
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



1532

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Fishing nets — Cutting knotted netting to shape (“tapering”)

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, International Standard ISO 1532 replaces ISO Recommendation R 1532-1970 drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

The Member Bodies of the following countries approved the Recommendation :

Australia	India	Romania
Belgium	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Israel	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Japan	Switzerland
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Turkey
France	Norway	United Kingdom
Germany	Peru	U.S.S.R.
Greece	Poland	
Hungary	Portugal	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

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Fishing nets — Cutting knotted netting to shape ("tapering")

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard defines the different kinds of cutting knotted netting to shape by straight cut, the types of cutting (N-, T- and Bar-cut) and gives rules for the designation of the cutting rate.

2 REFERENCE

ISO 1107, *Fishing nets — Netting — Basic terms and definitions*.¹⁾

3 TERMINOLOGY

The expression *cutting knotted netting to shape* is here understood to mean the cutting from knotted netting of pieces in the shape of trapezia, triangles, parallelograms or other polygons.

4 TYPES OF CUTTING

Depending on the desired final shape of the netting, tapering cuts must be made in suitable ways. The various cutting rates are obtained by combining different lengths of cuts, either along a row of sequential knots (N- or T-cuts respectively) or parallel to a line of sequential mesh bars (B-cuts). See ISO 1107.

The cuts along a row of sequential knots are distinguished by their situation in the drawing of the net or in the netting that has been hung up for tapering as described in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.

4.1 K-cuts (knot cuts) : Cuts just beyond the knots.

Symbol K

NOTE — The term "K-cut" may be used instead of the two following terms in cases where the relation to the general course of the netting yarn is insignificant.

4.1.1 N-cut (vertical cut) : A cut at right angles to the general course of the netting yarn just beyond the knots.

Symbol N

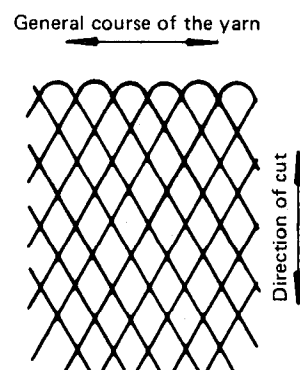


FIGURE 1

4.1.2 T-cut (horizontal cut) : A cut parallel to the general course of the netting yarn just beyond the knots.

Symbol T

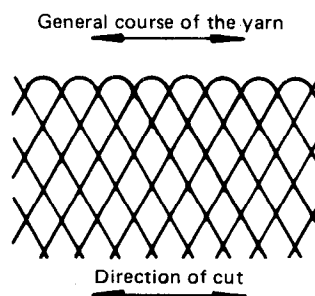


FIGURE 2

¹⁾ At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO/R 1107.)