INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 1532

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Fishing nets — Cutting knotted netting to shape ("tapering")

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that Committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

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.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, International Standard ISO 1532 replaces ISO Recommendation R 1532-1970 drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles.*

The Member Bodies of the following countries approved the Recommendation :

Australia	India	Romania
Belgium	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Israel	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Switzerland
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Turkey
France	Norway	United Kingdom
Germany	Peru	U.S.S.R.
Greece	Poland	
Hungary	Portugal	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

Printed in Switzerland

Fishing nets — Cutting knotted netting to shape ("tapering")

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard defines the different kinds of cutting knotted netting to shape by straight cut, the types of cutting (N-, T- and Bar-cut) and gives rules for the designation of the cutting rate.

2 REFERENCE

ISO 1107, *Fishing nets — Netting — Basic terms and definitions.*[1)]

3 TERMINOLOGY

The expression *cutting knotted netting to shape* is here understood to mean the cutting from knotted netting of pieces in the shape of trapezia, triangles, parallelograms or other polygons.

4 TYPES OF CUTTING

Depending on the desired final shape of the netting, tapering cuts must be made in suitable ways, The various cutting rates are obtained by combining different lengths of cuts, either along a row of sequential knots (N- or T-cuts respectively) or parallel to a line of sequential mesh bars (B-cuts). See ISO 1107.

The cuts along a row of sequential knots are distinguished by their situation in the drawing of the net or in the netting that has been hung up for tapering as described in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.

4.1 K-cuts (knot cuts) : Cuts just beyond the knots.

Symbol K

NOTE — The term "K-cut" may be used instead of the two following terms in cases where the relation to the general course of the netting yarn is insignificant.

4.1.1 *N-cut* (vertical cut) : A cut at right angles to the general course of the netting yarn just beyond the knots.

Symbol N

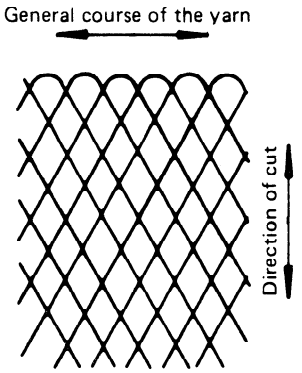


FIGURE 1

4.1.2 *T-cut* (horizontal cut) : A cut parallel to the general course of the netting yarn just beyond the knots.

Symbol T

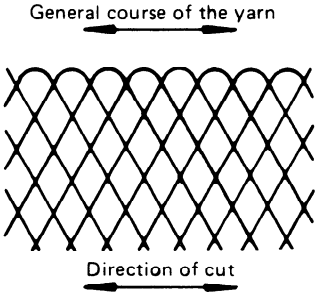


FIGURE 2

1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO/R 1107.)

4.2 Bar-cut : A cut parallel to a line of sequential mesh bars, each from adjacent meshes, and severing one or more bars.

Symbol B

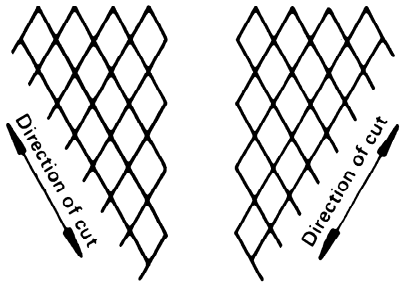


FIGURE 3

5 CUTTING RATE

5.1 Definition of the cutting rate

To obtain a desired shape and area of netting by tapering, N- or T-cuts and B-cuts of a distinct length must follow each other in a rhythmical way. This rhythmical alternation of the various types of cuts is called "cutting rate".

5.2 Designation of the cutting rate

The cutting rate is determined by the lengths of consecutive sections of N- or T-cuts and B-cuts.

The lengths of the various cuts are indicated

– for the N- and T-cuts by the number of consecutive meshes cut ;

– for the B-cut by the number of consecutive bars severed along the cutting edge, not counting the bars on the preceding knot.

To describe the cutting rate for tapering netting, the number and the type of each cut are indicated, giving first N- or T-cuts, then B-cuts.

The following combinations are used for cutting netting to shape :

N- and B-cuts

T- and B-cuts

N- and T-cuts

Exceptions are cutting rates where any of the named types of cutting is used alone. For these the following symbols are valid :

AB = all bars cut

AN = all cuts entirely in N-direction (at right angles to the general course of the netting yarn)

AT = all cuts entirely in T-direction (parallel to the general course of the netting yarn)

5.3 Examples of the designation of the cutting rate

5.3.1 *Example* : 1N2B means the rhythmical alternation of one N-cut and two B-cuts.

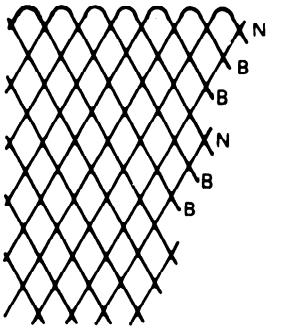


FIGURE 4

5.3.2 *Example* : 1T2B means the rhythmical alternation of one T-cut and two B-cuts.

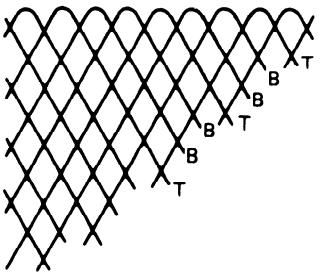


FIGURE 5

5.3.3 *Example* : 1N2T means the rhythmical alternation of one N-cut and two T-cuts.

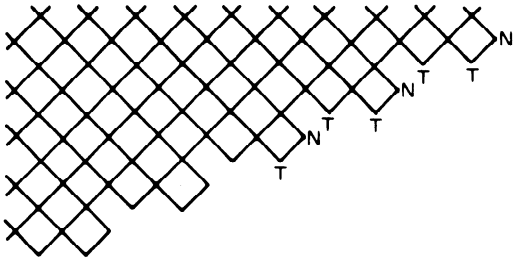


FIGURE 6

NOTE – Examples of tapering are given in the Annex.

6 VARIOUS KINDS OF CUTTING (TAPERING)

6.1 By tapering only one edge of the netting, right-angled trapezia or right-angled triangles are made.

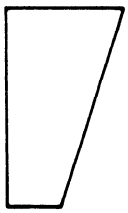


FIGURE 7

FIGURE 8

6.2 By using the same cutting rate in the same direction on two opposite edges of the netting, parallelograms are made.

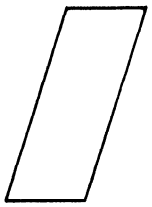


FIGURE 9

FIGURE 10

In the case of netting in the shape of a parallelogram, the triangular piece cut off on one side may be joined to the other edge (see Figure 10).

6.3 Netting in the shape of isosceles trapezia or isosceles triangles

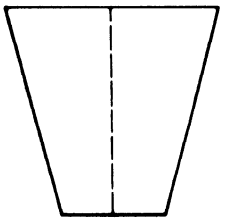


FIGURE 11

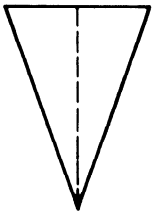


FIGURE 12

The area of such netting may be divided into two right-angled trapezia or triangles respectively, each of these parts being tapered correspondingly in opposite directions.

For triangular shaped netting (see Figure 12) each of the two halves must be tapered to a point.

6.4 Netting in the shape of asymmetrical trapezia

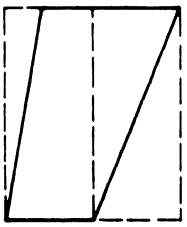


FIGURE 13

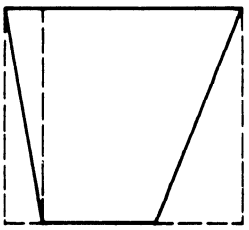
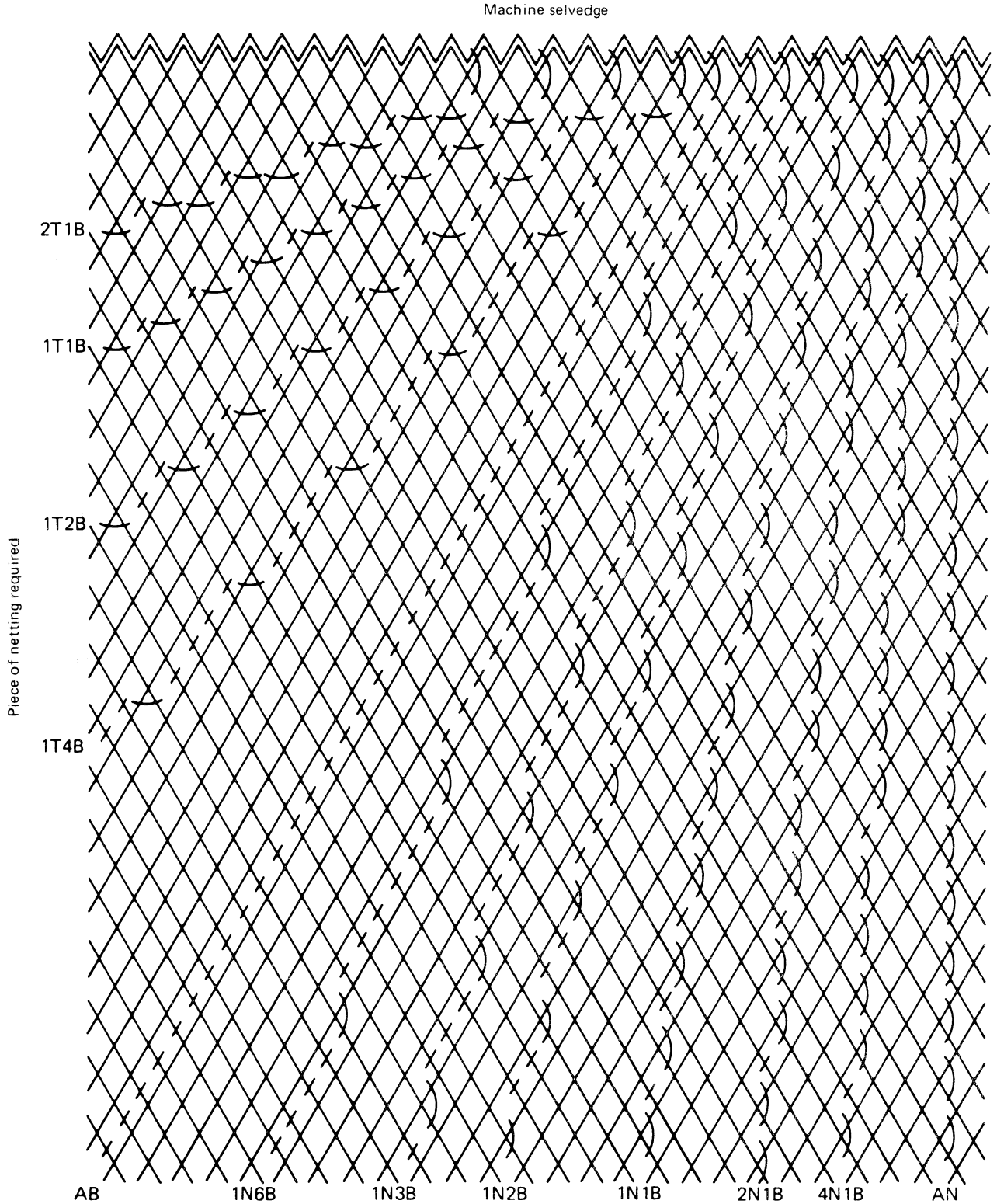


FIGURE 14

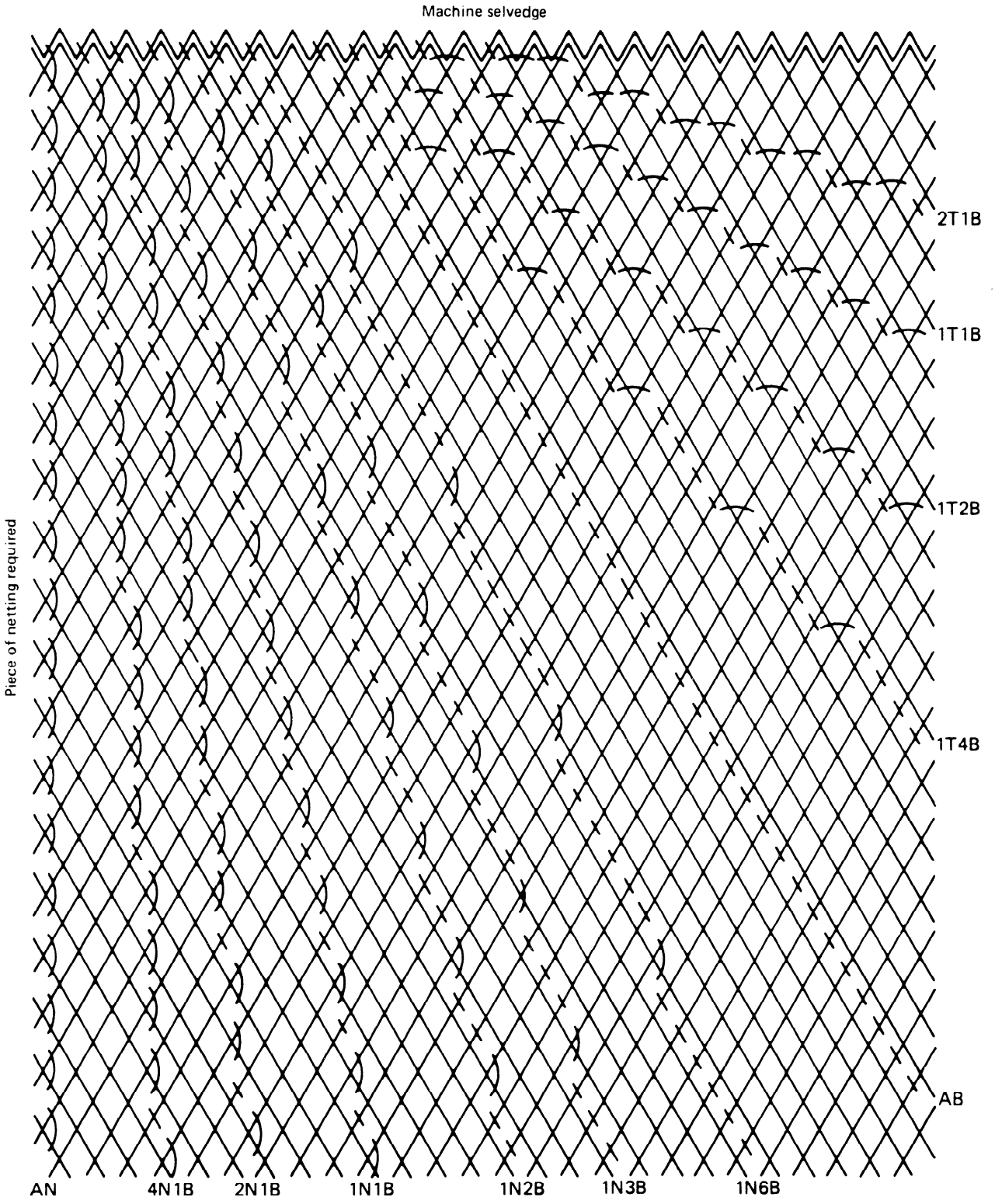
The area of such netting may be divided into one right-angled trapezium and one right-angled triangle respectively, each of these parts being tapered correspondingly.

ANNEX

EXAMPLES OF TAPERING



Taper cuts losing meshes in suspended netting.
Cutting into the piece — tapered piece on left.



Taper cuts gaining meshes in suspended netting.
Cutting away from the piece — tapered piece on left.

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