

LEATHER SHAVING & SPLITTING CONVERSION TABLE

(Ounces to Inches & Millimeters)

1 oz. = 1/64 Inch

Woburn Gauge Single Ounces	Ames Scale Single Inches	Ames Scale Double Inches	M.M.
1	.016	.031	.397
1.25	.020	.039	.496
1.5	.023	.047	.595
1.75	.027	.056	.695
2	.031	.063	.784
2.25	.035	.070	.893
2.5	.039	.078	.992
2.75	.043	.086	1.091
3	.047	.094	1.191
3.25	.051	.102	1.290
3.5	.055	.109	1.389
3.75	.059	.117	1.488
4	.063	.125	1.588
4.25	.066	.133	1.687
4.5	.070	.141	1.786
4.75	.074	.148	1.885
5	.078	.156	1.984
5.25	.082	.164	2.084
5.5	.086	.172	2.183
5.75	.090	.180	2.282
6	.094	.188	2.381
6.25	.098	.196	2.480
6.5	.102	.203	2.580



THE STEPS IN THE TANNING PROCESS

Hides and Skins

Deer — Calf — Cattle — Horse — Sheep — Goat — Pig

Hide Flaying

(Flaying Damage)

Preservation

(To prevent putrefaction)

Drying of the Hide

(Dehydration of the hide)

Salting

(Dehydration & preservation with salt)

Soaking

Cleans the hide and restores it to its natural moisture content and swelling

Depilation and opening up of the fiber structure

The loosening or removal of hair, as well as loosening of the fiber structure

Sweating

Controlled bacterial attack

Liming

With chemicals or enzymes in the drum or paddle

Lime Painting

Chemical treatment of the hide

Unhairing

Removal of the epidermis and hair by hand or machine

By-products: Hair and wool

Fleshing

Removal of the flesh by machine or by hand

By-product: Fleshings

Splitting

Hide is shaved creating several layers

Deliming and bating

Removal of the lime and opening up the fibers.

Pelt

Material ready to be tanned