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STANDARD

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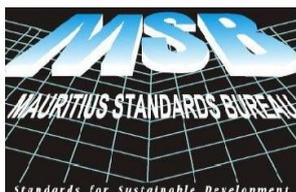
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**Textiles — Universal system  
for designating linear density  
(Tex System)**

ICS 59.080.01

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**Mauritius Standards Bureau  
Moka**

## National Foreword

This Mauritian Standard is identical with the International Standard **ISO 1144:2016**, *Textiles — Universal system for designating linear density (Tex System)* published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It was adopted by the Mauritius Standards Bureau on the recommendation of the **Textiles and Protective Clothing Standards Committee** and approval of the **Standards Council** on **29 June 2018**. It was notified in the Government Gazette on **28 July 2018\***.

For the purposes of this standard the following change should be made:

- (i) the words 'International Standard' should be replaced by 'Mauritian Standard'
- (ii) the 'decimal comma' should be replaced by 'decimal point'.

## General notice no 1137 of 2018



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PREVIEW

## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Fibres and yarns*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1144:1973), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a) the content structure has been updated;
- b) some printing errors in [Table A.3](#) (previously Table 4) have been corrected.

## Introduction

It has long been customary to designate the coarseness or the fineness of textile yarns by numbering or counting systems. Many branches of the textile industry employ systems of their own for this purpose, and those in current use may be classified in two groups.

- a) Direct systems, in which the coarseness or the fineness of the yarn is expressed in terms of the mass of yarn per unit length (linear density, often called yarn number or yarn *titre*).
- b) Indirect systems, in which the coarseness or the fineness of the yarn is expressed in terms of the length of yarn per unit mass (usually called yarn *count*).

With the growing use of yarns containing more than one kind of fibre, and of fabrics containing these yarns, it became increasingly evident that the general adoption of a single system of numbering or counting would avoid confusion and save time.

In 1956, after detailed studies, it was agreed that the Tex System be recommended for international adoption in place of the various traditional methods of numbering or counting. That system is direct and based on metric units: originally grams per kilometre (tex), milligrams per kilometre (millitex), and kilograms per kilometre (kilotex), with the addition of decigrams per kilometre (decitex) agreed in 1967.

# Textiles — Universal system for designating linear density (Tex System)

## 1 Scope

This International Standard gives the principles and recommended units of the Tex System for the expression of linear density and includes conversion tables for calculating the tex values of numbers or counts in other systems together with a statement of the procedure for the implementation of the Tex System in trade and industry.

The Tex System is applicable to all kinds of textile fibres, intermediate products (for example tops, slivers and rovings), yarns and similar structures.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Characteristics of the system

**3.1** This system, called the Tex System, is a direct system. It expresses the linear density, that is to say the mass of a certain length of the textile material.

**3.2** The system is decimal and employs metric units.

**3.3** The basic unit is the “tex”. The linear density in “tex” expresses the mass, in grams, of one kilometre of yarn<sup>1)</sup>.

It is realized that, at present, usage of the term linear density is limited to scientific and laboratory application but every effort should be made to ensure greater currency of it.

## 4 Units

The multiple and sub-multiples of the tex unit recommended for use in preference to other possible combinations are

- kilogram per kilometre, designated kilotex;
- decigram per kilometre, designated decitex;
- milligram per kilometre, designated millitex.

**Table 1 — Tex system—Recommended units**

| Name     | Symbol | Definition                  |
|----------|--------|-----------------------------|
| millitex | mtex   | 1 mtex = 1 mg/km = 1 µg/m   |
| decitex  | dtex   | 1 dtex = 1 dg/km = 0,1 mg/m |
| tex      | tex    | 1 tex = 1 g/km = 1 mg/m     |
| kilotex  | ktex   | 1 ktex = 1 kg/km = 1 g/m    |

1) The term “yarn”, which is used here for simplicity, is as defined in ISO 1139. It does not exclude the other textile applications mentioned in scope.