

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS/NZS 2001.1.2:1998

Methods of test for textiles

Method 1.2: General—Universal yarn count system (Tex System)

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee TX-020 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 6 July 2016.

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The following are represented on Technical Committee TX-020:

Ag Research
Australian Wool Processors Council
AWTA Textile Testing
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia
Drycleaning Institute of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
RMIT University
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NOTES

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TX/20, Testing of Textiles to supersede AS L45—1965, *Universal yarn count system (Tex system)* which was reconfirmed in 1986.

This edition, which updates the procedure, took cognizance of ISO 1144:1973, *Textiles—Universal system for designating linear density (Tex System)*. However, because the ISO Standard was published in 1973 some features specified therein were considered obsolete and consequently omitted from this Australian/New Zealand Standard.

It is 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 of 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 commercial transactions it is essential that each party should be quite sure what is meant by a statement of yarn count. As more mixtures of different fibres and composite yarn structures come into use, the possibility of misunderstanding would be reduced by the adoption of a universal yarn counting system.

The adoption of a universal system will assist spinners by avoiding the risk of misunderstandings; for doublers, calculations for composite and fancy yarns will be made easier; and weavers will be assisted in their cloth calculations.

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.