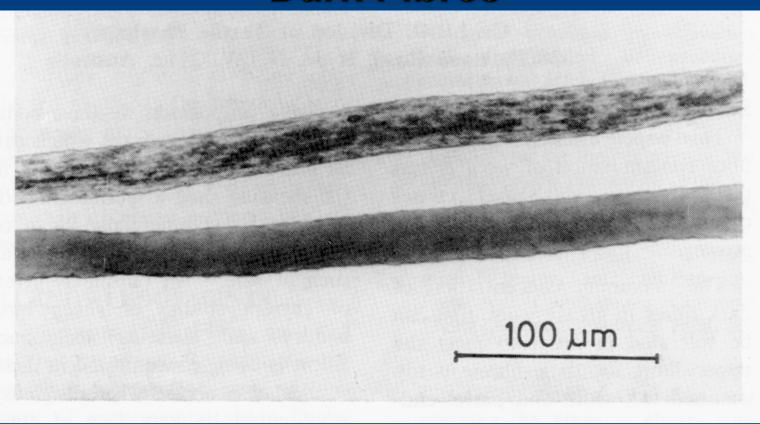


# **Dark Fibre Medullated Fibre**

Produced for the CRC for Premium Quality Wool undergraduate program by; Dr. Peter Auer, The University of New South Wales.



## **Dark Fibres**



- Pigmented & Urine Stained
  - Which is most common?
  - What do they look like?



### **Medullated Fibres**

**Wool Fibres with segmented medullation** 

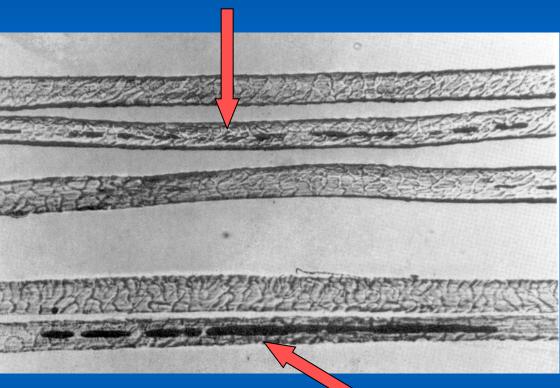
CRC

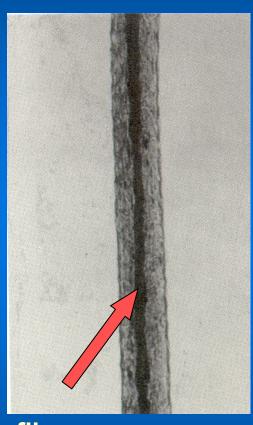
for

**Premium** 

Quality

Wool





coarse fibre sparsely pigmented with a continuous medulla

Peter Auer Source: "Identification of Textile Materials" (1985)

www.woolwise.com



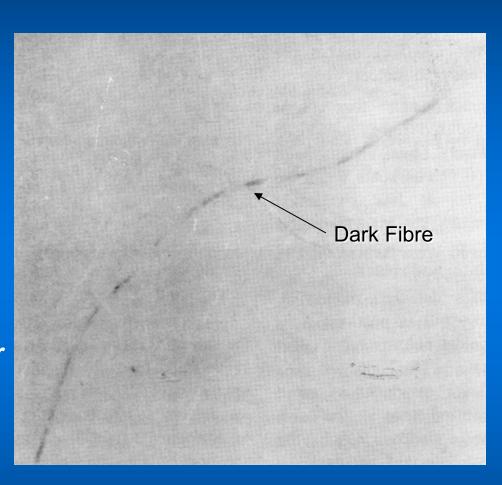
# **Detection**

#### Medullation

- tops measured
- ProjectionMicroscope
- OFDA

#### Dark Fibre

- tops measured
- Dark Fibre Detector (DFD)





#### **Standards**

- IWTO-8-89
  - Method for determining fibre diameter and percentage of medullated fibres in wool and other animal fibres by projection microscope
- IWTO-57-96
  - Determination of medullated fibre content of wool and mohair samples by opacity measurements using OFDA
- IWTO(E)-13-88
  - Counting of coloured fibres in Tops by the balanced illumination method



### **Control**

- Medullation
  - breeding
  - avoidance

- Dark Fibre
  - breeding
    - pigmented not urine stained
  - gene identification
    - pigmented not urine stained
  - avoidance
    - pigmented and urine stained

for

CRC

Premium

Quality

Wool

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## CRC

for

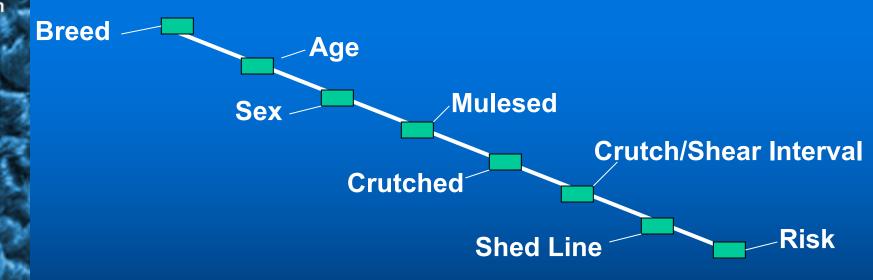
Premium

Quality

Wool

### **Dark Fibre Risk Scheme**

- Prediction
  - probable risk to buyers
  - CSIRO DWT development
- Factors influencing dark fibre risk prediction





### **Effects of Final Products**

#### Medullation

- when dyed appear lighter in colour
- coarser kemp fibres tend to lie on surface of the yarn and fabric

#### Dark fibres

- smudge or dark line in white/pastel shades
- expensive to remove from fabric



# **Further Reading**

 Foulds, R.A. (1988) "Dark fibre contamination in wool - Its prediction and ramifications", The Technical Feasibility of the Sale of Wool by Description, Seminar Proc. (1988) CSIRO, Division of Wool Technology, pp127-139.