#### What the top maker looks for

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## Top making

#### Raw wool demand

**Consumer demand** 



Fashion / clothing manufacturers



**Weavers / knitters** 



Worsted and woollen spinners



Top maker



Raw wool supply



## Industry demand and supply





## **Derived demand (raw wool)**

#### Consumer trends

- Colour
- Feel/ comfort
- fashion
- Eco/natural
- Cost

#### Designer/fibre related

- Weight
- Drape
- Handle/tactile
- Surface appearance

#### Processor requirements

- Specific micron
- Low CVH
- Elites
- Machine washable
- Etc

#### Service related

- Reliable supply
- Delivered on time
- Repeatable performance
- High efficiency



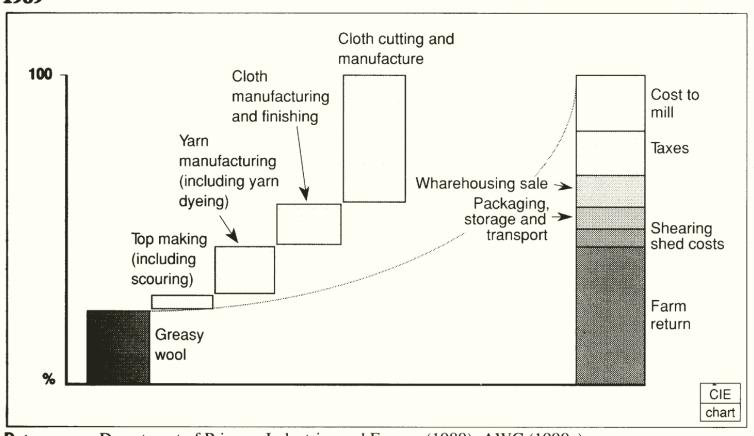
### Two factors affecting top makers:

- 1. Cost and availability
- 2. Top specifications
- Industrial cost of top making
- Seasonality of supply
- Demand from spinner
- 'Least Cost' solution to specifications



#### **Share of final costs: wool**

Figure 4.2: Costs of manufacturing a man's woollen suit in Australia in January 1989



Data sources: Department of Primary Industries and Energy (1989); AWC (1990a).



## 1. Cost and availability topmaking costs

- \$1.00 / kg
  - Fibre diameter
  - Yield
  - Vegetable matter
  - Clip preparation
  - Labour costs
  - Electricity
  - Water
  - Effluent
  - Efficiency
  - Expertise
  - Technology
  - Era combs

- Funding
- Exchange rates
- Contamination
- Client risk
- Credit risk
- Raw material
  - 70% of total



#### 1. Cost and availability seasonality of supply

- Wool availability throughout season
  - Supply-demand imbalance
  - Specific types at specific times
  - Access to fresh wool supply
  - Other origin wool
- Stock holding costs
  - Financial
  - Storage capacity



## 1. Cost and availability means of raw wool supply

- Auction
- Open mill orders
- Private treaty
- Futures
- Traders forward sales
- Electronic selling



#### Two factors affecting top makers

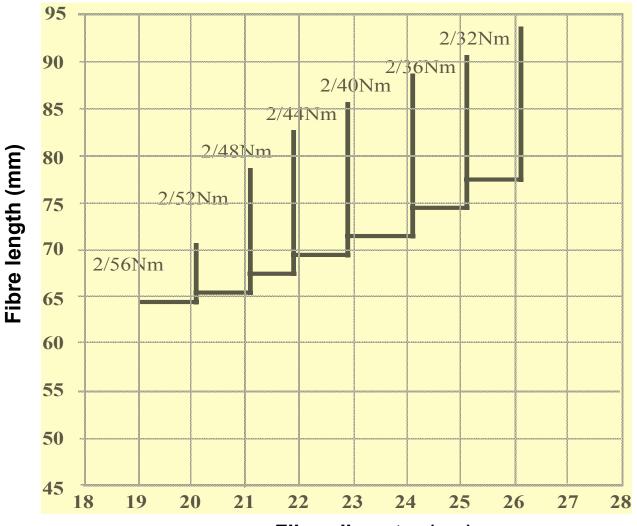
1. Cost and availability

2. Top specifications

Requirements from spinner



## 2. Top specifications worsted spinning

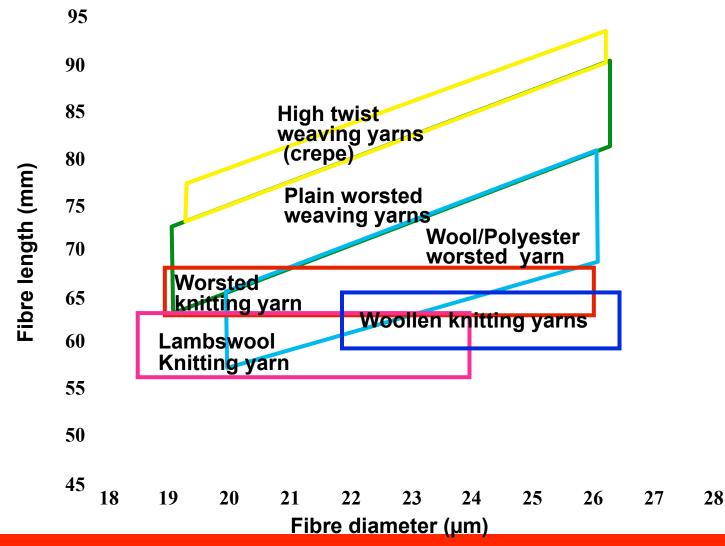


- Nm = m/g
- yarn count
  - linear density
- 2/56 Nm
  - 2 ply
  - 56 m/g count

Fibre diameter (µm)



#### 2 - Top specifications assembling demand





#### 2. Top specifications spinners' specifications

Parameter	21.5 micron	18.5 micron
Diameter (micron μm) - max	21.5	18.5
CV(µm) – max	22.0	20.5
% >30μm – max	4.5	3.0
Hauteur (H) – min	70.0	65.0
CV(H) – max	45.0	45.0
% < 25mm – max	7.0	7.0
% < 40mm – max	18.0	18.0
Soxhlet % - max	0.8	0.8
Neps per kg – max	40	40
Burrs per kg – max	10	10
P/Burr per kg – max	30	30
Shive per kg – max	20	20
P/Shive per kg – max	100	100
Slubs per kg – max	0	0
Coloured fibres per kg – max	20	20
Uster CV – max	3.75	3.75
pH – max	9.2	9.2
Sliver weight (g/m)	20	20
Ash content (%)	0.5	0.5



# 2. Top specifications wool top requirements

#### Fibre related

- Micron
- Hauteur
- CVH
- Short fibre content
- Colour
- Coloured fibres
- Contamination
- VM
- Style
- Repeatability

#### **Technical / industrial**

- Oil content
- Sliver weight
- VM content
- Top colour
- Final form
  - Bobbins
  - Bumps



## Challenges in commercial top making

- 1. JIT requirement
- 2. Competition
- 3. Market risk
- 4. Price fluctuations
- 5. Keeping up to technology
- 6. Raw wool specification
- 7. Contamination
- 8. Wool availability
- 9. Predictability of results
- 10. Repeatability of top