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* Acknowledgment: Mohair South Africa Ltd (Classing Standards)
Portions of these AMMO LTD Classing Standards contain information obtained from the above publication.

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PREFACE

Moving to mirror International classing standards.

WHY? - It is believed moving to international type standards would describe in better detail Australian produced and classed mohair. This enables those buying or intending to buy Australian mohair, a greater degree of confidence, knowing they are buying fibre described by the most regarded and internationally acceptable standard.

The changes to our classing standards were consciously aimed at replicating, as closely as possible, those used in South Africa which is considered World best practice. However there are obvious limitations that exist when taking into account our relatively small quantity, and therefore logic and practicality have meant some compromises have had to be made. **As a result AMMO technical staff reserves the right to some discretion when quantities of similar lines, for example, may need to be combined for sale.**

As AMMO Ltd sorts much less fibre than South Africa, it was not deemed feasible to utilize all the classing lines used in the South Africa. For example, it would not be possible for AMMO to make separate lines of NECKS, BELLIES and WIGS. Therefore it felt more appropriate to adopt the following approach:

BELLIES: *Bellies will be sorted into a second style line; example FYG2. This line will contain webby/spongy fleeces and longer webby bellies.*

NECKS: *In the vast majority of cases after 1st /2nd shearing neck fibre becomes significantly stronger than the main body of the fleece and needs to be separated from the fleece via the skirting process. Once the stronger portion of the fleece has been separated via skirting, this stronger fibre would then be placed into a stronger fleece line of the appropriate length, style and micron range rather than a dedicated 'Neck' line.*

WIGS: *Clean fibre from wigs /fringes will be placed into a fleece line of the appropriate micron and length (most wigs will generally be no longer than "E")*

Although the essence of "The Old" Australian standards was originally created some 30-40 years ago, the first significant changes to the Australian standards took place back in the year 2000, with further and more detailed amendments made to the AMMO/Australian classing standards in 2013/2014. So in fact the move to these new **2018** classing standards is the logical continuation of an evolution of change.



OBJECTIVE OF CLASSING & CLASSING STANDARDS

1. CLASSING

Mohair needs to be classed, as various types of mohair perform differently during processing and due to certain determining fleece characteristics, may require different processing systems. We should aim to make every mohair line as uniform and even as possible in respect of length, Medulation, micron, and style and character.

CLASSING STANDARDS

Uniformity of classing is achieved when mohair is prepared for sale in accordance with industry standards and requirements.

The objective is achieved by ensuring optimum uniformity exists within each classed lot in relation to the physical characteristics of mohair; that each lot is correctly described and all bales are correctly branded regarding their contents, thereby ensuring the necessary degree of confidence.

1.1 FLOCK MANAGEMENT

Contamination of fleeces by vegetable fault in some pastoral areas of Australia can be a major problem. In areas where vegetation such as different species of grasses (e.g. Barley grass, Spear grass etc.) and burr (e.g. Corkscrew, Bathurst Burr, Noogoora Burr, Trefoil Burr etc.) cause a significant problem, management techniques that can reduce the percentage of vegetable contamination within fleeces, need to be implemented. Where possible the potential vegetable contamination of fleeces can be minimised by regulating shearing, to ensure angoras are in short fleeces when grasses and burr are seeding. To help ensure the animals are kept as clean as possible in regards to excessive dust and vegetable fault contamination, they should be run on the cleanest paddocks available in the last month or so prior to shearing.

To enable Angoras to best utilise the available feed, which aids fertility, assists in maximising fleece weights and financial returns; all well covered Angoras need to be crutched. (Crutching should be carried out approximately 2 months prior to shearing).

As many of the well-covered Angoras have good to excessive head coverage they need to be regularly wiggged. Wiggging (i.e. the removal of fibre from the sides of the Angora's head and from the topknot) needs to be carried out to maximise the animal's fleece producing and breeding potential. Both male and female Angoras need to be wiggged.

Full crutching is a combination of removal of fibre from the breach/crutch area (i.e. inside the back legs around and over the tail), ringing (i.e. removal of fibre from around the pizzle of bucks/wethers), and wiggging.

Removal of fibre from the crutch area reduces the risk of potential fly strike in this area and crutching (prior to shearing) also greatly reduces the risk of stained fibre remaining attached to the fleece and reaching the classing table.

Reducing the potential contamination of fleeces by the removal of stained fibre during crutching ensures the skirting and classing process is easier and less time consuming.

To reduce the incidence and degree of potential pen staining within the shearing shed environment, all animals should be yarded at least 4 hours prior to shearing, to enable the animals to empty out before they reach the shearing board.

It is desirable, wherever possible, for the animals to be yarded in the afternoon prior to shearing, with time to empty out in the yards and then subsequently spend overnight in the shed.

After the initial emptying out period in the yards, if the animals have not been running in mobs of similar ages, to simplify the classing process the animals should then be drafted into age groups. The reason for drafting into age groups is to reduce the degree or variability of the major fleece characteristics of animals within a particular group or mob of animals. The classing process should therefore, be simplified by improving the uniformity of fleece types within the particular mobs. By improving the uniformity of major fleece characteristics the number of possible lines or descriptions within a mob is reduced, and the possibility of becoming confused or over classing due to a wide variety of ages and fleece types that may be present if the animals were not drafted, should not happen.

Drafting Angoras depending on the individual growers breeding programme may need to be slightly more complex. The animals will need to be drafted into age groups i.e. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.

The eldest age group should be shorn first, then the next eldest and so on with the kids being shorn last.

The next step to be undertaken after the completion of pre-shearing preparation of animals is to look at Shearing Shed preparation.

1.2 SHED PREPARATION

The problem of contaminates such as baling twine, fragmented poly-woven bags, bale fasteners and many other items too numerous to mention are also a problem in the mohair industry. Over the years Brokers have brought the problems associated with this form of contamination to the grower's attention. Experienced and established growers, in the main, have addressed the problem and made substantial improvements in this area. New growers need to be educated in this regard and all efforts must be made by growers to stamp the problem out. **IDEALLY POLY- WOVEN BAGS SHOULD NOT BE USED. If used they must be in 'AS NEW' condition**

Contamination of grower's clips can be overcome and a few simple steps undertaken prior to shearing should greatly reduce the risk of contamination of mohair by foreign objects within the shearing shed.

The shearing shed, shearing board and the classing and pressing area, should be thoroughly cleaned prior to shearing, and rubbish bins provided to cater for any rubbish that may be produced during the shearing and classing process.

In addition to a clean and uncluttered working environment, all shearing requirements should be ordered in advance to ensure everything needed is available when shearing commences.

The implementation of good husbandry and flock management procedures during fleece production, in conjunction with careful pre-shearing preparation of animals and the shearing shed, are the first major steps in ensuring maximum financial returns. To fully justify these efforts and to ensure maximum potential is achieved, adequate fleece preparation standards need to be realised via the skirting and classing process.

SHEARING SHED REQUIREMENTS

LIGHT

To class mohair correctly, a spacious shed with good lighting is essential. Good lighting is required to ensure evaluation of fibre characteristics and any faults present can be easily determined.

FLOOR/CLASSING AREA

The floor and classing area must be clean and sound and adequate rubbish bins should be provided to ensure contaminants do not find their way into the mohair.



TABLES

The classing table/tables should be at a height of the classer's waist, which will help ensure a comfortable working height and reduce the need for excessive bending or stretching. The tabletop should be constructed from 2.5cm x 2.5cm square mesh, which allows for short fibre and second cuts to be shaken from the fleece, through the table and onto the floor. The round classing tables used by AMMO LTD. are 1.8 metres in diameter and approximately 1 metre in height.

Round tables are most suitable for the classing operation although oblong tables are also adequate. A small secondary oblong or square mesh table would be useful to sort crutchings, bellies & stains and lox.

2. SKIRTING

The object of skirting a fleece is to remove all faulty portions that may be present, and to ultimately aim at achieving a fleece that is as uniform as possible in regards to fleece quality, staple length, staple strength, Kemp content, fineness (micron), style and character and vegetable matter content.

After the fleece has been straightened out on the classing table, and any locks adhering to the fleece have been removed, and any second cuts present have been shaken free from the fleece, the major skirting process then commences.

The Classer/Shedhand will proceed to remove all short, discoloured, and stained or excessively kempy portions that may be present.

Attention to detail is important in relation to dense fleece types. Dense fleeces often contain cotted portions at the outside edges or points of the fleece. These cotted pieces need to be skirted from the body of the fleece, and sorted into a SCOT (soft cot), FCOT fine soft cot or COT line (Medium to harder cot; No hard mats these are NCV).

In addition to skirting any short or cotted fibre from the edges of the fleece, any stained fibre that has remained attached to the breach area, must also be removed.

After all stains, cotted edges and short fibre have been skirted from the fleece, the next area of the fleece that needs particular attention is the neck.

The fibre present in the neck portion of the fleece, as a general rule, tends to be stronger than the rest of the fleece and should be removed. Strong neck fibre is generally **characterised by large broad flat or bold staples. The removal of this significantly stronger neck** fibre should improve the uniformity of the remaining body of the fleece by reducing the variation in micron and improving evenness of style and character. Neck fibre from 2nd shearing onwards should be removed; in the majority of cases this is warranted to maintain uniformity of micron. The stronger neck fibre should be sorted into fleece lines of the appropriate micron range and fleece length.

Another area of the fleece that may need attention is the back line. Some Angoras may have kempy or short compressed staples in this region. **Consequently, if the fibre in the backline is significantly different to the majority of the body of the fleece in staple length, staple strength, fleece style or Kemp content it should be removed.**

If Angoras have been running in country, which has enabled vegetable matter to become entangled in the fleece, particular care must be taken to ensure the degree of vegetable matter contamination is minimised by judicious skirting.

As a rule, fleeces carrying light vegetable fault (i.e. 1% - 3%) should be skirted reasonably heavily to remove the clumpy portions of vegetable matter and leave the remainder of the fleece as free as possible from vegetable matter.

Fleeces carrying medium to heavy vegetable fault (i.e. 3% and above) need only be skirted lightly to remove the worst clumps of vegetable fault and any stain that may be present.

Once a fleece has been completely skirted the evaluation of the major fleece characteristics determining fleece description is undertaken during the classing process.

3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MOHAIR AND THEIR EVALUATION

3.1 FINENESS (MICRON)

Fineness is a very important characteristic to be evaluated when appraising the physical characteristics of mohair.



Experienced trained classers with the necessary technical knowledge and experience can achieve accurate assessment of fibre fineness via subjective appraisal, a combination of fineness, handle and predicted processing capabilities is the method by which AMMO technical staff assess micron.

Subjective appraisal of relative fineness of mohair is best achieved by evaluating both softness of handle and definition of crimp/wave within the staple. The softer the handle and the finer the crimp, the finer the fibre.

Kids produce the finest fibre at their first shearing (six months of age). The fibre diameter of mohair increases as the Angora ages.

3.2 LENGTH

When evaluating staple length, it is the average length of staples within a fleece that is important to be determined, not the maximum length of staples.

In fleece types that have obviously very weak tips (due to poor nutrition, harsh environmental factors, poor breeding etc. at least the top 10 to 15 mm should be disregarded when evaluating length as this weak fibre will break off during processing.

Uniformity of length is as important as uniformity of micron. The more uniform the staple length is, the better the result will be regarding the performance during processing.

The length requirements for B, C, D and E, length prefixes are described as follows:-

B. Length	125- 150mm
C. Length	100-125mm
D. Length	75- 100mm
E. Length	50-75mm.

Note: fleeces over 150mm in length should be kept separate

To evaluate the average staple length of a fleece and achieve an accurate result, representative staples from the breach, flanks, neck and back areas of the fleece should be examined.

Note: The vast majority of staple lengths produced in Australia are well catered for within the new length codes.

*The ideal length for mohair is from 125mm to 150mm. Processing equipment is set to cater for the majority of fibre, which falls into this length range. Fibre that is either significantly shorter or longer than the favoured length range is less sought after
And this is reflected in the price paid for such lines.*

3.3 KEMP

Kemp or medulated fibre content affects the spinning potential, the prickle factor and dyeing ability of the processed products.

A certain percentage of Kemp fibre is removed during the various processing stages, although if Kemp fibre is present in significant percentages in the raw fibre, some Kemp will still be present in the finished top, yarn or fabric.

As uniformity of micron and length is important, uniformity in regards to Kemp content of fleeces is no exception. Levels or degrees of Kemp/medulation should not vary significantly among fleeces of the same line/description. Breeders / Producers must remain ever vigilant in relation to Kemp, and always select for Kemp free animals and cull those with unacceptable Kemp levels.

**BLENDING KEMPY FLEECES THROUGH RELATIVELY KEMP FREE LINES ONLY
REDUCES THE VALUE OF THE ENTIRE LINE.**

3.4 STYLE & CHARACTER

Style and character does influence the processing performance of mohair fibre. Good/Best style fleeces perform better and more predictably during processing than the average and poorer style fleeces.

Style is the twist of the staple and character is the crimp. The ideal combination is an equal degree of twist and even character within a soft but firm staple structure. Too much character results in spongy/webby (2nd styled fleece, which is undesirable.)

A well established fact to keep in mind when classing for style is mohair from summer shearings is in the vast majority of cases better than mohair produced during the winter season.

3.5 LUSTRE

Mohair should have a bright Lustre and not be dull in appearance. Lustre is a very important characteristic in relation to processing as it accentuates the colour the manufacturers are looking for and produces a natural sheen; a quality mohair is renowned for.

3.6 CONDITION

Mohair should contain enough natural oil, which should be hardly noticeable. The natural oil protects the mohair against weathering and ensures sound fibre for processing.

3.7 VEGETABLE MATTER

Vegetable fault affects both the processing potential and the type of processing system that needs to be used.

Mohair containing heavy vegetable fault (i.e. 6% and above) needs to be carbonised and fibre in the medium fault range (i.e. 3% - 6% fault) may also need carbonising (depending on the type of fault).

The carbonising process employs harsh treatments such as acid baths, baking, crushing and shaking of the fibre to remove the vegetable matter. This procedure can be a costly and time-consuming process, which results in damage to the fibre by reducing lustre and affecting the handle. Subsequently the higher the percentage of vegetable matter the less valuable the fibre is.

In relation to vegetable matter, mohair can be sorted into 3 categories:-

1. LIGHT FAULT - V (i.e. .1% - 3%)

Vegetable matter lightly scattered through fleece, with a reasonable amount of fibre appearing to be free or nearly free of contamination.

2. MEDIUM FAULT - VV (i.e. 3% - 6%)

Vegetable matter distributed through the vast majority of the fleece with some clumpy portions being evident.

3. HEAVY, CARBONISING - CBO- (i.e. 6% and greater) (NCV – No Commercial Value)

Heavy or carbonising fault fleece lines are characterised by burr or seed contamination covering virtually all of the staples within a fleece and the staples generally are matted together as a result of the degree of vegetable matter present, and are of no commercial value. (Please note this type should not be consigned)

4. COMPOSITION OF THE FLOCK

KIDS

To achieve optimum uniformity of Micron (Fibre Fineness) within Kid lots, it is essential Kid fibre is sorted into at least two main groups defined by age.

- (1) First shearing (six months) FFK (summer kid)
- (2) Second shearing (twelve months) FK/kid (winter kid)

YOUNG GOAT

18 months of age. (Generally)

FINE ADULT

24 - 30 months of age.

ADULT

30 months plus.

NOTE 1: The above information is an accurate guide (average), although certain Bloodlines, as well as environmental & nutritional factors that may alter from season to season, can affect fibre fineness in either a positive or negative way.

NOTE 2: Although the drafting of animals into age groups reduces the variation of micron within a particular group, if the variation of micron within the group is too significant, then fleeces would need to be sorted at least into a fine and a strong line.



5. UNIFORMITY OF THE FLOCK

By inspecting and evaluating your flock regularly, undesirable Angoras can be culled, enabling a uniform flock of quality animals to be built upon.

The Angoras that should be culled are animals with very strong type fleeces, animals cutting light fleece weights, poor style and short fleeced animals and, of course any animals carrying too much Kemp.

Uniformity within the flock simplifies the classing process and enables larger more uniform lines to be produced.

6. MOHAIR CLASSING

For each age group different classing symbols are used to describe the fibre.

These symbols are as follows:

6.1 KID - (*Symbol K*)

Main types: FFKID, FK, K,

K indicates Kid quality fibre.

FF/F prefix indicates fine fibre

S indicates best style

2 indicate secondary style (2nd style: this line will contain webby fleeces and longer belly fibre)

FIRST SHEARING: (six months of age, summer kid)

First shearing can be described as (Fine Fine Kid). The majority of FFK would be classed as either, CFFK, BFFK, or BSFFK. Any stronger kid hair would be classed into the appropriate FK line e.g. CFK, BFK or BSFK.

SECOND SHEARING: (Twelve months of age, winter kid)

Fibre from the second shearing is stronger than the first shearing and therefore classified as FK or KID. The Fine Kid will be classed as CFK, BFK or BSFK. The kid would be BKID CKID or BSKID.

6.2 YOUNG GOAT *Symbol YG (18 months of age).*

Main Types: FYG, FFYG, YG

YG - indicates fibre of young goat quality.

S- Prefix indicates best style.

2- Suffix indicates secondary style. (i.e. This line will contain webby poorer style fleeces and longer belly fibre)

Young Goat quality fibre is generally obtained from Angoras around 18 months of age (or third shearing). If a flock is derived from fine Bloodlines, then goats of 24 months of age (or fourth shearing) may also produce young goat quality fibre.

However, all strong fleece types and strong fleece portions such as necks/britches MUST be sorted into the appropriate Fine Adult line.

The bulk of this age group would be classified as either CFYG or CFFYG. Any longer fibre i.e. 125mm-150 mm would be classed as BFYG, BFFYG or BYG.

6.3 FINE ADULT *Symbol FH (4th – 6th Shearing).*

Main types: FFH, FH, FHK

FFH – fibre finer than the average for this age group

FH - indicates fibre stronger than young goat.

K - Suffix indicates light Kemp fault.

4th Shearing

The good, soft handling stylish fleeces may be classified as CFFH or BFFH, the finest portions of this age group may meet the requirements for YG. The fibre of good style & average fineness from these shearings will be classed as BFH. Fleeces carrying light Kemp fault will be classed as FHK or CFHK. Any shorter fibre 100mm – 125mm in length would generally be sorted into CFFH and CFH.

5th Shearing

The bulk of this shearing would best be described as CFH and BFH.

The finest portion can be classed into CFFH or BFFH.

6.4 ADULT *Symbol FH, H (6th Shearing or 36 months of age and older)*

FH- Fine hair.

H -indicates Adult quality.

Adult will be classified as H (Hair). This line will contain the strongest adult mohair and will be free or nearly free of kemp i.e. CH or BH. Any medium Kemp fleeces should be placed into the FHKK line. (C & B lengths).

Shorter types i.e. 100mm – 125mm would generally classed into CFH or CH



6.5 EXAMPLE OF A TYPICAL SIX-MONTH SHEARING

KIDS	YOUNG GOATS	ADULTS
BFFK- Fine fine kid good style.	BSFYG- Good style fine young goat	BFFH – good fine fine adult.
BKID- Average style kid.	BYG- Average style young goat.	BFH -Av style fine adult.
CFK- shorter fine kid & kid.	CFYG- shorter young goat fleeces.	CFFH - shorter adult.
		SBFH - good style adult.
		CFH- Average style FH.

OUT SORTS**STAINS**

FSTN – includes light urine & pen stain & skirtings from Kid/YG min 80mm (max 30 microns)

STN - Adult light stains: includes light urine & pen stain & skirtings min 80mm. (max 34 microns)

DSTN-Short light stains (50-80mm)

FLOX- Medium-heavy stains, min 80mm (max31/32 microns)

LOX - heavy stain: Med- heavy urine & pen stain. (max 35/36 microns)

DLOX- medium-heavy stain 50 to 80mm (max 35/36 microns)

COTS

FCOT- Includes light cotted fleeces from finer fleeces (max 28 microns)

SCOT - includes light cotted fleeces, overlong staple cotted fleeces
And cotted edges skirted from fleece lines. (max 33 microns)

COT- Light to medium cotted fleeces. (max 34microns)

VEG FAULT

KIDV- fine kid & kid seedy/burry fleeces & skirtings. (max 26 microns)

YGV- YG seedy/ burry fleeces and skirtings. (max 30 microns)

FHV- fine adult & adult seedy/burry fleeces & skirtings. (max 34 microns)

7. AMMO CLASSING STANDARDS

KID TYPES

DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	MICRON RANGE
BSFFK	Good to Best style Fine Fine Kid 125mm to 150mm Kemp/Med free	22-25
BFFK	Average/good Style Fine Fine Kid 125mm to 150mm FNF Kemp/Med	
CFFK	Good/Avg Style Fine Fine Kid 100mm to 125mm FNF Kemp/Me	
BSFK	Good to Best style Fine Kid 125mm to 150mm Kemp/ Med free	26-28
BFK	Average style Fine Kid 125mm to 150mm FNF Kemp.	
FKID2	Webby 2 nd style fleeces and longer bellies FNF Kemp (Av" C" length)	
CFK	Average style fine kid 100mm to 125mm FNF Kemp/Med.	
DFK	Average style short fine kid 75mm to 100mm.	
EFK	Average style short fine kid 50mm to 75mm.	
BSKID	Good to best style kid 125mm to 150mm Kemp/ free	
BKID	Average Style Kid 125mm to 150mm FNF Kemp	28-30
CKID	Good/Avg. Style 100mm to 125mm Kemp FNF	
FKIDV	Average fine Kid 100mm to 150mm '0' to light Kemp, 1%-3%vm ,max26microns	

YOUNG GOAT TYPES

DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	MICRON RANGE
BSFFYG	Good/best style, 125mm to 150mm, Kemp Free.	28-30
BFFYG	Av/Good style, 125mm to 150mm, Kemp Free.	
CFFYG	Average style, 100mm to 125mm FNF Kemp.	
BSFYG	Good style, FYG, 125mm to 150mm, Kemp Free	31-32
BFYG	Average/good style FYG 125mm to 150mm FNF Kemp	
CFYG	Average style FYG, 100mm- 125mm FNF Kemp.	
FYG2	Webby 2nd style fleeces& longer bellies(Av-" C" length) FNF Kemp.	
BYG	Average/good style, 125mm to 150mm FNF Kemp.	
CYG	Average style, 100mm to 150mm FNF Kemp.	
DYG	Average style, 75mm – 100mm FNF Kemp.	
EYG	Average style short young goat 50-75mm FNF Kemp	
FYGV	Average style YG, 125mm to 150mm 1%-3%vm	max 30/31 micron

FINE ADULT TYPES

DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	MICRON RANGE
BSFFH	Good\best style fine fine hair, 125mm to 150mm, Kemp free	32 - 34
BFFH	Average\ good style fine fine hair, 125mm to 150mm, FNF Kemp.	
FFH2	2 nd Style Webby fleeces and bellies (Av- C length) FNF Kemp	
CFFH	Average style FFH, 100mm to 125mm, FNF Kemp	
DFFH	Average style short fine fine hair 75mm to 100mm FNF Kemp.	
EFFH	Average style short fine fine hair 50mm to 75mm FNF Kemp	
BSFH	Good to Best style, fine hair 125mm to 150mm, Kemp Free	35-36
BFH	Average style, fine hair 125mm to 150mm FNF Kemp.	
CFH	Average style, fine hair 100mm to 125mm, FNF Kemp.	
FHV	Average style fine hair 100-150mm 1%-3% VM.	(MAX 34)
FHK	Average/poor style Fine hair 125-150mm light Kemp.	
CFHK	AV/poor style fine fine hair 100-125mm light Kemp	

ADULT TYPES

BH	Average – Good style hair 125-150mm FNF Kemp.	37-42
CH	Average style hair 100-125mm FNF Kemp.	
FHKK	Average/poor style adult medium to some heavy Kemp.	34-36

OUT SORTS

FCOT	Soft Fine Cot Kid/Young Goat:	max 28 micron
SCOT	Soft Adult Staple Cot / Light Cot:	max 36 micron
COT	medium Cot (* No Hard Mats, these are of No Commercial Value)	
FSTN	Fine light stains, min length 80mm.	max 30 micron
STN	Pen stains or light urine and tip stain, min length 80mm	max 34 micron
F LOX	Medium-heavy stain, min length 80mm.	max 31/32 micron
LOX	Medium-heavy stain (All hard cotted stains are NCV)	max 36 micron
STNV	All age groups, all stain carrying 1% to 6% veg fault	
DSTN	Short Light stains 50 to 80mm.	
DLOX	Medium- heavy stain 50 to 80 mm.	max 35/36 micron

NO COMMERCIAL VALUE TYPES

Any burry, heavy stained cotted fibre or short fibre under 30 mm is NCV. Also no coloured mohair or mohair contaminated by fragmented plastic bags, bale twine etc Any heavy burr over 8%, Hard matted cots, or dags; Should not be consigned.

UNDERSTANDING MOHAIR TYPE CODES

LENGTH SYMBOLS
<p>B. 125mm to 150mm C. 100mm to 125mm D. 75mm to 100mm E. 50mm to 75mm</p> <p>Fibre above 150mm long should be kept separate. Note: E length lines can contain Wigs/Fringes and prematurely shorn fleeces.</p>

MICRON RANGES	
TYPE	MICRON
FINE FINEKID	22-25
FINE KID	26-28
KID	28-30
FFYG	28-30
F YG	31-32
FINE/FINE ADULT	32-34
FINE ADULT	35-36
HAIR	37-42



8. CONSIGNMENT GUIDELINES

PACKAGING & CONSIGNING

1. **It is preferred all** mohair be ideally packed in NEW standard sized wool packs. Clean and undamaged good quality second hand woolpacks are a suitable alternative.
2. If small quantities are to be packed, heavy-duty garbage bags can be used and placed inside wool packs. Ideally lines should be separated by newspaper.
3. **The use of damaged or old bags is to be avoided at all times as this poses a very real contamination risk.**
4. As all mohair consigned to the store is either re-classed or re-handled, there is NO minimum weight requirement for bales.
5. Maximum weight per bale ideally should not exceed 204 kg's.
6. To reduce freight costs, all consignments should be consolidated as much as possible e.g. if large quantities of individual small or large bags are to be consigned, **then these bags should be packed within wool packs.**
7. ALL bales should be clearly marked with the producers Name and Postal Address. For established clients either their Stud name or property name could be substituted for the producer's surname.

Bales should be numbered when the clip comprises more than one bale.

In addition to bale numbers, all classed bales should have the description/descriptions of the bale's contents clearly marked on the outside of the bale/bales i.e. (on AWEX labels where applicable or on one top flap only).

Bulk classed bales with many layers/descriptions only need to be numbered. The contents of these bales should be listed **in order from top to bottom** of each bale and clearly defined on the classer's specification sheet. The classer's specification should be either forwarded with the consignment, or prior to shipment of the consignment via the post, email, or fax.

To ensure your mohair reaches our store in a timely fashion, your clip should be consigned either directly to Narrandera or you're nearest receival point as soon as possible after on farm classing/preparation has been completed.

A steady flow of Mohair into store throughout the season expedites both sorting and the payment of growers proceeds, and reduces the risk of contamination by pests, which can occur, with long periods of on farm storage.

