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GUIDELINES FOR THE CLASSING OF MOHAIR

CONTENTS

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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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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.

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 2 – 3 months prior to shearing).

As many of the well-covered Angoras have good to excessive head coverage they need to be regularly wigged. Wigging (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 wigged.

Full crutching is a combination of removal of fibre from the britch/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 wigging.

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.

FLOCK MANAGEMENT CONT.

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 are 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 or Shearing (i.e. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th & 5th etc.).

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:

Contamination of fibre by foreign materials is not a problem unique to the wool industry. **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. **POLY- WOVEN BAGS SHOULD NOT BE USED.**

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**.**

SHED PREPARATION CONT.

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 contaminates 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 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.

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 (i.e. fibre fineness), staple length, kemp content, condition, 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, 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 either a SCOT or HCOT line.

SKIRTING CONT.

In addition to skirting any short or cotted fibre from the edges of the fleece, any stained fibre that has remained attached to the britch 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 improve evenness of style and character. Neck fibre from 2nd shearing onwards should be removed, as in the majority of cases this is warranted to maintain uniformity of micron.

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 either kemp content or staple length, 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 the most 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.

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 (i.e. six months of age). The fibre diameter of mohair increases as the Angora ages.

3.2 LENGTH

Accurate appraisal of staple length is essential.

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 weak tips (due to poor nutrition, harsh environmental factors, poor breeding etc. at least the top 1cm – 2cm 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 A, B and C length prefixes are described as follows:-

YOUNG GOAT & ADULT		**KID**	
A Length	13cm to 16cm	A Length	12cm to 16cm
B Length	11cm to 13cm	B Length	10cm to 12cm
C Length	6cm to 11cm	C Length	6cm to 10cm

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

The ideal length for mohair is from 12.5cm to 15cm. Processing equipment is set to cater for the majority of fibre, which falls into this length range. Fibre that is either significantly longer or shorter 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 medullated fibre content affects the spinning potential, can influence 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/medullation 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/Super 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 styled fleece, which is undesirable.

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, quality mohair is renowned for.

3.6 CONDITION

Grease as such, is not an undesirable characteristic as long as its presence within fleeces is light to moderate and not an excessive percentage as a proportion of the overall fleece weight.

Our traditional mohair fleece types in the past did not have sufficient condition (grease) to adequately protect the fibre from the effects of our harsh environment.

The majority of fleece types currently being produced would have combing yields between 80 - 85% with the average for * F.N.F. fleece types being about 83%.
Combing yields account for the percentage of useable fibre (clean fibre base) after the impurities such as grease, dirt, and vegetable matter have been removed.

Note: * F.N.F i.e. free or nearly free of vegetable matter, under 1%.

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 is sorted into 3 categories :-

1. **LIGHT FAULT - V (i.e. .1% - 3%)**
2. **MEDIUM FAULT - VV (i.e. 3% - 6%)**
3. **HEAVY, CARBONISING - CBO (i.e. 6% and greater) (NCV – No Commercial Value)**

VEGETABLE MATTER cont.

V- LIGHT FAULT: Vegetable matter lightly scattered through fleece, with a reasonable amount of fibre appearing to be free of contamination.
VV- MEDIUM FAULT: Vegetable matter distributed through the vast majority of the fleece with some clumpy portions being evident.
CBO- HEAVY FAULT: 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)

3.8 FLEECE STYLES (TOPMAKING STANDARDS)

"A/B" GOOD TO BEST TOPMAKING Not as stylish as super. No visual kemp
Good bulk, good style and character, good handle and lustre.

"2" SECOND STYLE (WEBBY), (KID ONLY).FNF kemp.

"K" AVERAGE TOPMAKING Lacks bulk of better types, average style light kemp, this may include fleeces that are low in kemp but lack style i.e. (Lack staple structure & definition). May include YG & Adult second style fleeces carrying light kemp.

"KK" AVERAGE TOPMAKING
Average to poor bulk, lacks style and character, medium kemp.

"KKK" INFERIOR TOPMAKING
Poor bulk & style. Harsh handle and lacks lustre. Heavy kemp.

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)
(2) Second shearing (twelve months)

YOUNG GOAT
18 months of age.
FINE ADULT
24 - 30 months of age.
ADULT:
30 months plus.

NOTE: 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: 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 into a fine and a strong line.

5. UNIFORMITY OF THE FLOCK

By classing 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 very strong types, 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 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: FK, K, SK, KID2 (As kemp levels are rarely a problem in kid types weeby /poorer
K - indicates Kid quality fibre (style types, carrying some light kemp will be described as KID2.
F - prefix indicates fine fibre
2 - suffix indicates secondary style

FIRST SHEARING: (six months of age)

The bulk of the first shearing can be described as (F) Fine Kid. The majority of fine kid would be classed as either AFK or BFK. Any strong kid hair would be classed into the appropriate kid line e.g. AKID or BKID. Any kempy types would be sorted into KID2. Any short KID i.e. 6cm – 10cm would be classed as CFKID.

SECOND SHEARING: (Twelve months of age)

The bulk of the fibre from the second shearing is stronger than the first shearing and therefore classified as KID. The best Kid will be classed as either AKID or BKID. The finest fibre in this age group **may** be eligible for a fine Kid description. Any stronger Kid (i.e. exceeding 27/28 micron) would be classed as ASKID or BSKID. Any kempy types would need to be classed as KID2. Any short fibre from this shearing would be classed as CKID as long it is under 26 micron, short fibre that is stronger should be classed as CYG.

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

Main Types: YG, YGK.
YG - indicates fibre of young goat quality.
K - suffix indicates kemp fault.

Young Goat quality fibre is 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. If fleeces from the 3rd shearing are stylish & very soft handling, they may be described as strong kid.

MOHAIR CLASSING CONT.

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

The Finest best-styled fleeces from this 18 months age group (27 – 29.5 micron) can be classed as Strong Kid i.e. ASKID or BSKID.

The bulk of this age group would be classified as either AYG or BYG. Any fleeces carrying kemp would be classed as YGK in rare cases YGKK for medium kemp types produced by inferior animals. Any short fibre i.e. 6cm – 11cm would be classed as CYG.

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.
KK - suffix indicates medium kemp fault.

4th Shearing
The good, soft handling stylish fleeces may be classified as either BFFH or AFFH, 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 or AFH. Fleeces carrying light kemp fault will be classed as FHK (A & B length). Any short fibre 6cm – 11cm in length would need to be sorted into CFH or CFFH

5th Shearing. The bulk of this shearing would best be described as B FH or AFH. The strongest fleeces and neck fibre would probably best be described as H (Hair)

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

Main Types: H, HK.

H - indicates Adult quality fibre
K - suffix indicates light kemp fault.

The best - styled Adult will be classified as H (Hair) (A & B length). The average style hair will be classed as HK (A + B lengths).

The poorer style Adult lacking style & handle and carrying medium/heavy kemp will be classed as KKK (includes A + B lengths). Better short types i.e. 6cm – 11cm would generally classed into CFH , stronger types with heavier kemp levels would be sorted into KKK.

The softest most stylish, best quality, portion of this age group may meet the criteria for “B” or AFH.

6.5 EXAMPLE OF A TYPICAL SIX-MONTH SHEARING

(GOOD/BEST TOPMAKING)

KIDS
AFK**-** fine kid good style
BFK- fine kid good style.
AKID- good style kid.
BKID- good style kid.

CKID- short fine kid & kid.
KID2 - average style, FNF kemp,

YOUNG GOATS
AYG- good style young goat.
BYG- good style young goat.
CYG- short young goat fleeces.

ADULTS
AFFH - good/super fine adult.
AFH - good style fine adult.
BFH - good style fine adult.
FHK – avg. style, light kemp
CFH - short adult.
H - good style adult.
HK- average style, light kemp. (May include harsh handling britch fibre.)

OUT SORTS
LSTN - Adult light stains: includes light urine & pen stain & short skirtings (minimum of 6 cm in length)
FLSTN – includes light urine & pen stain & short skirtings from Kid (under 27 microns)
HSTN - heavy stain: heavy urine & pen stain. (All qualities combined i.e. kid, YG & adult.)
LKS – All short fibre under 6 cm in length. (All age groups & should contain minimal light stain)
SCOT - includes light cotted fleeces, overlong staple cotted fleeces
and cotted edges skirted from fleece lines.

VEG FAULT
KIDV- fine kid & kid seedy/burry fleeces & skirtings.
FHV- fine adult & adult seedy/burry fleeces & skirtings.

EXAMPLE OF A TYPICAL SIX-MONTH SHEARING

(AV/GOOD TOPMAKING)

KIDS
BKID- good style kid.
KID2 - average style light kemp

YOUNG GOATS
BYG - good style young goat
YGK - average style young goat light kemp.
CYG - short young goat fleeces

ADULTS
BFH- good style fine adult.
FHK- average style, light kemp.
FHKK- avg. style, med. kemp
CFH- Short Adult.
HK- avg. style, light kemp

OUT SORTS
LSTN- Adult light stains: includes light urine & pen stain & short skirtings(minimum of 6cm in length)
FLSTN – includes light urine & pen stain & short skirtings from Kid (under 27 microns)
HSTN- heavy stain: heavy urine & pen stain.
(ALL qualities combined i.e. kid, YG & adult.)
LKS – All fibre under 6 cm in length. (All age groups & should contain minimal light stain)
SCOT-includes soft light cotted fleeces, overlong staple cotted fleeces and cotted edges skirted from fleece lines.

VEG FAULT
KIDV- fine kid & kid seedy/burry fleeces & skirtings.
FHV- fine adult & adult seedy/burry fleeces & skirtings.

7. AMMO CLASSING STANDARDS

KID TYPES

DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	MICRON RANGE
AFKID	Good style Fine Kid 12cm to 16cm Kemp free	23 - 25
BFKID	Good style Fine Kid 10cm to 12cm Kemp free	
CFKID	Short Kid 6cm to 10cm Kemp free	
AKID	Good style Kid 12cm to 16cm Kemp free	25 - 27
BKID	Good style Kid 10cm to 12cm Kemp Free	
KID2	Secondary Style (webby) Kid A & B Lengths FNF Kemp	
CKID	Short Kid 6cm to 10cm '0' to Light Kemp, (med to heavy kemp into KKK)	
ASKID	Good style 12cm to 16cm Kemp Free	27-29.5
BSKID	Good style 10cm to 12cm Kemp Free	
KIDV	Kid, 'O' - Light kemp, 1% - 3% veg. fault	
KIDVV	Kid, 'O' - Light kemp 3% - 6% veg. Fault	

YOUNG GOAT TYPES

DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	MICRON RANGE
AYG	Good style Young Goat 13cm to 16cm Kemp Free	29.5 - 32
BYG	Good style Young Goat 11cm to 13cm Kemp Free	
YGK	Av.-good style Young Goat A & B Length Light Kemp	
YGKK	Av. style Young Goat 11cm to 16cm Med. Kemp	
CYG	Short Young Goat 6cm to 11cm '0' to Light Kemp, (med to heavy kemp into KKK)	
YGV	Av. style Young Goat '0' to Light kemp 1% - 3% veg. Fault	
YGVV	Av. style Young Goat Light kemp 3.1% - 6%	

AMMO CLASSING STANDARDS CONT.

FINE ADULT TYPES

DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	MICRON RANGE
AFFH	Good Style, Fine, Fine Adult 13cm to 16cm Kemp Free	32– 34
BFFH	Good Style fine, fine adult 11cm to 13cm, Kemp Free	
CFFH	Short Fine,Fine Adult, 6cm to 11cm Kemp FNF	
AFH	Good style Fine Adult 13cm to 16cm Kemp Free	34 - 36
BFH	Good style Fine Adult 11cm to 13cm Kemp Free	
FHK	Av.- good style Fine Adult, A & B length, Light Kemp	
FHKK	Av.- poor bulk, lacking style, Fine Adult 11cm to 16cm Med. Kemp	
CFH	Short Adult 6cm to 11cm '0' to Light kemp (med to heavy kemp into KKK)	
FHV	Adult, 'O' - Med kemp, 1% - 3% vegetable fault	
FHVV	Adult, 'O' - Med kemp, 3% - 6% vegetable fault	

ADULT TYPES

DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION	MICRON RANGE
H (Hair)	Best-good style Adult, A & B Length, Kemp Free	36 +
HK	Av.- good style Adult 11cm to 16cm Light Kemp	
KKK	poor style Adult 11cm to 16cm Heavy Kemp	

OUTSORTS

SCOT	Soft Adult Staple Cot / Light Cot
HCOT	Hard Cot (* No Hard Mats, these are of No Commercial Value)
FLSTN	Fine light stain (i.e. kid micron, under 27 microns) 6 cm and longer.
LSTN	Pen stains or light urine and tip stain (27.5 microns & stronger, minimum 6cm.
HSTN	Heavy pen and heavy urine stain (all micron ranges) (All cotted stains are NCV)
LKS	All fibre 4cm to 6cm in length. (All age groups & should not contain stain)

NO COMMERCIAL VALUE TYPES

Any burry, heavy stained cotted fibre or locks fibre under 4 cm is NCV. moths or carpet beetles. Fragmented plastic bags, bale twine etc Any heavy burr over 6%, Hard matted cots, Dags or contaminated fleeces i.e any pest damage, such as. Moths or carpet beetles, fragmented bags, bale twine etc.

** LENGTH SYMBOLS **	
ADULT & YOUNG GOAT	**KID**
A = 13cm to 16cm	A = 12cm to 16cm
B = 11cm to 13cm	B = 10cm to 12cm
C = 6cm to 11cm	C = 6cm to 10cm

MICRON RANGES		
TYPE	**MICRON**	**VEGETABLE MATTER**
FINE KID	23 to 25	V = Light Fault 1%-3%
KID	25 to 27	VV = Medium Fault 3%-6%
STRONG KID	27 to 29.5	CBO = Heavy Fault 6%
YOUNG GOAT	29.5 to 32	
FINE/FINE ADULT	32 to 34	
FINE ADULT	34 to 36	
ADULT	36 to 40	

****STANDARDS FOR FLEECE STYLES & KEMP****

"A/B" GOOD TO BEST TOPMAKING
No kemp, Good / Very Good style & character, good handle & lustre. Low V.M.

"2" SECONDARY STYLE (WEBBY) FLEECES
KID ONLY / FNF Kemp. WEBBY YG& ADULT fleeces to "K" line.

"K" AVERAGE TO GOOD TOPMAKING
Lacks bulk of better types, average style, and light kemp.
This may include fleeces that are low in kemp, but lack style i.e. (lack staple structure & definition

"KK" AVERAGE TOPMAKING
Average bulk, lacks style & character & handle. Medium kemp.

"KKK" INFERIOR TOPMAKING
Poor bulk & style. Harsh handle & lacks lustre. Heavy kemp.

8. CONSIGNMENT GUIDELINES

PACKAGING & CONSIGNING

1. **It is preferred that** ALL mohair be 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, 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 or fax or email.

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 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.