



## **EAST AFRICAN STANDARD**

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**Fishing nets — Designation of netting yarns in the Tex System**

**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY**

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## Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in East Africa. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers which are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

In order to meet the above objectives, the EAC Partner States have enacted an East African Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Test Act, 2006 (EAC SQMT Act, 2006) to make provisions for ensuring standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing of products produced or originating in a third country and traded in the Community in order to facilitate industrial development and trade as well as helping to protect the health and safety of society and the environment in the Community.

East African Standards are formulated in accordance with the procedures established by the East African Standards Committee. The East African Standards Committee is established under the provisions of Article 4 of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006. The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the private sectors and consumer organizations. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the procedures of the Community.

Article 15(1) of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006 provides that "Within six months of the declaration of an East African Standard, the Partner States shall adopt, without deviation from the approved text of the standard, the East African Standard as a national standard and withdraw any existing national standard with similar scope and purpose".

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

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## Introduction

In the preparation of this East African Standard, the following sources were consulted extensively:

ISO 858:1973, *Fishing nets — Designation of netting yarns in the Tex system*

KS 1075-1:1991(C2005), *Glossary of terms relating to fishing nets — Part 1: Designation of netting yarns in the Tex system*

IS 4303-1:1975, *Code of hygienic conditions for fish industry — Part 1: Pre-processing stage*

IS 4303-2:1975, *Code of hygienic conditions for fish industry — Part 2: Canning stage*

Codex Alimentarius website: [http://www.codexalimentarius.net/mrls/pestdes/jsp/pest\\_q-e.jsp](http://www.codexalimentarius.net/mrls/pestdes/jsp/pest_q-e.jsp)

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service website: <http://www.mrlatabase.com>

USDA Agricultural Marketing Service website: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/Standards>

USDA Plant Inspectorate Service website: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/plants](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants)

European Union: [http://ec.europa.eu/sanco\\_pesticides/public](http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public)

Assistance derived from these sources is hereby acknowledged.

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**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**



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## **Fishing nets – Designation of netting yarns in the Tex System**

First edition – 1973-12-01

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UDC 677.061 : 677.66 : 639.2.08.11

Ref. No. ISO 858-1973 (E)

**Descriptors** : textiles, yarns, nets, fishing nets, linear density, units of measurement, Tex System, designation.

## 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.

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.

# 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<sup>1)</sup> 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<sup>1)</sup> 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

$$6 \times 3 = 18 \text{ yarns each of } 23 \text{ tex, namely } 18 \times 23 \text{ tex} = 414 \text{ tex.}$$

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.

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

*Draft for comments only - Not to be cited as East African Standard*