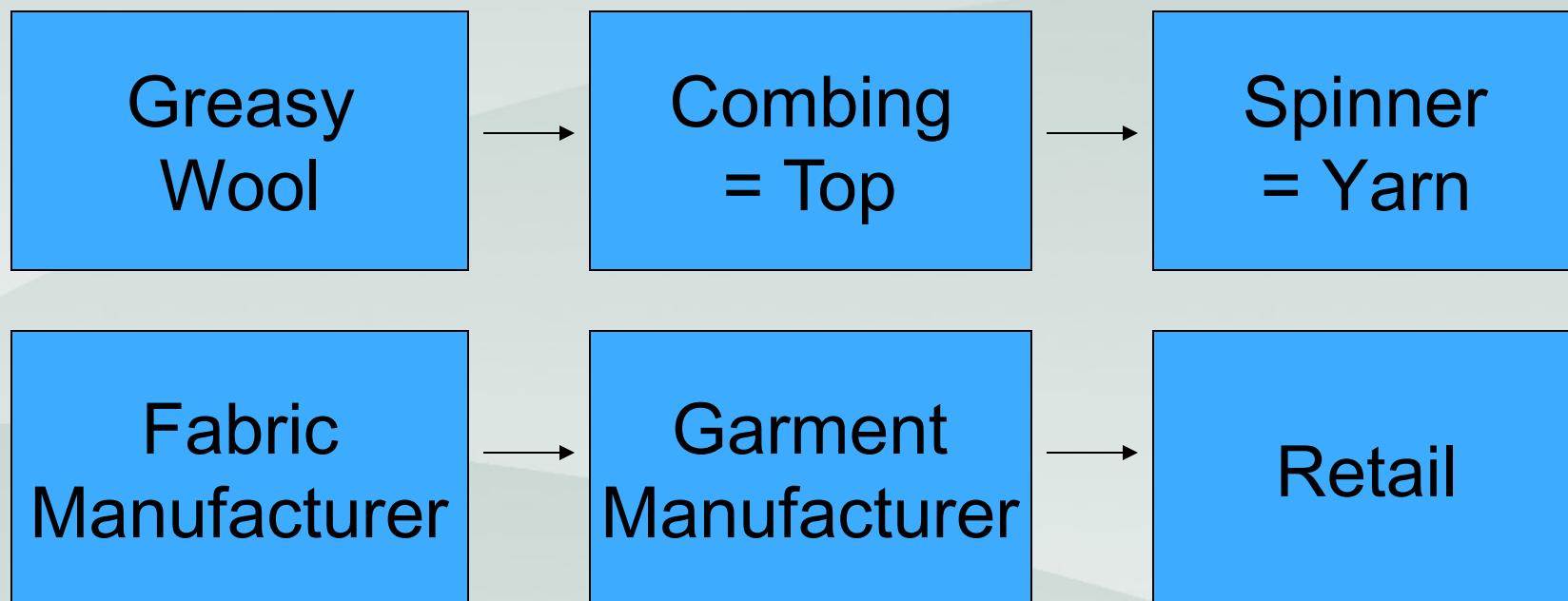




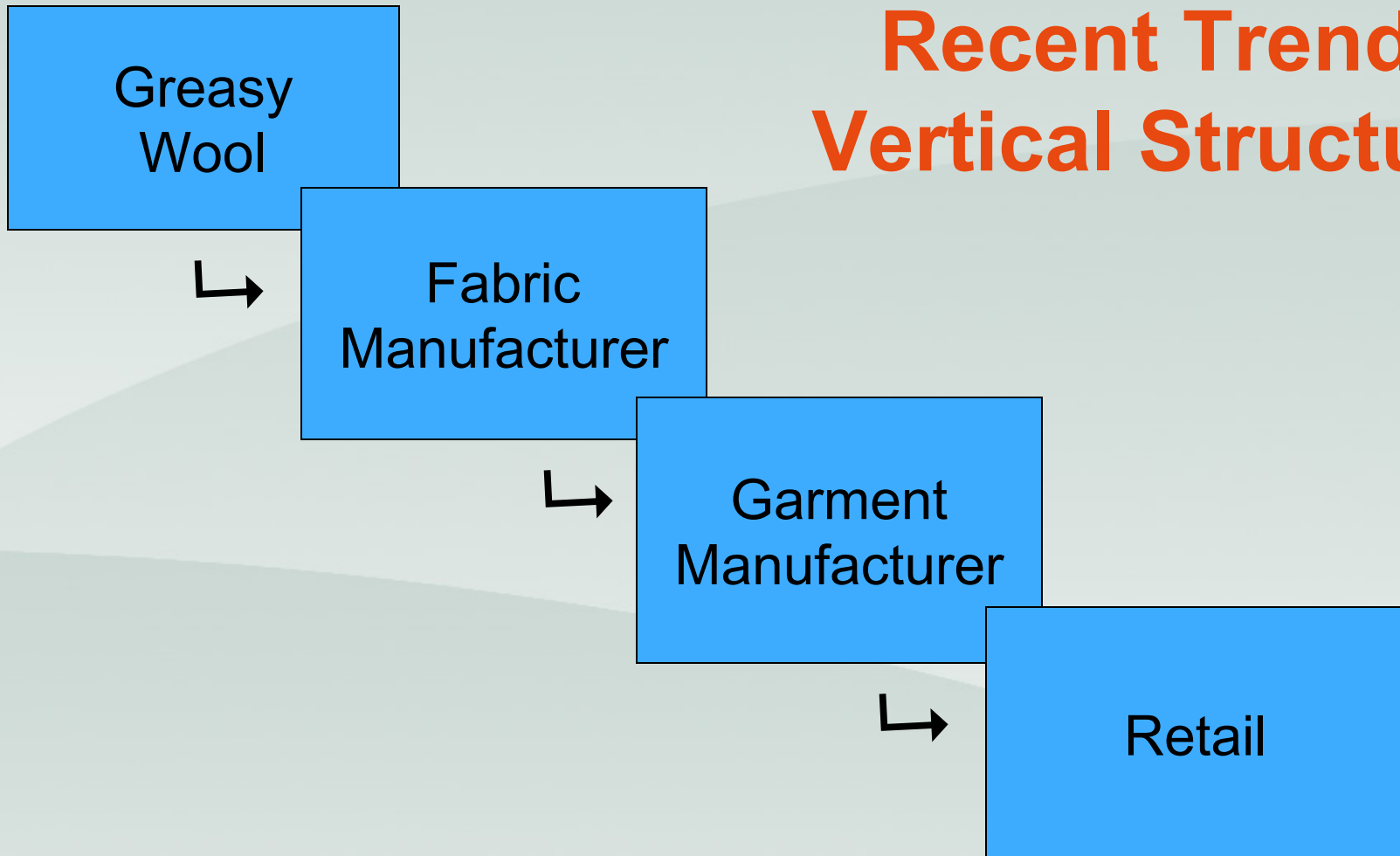
# Fibre Properties in Wool Manufacture

Gary Robinson

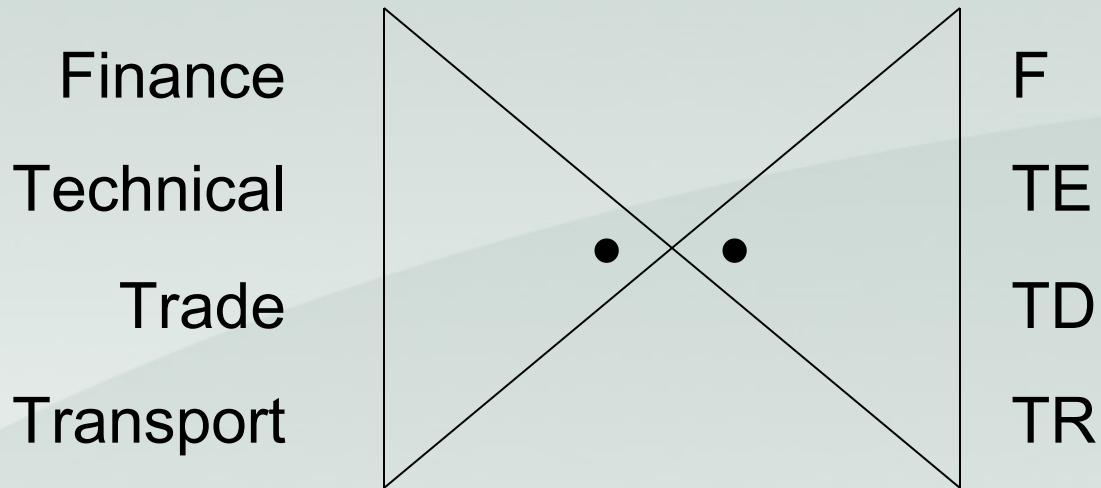
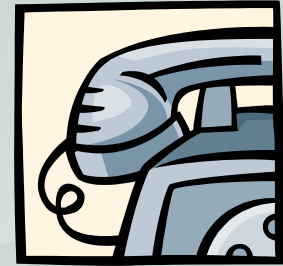
# Traditional: Horizontal Structure



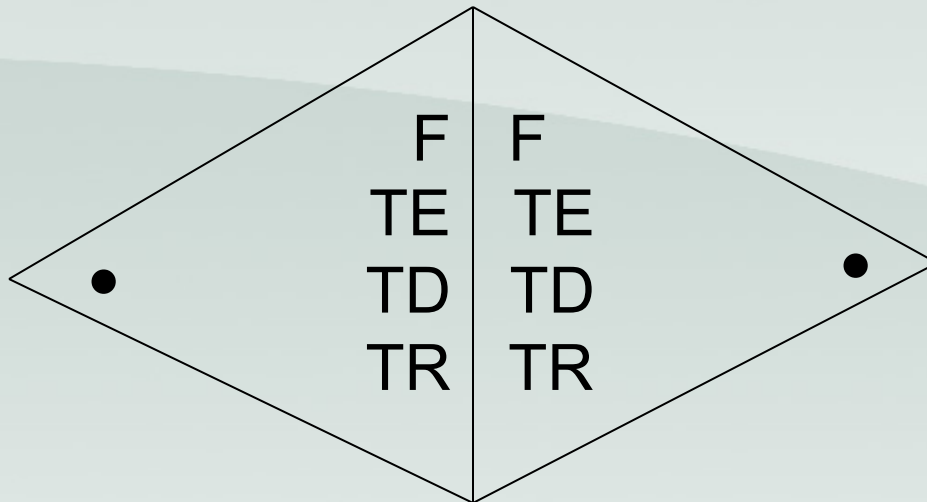
# Recent Trend: Vertical Structure



# Communication Gates

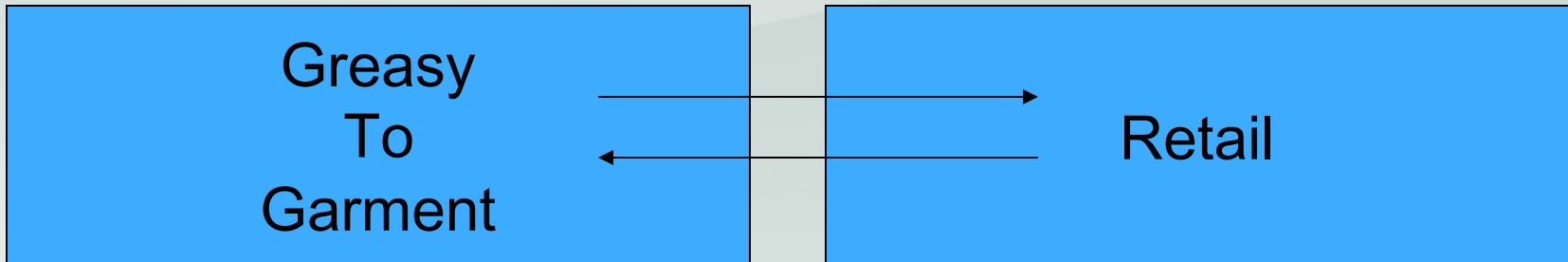


- Company Buyers



- Process Managers

# New?

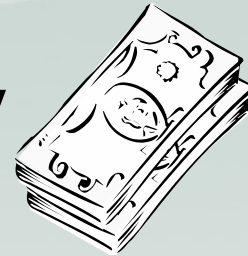


Problem: Expertise in all areas

Solution: Communication (Managed Teams)

# Fibre and Wool Growing

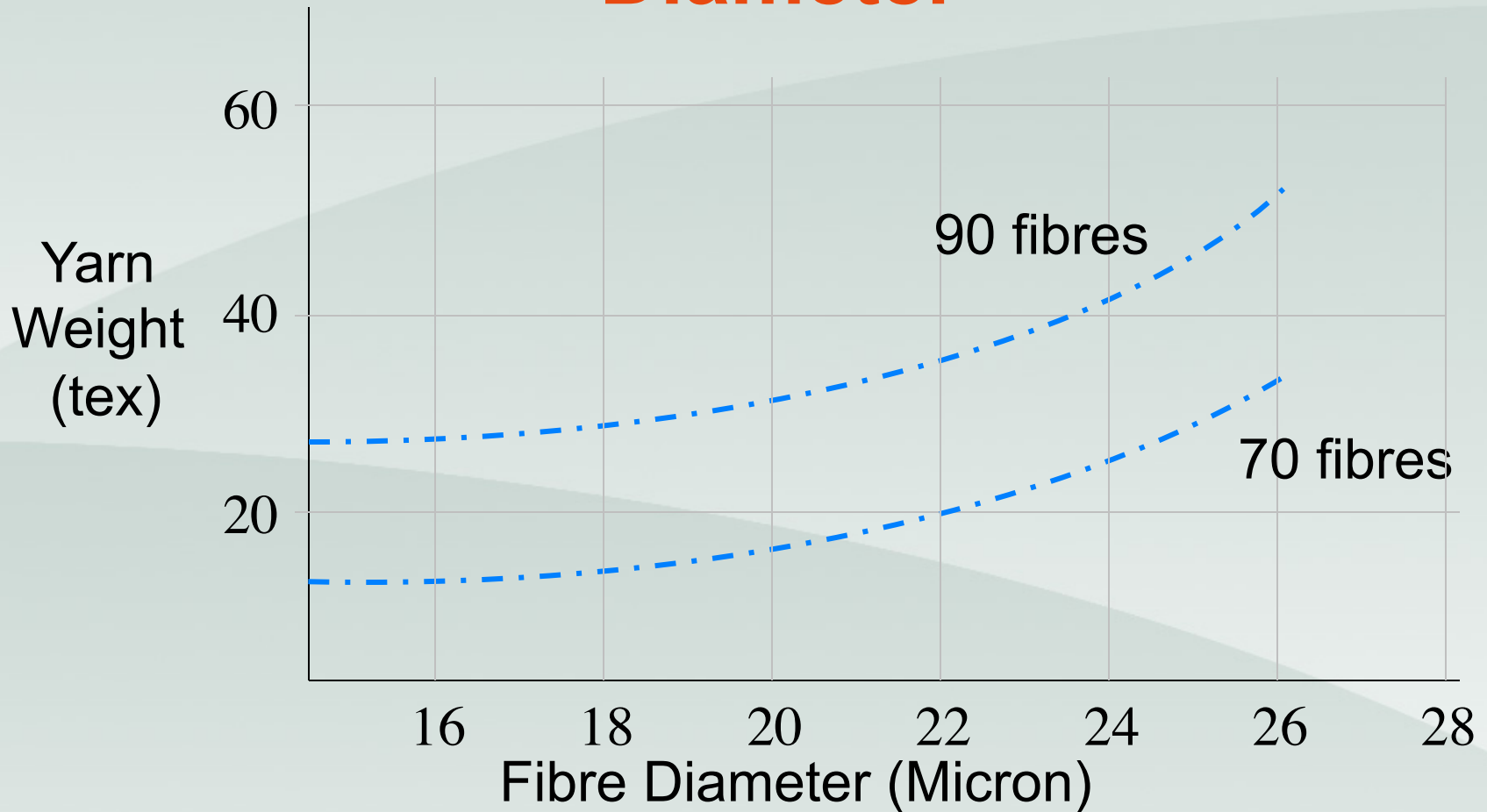
- Make Money



- Finer Wool
- Increase Fleece Weight  
(Changes Crimp)

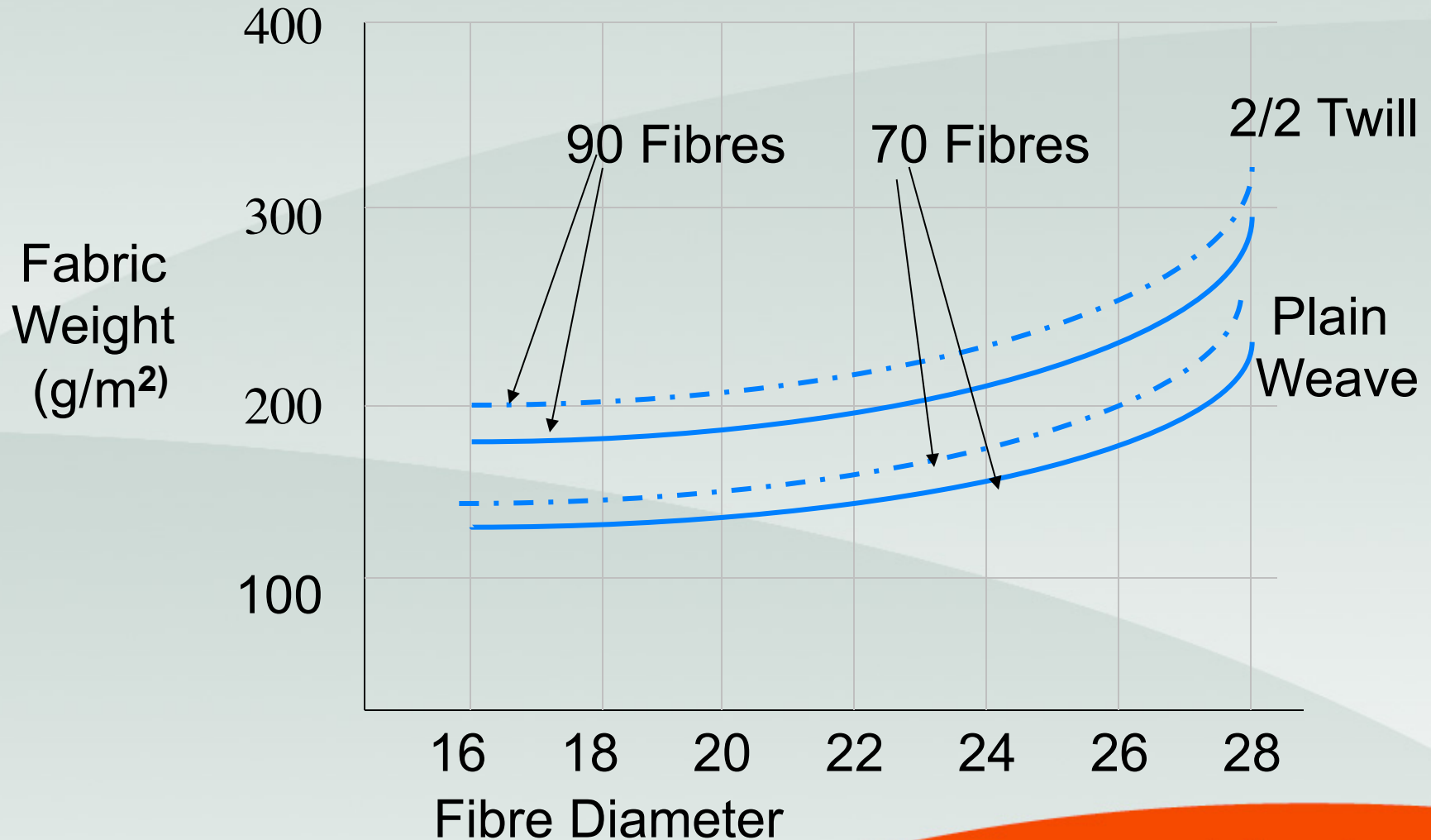
# FIBRE DIAMETER

# Yarn Linear Density, g/km, and Fibre Diameter

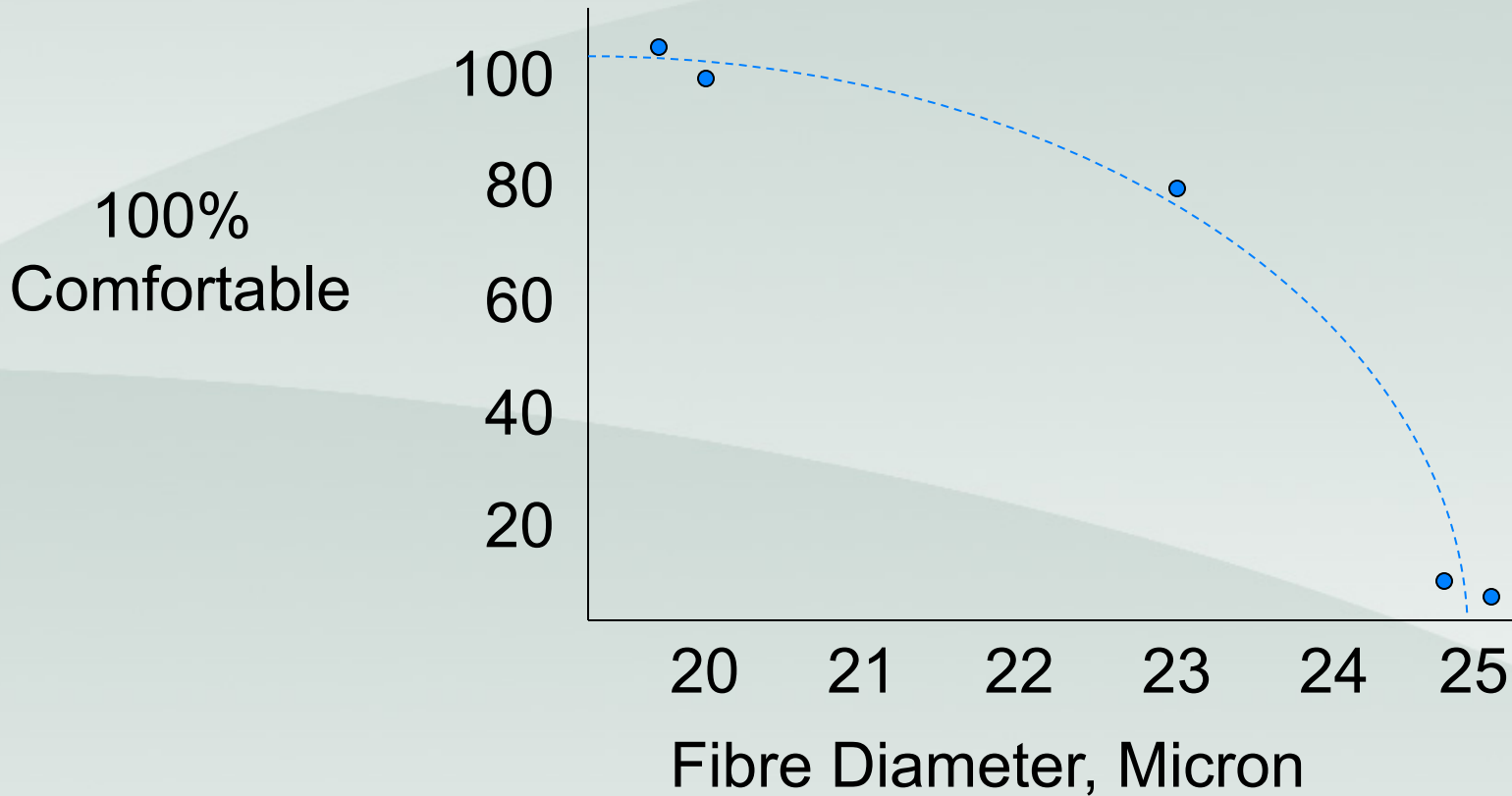




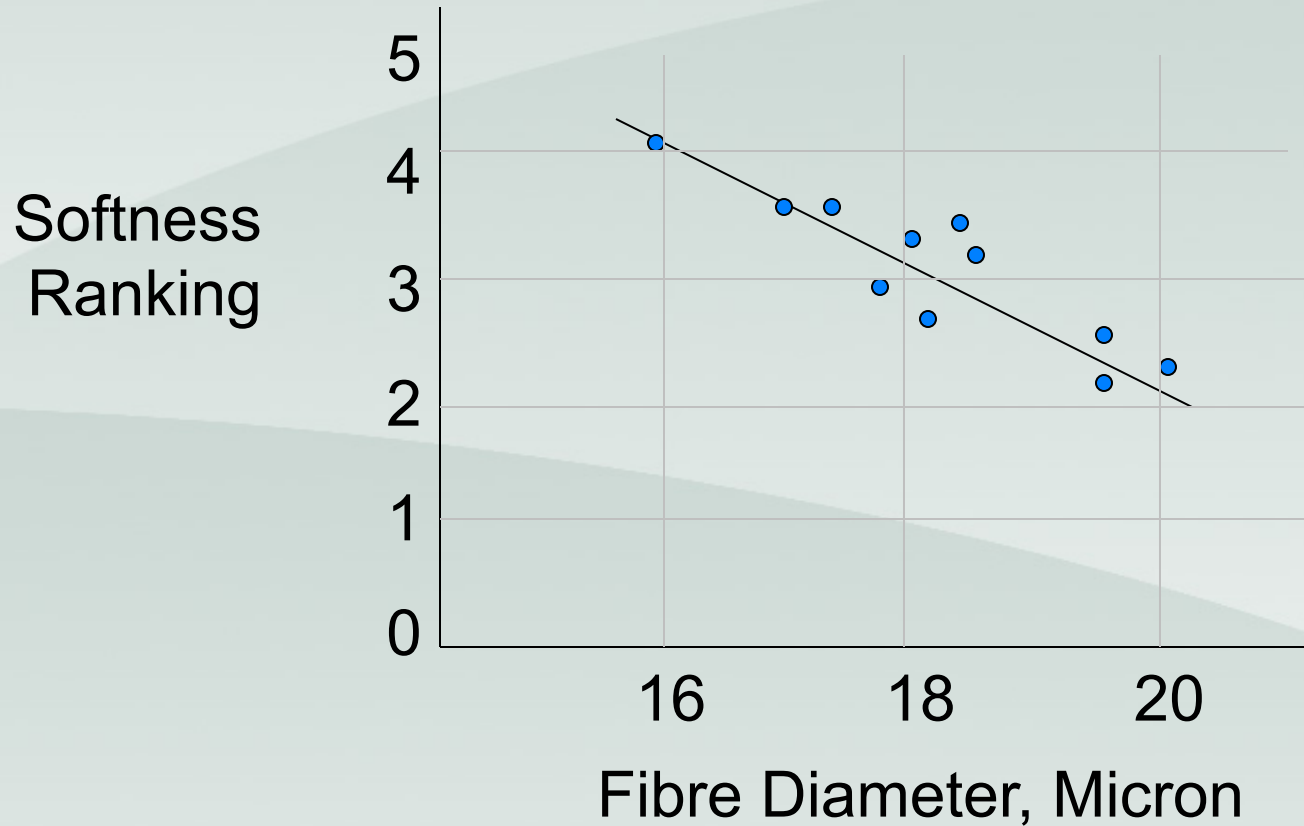
# Fabric Weight, Fibre Diameter and Weave



# Fibre Diameter and Comfort (Knitwear)



# Fibre Diameter and Comfort (Knitwear)



# Coeff of Variation In Fibre Diameter CVD

- Smaller effect than Fibre Diameter
- Need a change of 6% in CVD  
= Small Change in Handle

# Mean Fibre Diameter

- Significant effect on handle/softness
- Significant effect on fabric weight
- Effects process variations

# FIBRE LENGTH

# Fibre Length

Hauteur: Number x Cross-section

Equal Visual

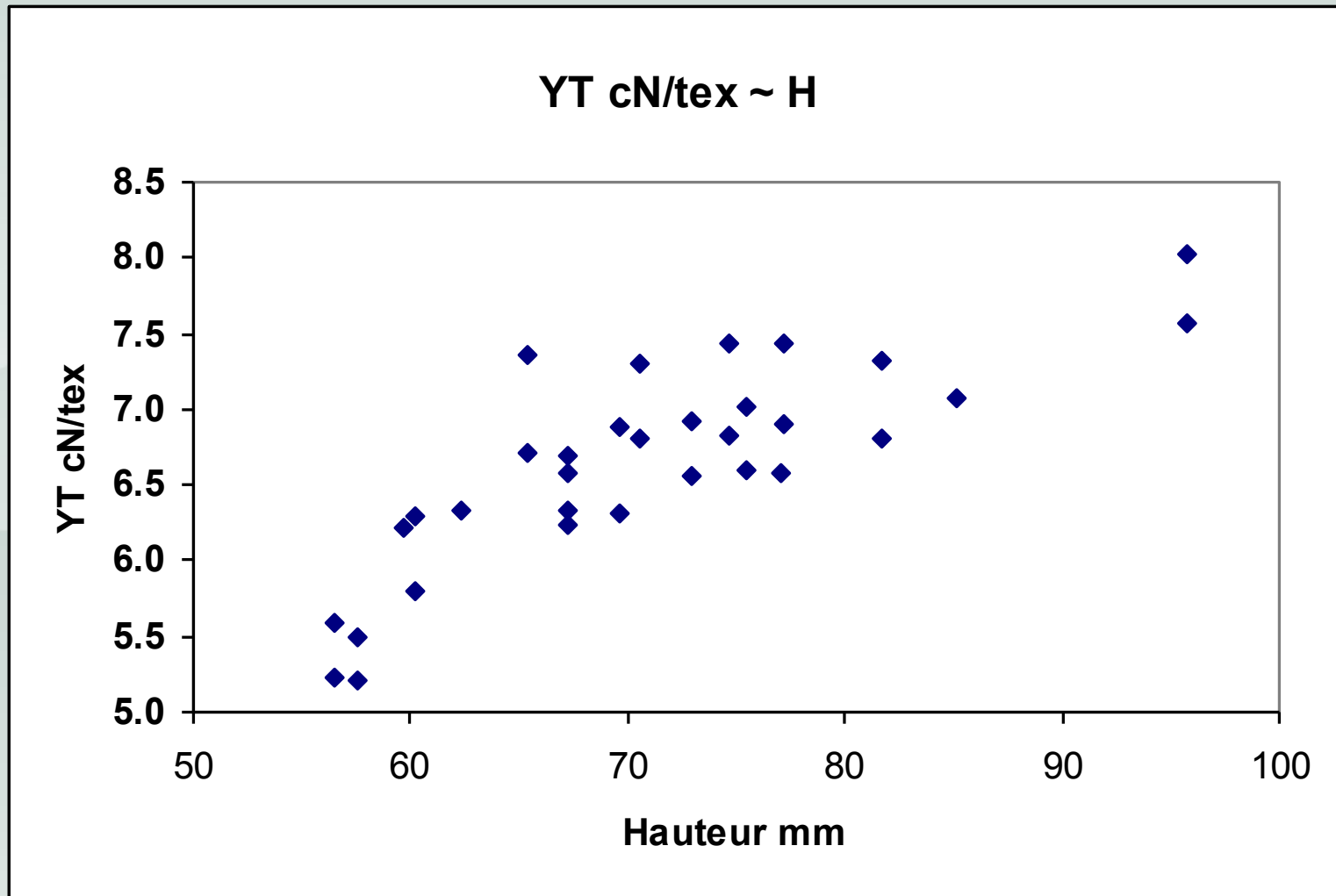
Barbe: Weight-biased  
Distribution

Barbe is always greater than Hauteur

$$B = H (1 + V^2)$$

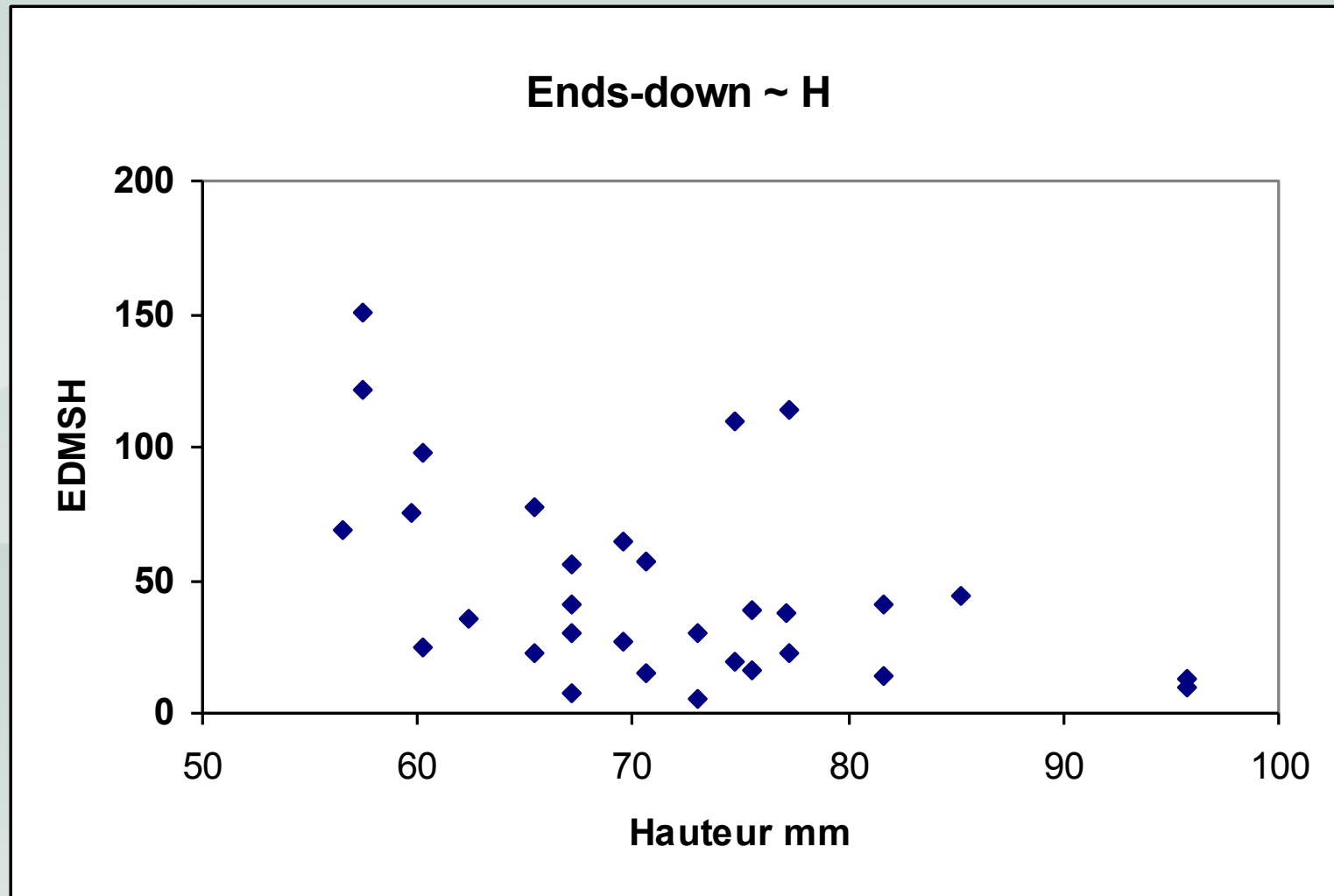
V = Fractional Coeff. Variation of Hauteur

# Fibre Length and Yarn Tenacity





# Fibre Length and Spinning



# Mean Fibre Length - Hauteur

(ref - Toptech '96)

- For yarn tenacity & ends down, 10mm = 1 $\mu$ m
- For yarn evenness, 25mm = 1 $\mu$ m
- For fabric handle – no trade-off

# Savings

10mm of Hauteur can allow (approx.):

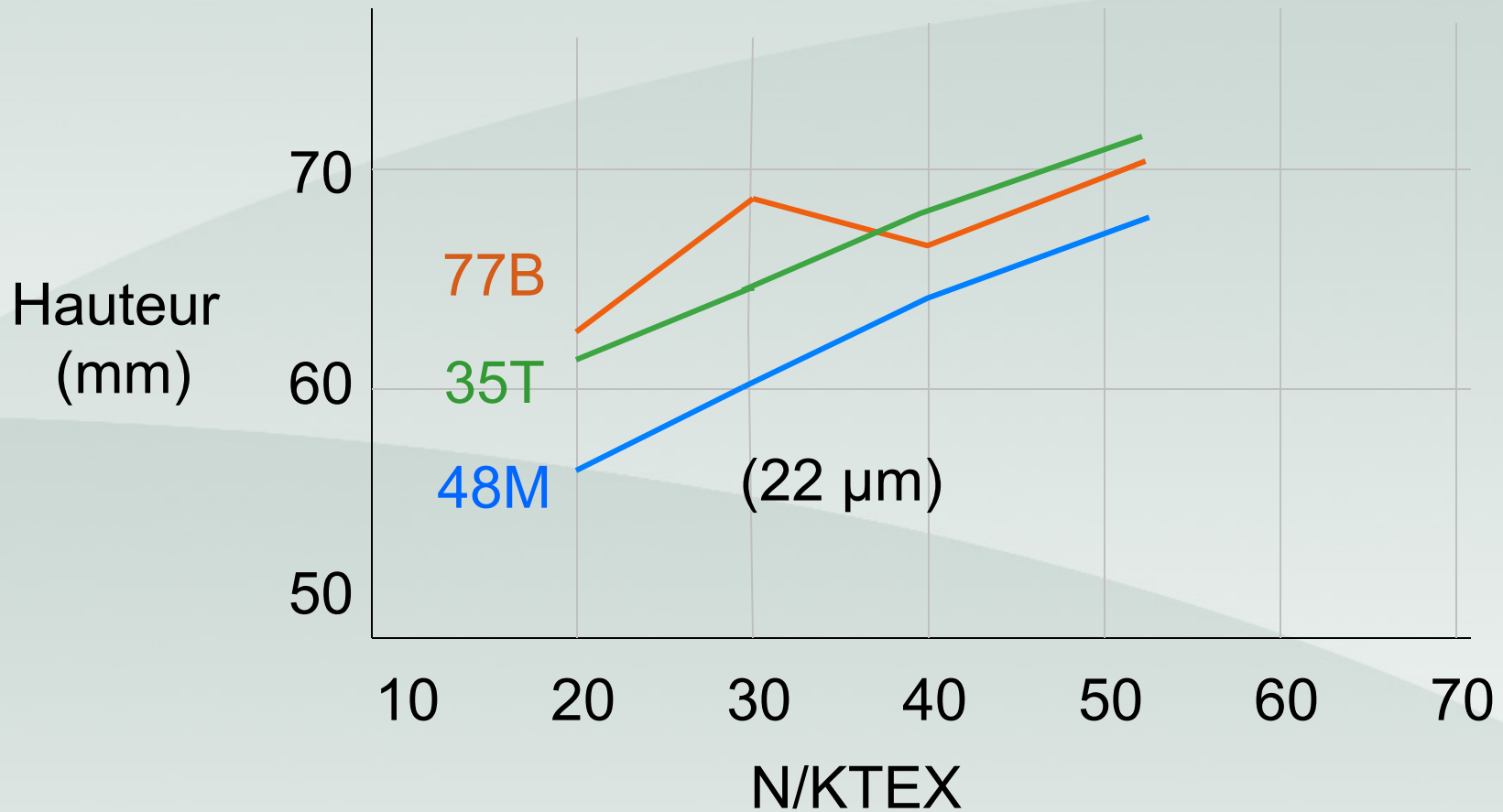
- a 10% reduction of twist, or
- a 7% increase of spinning speed, or
- a cheaper (1 $\mu$ m coarser) wool

# Coeff. of Variation of Fibre Length

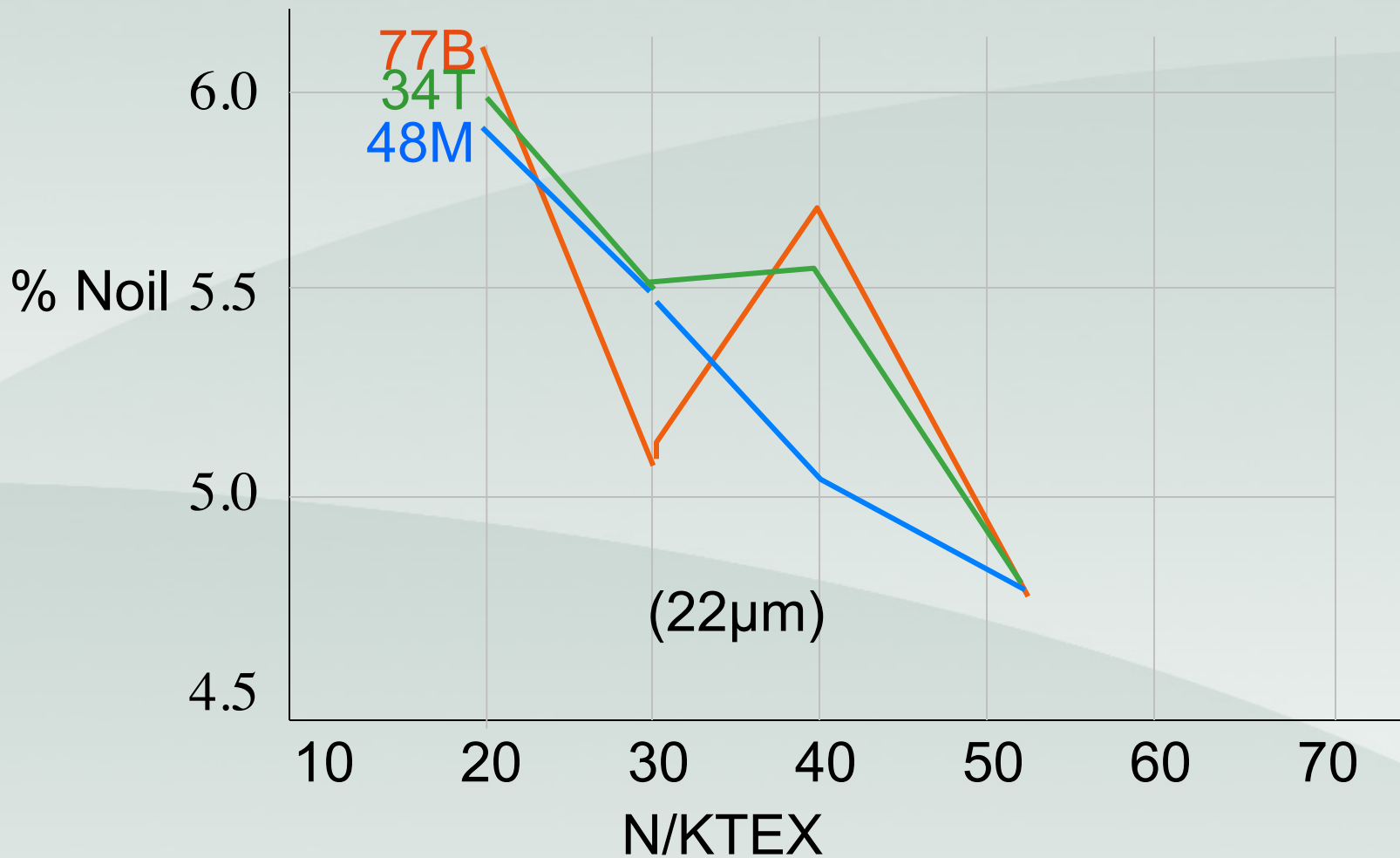
- Industry generally claims  $CV(H)$  is very important
- Longer staple length and lower strength gives a high  $CV(H)$ . As does blending a wide range of fibre lengths
- Shorter staples give less breakage
- Controlled industry trials reveal it is the shorter  $H$  not the high  $CV(H)$  that matters

# STAPLE STRENGTH and POB

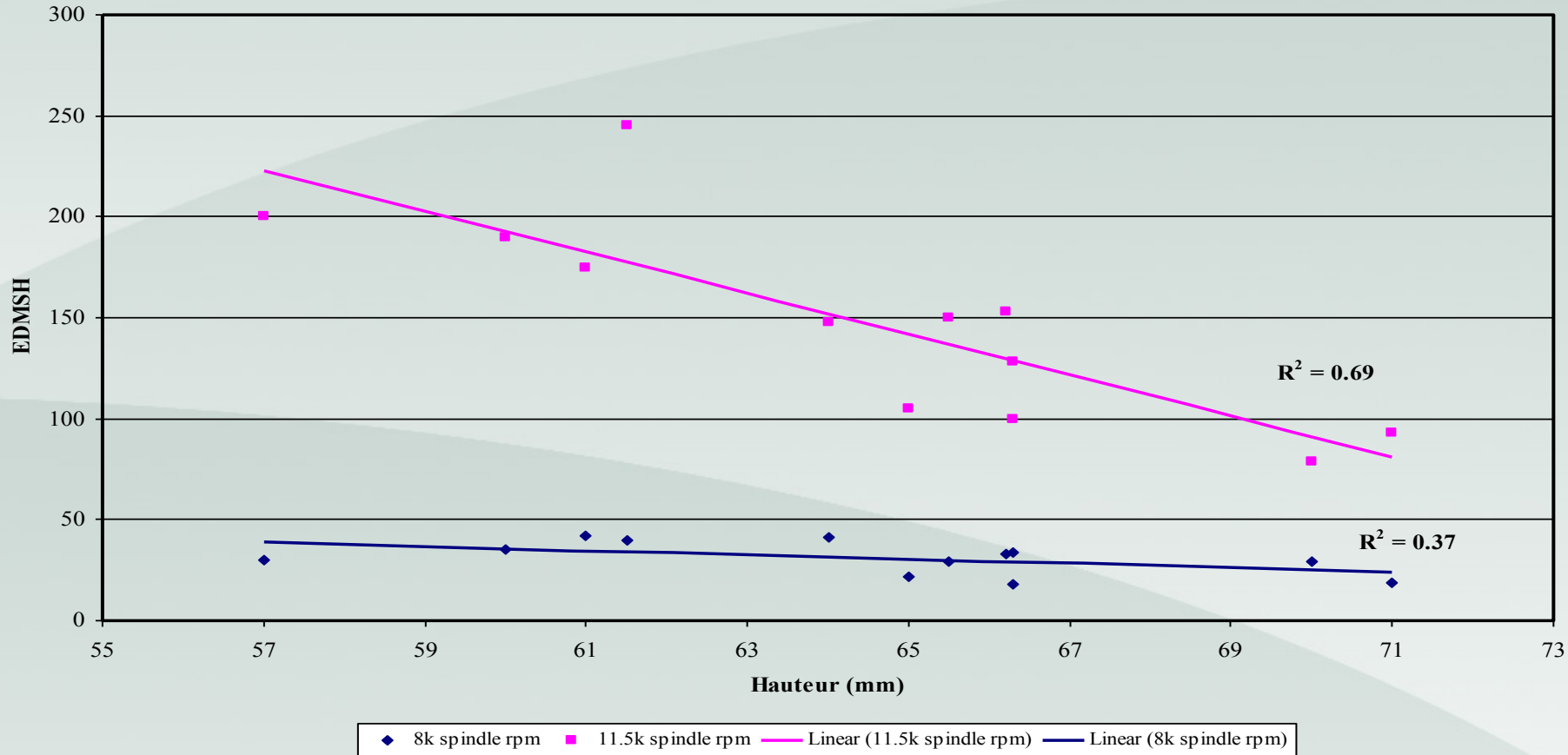
# Hauteur, Staple Strength, and POB



# Noil, Staple Strength, and POB



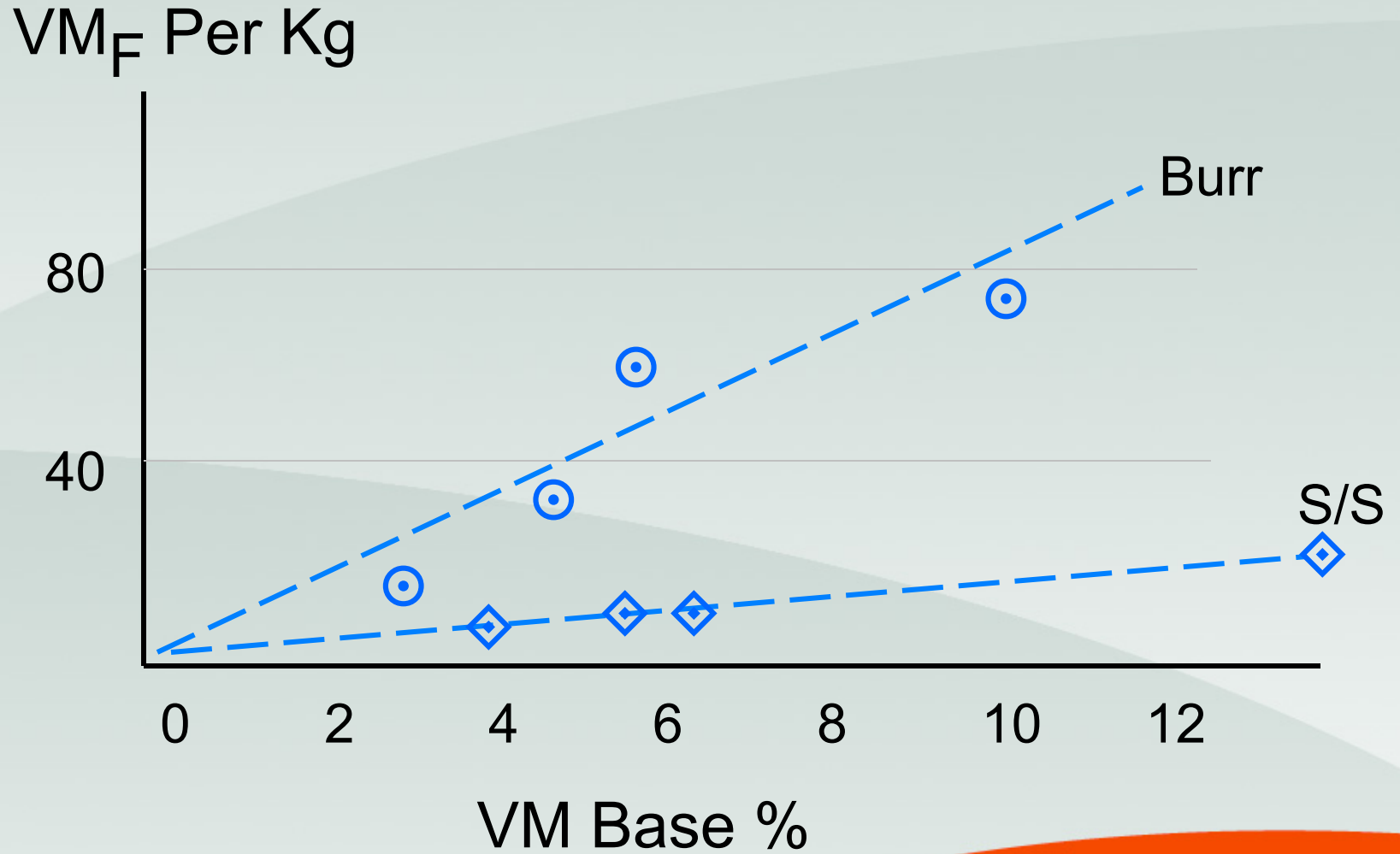
# Spinning Breaks, Staple Strength, and POB





# VEGETABLE MATER

# VM Base and VM in Fabric



# Vegetable Matter (VM)

Line	VM Base %	VM Top (Per Kg)		Holes in Fabric (per kg)	
		>3mm	>10mm	Total	Due to VM
B, AAA	2.7	14	1.0	2.4	0
B, Pcs	10.7	83	13.2	4.5	1.0
K, AAA	2.8	5.2	0.4	0.7	0
K, Pcs	10.3	5.8	0.6	3.9	0.1

# FIBRE CRIMP

# Fibre Crimp

## 1. Problems with Measurement sample history/preparation

➤ fleece



➤ combed



➤ relaxed



# Fibre Crimp

- 2. Effects Process Variation
  - Yield – 0.5 to 1.0 % increase in Romaine for each 10degree/mm increase in curvature.

# Fibre Crimp

## • 2. Effects Process Variation

- Fabric Dimensions
  - higher crimp wool increase dimensional stability in use
- Fabric Weight
  - fabric weight clearly increases as fibre crimp increases
  - an increase of 85 to 100 deg/mm caused a 10gsm in 200gsm, (5%), increase.

# Fibre Crimp

## 3. Effects Product Quality

- Pilling – higher crimp pill less
- Bulk – higher crimp gives greater bulk and cover (warmth?)
- Handle – higher crimp tends to give stiffer handle



# Consumer Needs/Preferences

Preference share %

- Soft Next to skin\* 19
- Machine Washability 13
- Shape Retention 12
- Soft to Handle\* 11
- Light Weight\* 11
- Resist Pilling 10
- Crease Resistant 9
- Easy Ironing 9
- Tumble Drying 6

\*41% - Fibre diameter related

# End - Use

- Finishing and Fabric Structure
  - >>Fibre Properties

# Prickle

<u>Property</u>	<u>Importance</u>
• Fibre Diameter	10
• CVD (>27 micron)	3
• Fibre Length	2
• Yarn Count	0
• Cover Factor (knit)	4
• Finishing	10

# Wrinkle Recovery, WR

WR - depends on relaxing stress  
- lesser extent, fibre-fibre friction

Finer Wools – Worse (small)

Fibre crimp – Higher crimp better (small)

# Pilling

<u>Property</u>	<u>Relative Effect</u>
Fabric Tightness	10
Yarn Twist	5
Fibre Diameter	5
Fibre Crimp	?

# Colour

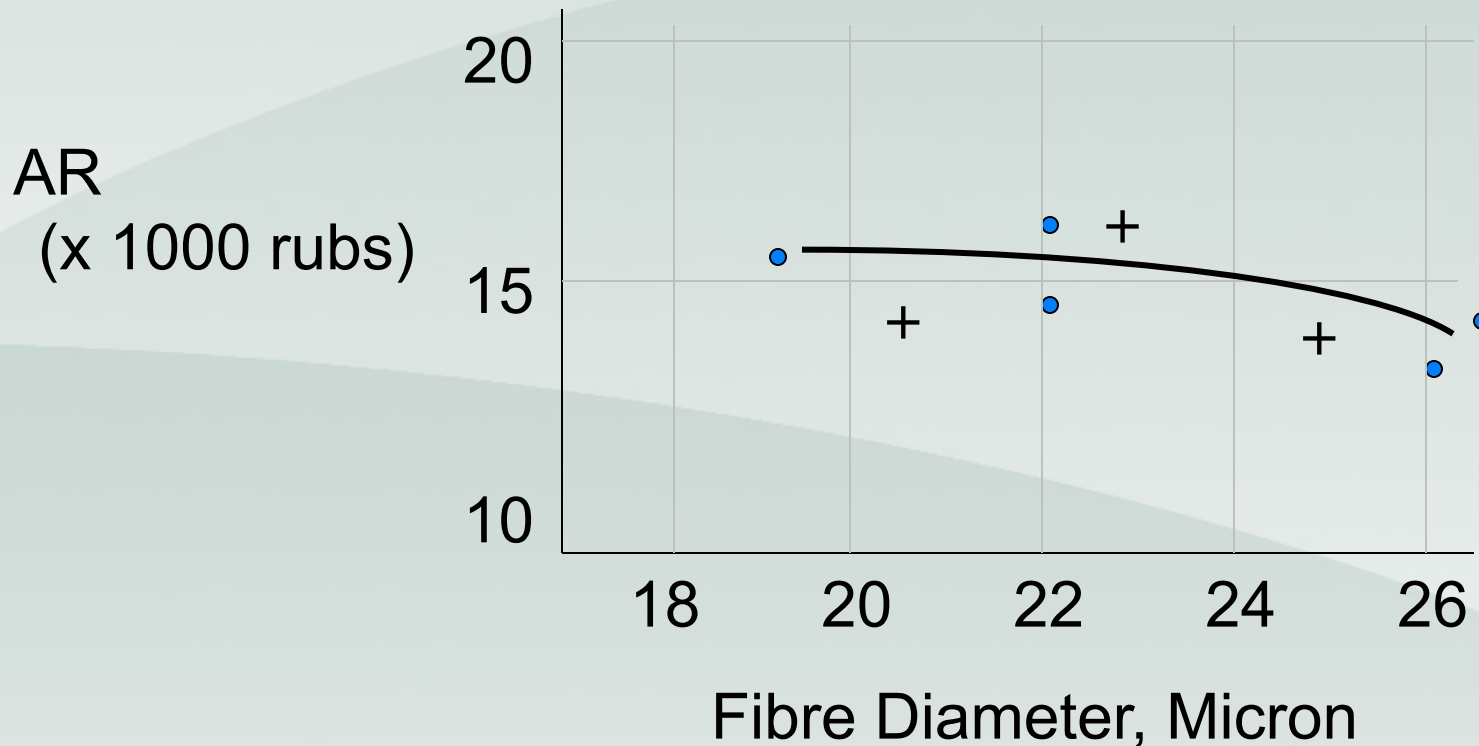
White, bright, pastel (Ladies Wear)

- need white wool

Dark Shades - Colour is less important

- Uniformity of colour

# Fibre Diameter and Abrasion Resistance (AR)



# Fibre: Processing and Product

Greasy Wool Property	Processing	Fabric
Fibre Diameter	XXXX	XXXX
Yield	XXXX	X
Staple Length	XXX	X
Staple Strength/POB	XXX	X
Vegetable Matter	XXX	X
Clean Colour	XXX	XX
Dark Fibres	XX	XX
Fibre Diam. Variation	XX	X
Crimp/Curvature	XX	XX
Tip	X	X
Horizontal	✓	?
Vertical	✓	✓

XXXX  
(Most  
Importance)

X  
(Least  
Importance)