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Australian Standard 2104—1977

MATCHING AND BUILDING SALE LOTS OF GREASY WOOL IN BALES

BY OBJECTIVE MEASUREMENT

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA SYDNEY

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THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL organizations and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Australian Council of Wool Buyers
Australian Wool Corporation
Australian Wool Growers and Graziers Council
CSIRO, Division of Textile Physics
Department of Defence
Department of Primary Industry
National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia
University of New South Wales
Wool Testing Laboratories
Wool Textile Manufacturers of Australia

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To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian standards are regularly reviewed. Suggestions for improvements to published standards, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed.

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

METHOD FOR

MATCHING AND BUILDING SALE LOTS OF GREASY WOOL IN BALES

BY OBJECTIVE MEASUREMENT

AS 2104—1977

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Testing of Wool. It describes a method of matching classed lines of greasy wool and building them into larger lots for sale.

It has been established that test results for individual lots of greasy wool which form a consignment can be combined to give a test result for the consignment having a higher precision that the individual test results. On this basis, methods for the testing of presale lots and the subsequent combination of their test results are recognized in AS 1555 and AS 1362. Thus a significant proportion of the Australian wool clip comprising classed lines can be more efficiently marketed if it is assembled into larger lots for sale.

Analysis of sale data for the Australian wool clip shows that, of all lots larger than 3 bales, about 70 percent are less than 10 bales and about 90 percent are less than 20 bales. An increase in sale lot size should result in cost savings in areas such as sale, appraisal and documentation. One way to produce larger sale lots is to match together classed lines (sub-lots) of the same or compatible wool type. For matching to be effective, grower equity in the sub-lots should be maintained and the matched lot should have acceptable processing characteristics. These objectives can be met when the matching decision takes into account the test results for yield, vegetable matter base, and mean fibre diameter of the sub-lots.

This standard describes one of a number of procedures which may be adopted to undertake these operations. At the same time it provides an assurance that the final result of assessments of yield and fineness are within required limits. In view of the developing nature of the application of the standard, it is the intention that such operations will remain under review with the intention to revise the standard, if deemed necessary, within 3 years.

This standard makes reference to the following Australian standards:

AS 1133	Method for the Determination of Fibre Diameter of Raw Wool
AS 1134	Method for the Determination of the Wool Content in Raw Wool (in course of revision)
AS 1362	Method for Calculation of Combined Test Certificates for Yield and Fineness of Greasy Wool in Consignments
AS 1363	Method for Grab Sampling of Greasy Wool from Bales (in course of revision)
AS 1555	Method for the Determination of Wool Content and Mean Fibre Diameter of Raw Wool in Presale Lots
AS 1809	Security of Raw Wool Samples for Display Purposes

AS 1980 Method for Core Sampling of Raw Wool in Bales

AS .... Requirements for the Issue of a Test Certificate for Raw Wool.*

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* In course of preparation.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

METHOD FOR MATCHING AND BUILDING SALE LOTS OF GREASY WOOL IN BALES BY OBJECTIVE MEASUREMENT

FOREWORD

It is considered that the precision and cost of the presale testing procedure specified in AS 1555* are unnecessarily high for matching purposes. The approach detailed herein uses a test of lower precision for the sub-lots and combines these test results after matching in order to produce results of adequate precision for the matched lot. The combined result is as accurate as that obtained following the standard AS 1555 testing procedure.

During initial trials of the procedures described in this standard, it has been found that a minimum sub-lot size of 3 bales is required in order to obtain sufficient sample for a reliable visual appraisal. It is intended to appraise these procedures further by duplicate sampling and testing of 100 matched lots by –

(a) core sampling in accordance with the method described in AS 1980, † and

(b) testing in accordance with the method described in AS 1555 for wool base, vegetable matter base, and mean fibre diameter.

Records will be kept of the above test data and compared with the matched-lot certificate test data. The standard will then be reviewed to consider what amendments, if any, are desirable.

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* AS 1555, Method for the Determination of Wool Content and Mean Fibre Diameter of Raw Wool in Presale Lots

† AS 1980, Method for Core Sampling of Raw Wool in Bales.

METHOD

1 SCOPE. This standard sets out a procedure for matching classed lines of greasy wool of three or more bales and building them into larger lots for sale.

It describes the building of a sale lot by matching and the production of a matched-lot certificate by combination of individual test results.

2 PRINCIPLE. Samples of greasy wool are obtained from the sub-lot by grab and core sampling methods.

The grab samples are subjectively appraised and put into secure storage.

The core sample is blended and sub-sampled. One sub-sample is tested for wool base, vegetable matter base, and mean fibre diameter.

Sub-lots with the same or compatible characteristics are put together to form a matched lot for sale.

The grab samples from the individual sub-lots which comprise a matched lot are put together to produce a display sample and the test data are combined to produced a matched-lot certificate.

If a sub-lot cannot be matched, further grab sampling may be carried out to produce a display sample and further testing may be done to produce a presale test certificate.

3 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply:

Greasy wool – wool from sheep or sheepskins which has not been scoured, solvent-degreased or carbonized.

Classed line – a number of bales of greasy wool acceptable for sale as a unit.

Sub-lot – a classed line of three or more bales of greasy wool which has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Wool Corporation's Clip Preparation Standards.

Matched lot – a sale lot comprising two or more compatible sub-lots.

Grab sample – the greasy wool drawn from a bale by a single operation of the grab machine in accordance with the method described in AS 1363.*

Display sample – all the grab samples from each sub-lot in the sale lot which are to be used for display purposes during sale by sample and objective measurement.

Core sample – all the cores taken from the sub-lot in accordance with the method described in AS 1980.

Matched-lot certificate – a test certificate for a matched lot calculated from the test results of its component sub-lots in accordance with this standard.

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* AS 1363. Method for Grab Sampling of Greasy Wool from Bales (in course of revision)