



EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Fishing nets — Netting — Basic terms and definitions

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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 1107:2003, *Fishing nets — Netting — Basic terms and definitions*

KS 1075-2:1991(C2005), *Glossary of terms relating to fishing nets — Part 2: Basic terms and definitions*

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

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

European Union: http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public

Assistance derived from these sources is hereby acknowledged.

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
1107

Second edition
2003-06-15

**Fishing nets — Netting — Basic terms
and definitions**

*Filets de pêches — Nappes de filet — Termes fondamentaux et
définitions*

Reference number
ISO 1107:2003(E)



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 1107 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Throughout the text of this document, read "...this European Standard..." to mean "...this International Standard...".

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1107:1974), which has been technically revised.

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

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 1107:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2003.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard gives the principal terms relating to netting for fishing nets, together with their definitions or, in some cases, the method of expressing dimensions.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN ISO 1530:2003, *Fishing nets — Description and designation of knotted netting (ISO 1530:2002)*.

ISO 858, *Fishing nets — Designation of netting yarns in the Tex System*.

ISO 1139, *Textiles — Designation of yarns*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

netting

a meshed structure of indefinite shape and size composed of one yarn or of one or more systems of yarns interlaced or joined, or obtained by other means, for example by stamping or cutting from sheet material or by extrusion

3.2

netting yarn

all types of yarns¹⁾ suitable for the manufacture of netting

NOTE 1 The principal types of netting yarns are twines. The latter are defined below.

The size of netting yarn is indicated by its linear density expressed in the unit tex of the Tex system in accordance with ISO 858. The size of the final product is expressed by the “resultant linear density” in accordance with ISO 1139.

NOTE 2 The resultant linear density is the reciprocal of “runnage” which expresses the length per unit mass, in metres per gram or per kilogram, for example.

3.2.1

netting twine

the product of one twisting operation embracing two or more single yarns or monofilaments

3.2.2

cabled netting twine

the product of further twisting operations embracing two or more netting twines

1) The definition in ISO 1139 denotes “yarn” folded yarn and cabled yarn as a general term embracing a single yarn (including monofilament) multiple wound yarns.

3.2.3

braided netting twine

the product of braiding or plaiting netting yarns and/or netting twines

3.3

mesh

a design formed opening, surrounded by netting material. There are several types of mesh shapes:

3.3.1

diamond mesh

a mesh composed of four sides of the same length

3.3.2

square mesh

a diamond mesh in which adjacent sides are at right angles

3.3.3

hexagonal mesh

a mesh composed of six sides, out of which the length of one pair of opposite sides can be different from that of the other four sides, in case of an irregular hexagon

3.4

size of mesh

3.4.1

length of mesh side (also referred to as half mesh)

the distance between two sequential knots or joints, measured from centre to centre when the yarn between those points is fully extended as shown in Figure 1

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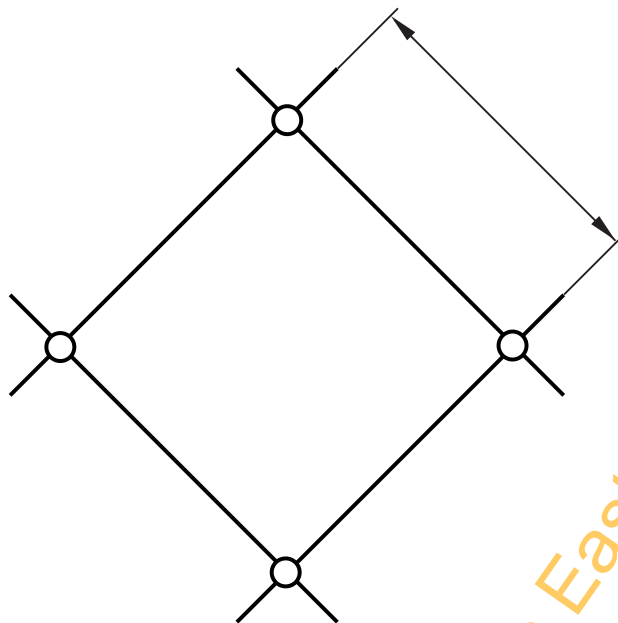


Figure 1 — Length of mesh side

NOTE In hexagonal meshes two different values are possible in case of an irregular hexagon.

3.4.2
length of mesh
 (see Figure 2)

- a) for knotted netting, the distance between the centres of two opposite knots in the same mesh when fully extended in the N-direction (see definition 3.5.1.1);
- b) for knotless netting, the distance between the centres of two opposite joints in the same mesh when fully extended along its longest possible axis (see definition 3.6.1.1).

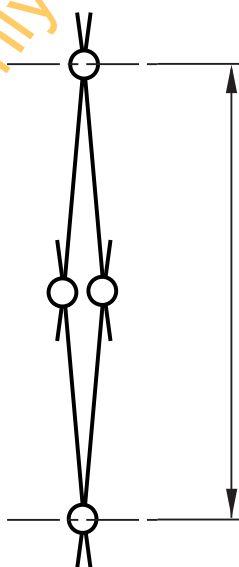


Figure 2 — Length of mesh

3.4.3
opening of mesh
(see Figure 3)

- a) for knotted netting, the longest distance between two opposite knots in the same mesh when fully extended in the N-direction (see definition 3.5.1.1);
- b) for knotless netting, the inside distance between two opposite joints in the same mesh when fully extended along its longest possible axis (see definition 3.6.1.1).

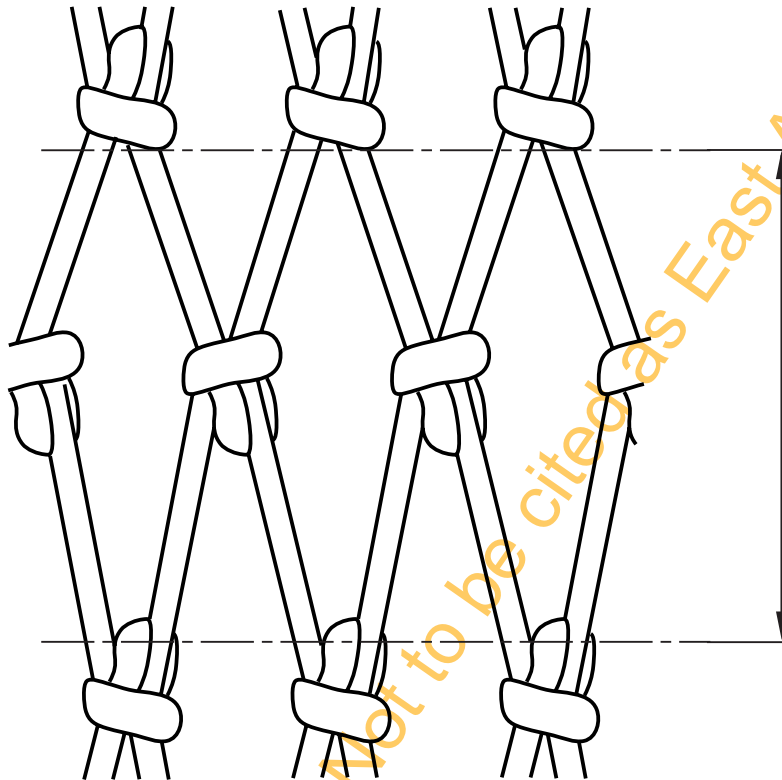


Figure 3 — Opening of mesh

3.5
knotted netting

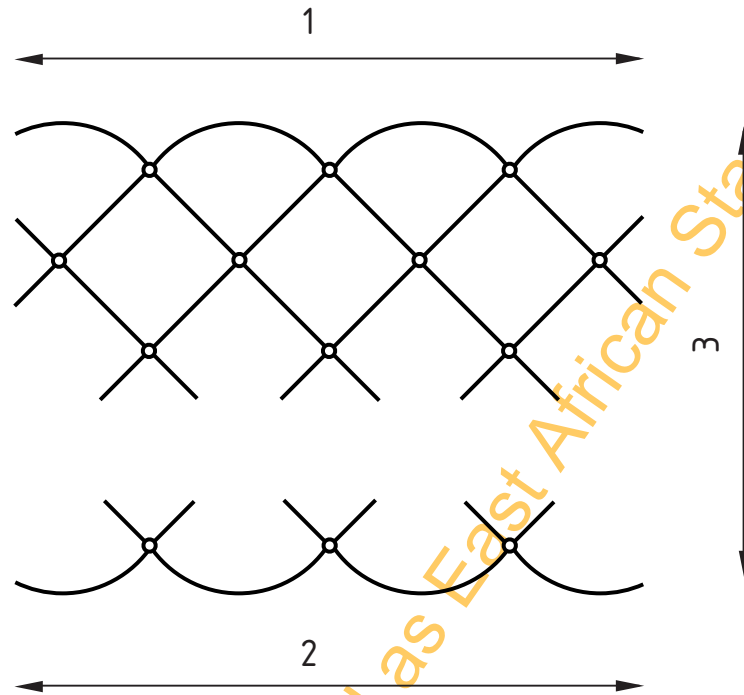
3.5.1
general direction of the netting yarn

3.5.1.1
N-direction (depthwise)

the direction at right angles (Normal) to the general course of the netting yarn as shown in Figure 4

3.5.1.2
T-direction, (lengthwise)

the direction parallel to the general course of the netting yarn (Twinewise) as shown in Figure 4

**Key**

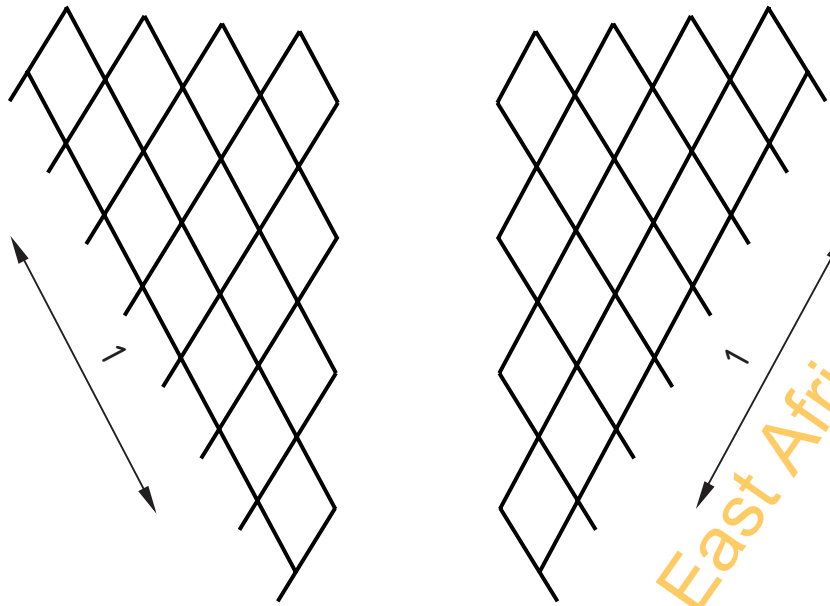
- 1 T-direction (lengthwise)
- 2 General course of the netting yarn
- 3 N-direction (depthwise)

Figure 4 — N-Direction (“Depthwise”) and T-Direction (“Lengthwise”)

3.5.2
independent of the general direction of the netting yarn

3.5.2.1
AB-directions

the directions parallel to a rectilinear sequence of mesh bars, each from adjacent meshes as shown in Figure 5



Key

1 AB direction

Figure 5 — AB-directions

**3.6
knotless netting**

netting constructed by joining together the filaments in the twines to form meshes without external knots

**3.6.1
general direction of the netting yarn or longest axis of the mesh**

NOTE Direction in knotless netting can usually be related to the general course of the netting yarn, but this is not always so because the general course of the netting yarn cannot in every case be determined. Usually, the direction of the longest possible axis of the mesh is parallel to the general course of the netting yarn. If the two axes are equal, the direction of the netting cannot be determined and the mesh size may be determined in either direction.

**3.6.1.1
N-direction (depthwise)**

the direction at right angles to the general course of the netting

**3.6.1.2
T-direction (lengthwise)**

the direction parallel to the general course of the netting

**3.6.2
independent of the general direction of the netting yarn**

**3.6.2.1
AB-directions**

the directions parallel to a rectilinear sequence of mesh bars, each from adjacent meshes

3.7**size of netting**

the number of meshes in the T-direction (meshes long (ML)) and the number of meshes in the N-direction (meshes deep (MD)) multiplied together, or the number of meshes in one direction and the length indicated in a recognized unit, for example metres, of the other direction, the netting being fully extended while the measurement is made

Examples:

1 000 ML × 100 MD or 1 000 T × 100 N

1 000 ML × 5 m or 1 000 T × 5 m

10 m × 200 MD or 10 m × 200 N

A complete designation of the size of the netting requires, in addition, the indication of characteristics in accordance with 3.6 and 5.5 of EN ISO 1530:2003.

3.8**average length of mesh**

with the netting fully extended in either the N direction for knotted netting or the direction of the longest axis of the mesh for knotless netting, the depth or length of the netting in metres divided by the number of meshes deep (MD) or meshes long (ML) respectively

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