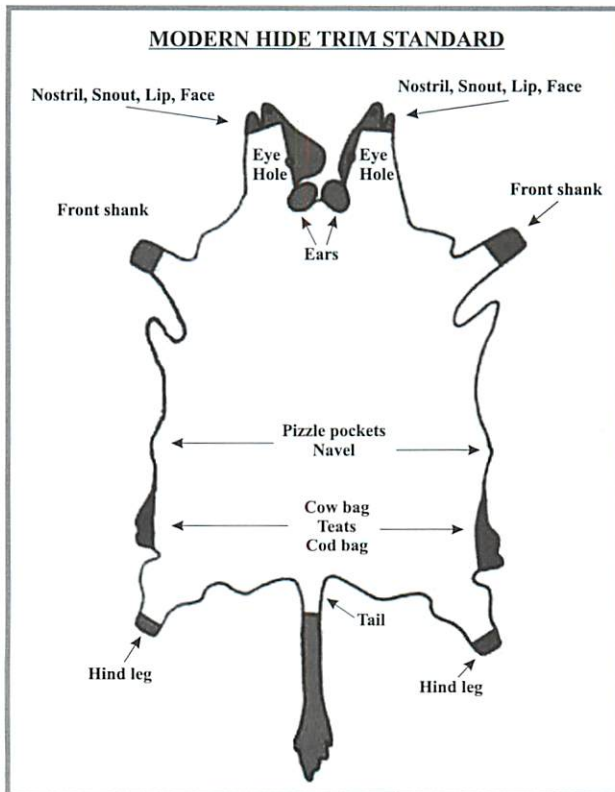




FLAYING AND PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES FOR HIDES AND SKINS

NZIRA DZEKUVHIYA NEKUCHENGETEDZWA KWEMATEHWE

UKUHLINZWA LENDLELA ZOKUGCINA IZIKHUMBA LAMAXABA



ABSTRACT

This pamphlet provides guidance about how the quality and collection of hides and skins can be improved so that smallholder farmers get greater value for their hides and skins. It will also assist butchers, abattoirs, farmers and slaughter place operators to properly flay animals and better preserve their hides and skins to increase their incomes. Improving the quality of hides and skins increases the range of uses and markets for them and reduces wastage and pollution.

Subject descriptors: Hides, Skins, Leather, Meat, Flaying, Preservation, Zimbabwe, Input requirements, Animal Husbandry, Preparation, Fleshing, Trimming, Washing, Salting, Shade drying, Salt drying, Traders, Market Demand.

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1.E. Introduction

Zimbabwe is a country well-known for its agriculture and livestock, producing excellent produce and meat. The production of meat has shifted over the last decade from the cities to the rural areas where techniques for animal husbandry, slaughter and hide and skin conservation leave room for improvement.

Scope for development of the Zimbabwean leather industry exists if a number of current bottlenecks can be addressed, namely poor animal husbandry and flaying techniques and insufficient collection of hides and skins from smallholder farming systems.

This pamphlet aims to improve the quality and collection of hides and skins at smallholder farming levels. It also aims to assist butchers and farmers to properly flay animals and preserve hides and skins.

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1.S. Chingamidzo

Zimbabwe inyika inozivikanwa zvikuru nekurima uye kuchengetedzwa kwezvipfuyo, pakarepo ichiburitsa zvirimwa nenyama zvakanaka. Kugadzirwa kwenyama kwashanduka chose pamakore gumi adarika kuchibva mumaguta kuenda kumaruwa uko kune nzira dzekupfuya, dzekuuraya nekuvhiya zvipfuyo, nedzekuchengetedzwa kwematehwe dzichiri kuda kuvandudzwa.

Kusanyatsofamba zvakanaka kwezinhu mumabasa ematehwe munyika yedu ye Zimbabwe kwakaonekwa kuti kuri kukonzerwa nezvisina kumira zvakanaka zvakati wandei zvinosanganisira kusapfuyiwa zvakanaka kwezvipfuyo, kusavhiya nenzira kwayo uye kusatorwa kwematehwe kubva kuvarimi vadiki.

Gwaro rino rine chinangwa chekuvandudza kukosha kwekuunganidzwa kwematehwe navarimi vadiki. Rinobatsirawo zvakare kuti vava vanovhiya zvipfuyo vanyatsozviita nenzira isingakanganisi hunaku hwematehwe uye kuti vangamachengetedza sei akanaka.

Gwaro rino itsanangudzo yechinyorwa chekutanga chakaitwa nekuparurwa neveku, avo vakapa nemwoyochena mvumo kune vekuti vatsikise chinyorwa chino

1. N. Isandulelo

Zimbabwe yaziwa ngokulima langokufuya, njalo ilenyama enhle.

Ukuthengiswa kwenyama kuguqkile kakhulu eminyakeni elitshumi edluleyo kusuka emadolobheni kusiya emaphandleni, njalo indlela zokufuya, ukuhlinza inyamazana lokutshuka izikhumba, sokumele zithuthukiswe.

Ukungasebenzi kuhle kwesigaba sokuthengiswa kwezikhumba eZimbabwe, kubikwa kubangelwa zindubo ezibalisela ukungafuyi kuhle izifuyo, ukusebenzisa indlela ezingaqondanga zokuhlinza inyamaza, kanye lokungaqogelelwa kwezikhumba zabalimi basemaphandleni lamapulazi amancane.

Incwajana le ihlose ukuthuthukisa uhlonzi kanye lendlela yokudinga izikhumba kubalimi basemaphandleni, labamapulazi amancane. Ihlose njalo ukufundisa abamabhutsha labalimi, ukuhlinza izifuyo zabo ngemfanelo kanye lendlela abangazisebenzisa ukulondoloza izikhumba zabo.

2.E. The Ox of a Foolish Man

This ox is thin, hungry and badly cared for. A thin and hungry animal fetches very little money in the market. It has wounds from barbed wire, thorns, trees and horns of other cattle. It has a brand mark in the middle of the body and this reduces the value of the animal. This hide will make for poor quality leather (Figure 1A & 1B).

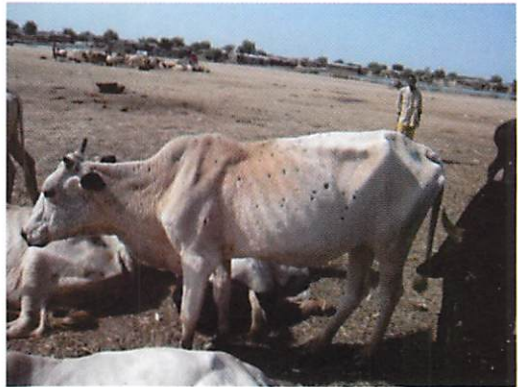


Figure 1.A

2.S. Mombe yemurimi akapusa

Mombe iyi yakaonda, inenzara zvakare inoratidza kuti haichengetwi zvine hanya. Mombe yakaonda uye inenzara haitengwi nemari yakawanda kumariketi. Inenge izere nemaronda anobva mukubaiwa newaya inochengetedza misha, minzwa uye kubva mukutungwa nedzimwe mombe. Muchiso wekuziva nawo chipfuyo wakaiswa nechepadumbu, izvo zvinoderedza kukosha kwechipfuyo ichi. Dehwe remombe iyi rinoburitsa chikumba chemhando yepasipasi. Onai mufananidzo wekutanga (1A & 1B).



Figure 1.B

2.N. Inkomo yomlimi oyisithutha

Inkomo le icakile, ilambile njalo kayinakekelwa kuhle. Inkomo ecakileyo njalo enganakekelwayo, kayithengiseki ngemali enengi, izuza imali encane. Ilezilonda ezibangwa lucingo oluhlabayo, izihlahla, lempondo zezinye inkomo. Ilopawu emhlabulweni ngakho lokhu kwehlisa intengo yayo. Ixaba elizalungiswa ngesikhumba lesi liyabe lilibi. Khangela umfanekiso wakuqala (1A & 1B).

3.E. The Ox of a Wise Man

This ox is healthy, well fed and well taken care of. It has no wounds or scars because the horns of all oxen in the kraal have been removed or tipped. The brand mark is low on the leg, avoiding damage to the middle of the hide. If prepared correctly, this hide will earn plenty of money. A properly treated animal will be healthy, will provide good meat and gives us a good hide. Don't beat your animal! See picture in Figure 2.



Figure 2

3.S. Mombe yemurimi akachenjera

Mombe iyi ine hutano, inonyatsochengetedzwa ichipuhwa chikafu chakakwana. Haina maronda kana mavanga nekuda kwekuti nyanga dzedzimwe mombe dzose dzemudanga, dzakachekererwa kana kutobviswa. Muchiso wekuziva nawo chipfuyo wakaiswa nechepasi, pagumbo kuitira kusakuvadzwa kwedehwe. Rikanyatsogadzirwa zvakanaka, dehwe iri rinounza mari yakawanda chose. Chipfuyo chinobatwa zvakanaka chinenge chiine hutano, chinotipawo nyama yakanaka nedehwe rakanaka. Tinokurudzirwa kusarova zvipfuyo zvedu! Onai mufananidzo wechipiri (2).

3.N. Inkomo yomlimi ohlakaniphileyo

Inkomo le iqinile, iyasutha, njalo iyanakekelwa. Ayila zilonda kumbe amanxeba ngoba inkomo zonke esibayeni zatshiswa lokuqunywa impondo. Uphawu lwayo lusemkhonweni, okwenza isikhumba singalinyazwa. Nxa isikhumba lesi singalungiswa kuhle, silakho ukuthengiswa ngemali enengi. Inyamazana efuywe kuhle, iba lenyama enhle, lesikhumba esihle. Ungatshayi isifuyo sakho! Bona umfanekiso wesibili(2).

4.E. Correct Preparation

The Ox should be slaughtered on a slope, with head below so that the blood runs away from the carcass. If this is not done, blood remains in the meat and in the hide causing bad quality meat and bad quality leather. The presence of blood accelerates putrefaction. It is essential to collect the blood to keep the ground clean as coagulated blood can be used for chicken feed. See Figure 3A & 3B.



Figure 3.A

4.S. Gadziriro yakanaka

Mombe inofanira kuvhiyirwa pakateremuka, musoro uri nechekwakateremuka kuitira kuti ropa risayerera richienda kune mutumbi. Izvi zvikasaitwa ropa rinoramba ririmunyama nemudehwe zvichizokonzera kuwanikwa kwenyama yemhando yepasi zvimwechetezvo nedehwe racho. Kuvapo kweropa munyama nemudehwe uku kunowedzeredza kukurumidza kuora kwenyama nedehwe. Zvakakosha kuti tichingidzire ropa patinovhiya kuitira kuchengetedza pasi pakachena uyewo musiya weropa unoshandiswawo pakugadzira chikafu chehuku. Onai mufananidzo wechitatu (3A & 3B).



Figure 3.B

4.N. Ukuhlinza ngendlela eqondileyo

Inkomo kumele inhlizelwe endaweni eyehlileyo, ukuze igazi ligeleze lisiya khatshana lenyama yenkomo. Nxa lokhu kungenziwanga, inyama isala ilegazi, okwenza uhlonzi lwayo lube ngolwaphansi, kukanti lesikhumba sakhona siba lohlonzi oluphansi. Inyama ingasala ilegazi, iyaphangisa ukonakala. Kuqakathekile ukuthi igazi lenkomo ligcinwe njengoba lilakho ukusetshenziswa ukulungisa ukudla kwenkukhu. Khangela umfanekiso wesithathu (3A & 3B).

5.E. Ripping Lines for a Correct Hide Shape

The hide should be removed by first cutting open the animal along the dotted lines as shown in the picture. This is to give a good shaped hide, liked by those who make leather. See Figure 4. The removal of the hide must be executed with a proper flaying knife. See Figure 5.

5.S. Kuisa mitsara kuitira kuzobuda nedehwe rine chimiro chakanaka

Pakuvhiya dehwe tinofanira kutevedza tumitsara sezvakaratidzwa pamufananidzo. Izvi zvinoitirwa kuti tipe dehwe chimiro chakanaka izvo zvinodiwa nevanogadzira zvikumba. Onai mufananidzo wechina (4). Kubviswa kwedehwe pakuvhiya kunofanira kuitwa nebanga chairu rekuvhiyisa. Onai mufananidzo weshishanu (5).

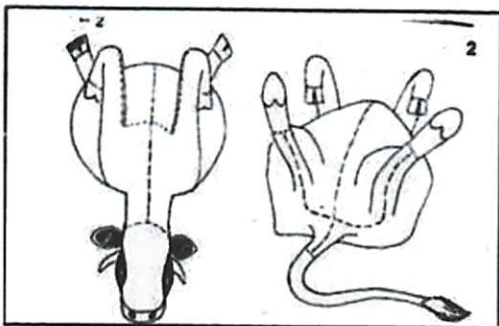


Figure 5

Figure 4

5.N. Imizila eqondileyo nxa uhlinza ukuze kuphume isikhumba esibukekayo

Isikhumba kumele sikhitshwe ngokusika ulandela imizila etshengiswe ngumfanekiso ulandelayo. Lokhu kuzakwenza isikhumba sibe lesimo esihle esifunwa yilabo abalungisa amaxaba. Khangela umfanekiso wesine (4). Ukwebula isikhumba kumele kwenziwe ngengqamu efaneleyo. Khangela umfanekiso wesihlanu (5).

6.E. **Fleshing the Hide**

All loose meat and fats should be removed from the flesh side of the hide on perfectly flat ground, using a round knife to prevent cutting the hide too deeply and thereby leaving holes. See Figure 6.

6.S. **Kubvisa tunyama padehwe**

Tunyama twose namafuta tungangova twasaririra padehwe tunofanira kubviswa. Izvi zvinoitwa dehwe rakaradzikwa pasi pakaenzanirana tichishandisa banga rakatenderera risingazocheki zvakanyanya dehwe redu kana kuriisa maburi .Onai mufananidzo wechitanhatu (6).



Figure 6

6.N. **Ukukhipa inyama lamafutha esikhumbeni**

Inyama yonke lamafutha alengayo kumele kukhitshelwe endaweni enabileyo kusetshenziswa ingqamu egobileyo ukuze isigogo singasikwa ngendlela engabhoboza isikhumba. Khangela umfanekiso wesithupa (6).

7.E. **Trimming**

After fleshing, hides must be trimmed to the internationally accepted pattern: See Figure 7.

7.S. **Kukwenenzvera**

Tapedza kubvisa tunyama tuya, dehwe rinofanira kunyatsokwenenzverwa kuti rive nechimiro chinogamuchirwa pamisika yepasi pose. Onai mufananidzo wechinomwe (7).

7.N. Ukulolonga isikhumba

Izikhumba zonke kumele ziqunywe kulandelwa indlela esetshenziswa ngamazwe onke omhlaba. Khangela umfanekiso wesikhombisa (7).

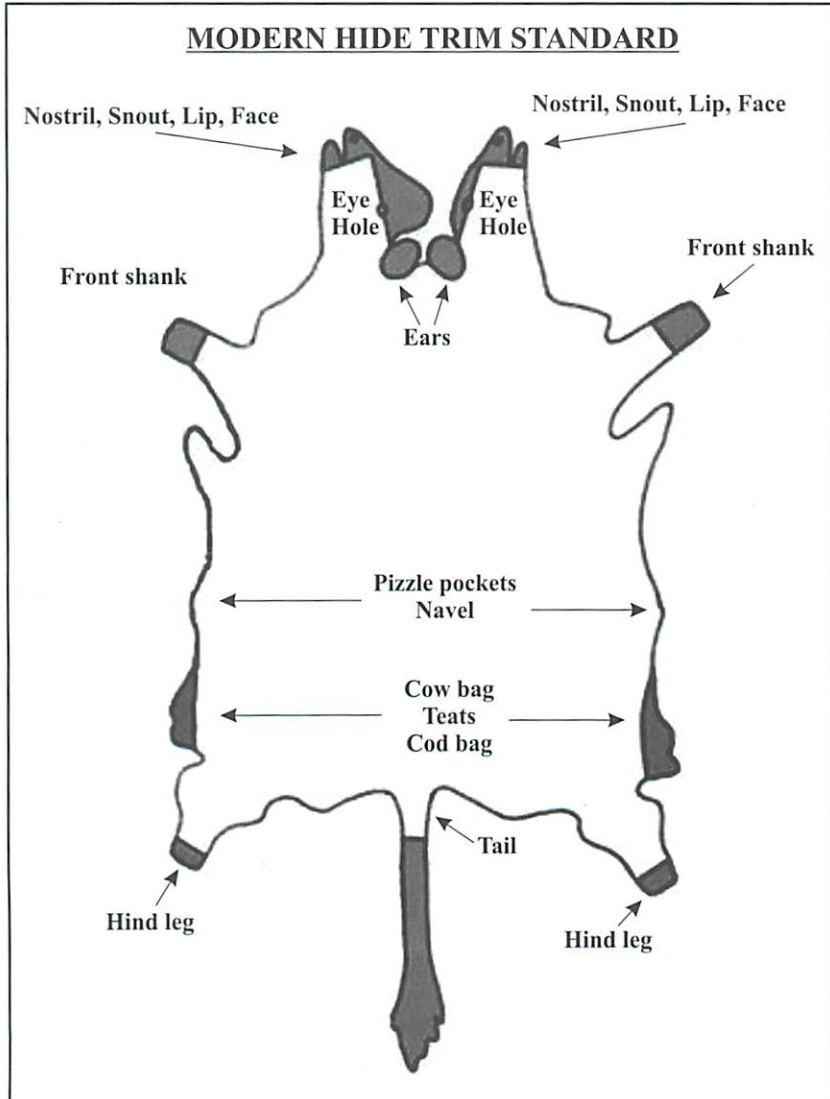


Figure 7

8.E. Washing the hide

After removing meat, fats and trimmings, the hide should be washed clean so that no dirt, blood and manure remain. See Figure 8.

After washing, the hide must be drained of excess water.

8.S. Kugeza dehwe

Mapedza kubvisa tunyama nemafuta uye dehwe rakwenenzverwa, rinofanira kugezwa ronyatsochena kuitira kuti pashaikwe tsvina, ropa kana ndove inosarira pariri. Onai mufananidzo wechisere (8).

Mapedza kugeza, tapudzai mvura inenge yatapukira padehwe.



Figure 8

8.S. Kugeza dehwe

Ngemva kokukhipha inyama, amafutha lokunye okusaleleyo, isikhumba kumele sigeziswe ukuze kungabikhona igazi, ingcekeza kumbe umswane osala unamathele. Khangela isithombe setshiyagalombili (8). Nxa usuqedile ukugezisa isikhumba kumele usitshuke amanzi onke aseleyo.

9.E. Preservation Techniques

There are three (3) preservation techniques:

- **Salting (most efficient):**
After cleaning and trimming, some 6 kg (30% of the hide weight) of coarse salt must be spread over and carefully rubbed into the flesh side of the hides. See Figure 9.
- **Shade drying (cheapest)**
Fresh fleshed, trimmed and washed hides are pulled with ropes in frames in the shade without obstruction to ventilation, or if not possible, stretch the hide over a pole under a tree, ensure the hide is moved often in the shade and turned so that both sides dry properly. NEVER dry a hide on the ground! See Figure 10.
- **Salt drying**
After fleshing, trimming and washing, the hide or skin is salted and afterwards dried on a frame in the shade, as with shade drying.

9.S. Nzira dzekuchengetedza nadzo

Kune nzira nhatu (3) dzekuchengetedza nadzo dehwe rakanaka:

- **Kuisa munyu (nzira inonyanyoshanda)**
Dehwe rapedzwa kugezwa nekukwenenzverwa, munyu wemagodo une huremu hungangoita ma kg matanhatu (zvinova zvikamu makumi matatu kubva muzana muhuremu hwedehwe rose) unozorwa zvakana kudiwi rechemukati medehwe. Onai mufananidzo wechipfumbabwe (9).
- **Kuomesera mumumvuri (nzira isingadhuri)**
Dehwe richiri nyoro rabviswa tunyama rika kwenzverwa nekugezwa, rinoiswa pambariro rakakwa netambo nenzira isingadzivisi mhopo kutenderera, kana izvi zvisingakwanisiki, munogona kutambanudza dehwe pambariro pasi pemuti. Onai kuti dehwe rashandurwa kakati wandei kuitira kuti rinyatsooma mumativi aro ose. **Musafe makaomesera dehwe pasi!** Onai mufananidzo wegumi (10).
- **Kuomesa nemunyu**
Rapera kubviswa tunyama, kukwenenzverwa nekugezwa, dehwe rinoiswa munyu rozomeswa rakakwa mumbariro mumumvuri, sezvinoitwa kana muchiomesa nemumvuri



Figure 9

9.N. Indlela zokulondoloza

Kulendlela ezintathu zokulondoloza isikhumba.

- **Ukufaka isawudo yiyo indlela engcono**
Nxa usuqedile ukugezisa lokusika isikhumba sakho, kumele usithele isawudo lamatshe eliyi 6kg, ulihlikihlele esikhumbeni sonke. Khangela isithombe sesitshiyagalolunye. (9)
- **Ukuchaya emthunzini (le yindlela elula)**
Izikhumba esezigeziwe zatzshukwa, zichaywa ngentambo ngaphansi kwendawo elomthunzi njalo engena umoya. Zilakho njalo ukuchaywa phezu kwezigodo ngaphansi kwezihlahla. Isikhumba kumele siguqulwe icele elichaywe ngaso ukuze onke amacele awome okufananayo.
UNGAQALI ukuchayela isikhumba phansi emhlabathini! Khangela umfanekiso wetshumi (10)
- **Ukomisa ngesawudo**
Nxa ungaqeda ukusika inyama lamafutha, kanye lokugezisa isikhumba, uyasigcoba isawudo, ubususichaya emthunzini, njengalokho okwenzayo nxa usiwomisa ngomthunzi.



Figure 10

10.E Poor Flaying Leads to Sadness

The foolish man is sad. The hide buyer did not want his damaged and badly prepared hide and would not even pay coins for it. He wishes he had prepared his hide correctly. A badly flayed hide, which has not been fleshed, not trimmed, not washed and not well preserved will be refused by the traders and hence will not be bought. See Figure 11.



Figure 11

10.S. Kusavhiya kwakanaka kunounza kusuwa

Murimi akapusa anosuwa. Mutengi wamatehwe aramba kutenga dehwe rake rakakanganiswa uye risina kugadzirwa zvakanaka uye haana kuda kana kubhadhara mari yesimbi zvayo. Murimi ndipo paanozotanga kufunga kuti dai ndakagadzira dehwe rangu nenzira kwayo. Dehwe risina kuvhiyiwa nenzira kwayo, risina kubviswa tunyama nemafuta, risina kugezwa kana kukwenenzverwa, rinorambwa kumariketi naizvozvo haritengwi. Onai mufananidzo weguma neimwe (11).

10.N. Ukungahlinzi kuhle kuletha ukudana

Umlimi oyisithutha udanile. Umuntu othenga izikhumba akathakazelelanga isikhumba sakhe ngoba siwonakele njalo asilungiswanga kuhle, ngakho asingeke sathengwa. Ufisa ukuthi ngabe walungisa isikhumba sakhe kuhle. Isikhumba esingahlinzekanga kuhle, esingakhitshwanga inyama lamafutha, esingageziswa njalo esingalondolozwanga kuhle, sizaswela osithengayo. Khangela isithombe setshumi lanye (11).



11.E. Proper Flaying Leads to Joy

The wise man is happy. The hide buyer is glad to take his well-prepared hide and pays much money for it, including notes. The wise man undertook all that was required and prepared his hide correctly. A properly flayed hide, which has been fleshed, trimmed, washed and well preserved will eagerly be bought by the traders and should be correctly paid. See Figure 12.



Figure 12

11.S. Kuvhiya nenzira kwayo kunounza mufaro

Murimi akangwara anofara. Mutengi wamatehwe anofara kutora dehwe rake rakanyatsogadzirwa achibhadhara mari yakawanda kwariri. Murimi akangwara anonyatsotevedza zvose zvinodiwa mukugadzira dehwe rake zvakanaka. Dehwe rakanyatsovhayiwa nenzira kwayo, rikabviswa tunyama, rikakwenenzverwa, rikagezwa, rikachengetedzwa zvakanaka rinowanikwa neatanga uye rinofanira kutengwa nemutengo wakafanira. Onai mufananidzo wegumi neviri (12).

11.N. Ukuhlinza okuhle kwenza ujabule

Umlimi ohlakaniphileyo uyajabula. Othenga izikhumba uyathaba ukuthi uthatha isikhumba esilungiswe kuhle, ngakho usithenga ngemali enengi. Umlimi ohlakaniphileyo wenza konke okumele akwenze ukuze alungise kuhle izikhumba zakhe. Isikhumba esihlinzwe kuhle, esikhitshwe inyama, esigezisiweyo njalo esigcinwe kuhle sizathengwa ngokuphangisa yilabo abathengayo, ngentengo ephezulu. Khangela umfanekiso wetshumi lambili (12).



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