

## *Glossary*

**Automatic feed control:** Apparatus for automatically controlling the volume of seed cotton flow to the ginning system.

**Bale Density:** A unit of measurement of weight per unit volume. Normally expressed as pounds per cubic foot. Density is calculated by dividing the net bale weight by the bale volume in cubic feet. Volume is determined by multiplying bale length, width and thickness dimensions expressed in feet. Thickness is determined by measuring from tie to tie across the crown of the bale.

**Bypass:** A passage around a machine to avoid use of that machine.

**Cleaner:** A machine for removing dirt and small trash from seed cotton.

**Compress universal density bale:** A flat / modified flat cotton bale re compressed at the warehouse to density of at least 28 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

**Condenser:** A machine to collect ginned lint into a smooth, endless batt.

**Conveyor Distributor:** An overhead auger that delivers seed cotton to the individual extractor feeders and gin stands.

**Cotton ties:** Strips of thin steel or wire bands wrapped around cotton bales to secure the bale. The ties are secured on the bale before it is released from the press.

**Cyclone or collector:** A device for separating solid materials from a conveying air stream.

**Doffer Rolls:** Rolls that doff or strip the ginned lint from the condenser drum.

**Doffing:** The act of process of removing cotton lint from any part of machine.

**Bale:** a basic traceable unit of lint (ginned cotton). Bale weights vary from country to country. (See under the relevant country for specific bale weights were applicable.) By convention, a 'statistical' bale weighs 480 lbs.

**Boll:** The fruiting structure of cotton plant. It is made up of separate compartments called locks, in which cotton seeds and lint grow:

**Bt Cotton:** A genetically engineered cotton carrying the *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) gene

**Colour:** The degree of whiteness of the cotton fibre.

**Colour grade:** Describes the colour of cotton lint. There are 30 standard colour grades, of which 15 are physical standards (held as boxed samples of the complete range of grades) and 15 are descriptive.

**Cotton:** Cultivated cotton is a perennial shrub, genus *Gossypium*. There are two major species in current production – *G. hirsutum*, commonly known as upland cotton, and *G. barbadense* or pima cotton. (See also *G. hirsutum*, *G. barbadense*, upland cotton, Pima cotton)

**Cotton spinning system:** The process originally developed for spinning cotton, applied now also to other staple fibres.

**Count of yarn:** A number of indicating the mass per unit length or the length per unit mass of yarn.

**Fibre:** A cotton fibre is classified in four ways, by its length, micronaire, strength and uniformity, (See also length, micronaire, strengthened uniformity). The fibre typically accounts for approximately 35 percent of the weight of a seed cotton, though this proportion varies.

**Foreign matter:** Anything that is not part of the cotton plant.

**Ginning outturn:** The ratio of lint to seed cotton produced by the ginning process.

**Grade:** Its quality in terms of colour and leaf content.

**HVI:** High Volume Instrument testing, Systems by which high speed bale by bale testing can be attained. Bales are tested for micronaire, length, uniformity, strength, elongation, colorant trash content.

**Leaf grade:** Describes the leaf or “trash” content of cotton lint. There are 8 grades, of which 7 are physical (held as boxed samples covering the range of grades) and the remaining is a descriptive standard based on the other 7.

**Length:** The average length of cotton fibre after the ginning process.

**Lint:** The cotton fibre obtained by the ginning process once the cotton seed, leaves and casing have been removed.

**Micronaire:** The size of an individual cotton fibre taken in cross-section.

**Organic cotton:** Organically grown cotton uses crop rotation, beneficial insects, compost and other farming methods in place of chemical fertilisers and intensive farming techniques.

**Premium:** An amount by which a price is increased in order to buy a product of a higher grade or quality.

**Pima Cotton:** Long staple cotton variety.

**Staple:** Cotton fibre considered with regard to its length and fineness

Short staple : Less than 25 mm

medium staple : 25 to 30 mm

long staple : 30 to 37 mm

extra long staple : 37 mm and above.

**Strength:** Prices: firm-ness or steadiness

**Fibre:** power of the fibre to sustain the application of force (as applied in spinning) without breaking.

**Trash:** the leaf content of ginned lint.

**Uniformity:** The degree to which the fibres in a sample are uniform based on the ratio of mean length to the upper half mean length. Given as percentage.

**Warp:** Threads which run parallel to the loom