
**Textiles — Universal system for
designating linear density (Tex System)**

*Textiles — Système universel de désignation de la masse linéique
(système Tex)*

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



Reference number
ISO 1144:2016(E)

© ISO 2016

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2016, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Characteristics of the system	1
4 Units	1
5 Notation	2
Annex A (informative) Conversion and rounding	3
Annex B (informative) Implementation of the tex system in trade and industry	9
Bibliography	11

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Fibres and yarns*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1144:1973), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a) the content structure has been updated;
- b) some printing errors in [Table A.3](#) (previously Table 4) have been corrected.

Introduction

It has long been customary to designate the coarseness or the fineness of textile yarns by numbering or counting systems. Many branches of the textile industry employ systems of their own for this purpose, and those in current use may be classified in two groups.

- a) Direct systems, in which the coarseness or the fineness of the yarn is expressed in terms of the mass of yarn per unit length (linear density, often called yarn number or yarn *titre*).
- b) Indirect systems, in which the coarseness or the fineness of the yarn is expressed in terms of the length of yarn per unit mass (usually called yarn *count*).

With the growing use of yarns containing more than one kind of fibre, and of fabrics containing these yarns, it became increasingly evident that the general adoption of a single system of numbering or counting would avoid confusion and save time.

In 1956, after detailed studies, it was agreed that the Tex System be recommended for international adoption in place of the various traditional methods of numbering or counting. That system is direct and based on metric units: originally grams per kilometre (tex), milligrams per kilometre (millitex), and kilograms per kilometre (kilotex), with the addition of decigrams per kilometre (decitex) agreed in 1967.

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai