



## IN SHED FLEECE TESTING

### LASERSCAN FLEECESCAN TESTING

#### **Laserscan Fleecescan testing procedure:**

On the shearing board the tag numbers of the sheep being shorn are taken and written down on bright blue cards (operator supplied) transponder cards or barcodes are generated. They are then placed on the board in front of each shearer or on bulldog clips or nails located in convenient places nearby. The card is collected with the fleece and placed in the middle while it is being skirted.

#### **Stage One:**

After the fleece is skirted and rolled it is placed into the fleece corer bin, where its weight is taken and recorded on the blue card. The lid on the fleece corer bin is closed and the fleece is hydraulically compressed and cored, snippets from the fleece then drop into a numbered (1 - 8) sample cup for testing. The fleece is then taken out and placed in position on a numbered (1 - 8 corresponding to the sample cup) round table.

#### **Stage Two:**

The sample cup is then placed into the washer dryer unit, where dry-cleaning fluid is pumped through the sample to remove the wool grease and dirt, thereby improving testing accuracy. After washing a blast of air through the unit dries and conditions the sample.

#### **Stage Three:**

At this stage the snippets are put into the Laserscan unit for testing. The tag number, sample cup number, fleece weight, classers comments, sire codes and many other options are entered on the computer at this point. Once the sample test is completed the results are displayed on a separate screen near the numbered (1 -8) round table.

The fleeces are then binned into classer and or micron lines. [Laserscan Test Measurement Results](#) are: Micron, Standard Deviation, Coefficient Variation of Diameter, Spinning Fineness, Curvature and Comfort Factor. The combined three stages of testing take approximately 1 minute, however two to three samples can be in various stages of the process at the same time.

See [SHED PLAN](#)

#### **Operational information we need:**

Where is your property?

Do you have mains or generated power?

Is your shed above ground, ground level or raised board?

Will your shed accommodate the Laserscan and an extra table?

[\(Plan supplied\)](#)

How many sheep will you be shearing and how many per day?

(400 - 700 per day requires one operator above 700 requires two.)

#### **Operational information Woolgrowers will need :**

Generally an extra 2 people will be required, one to take tag numbers, another to place fleeces into the fleece corer and record fleece weights for the operator to enter while testing. Fleeces are usually skirted prior to testing.

After skirting, fleeces are rolled from one side to the other then rolled from the bottom of the fleece to the top, this enables the corer to pass through more sections of the fleece.

Rectangular tables are preferable to round tables, for skirting, as fleece rolling is easier. Fleeces should always be placed in the corer bin the same way.

Can you supply a round table; a waiting bay, until the results from the fleece measurement are complete?

The closer the Laserscan Fleecescan is located to both skirting table and waiting table the more efficient will be the operation.

### **Occupational Health & Safety issues:**

Wool samples taken for testing are washed in dry-cleaning fluid and then dried with a blast of air. This blast of air is gassed outside through 10 metre lengths of hose.

Can the Fleecescan be located 10 metre or less from an exit, or through the floor?

Can the hoses be located in an area where they will not be tripped over?

Where can the power cable be safely located?

Anybody operating the corer washer will be required to wear rubber gloves.

### **INFORMATION COLLECTION.**

We encourage woolgrowers to collect as much data on their flock as possible for entry into the system during In-Shed and Wool Sample testing and suggest you consider:

Sire Codes.

Fleece Classing Codes eg visual quality number ranking& or staple length .

Wool Classing Codes eg TDR, CLR, DER etc.

Wet & Dry Ewe identification

Ewe or Wether identification.

Age variance.

Different shearings.

Fleece Classing Codes eg visual quality number ranking& or staple length.



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