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Australian Standard 2274—1981

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ISSUE OF A TEST CERTIFICATE FOR RAW WOOL



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter



THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Australian Council of Wool Buyers
Australian Wool Corporation
Australian Wool Testing Authority
CSIRO, Division of Textile Physics
Department of Defence
Department of Primary Industry
Livestock and Grain Producers Association of New South Wales
National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia
National Farmers Federation
Wool Textile Manufacturers of Australia
University of New South Wales

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
ISSUE OF A TEST CERTIFICATE
FOR RAW WOOL**

AS 2274—1981

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PREFACE

This edition of this standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Testing of Wool, under the direction of the Textile Standards Board. It defines the essential requirements for the issue and withdrawal of a test certificate for raw wool in bales, and is one of a series of standards dealing with the sampling and testing of wool.

In this edition changes have been made to values for the maximum range of readings given for mean fibre diameter in Table 2. The need to omit measurements known to be in error or shown to be divergent is made obligatory. Tables 3, 4 and 5 have also been revised subsequent to data obtained from the Australian Wool Measurement Standards Authority on independent laboratory round trials and which have been adopted by IWTO.

Other standards in this series are—

- AS 1133 Method for the Determination of Fibre Diameter of Raw Wool
- AS 1134 Method for the Determination of the Wool Content in Raw Wool
- AS 1362 Method for Calculation of Combined Test Certificates for Yield and Fineness of Greasy Wool in Consignments
- AS 1363 Method for the Grab Sampling of Greasy Wool from Bales
- AS 1401 Method for the Sonic Fineness Testing of Raw Wool
- AS 1555 Method for the Determination of Wool Content and Mean Fibre Diameter of Raw Wool in Presale Lots
- AS 1809 Security of Raw Wool Samples for Display Purposes
- AS 1980 Method for Core Sampling of Raw Wool in Bales
- AS 2104 Method for Matching and Building Sale Lots of Greasy Wool in Bales by Objective Measurement

It is intended that the standard will be used in conjunction with current Australian and IWTO standard methods of test for yield and mean fibre diameter of raw wool. It is expected that these will be amended to recognize the technical and commercial requirements raised by the emergence of presale testing in Australia.

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD	4
SPECIFICATION	
1 Scope	5
2 Application	5
3 Definitions	5
4 Essential Requirements	5
5 Omission of Measurements	6
6 Retests	7
7 Withdrawal and Cancellation of a Test Certificate	7
APPENDICES	
A Retest Procedure	8
B Divergent Measurements	9

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA**Australian Standard****for****REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ISSUE OF A TEST CERTIFICATE
FOR RAW WOOL****FOREWORD**

The increasing volume of raw wool now being sold on the basis of objective measurement has brought to light the need for an agreed procedure governing the issue of test certificates and, when required, the checking and reissue of certificates in amended form.

Test certificates for raw wool at present show the test results for wool base, vegetable matter base and mean fibre diameter. From wool base and vegetable matter base estimates of expected commercial processing performance can be made using internationally accepted conversion factors.

The accuracy of a test certificate may be challenged and this action could lead to a retest. As with all scientific measurements, random differences occur, and a retest will rarely give exactly the same result as the first test. Occasionally evidence will be available to show that an error has occurred, but in general both results will be correct and within accepted limits of the 'true' value.

However, occasions arise when the first result must be considered to be wrong although it cannot be conclusively shown that an error has occurred. Criteria in the form of tolerance tables are given in this standard whereby this decision can be made. These test certificate tolerance values do not indicate the expected differences between a test value and a retest value. They are intended to be used solely as criteria for deciding whether or not an error has occurred. The differences between the test value and the retest value found in practice are normally about 60 percent of the test certificate tolerance value quoted. Hence a difference larger than the tolerance shown indicates a high probability of an error. The test certificate tolerance values used in these tables are frequently reviewed.

This standard also deals with the procedures to be used in the event of an error being found or inferred and the subsequent action to be taken on the original test certificate.

SPECIFICATION

1 SCOPE. This standard sets out the essential requirements for the issue of a test certificate for raw wool from data obtained in full compliance with one or more of the following standard test methods:

AS 1133	Determination of Fibre Diameter of Raw Wool
AS 1134	Determination of the Wool Content in Raw Wool
AS 1362	Calculation of Combined Test Certificates for Yield and Fineness of Greasy Wool in Consignments
AS 1401	Sonic Fineness Testing of Raw Wool
AS 1555	Determination of Wool Content and Mean Fibre Diameter of Raw Wool in Presale Lots
AS 2104	Matching and Building Sale Lots of Greasy Wool in Bales by Objective Measurement
IWTO-19	Determination of Wool Base, Vegetable Matter Base, IWTO Clean Wool Content and IWTO Scoured Yield in Raw Wool
IWTO-28	Determination of the Air-flow Method of the Mean Fibre Diameter of Core Samples of Raw Wool
IWTO-30	Determination of the Wool Content and Mean Fibre Diameter of Raw Wool in Presale Lots
IWTO-31	Method for the Calculation of Combined Test Certificates for Yield and Fineness of Raw Wool in Consignments

This standard refers solely to requirements for the issue, and when appropriate, the reissue of a test certificate by the one laboratory. It does not apply to test certificates issued by another laboratory.

2 APPLICATION. This standard is applicable to testing operations for yield and fibre diameter of raw wool within one laboratory.

3 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply:

Test certificate—a document issued by a testing house showing—

- (a) the result(s) of a standard test method for one or more characteristics on a sample of raw wool; or
- (b) the combination by a standard method of a number of results of a standard test method for one or more characteristics on samples of raw wool.

Test—a set of measurements made on a sample of raw wool corings, in full accord with a standard test method.

Check test—a set of measurements made on that portion of the sample remaining after the initial test, in full accord with the same standard test method.

NOTES:

1. This remaining portion is sometimes referred to as a 'keeper sample'.
2. Additional measurements made in order to fulfil the range requirements given in Clause 4 *do not* constitute a check test.

Recore test—a set of measurements made on a further sample of raw wool from a lot that has been previously sampled and tested, in full accord with the same sampling method and the same test method.

NOTE: When necessary, the result must be corrected for any declared or observed change in net greasy mass of the lot.

Retest—a check test or a recore test.

Test value—the result which is shown on a test certificate and which is obtained by either—

- (a) a standard sampling method and a standard test method; or
- (b) a combination by a standard method of a number of results obtained by a standard sampling method and a standard test method.

Retest value—a result of a retest.

Test certificate tolerance—the maximum difference between a test value and a retest value. If the difference is exceeded, an error is suspected.

Documentation error—an error in documentation procedures such as in recording of data, in calculation, typography or data transmission.

Testing error—an error in laboratory testing procedures.

4 ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS. The essential requirements for the issue of a test certificate are as follows:

- (a) For any lot or consignment only one valid test certificate shall be on issue at any time. It is the responsibility of the owner of the lot or consignment to notify the testing house of any previous test.
- (b) A test certificate shall be valid only if, at the time of issue, the document is without correction or alteration, i.e. it is a 'clean copy'.
- (c) If a test certificate is to be reissued the original test certificate shall be withdrawn in accordance with Clause 7, before the new certificate is issued.
- (d) A test certificate shall not be issued if the number of subsample or test specimen measurements used in its calculation is less than those specified in the appropriate Australian or IWTO standard test method.

NOTE: This applies equally to a test, check test or recore test.

- (e) In order that a test certificate may be issued the data used in its calculation shall be consistent with Table 1 for wool base and Table 2 for mean fibre diameter. When a divergent measurement