
Textiles – Cotton yarns - Specification

PREVIEW



MAURITIUS STANDARDS BUREAU
MOKA

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Mauritian Standard which is identical with ISO 10290: 1993 (E) - Textiles - Cotton yarns - Specification, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Mauritius Standards Bureau in March 2000, on the recommendation of the Textiles Standards Committee, and approval of the Standards Council on 30 March 2000. It was notified in the Government Gazette on 27 May 2000 *.

ISO 10290: 1993 (E) has been adopted so as to make the Mauritian Standard identical with the International Standard. The text of the ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as Mauritian Standard without deviation.

In the adopted Standard, some terminology and conventions are not identical with those used in Mauritian Standards- attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- i) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear, referring to this draft Standard, they should be read as 'Mauritian Standard'.
- ii) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Mauritian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

* General Notice No. 737 of 2000

Foreword from ISO

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 10290 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, Textiles, Subcommittee SC 22, *Product specifications*.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

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Textiles — Cotton yarns — Specifications

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies criteria, with relevant test methods, to be applied in describing single spun grey cotton yarns, which are widely used in international trade.

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.

ISO 2:1973, *Textiles — Designation of the direction of twist in yarns and related products.*

ISO 1144:1973, *Textiles — Universal system for designating linear density (Tex System).*

ISO 2060:1972, *Textiles — Yarn from packages — Determination of linear density (mass per unit length) — Skein method.*

ISO 2061:1972, *Textiles — Determination of twist in yarns — Direct counting method.*

ISO 2062:1993, *Textiles — Yarns from packages — Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break.*

ISO 3951:1989, *Sampling procedures and charts for inspection by variables for percent nonconforming.*

ISO 6741-1:1989, *Textiles — Fibres and yarns — Determination of commercial mass of consignments — Part 1: Mass determination and calculations.*

ISO 6939:1988, *Textiles — Yarns from packages — Method of test for breaking strength of yarn by the skein method.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 linear density: Mass per unit length of a yarn.

It is expressed in tex.

3.2 tex: Number of grams per kilometre of yarn.

3.3 breaking load: Maximum load (or force) applied to a specimen in a tensile test carried to rupture.

For yarns, it is preferably expressed in centinewtons.

3.4 elongation at break: Increase in length of a specimen produced by the breaking load.

It is usually expressed as a percentage of the original nominal length.

3.5 tenacity: Ratio of the tension to the linear density of an unstrained specimen.

It is usually expressed in centinewtons per tex.

3.6 breaking tenacity: Ratio of a yarn's breaking load to its linear density.

It is usually expressed in centinewtons per tex.

NOTE 1 For specimens of known linear density, the breaking tenacity can be obtained directly from tensile-testing machines which can be suitably adjusted to indicate tenacity instead of breaking load.

3.7 twist: Number of turns about the axis of a length equal to the nominal gauge length before untwisting.

Twist is expressed preferably in turns per metre, but may also be expressed in turns per centimetre.