Textiles — Yarn from packages —
Determination of linear density (mass per unit length) by the skein method

Textiles — Fils sur enroulements — Détermination de la masse linéique (masse par unité de longueur) par la méthode de l’écheveau

Reference number
ISO 2060:1994(E)
Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 2060 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, Textiles, Subcommittee SC 5, Yarn testing.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition ISO 2060:1972, which has been technically revised.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes C, D and E are for information only.
Textiles — Yarn from packages — Determination of linear density (mass per unit length) by the skein method

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the linear density of all types of yarn in package form, with the exception of any yarn that may be the subject of a separate International Standard.

It includes seven optional procedures based on different methods of conditioning and preparation (see 4.1 and 4.2). Since the different procedures do not give the same values, it is essential that the procedure used is agreed by all parties interested in the test results.

While this method is designed solely for the determination of mass per unit length of yarn, it is frequently desirable to combine this determination with tests for strength and/or tests for commercial mass. If, in such a case, skein lengths other than those specified are used, the length used, and any special corrections based on it, are subject to agreement between the interested parties.

This method is applicable to

a) single yarns (spun, monofilament or multifilament);

b) folded (plied) yarns;

c) cabled yarns.

It is not applicable, except by agreement, to yarns which stretch more than 0.5 % when the tension, in centinewtons, per unit linear density of yarn, in tex, increases from 0.5 to 1.0. Such yarns may be tested under special conditions if they are accepted by all the parties interested in the test results.

The method is not applicable to yarns having a linear density greater than 2 000 tex. For such yarns, other skein lengths and special conditions of reeling may be adopted by agreement of the interested parties.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.


1) See also ISO 1889:1987, Textile glass — Continuous filament yarns, staple fibre yarns, textured yarns and rovings (packages) — Determination of linear density and ISO 10120:1991, Carbon fibre — Determination of linear density, which were prepared specially for the needs of textile glass technologies.