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Most of the VM contained in wool is cellulosic in nature, which is broken down into carbon, by firstly immersing in a strong solution (6% to 7% weight for volume) of Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) then followed by baking in a dryer set at $95^{\circ}C$ to $120^{\circ}C$. After the VM has been turned into carbon the wool is passed through a series of heavy metal fluted rollers which crush the carbonised burs into dust.

The wool is then passed through a de-dusting unit (rotary shaker) where the dust is separated from the wool by mechanical action.

The wool at this stage is acidic due to the action of being immersed in Sulphuric acid. It then neutralizes (pH 7) by passing it into a solution of alkali containing Sodium Carbonate (Na_2CO_3). Finally, the wool passes through a final bath containing a solution of Hydrogen Peroxide bleach (H_2O_2) to improve the colour before it is dried.