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Cutting netting to shape – Determination of the cutting rate

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FOREWORD

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Australia	Germany	Poland
Belgium	India	Romania
Bulgaria	Israel	South Africa, Rep. of
Canada	Italy	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Switzerland
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	Turkey
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Cutting netting to shape – Determination of the cutting rate

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard describes a method for the determination of the cutting rate for both knotted and knotless netting, with or without regard to the general course of the netting yarn.

2 REFERENCES

ISO/R 1107, *Netting for fishing – Basic terms and definitions*.

ISO/R 1532, *Cutting knotted netting to shape ("Tapering")*.

3 PRINCIPLE

In order to determine the cutting rate C for cutting netting to shape, the following must be known :

- the total number of rows of meshes to be gained or lost;
- the number of rows of meshes at the end of which the desired taper shall be reached.

NOTES

1 In accordance with ISO/R 1532, the letters N, T, K, B used in this document designate *one* cut each in the direction indicated :

- N = one cut in the N-direction;
- T = one cut in the T-direction;
- K = one cut in either the N- or T-direction;
- B = one cut in the AB-direction.

2 A clear distinction between "rows of meshes" and "meshes" (lost or gained) exists only in the case of the manufacture of a tapered piece of netting by hand. Here, after the first row of meshes has been knotted, meshes are lost or gained in relation to the first row when knotting the adjacent rows.

In the case of tapering machine-made netting, which is the subject of this International Standard, existing rows of meshes in both directions are severed by taper cuts. It is however admissible, for simplicity, to speak of meshes instead of rows of meshes.

For calculating the number of rows of meshes the following rule is valid :

The rows of meshes to be counted are only those that are severed by cuts belonging to the cutting rate. Rows of meshes severed by initial or final cuts not belonging to the cutting rate, for example, an N-cut for the cutting rate 1T3B or an N- or T-cut in the case of an AB-cut, do not count.

3 Whereas all K-cuts of a taper cut are executed in the direction of the larger of the two values a and b (symbol M , see below), all initial or final K-cuts that do not belong to the cutting rate will always be in the direction of the value m (the smaller of the two values a and b , see below).

For the calculations as described below, letter symbols for the number of rows of meshes (or of meshes, see Note 2) are used as follows :

M is the larger of the numerical values for a and b ;
 m is the smaller of the numerical values for a and b ;
 M' and m' are the numerical values obtained by simplification of the fraction arising from M and m (see section 4).

If the general course of the netting yarn has to be regarded for the calculation of the cutting rate, it must be known whether M is parallel to the N-direction (then N- and B-cuts are needed) or M is parallel to the T-direction (then T- and B-cuts are needed).

4 TAPER RATIO, DEFINITION AND CALCULATION

The taper ratio R is the ratio between the number of meshes counted in the T-direction and the number of meshes counted in the N-direction of the desired taper. It is written as a fraction :

$$R = \frac{\text{number of meshes counted in T-direction } (m \text{ or } M)}{\text{number of meshes counted in N-direction } (M \text{ or } m)}$$

becoming after simplification

$$\text{either } R = \frac{m'}{M'} \text{ (see 4.1)}$$

$$\text{or } R = \frac{M'}{m'} \text{ (see 4.2)}$$

When regarding the general course of the netting yarn the following is valid :

4.1 M parallel to the N-direction :

$$R = \frac{m}{M} \text{ or, after simplification, } R = \frac{m'}{M'}$$

Example

$M = 15$, parallel to the N-direction
 $m = 6$

$$R = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{6}{15} \text{ or, after simplification, } R = \frac{m'}{M'} = \frac{2}{5}$$

