

hide and skin through large roller under higher pressure

viii) Splitting - The hide and skin are split into desired thickness using machine.

ix) Shaving - The thickness of the hide and skin are made to be uniform all over using the shaving machine.

x) Re-tanning - This is done to impart special properties to the hides and skin by adding other-tanning chemicals.

xi) Fat-liquiding - This is added to the hide and skin to soften and increase the strength.

xii) Colouring - Dyes are added to a very hot water in a rotating drum to get desired colour.

### Assignment

Explain the following steps in processing hide and skin:

a) setting

b) buffing

c) Rogging

d) plating (Embossing)

e) staking

f) Dry milling

### Answer

- Setting is when the leather is stretched and the grain surface is smoothed out leaving the moisture constant and the leather reduced.

- Rogging is when hide are kept in a frame by means clips called toggles then turned onto their side before operate is slide them into multiple channels.

- Staking is when hide are kept in a frame by means clips called toggles the frames

- are then staking is when fibres of leather work are separated to a degree thus softening the leather and improving its feel and handle.

- Dry milling is also referred to as pearling which is an abrasive technique that gradually removes seed coat with high concentration of bisactive compounds

- Buffing is the process of removing shock damage due to contact.

- Plating or embossing is the art of producing <sup>Pattern</sup> on natural grain of animal skin design can be created.