INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 858

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Fishing nets — Designation of netting yarns in the Tex System

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FOREWORD

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Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 858 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in October 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Hungary	Romania
Belgium	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Bulgaria	Iran	Sweden
Canada	Israel	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Italy	Thailand
Denmark	Netherlands	Turkey
Finland	New Zealand	United Kingdom
France	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Portugal	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 858 – 1968.

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Fishing nets — Designation of netting yarns in the Tex System

0 INTRODUCTION

The designation of netting yarns for fishing nets in the Tex System will ultimately replace designations made according to traditional systems.

The new designation will consist principally in naming the resultant linear density.

1 SCOPE

This International Standard specifies a method for the designation of netting yarns for fishing nets by the use of the nominal linear densities of the single yarn components or of their resultant linear density, expressed in tex.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

As a general rule, netting yarns designated by their linear density or their resultant linear density are usually grey yarns without any preparation.

If the indication of resultant linear density takes account of any effects of chemical or physical treatment, this shall be mentioned.

3 REFERENCES

ISO 2, *Textiles — Designation of the direction of twist in yarns and related products.*

ISO 1139, *Textiles — Designation of yarns.*

ISO 1144, *Textiles — Universal system for designating linear density (Tex System).*

4 METHOD OF DESIGNATION

4.1 Yarns obtained by twisting

4.1.1 *General usage, complete designation*

The complete designation of a netting yarn shall comprise, in the order given, the following five characteristics :

a) the linear density of the single yarn, expressed in tex;

b) the number of single yarns in the first fold;

c) 1) the number of folded yarns in the finished product, or, if suitable,

2) the number of folded yarns, then cabled yarns, in the finished product;

d) the resultant linear density, expressed in tex;

e) the final twist direction of the finished product.

The first three characteristics shall be joined to each other by the multiplication sign (X); (if suitable, the number of cabled yarns is joined likewise to the number of folded yarns by the multiplication sign). The last two characteristics shall be separated from the first three by a semi-colon (;).

The fourth characteristic (numerical value of the resultant linear density) shall be preceded by the letter R.

The fifth characteristic shall be indicated by the letter S or Z (see ISO 2).

Example 1: 23 tex X 3; R 75 tex S. This designation characterizes a folded netting yarn comprising three single yarns of a nominal[1] linear density of 23 tex; the resultant linear density of this yarn is 75 tex; the final twist direction is S.

Example 2: 23 tex X 6 X 3; R 460 tex Z. This designation characterizes a cabled netting yarn composed of three folded yarns each of which comprises six single yarns of a nominal[1] linear density of 23 tex; the resultant linear density of this yarn is 460 tex; the final twist direction is Z.

4.1.2 *Particular cases, brief designation*

Yarns composed of dissimilar components and heavy twisted trawl twines, complete designations of which would be too complicated, shall be designated by

a) the resultant linear density;

b) the final twist direction of the finished product.

Example 3: Netting yarn R 4000 tex S.

4.2 Yarns obtained by braiding

Braided netting yarns shall be designated only by their resultant linear density.

Example 4: Braided yarn R 4000 tex.

NOTE— The resultant linear density of a netting yarn is always different from the total linear density of the same yarn calculated from the linear densities of its components.

Reverting to Example 2 (see 4.1.1): if a netting yarn has a designation of 23 tex X 6 X 3; R 460 tex Z, calculation of the total linear density of this yarn on the basis of its components gives

6 X 3 = 18 yarns each of 23 tex, namely 18 X 23 tex = 414 tex.

The difference between the calculated total linear density in tex and the resultant linear density of R 460 tex, namely 46 tex, accrues from the twisting and cabling undergone by the yarns, each one of these operations leading to an increase in the linear density of the yarns.

1) The term "nominal" indicates that the value is a matter of reference, useful solely for the designation.