after birth, the wool length being not less than the length stated in the standard.

2.2 Tan lambskin

A pelt whose wool length has not reached the standard of the Tan two-hair pelt.

2.3 Wool staple

The ear of wool, thick at the bottom and fine at the top, formed naturally by the wool fibres.

2.4 Wave

The regular wave-shaped bend formed naturally by the wool fibres.

2.5 Loose wool flower

Waves that are not tightly buckled, with few bends and unevenly distributed.

3.1 Wool colour

Tan two-hair pelts and Tan lambskins shall be pure white or pure black in colour; hair of a different colour is permitted on the head and neck.

3.2 Tan two-hair pelt

The grading requirements for the Tan two-hair pelt are given in Table 1. The table sets out four grades, from first to fourth, each against the staple length, the number of waves, the sensory requirements for the shape of the pelt, the quality of the pelt substance and the lustre and softness of the coat, the area, and the proportion of the whole pelt area taken up by damage. The values themselves are in the standard.

3.3 Tan lambskin

The grading requirements for the Tan lambskin are given in Table 2, which is built on the same columns as Table 1 and likewise divides the product into four grades. The values themselves are in the standard.

4.1 Apparatus and conditions

The measuring tools are a steel rule and a steel tape whose smallest division is stated in the standard.

The inspection bench shall be of a suitable length, width and height, with a flat top on which the sample can be spread out flat.

The illumination shall be natural light, with no direct sunlight.

4.2 Wool staple length

The pelt is spread flat on the inspection bench with the wool side up; at a suitable place on either side of the backbone the staple is drawn gently straight and the length is measured with a steel rule from the root of the staple to the point where the tip is discounted.

4.3 Sensory requirements

The sensory requirements are inspected by the senses.

4.4 Defects

Inspection is carried out separately from the wool side and from the flesh side; the length and the width of the defect are measured with a steel rule and the damaged area is worked out.

4.5 Area

The pelt is spread flat on the inspection bench with the flesh side up; the length is measured with a steel rule in a straight line from the middle of the neck to the root of the tail, the width is measured across near the middle of the length, and the area is obtained by multiplying the length by the width.

5.1 Batching

An inspection batch is made up of products of the same variety, the same place of origin and the same specification.

5.2 Inspection

Inspection is carried out pelt by pelt, and the pelts shall comply with the provisions of Clause 3.

6.1 Packaging

Suitable packaging materials shall be used for the product, so as to prevent it from being damaged.

6.2 Transport and storage

Protect from exposure to the sun and from rain and snow; keep ventilated and dry, protect against insect damage, damp and mould, and avoid a high-temperature environment; keep away from chemical substances and from attack by liquids.