INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 2550

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Hand-made carpets — Determination of types of knots

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FOREWORD

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International Standard ISO 2550 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles.*

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It was approved in February 1972 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

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Hand-made carpets — Determination of types of knots

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard describes various types of knots used in hand-made carpets and gives a visual method for their identification.

It is applicable to most carpets in which the knots are made by finger or by hook.

2 DESCRIPTION OF TYPES OF KNOTS

In order to differentiate various kinds of knots made by fingers or hooks, it is first necessary to describe the kinds of knots used in hand-made carpets.

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2.1 Persian knots (alternatively known as Sehna or Sinneh knots)

Persian knots are formed in two ways as shown in Figures 1a to 1d.

The tying of the knots may proceed from left to right or from right to left. It is customary to work from left to right when there is only one weft thread between two rows of knots (Figure 1a).

When there are two weft threads between two rows of knots, tying of the knots may proceed from left to right (Figure 1b) or from right to left (Figure 1c).

When there are three weft threads between two rows of knots, tying of the knots is always from right to left (Figure 1d).

In Figures 1a and 1b the difference of level between right and left components and between bends of wefts, corresponds to the diagrammatic representation. In fact, they are on the same level.

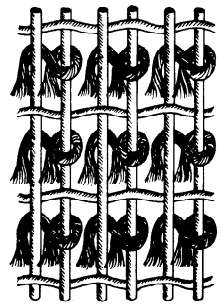

FIGURE 1a

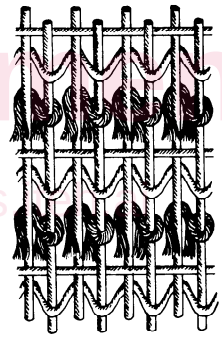

FIGURE 1b

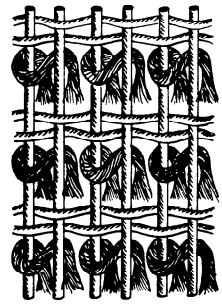

FIGURE 1c

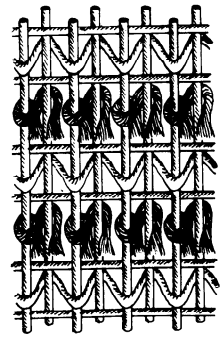

FIGURE 1d

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