

AS/NZS 3849:1999

AS/NZS 3849

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Wool—IWTO Condition Testing
Regulations for Wool Tops**

[IWTO title: IWTO Condition Testing Regulations for Wool Tops]

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA 

STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND



Documents

Document Sharing Hub

AS/NZS 3849:1999

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee TX/12, Wool. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 30 October 1998 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 9 November 1998. It was published on 5 March 1999.

The following interests are represented on Committee TX/12:

Australian Council of Wool Exporters
 Australian Wool Exchange
 Australian Wool Processors Council
 Australian Wool Research and Promotion Organisation
 CSIRO—Division of Wool Technology
 Department of Defence, Australia
 Inland Woolbrokers Association
 International Accreditation New Zealand
 Lincoln University, New Zealand
 National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia
 National Council of New Zealand Wool Interests
 National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia
 New Zealand Council of Wool Exporters
 New Zealand Wool Board
 New Zealand Wool Brokers Association
 New Zealand Wool Testing Authority
 New Zealand Woolscourers Association
 Testing Interests, Australia
 Testing Interests, New Zealand
 University of New South Wales
 Wool Council of Australia
 Wool Research Organisation of New Zealand

Review of Standards. To keep abreast of progress in industry, Joint Australian/New Zealand Standards are subject to periodic review and are kept up to date by the issue of amendments or new editions as necessary. It is important therefore that Standards users ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition, and any amendments thereto.

Full details of all Joint Standards and related publications will be found in the Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand Catalogue of Publications; this information is supplemented each month by the magazines 'The Australian Standard' and 'Standards New Zealand', which subscribing members receive, and which give details of new publications, new editions and amendments, and of withdrawn Standards.

Suggestions for improvements to Joint Standards, addressed to the head office of either Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand, are welcomed. Notification of any inaccuracy or ambiguity found in a Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard should be made without delay in order that the matter may be investigated and appropriate action taken.

AS/NZS 3849:1999

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Wool—IWTO Condition Testing Regulations for Wool Tops

First published as AS/NZS 3849:1999.

Published jointly by:

Standards Australia
1 The Crescent,
Homebush NSW 2140 Australia

Standards New Zealand
Level 10, Radio New Zealand House,
155 The Terrace,
Wellington 6001 New Zealand

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TX/12, Wool. It is identical with and has been reproduced from the *IWTO Condition Testing Regulations for Wool Tops (Revised Version)* (1996).

The objective of this Standard is to provide the wool industry with technical requirements for the sampling and condition testing of wool tops and the issue of IWTO conditioning certificates for such wools.

None of the IWTO documents referenced in this Standard have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards.

© Copyright – STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Users of Standards are reminded that copyright subsists in all Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand publications and software. Except where the Copyright Act allows and except where provided for below no publications or software produced by Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system in any form or transmitted by any means without prior permission in writing from Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand. Permission may be conditional on an appropriate royalty payment. Australian requests for permission and information on commercial software royalties should be directed to the head office of Standards Australia. New Zealand requests should be directed to Standards New Zealand.

Up to 10 percent of the technical content pages of a Standard may be copied for use exclusively in-house by purchasers of the Standard without payment of a royalty or advice to Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand.

Inclusion of copyright material in computer software programs is also permitted without royalty payment provided such programs are used exclusively in-house by the creators of the programs.

Care should be taken to ensure that material used is from the current edition of the Standard and that it is updated whenever the Standard is amended or revised. The number and date of the Standard should therefore be clearly identified.

The use of material in print form or in computer software programs to be used commercially, with or without payment, or in commercial contracts is subject to the payment of a royalty. This policy may be varied by Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand at any time.

CONTENTS*(Date of Issue: March, 1996)*

	Year of Publication
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1996
2.0 BASIC REGULATIONS	1996
2.1 Scope of the IWTO Condition Testing Regulations for Wool Tops	1996
2.2 Definition of Certificates	1996
2.3 Regulations Relating to IWTO Conditioning Certificates	1996
3.0 WEIGHING AND SAMPLING OF THE LOT	1996
3.1 General Principles	1996
3.2 Traditional Sampling from Bales (IWTO-34)	1996
3.3 Industrial Sampling Procedure (IWTO-34)	1996
4.0 DETERMINATION OF CALCULATED INVOICE MASS AND CALCULATED MERCHANTABLE MASS	1996
4.1 IWTO Conditioning Certificates	1996
5.0 CERTIFICATION	1996
5.1 Identification and Description	1996
6.0 DATA VERIFICATION AND RETESTS	1996
6.1 Definitions of Data Verification, Retest and Maximum Probable Difference	1996
6.2 General Principles	1996
6.3 Data Verification Procedure	1996
6.4 Notification of Intention to Retest	1996
6.5 Inspection of Consignment Prior to Retest	1996
6.6 Retest Procedure	1996
6.7 Commercial Obligations	1996
Table 1 Maximum Retest Range between Two Test Results for Oven Dry Weight %	1996
Appendix 1 Example of the Application of "Maximum Retest Range" (2 Pages)	1996

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Wool—IWTO Condition Testing Regulations for Wool Tops**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

These Regulations are intended to cover all the operations involved in determining the average moisture content, or regain of lots of wool tops, and the subsequent issuing of IWTO Conditioning Certificates certifying the invoice mass which such a lot of wool would have if its residual fatty matter content and/or average regain were at specified standard values.

These Regulations have been prepared from the appropriate sections of a much more comprehensive regulations for the “Conventional System of Conditioning Wool Products” which was prepared by the IWTO Technical Committee's Working Group on “Conditioning” together with an industrial sampling procedure agreed in Copenhagen 1983.

These Regulations also incorporate modifications to the Traditional Sampling procedures agreed at Nice, December 1991, a Section on Data Verification and Retest, agreed in Punta Del Este, April 1992, and allows for the use of the capacitance method for determining the regain of wool that was approved at Nice, December 1992.

Condition testing of lots of wool tops must essentially involve a sequence of events, each of which must be carried out correctly if the results of the tests and the value of the calculated invoice mass are to be sufficiently reliable for international trading purposes.

Traditional methods of determining regain rely on the determination of moisture content by drying wool in conventional hot air ovens.

Using such methods it is obviously impossible to directly measure the regain of all the wool making up the lot, and a relatively small sample of wool must be taken in such a way that the regain of the sample accurately represents the average regain of the entire lot.

The modern practice of producing bump tops followed by press-packing does not readily allow the traditional method of sampling from bales, and therefore two sampling methods are allowed:

- (i) An industrial method which allows sampling as the tops are produced.
- (ii) The method of sampling from bales based on the method outlined in the “Conventional System of Conditioning Wool products”.

In all cases the total nett mass of the tops in the lot must be accurately determined at the time of sampling.

This is done by weighing each bale at the time of sampling, or within two hours of drawing the samples, on a suitable set of scales and so determining the gross mass of the lot. By knowing or determining the tare weight of the pack material of each bale, the nett mass of the lot can be calculated.

It is also essential that the global sample obtained is secured and transported to the appropriate testing laboratory in such a way that no significant changes can occur in its mass and/or regain.

This involves sealing the sample in a suitable container (e.g. double sealed polyethylene bags), and transporting it as quickly as possible to the laboratory. As soon as possible, and preferably within four hours of the sampling operation, the mass of the global sample must be accurately determined by weighing on a suitable balance.

The Oven-dry mass of the sample is then determined as specified in IWTO-34: Method for the Determination of Oven-dry Mass, Calculated Invoice Mass and Calculated Merchantable Mass of Wool Tops, using a specially designed drier and by weighing on a suitable balance.

If required, the residual Fatty Matter content is determined as specified in IWTO-10.

From these values it is a simple calculation to determine either the Calculated Invoice Mass or the Calculated Merchantable Mass, as outlined in IWTO-34.

If the regain of the tops is determined using IWTO-41: Determination of the Invoice Mass of Scoured or Carbonised Wool, Tops or Noils by the Capacitance Method, the total lot is measured and sampling procedures do not apply. This method is an indirect method which is calibrated against the procedure specified in IWTO-34. In the case of dispute the direct method (IWTO-34) must be used.

When the regain is determined using IWTO-41, e.g. by capacitance, it is important that a valid calibration exists for the specific grade and category of material in question (refer IWTO-41). In the event that an estimate of residual fatty matter is required, this must be determined on a sample obtained by using an industrial or traditional sampling procedure, using IWTO-10.

2.0 BASIC REGULATIONS

2.1 Scope of the IWTO Condition Testing Regulations for Wool Tops

2.1.1 These Regulations relate to the sampling and condition testing of wool tops, and the issue of IWTO Conditioning Certificates for such wools.

When applicable, samples are drawn either at the finisher gill prior to formation of a bump or ball, or when packed in bales.

They should be read in conjunction with the current versions of the following documents:

- IWTO Blue Book: Arbitration Agreement and Other International Agreements.
- IWTO-34: Method for the Determination of Oven-Dry Weight and Calculated Invoice Mass and Calculated Merchantable Mass of Wool Tops.
- IWTO-41: Method for the Determination of the Invoice Mass of Scoured or Carbonised Wool or Tops or Noils by Capacitance Method.
- IWTO-10: Method for the Determination of the Dichloromethane Soluble Matter in Combed Wool Sliver.

2.2 Definition of Certificates

2.2.1 *IWTO Conditioning Certificate:*

A Certificate issued by a laboratory from the IWTO list of Conditioning Testing Establishments resulting from the condition testing of samples drawn in accordance with these Regulations and tested in accordance with the methods coded IWTO-34 or IWTO-41, as approved by IWTO.

NOTE : *A Certificate, as defined above, can only be issued when the test data have been obtained through the strict application of these IWTO Condition Testing Regulations for Wool Tops, in conjunction with the above-mentioned test methods.*