

Module Title:

Hides and Skins Quality Production Through Improved Flaying Techniques



Module Endorsed by ALLPI Curriculum Review Committee



**Leather and Leather Products
Institute (LLPI)**

Training Coordinator

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Module title	Hides and Skins Quality Production through Improved Flaying Techniques
Module code	
Total hours	5 days
Target group	
Description of module	<p>The module targets the flayers operating in abattoirs as handlers of the hides and skins in the first instance after slaughter. The content is, therefore, designed to impart the necessary skills to handle the carcass and the resultant hides and skins whilst minimizing on the damages associated with this operation. As such, modern techniques on appropriate slaughtering, flaying, conveyance and post flaying operations of the hides and skins will be demonstrated. A regime of 80% practical with 20% theoretical dispensation will be deployed to predispose as much 'hands on' skills as possible to the participants. At the end of this course it is anticipated that the flayers would have been made aware of the value of the hides and skins and attained skills that will enable them flay high quality hides and skin and handle the material appropriately prior to preservation.</p>
Learning outcomes	<p>At the end of this learning module, the participant must be able to demonstrate a basic knowledge, skill, understanding and attitude of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purposeful learning about hides and skin, their harvesting and handling • Comprehension, identification and understanding of various flaying techniques • Distinguish different hides and skins structure and their quality. • Recognize, explain and perform appropriate flaying operation. • Understanding and maintenance of appropriate flaying systems. • Demonstrating commitment to minimize damages whilst harvesting and handling hides and skins
Content	<p>The role of hides and skins in national development, Livestock health and Management: housing, breeding, animal handling, Endo-parasites, Ecto-parasites. Important diseases affecting hides and skins:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • viral diseases, • bacterial diseases, • fungal diseases. <p>Transport of livestock, Methods of slaughtering and their effect on hide and skins quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stunning gun, • rope straining, • hammer and axe, • knife stabbing, • physical strangulation,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electric shock. <p>Slaughtering of small and large animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanized slaughtering facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ hide pullers, <p>Flaying tools and equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flaying knives, • ripping knives, • sharpening steels. <p>Production of cased skins. Bleeding, dragging, and ripping lines, hoisting, fraying and cooling facilities</p>
Teaching strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class room teaching • Field trips to industry • Assignments • Group work • Practical sessions • Visits to slaughter points
Assessment criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Assignment • Group assignment and presentation • Practical work
Assessment strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment basis: • Class attendance • Written exams • Reports of assignments • Practical demonstration
Role of Trainer and Trainees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainer should organize classes and field sessions, conduct lectures, give guidance to do assignments, motivate trainees to actively participate in class and field sessions. • Trainees should attend classes and field sessions, actively participate in class and field sessions and submit duly completed reports of assignments.
Teaching support and inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture materials (handouts, Slides, Reference books) • LCDs and laptops, photocopier and photocopy papers, flip charts
Reading materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDDI Sayam Siddha Manual on Leather grading • Muthian PL, Ramanathan N, Nayudamma Y (1968) Biochemical studies of the skin samples obtained from different sites on various animals. Journal of American Leather Chemists Association 63: 38-47.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kamini NR, Hemachander C, Geraldine J, Mala S, Puvanakrishnan R (1999) Microbial enzyme technology as an alternative to conventional chemical in leather industry. Current Science 77: 80-86.not in text • Sharphouse JH (1983) Leather Technician's Handbook. 2nd Edn. Leather Producers Association, London • http://www.nene.ac.uk; Common Fund for Commodities, Amsterdam • The Netherlands http://www.common-fund.org; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome-Italy ,http://www.fao.org; Leather Biz, News portal to complement World Leather magazine, http://www.leatherbiz.com; • International Council of Hides, Skins and Leather Traders Associations, UK, http://www.ichslta.org • International Council of Tanners, Leather Trade House, UK; sec@tannerscouncil.org; International Organization for Standardization • Switzerland, http://www.iso.ch; International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies, UK., http://www.iultcs.org; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, http://www.unctad.org; United Nations Environment Programme, http://www.unep.org; United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Vienna, Austria, http://www.unido.org; prototype materials, tools, and guidelines
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