

Developing a System for Organoleptic Testing of Flax Straw, Fiber and Shive

PAPTAC
Nonwood Fiber
Meeting

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Organoleptic Testing

- Using the human “organs” of eyes, nose, and skin to see, smell and touch to judge certain properties and give a ranking or comparison of one test specimen with another specimen
- examples: buying fruit at a supermarket or judging at a dog show

Organoleptic Testing

- Advantages:
 - fast
 - relatively easy to carry out and to understand (after some training)
 - cheap
 - tester is usually very mobile

Organoleptic Testing

- Disadvantages:
 - is subjective (differences in mood, stress and natural abilities of organs can give different scores and rankings of the same specimen)
 - some important properties (e.g., fiber content) cannot be easily measured
 - “Standards” may accidentally change over time (e.g., the color of the standard “yellow” straw may fade over time)

Notes to Following Pages:

- Indicates where a ✓ or “x” should be placed
- _____ Indicates where the initials of the person doing the judgement should be placed
- Indicates where a number or value should be placed

Background of straw:

- Amount & packaging (e.g., square round bales , loose) of straw: weight



- Moisture content:_____Determined by (e.g., bale probe, microwave oven, other):

- Source of straw:

Location:

Year:

Variety:

Collected by:

Harvest method and field treatments:

Other treatments:

General Observations:

Take small hand samples from a variety of places within the straw lot to give a good representation of the total lot of straw. Divide this sample into 2 bags and label each bag. One bag will represent the starting material and will be archived. The other bag will be used to determine the following:

.....NIR estimate of
Fiber Content:



____Degree of Retting (Fried Shake Test):

- Unretted Partially Retted
 Optimal retting

____Color:

- Green Yellow
 Light beige/grey Dark beige/grey
 Other

____Odor: none slight
 moderate strong

____Feeling when grasped in Hand:

____ Stem Diameters:

Thin Medium Thick

____ Stem Lengths: range from cm to cm

____ Stem Broken Pieces:

Consistent
 Inconsistent

____ Seed Holders and Seed Bolls:

Yes No



____ Other:

____ PH Reading if available Straw..... shives

Objective(s) of Processing:

(The type of processing that is carried out can have a very big impact on the properties of the resultant fiber and shives; thus we need to know the objectives of processing (e.g., greatest possible throughput; best quality fiber, cleanest shives, etc.) and how the processing machines were set up so that our judgements about the resultant fiber and shives have a “context”

Processing Protocol:

____Step 1:

____Run remaining straw through the following machines the indicated number of times:

#1 Opener ___ Xs

#2 Spreader ___ Xs

#3 Crusher ___ Xs

#4 Cleaner ___ Xs

All_____ Xs

____Bag a sample of fiber, weigh it and label with weight, Step #, and Job #

____Bag a sample of shive, weigh it and label with weight, Step #, and Job #

____Bag all fiber clumps in shives, weigh and label it with: weight, Step #, and Job #

____Bag all fiber, weigh and label with weight, Step # and Job #

____Bag all shive, weigh and label with weight, Step # and Job #

Processing Protocol: (cont.)

____Step 2:

____Run fiber through the following machines the indicated number of times:

#1 Opener _ _ _ Xs

#2 Spreader _ _ _ Xs

#3 Crusher _ _ _ Xs

#4 Cleaner _ _ _ Xs

All _ _ _ _ Xs

____Bag a sample of fiber, weigh it and label with weight, Step #, and Job #

____Bag a sample of shive, weigh it and label with weight, Step #, and Job #

____Bag all fiber clumps in shives, weigh and label it with: weight, Step #, and Job #

____Bag all fiber, weigh and label with weight, Step # and Job #

____Bag all shive, weigh and label with weight, Step # and Job #

Processing Protocol: (cont.)

_____Step 3:

_____Run fiber through the following machines the indicated number of times:

#1 Opener _ _ _ Xs

#2 Spreader _ _ _ Xs

#3 Crusher _ _ _ Xs

#4 Cleaner _ _ _ Xs All _ _ _ Xs

_____Bag a sample of fiber, weigh it and label with weight, Step # and Job #

_____Bag a sample of shive, weigh it and label with weight, Step # and Job #

_____Bag all fiber clumps in shives, weigh it and label with weight, Step #,
and Job #

_____Bag all fiber, weigh and label with weight, Step # and Job #

_____Bag all shive, weigh and label with weight, Step # and Job #

Processing Protocol: (cont.)

_____Step 4:

_____Add up weight of: all fiber samples, all shive samples, and all fiber clumps

_____Calculate weight of dust

(beginning straw weight – weight of (fiber+ shive + clumps))

_____Calculate fiber content (%) by:

(Roughly cleaned fiber/beginning weight) x 100

(Roughly cleaner fiber)/(roughly cleaned fiber + clean shives) x 100

Results and Comments on fiber and shives

Fiber:

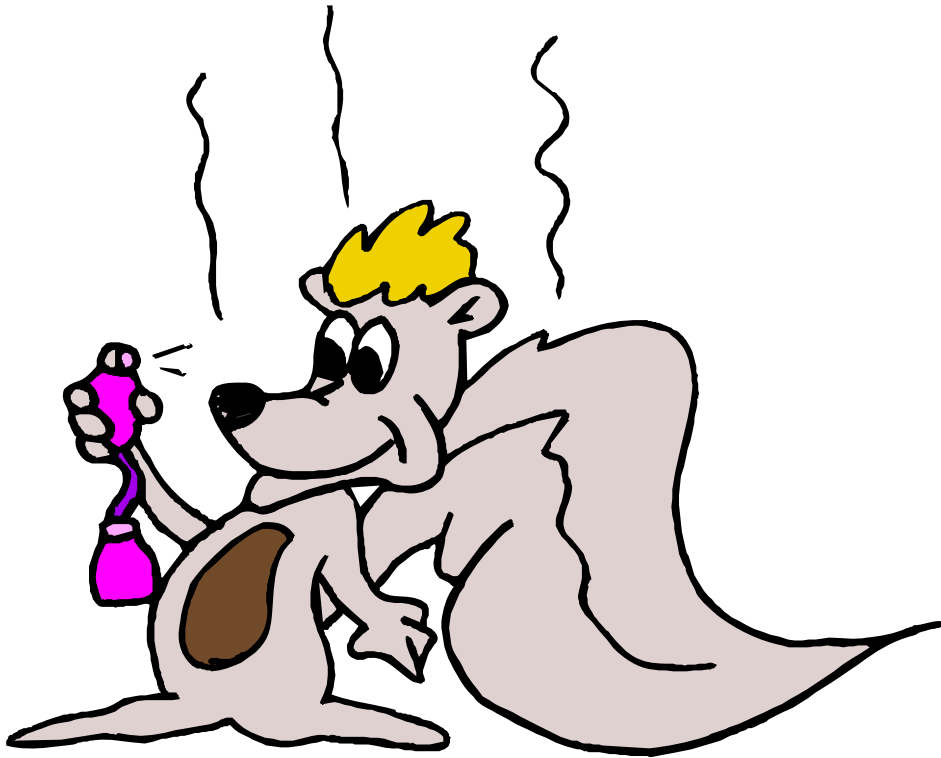
_____ Odor:

none

slight

moderate

strong



Color:

- green
- yellow
- light beige/grey
- dark beige/grey
- very dark
- white
- other



____Strength:

very strong

strong

moderate

weak

very weak



Fineness:

very coarse

coarse

moderate

fine

very fine



_____ Other Observations:

Shives remaining on and in Fiber:

_____ Amount: many some very few

_____ Attachment: strongly attached some attached
 few are attached

_____ Other Observations:



Shives bag:

_____ Odor: none slight moderate
 strong

_____ Color: yellow light beige/grey
 dark beige/grey very dark

_____ Amount of big pieces:
 many some very few

_____ Amount of dust:
 lots some very little

_____ Fineness: very coarse coarse
 moderate fine
 very fine

_____ Other Observations:

Conclusions (in regard to objectives)

examples:

What was the throughput per hour?

What end uses would this straw, fiber or shive be suitable for?

What is the approximate per tonne value of this sample?

What could have been done to improve the value of this sample?

Other?

Any Questions?

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