INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Fishing nets — Description and designation of knotted netting

Filets de pêche — Description et désignation des nappes de filet nouées

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Foreword

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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 1530 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 1530:1973) which has been technically revised.

Contents

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 1530:2003) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2003.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, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the principal characteristics of knotted netting for fishing nets, and specifies the items of information to be furnished when ordering the netting. It is intended to facilitate the exchange of information between purchasers and suppliers of knotted netting for fishing nets.

NOTE It should be understood that a complete designation of knotted netting and its component yarns will not always form part of a contract. There will be occasions when an order is placed on the basis of a sample or some other basis that does not give a complete indication of the properties of the netting or its component yarns. Nevertheless, it is desirable that the complete range of information should be dealt with in this standard so that a standardized method is available for use on those occasions when it is needed.

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

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

3 Principal characteristics of knotted netting

3.1 Manufacture

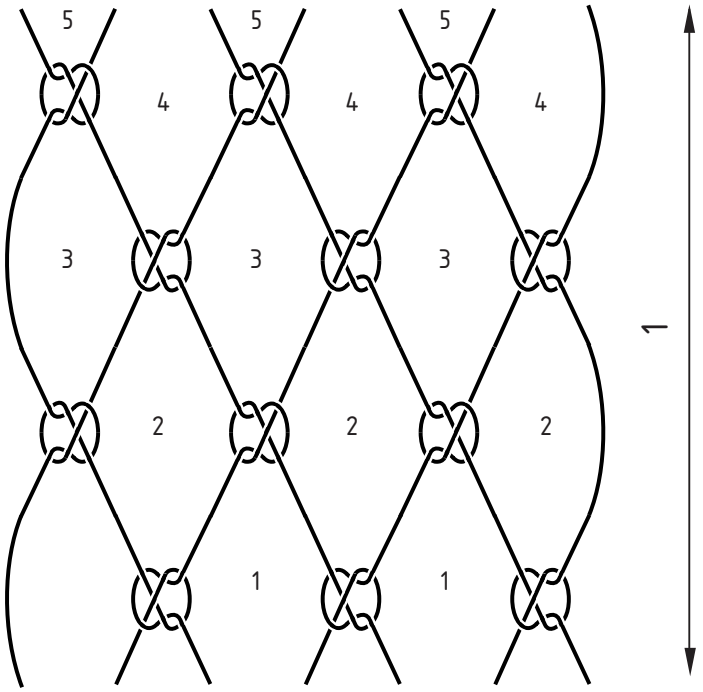
Knotted netting may be manufactured in the two-yarn system (see Figure 1) or in the single-yarn system (see Figure 2).

There are two types of machine made netting, either with all knots formed in the same direction of the sheet netting, called “twisted mesh” (see Figure 3) or with the knots alternately in the opposite direction called “untwisted mesh” (see Figure 4).

All types of knotted netting can be made with a single yarn or with multiple yarns.

3.2 Two-yarn system

Knotted netting consisting of two systems of yarns is mostly manufactured on a knotting machine. The yarn of one of the systems runs like a weaving warp from bobbins, while the yarn of the other system is wound on shuttles that guide it towards a hook-shaped or needle-type knotting device.



Key

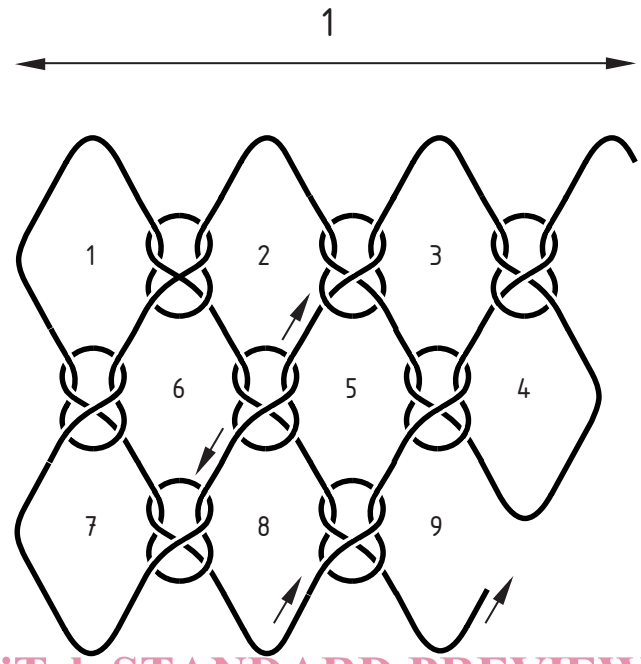
1 General course of the netting yarn

Figure 1 — Two-yarn system

Double or multiple yarns can be used in the two-yarn system.

3.3 Single-yarn system

Knotted netting consisting of a single-yarn system is mostly hand made. The yarn is wound on a netting needle and all the meshes in the same row are knotted individually one after another. A uniform mesh size may be achieved by the use of a mesh gauge during knotting. If the netting is made as a flat panel, then the netting yarn runs alternately from left to right and from right to left. If the netting is knotted round and round (as a “tube” or “cylinder”), then the yarn proceeds continuously in the same direction.



Key

1 General course of the netting yarn

Figure 2 — Single-yarn system