

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 1805

FISHING NETS

METHOD OF DETERMINING THE BREAKING LOAD
AND KNOT BREAKING LOAD
OF NETTING YARNS FOR FISHING NETS

1st EDITION

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1805, *Fishing nets – Method of determining the breaking load and knot breaking load of netting yarns for fishing nets*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1805, which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in March 1969. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Belgium	Iran	Spain
Brazil	Israel	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Switzerland
Denmark	New Zealand	Turkey
France	Norway	U.A.R.
Germany	Peru	United Kingdom
Greece	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Portugal	
India	South Africa, Rep. of	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

FISHING NETS

**METHOD OF DETERMINING THE BREAKING LOAD
AND KNOT BREAKING LOAD
OF NETTING YARNS FOR FISHING NETS**

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation deals with the method of testing the breaking load and knot breaking load of netting yarns for fishing nets.

Tests may be carried out in both the dry and wet state, but tests in the wet state on the knotted yarn are considered to be particularly appropriate in indicating the behaviour of the yarn in use.

2. DEFINITIONS*

2.1 *Breaking load.* The breaking load, equal to the maximum load observed during a breaking test. Distinction is made between

- the dry yarn breaking load;
- the wet yarn breaking load;
- the dry knot breaking load;
- the wet knot breaking load.

2.2 *Load at rupture.* The final load at the moment that the specimen or the first component of the specimen breaks at, or after, the breaking load has been reached. The load at rupture is usually, but not always, identical with the breaking load.

2.3 *Tenacity.* The breaking load per unit resultant linear density of the unstrained specimen in the conditioned state.

2.4 *Breaking length.* The calculated length of a specimen whose conditioned weight exercises a force equal to its breaking load. It is expressed in kilometres and, when calculated in kgf units, is numerically equal to the tenacity calculated in gf units. If the calculations employ decanewtons and centinewtons respectively, the values obtained for both parameters, although equivalent, will be approximately 2 % lower, so that the value for breaking length will be slightly less than the traditional theoretical value.

2.5 *Time-to-break.* The time, in seconds, taken to reach the breaking load, measured from the moment of application of the load.

3. PRINCIPLE

A length of yarn is extended in the dry or wet state until it reaches the load at rupture. The test is performed using a suitable apparatus that records or indicates the applied load.

* Symbolic abbreviations of the parameters defined have been omitted pending discussion of the general subject by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38.