

OPENING AND MIXING

OPENING

WASTE WOOLS

CLASSIFICATION

1. **Varieties of Waste and Recovered Wools.**—In addition to the pure wool, and the mixtures of different classes or qualities of wool there is also a great number of lower qualities of wool produced by mixing with pure wool varying proportions of what may be termed **wool substitutes**. The term quality refers in this case to the fineness of the fibre, but if used in the worsted trade in conjunction with a number, it has a different meaning. In that case it indicates the count to which such material may be spun. The wool substitutes are used either as adulterants or as a means for giving cheap cloths an appearance similar to that of more expensive ones.

2. The different classes of wool substitutes may be classified as follows: (a) **Noils**, which are pure wool of short staple that has been combed out of longer-stapled material while the latter is being formed into a sliver. (b) **Waste**, produced while forming the sliver into yarn and cloth. (c) **New mungo and shoddy**, produced by disintegrating into threads and fibres the waste produced in merchant shops and by tailors, such as patterns and cuttings. (d) **Old mungo and shoddy** are produced by disintegrating rags from used clothing. (e) Material derived from cloth carbonized to remove sewing threads, or the cotton threads

