

Wool Tables



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Rectangular tables, about 2750 mm long, 1500 mm wide and 850 mm high, have traditionally been used for skirting and classing wool. The table top has wooden slats or tubular steel rollers, spaced with 50 mm to 75 mm gaps large enough for locks and second cuts to fall through. Two shed workers, one on each side, are required for efficient operation of a rectangular table. Round, rotating wool tables are used because they make efficient use of labour. The circular table can be operated by one person, the top rotating on a central pivot as the fleece is skirted. They are commonly used as a back-up to a rectangular table.

Round wool tables vary from 2030 mm to 2250 mm in diameter. Tubular steel or PVC tubing is normally used for the table top. Slat spacings are similar to those on rectangular tables. Throwing a fleece onto a round table requires a modification of the technique used for a rectangular table. The fleece should be thrown at a higher angle and less vigorously than for a rectangular table.

More than one table should be used in shearing sheds with three or more stands. This nearly always leaves a clear table for the next shorn fleece, avoiding double handling.

Wool tables should be close to the shearers to reduce walking distance for the shed workers. Automated quick action presses can be close to the wool table (almost between two tables), so the fleeces of the main line can be put straight into the press, further reducing walking distance and the need for rehandling fleeces.

If you require a square or rectangular table – we will custom build to suit your exact needs.



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