
**Fishing nets — Netting — Basic terms
and definitions**

Filets de pêche — Maillage — Termes fondamentaux et définitions

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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).

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).

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 voluntary nature of standards, 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.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1107:2003), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- ISO 858, ISO 1139 and ISO 1530 have been moved to the Bibliography;
- Figures 1 and 3 have been changed;
- a terminological entry for the average length of mesh size has been added;
- some terminological entries have been split into two entries, with domains (such as <knotted netting> and <knotless netting>) added, in accordance with the rules for terminological entries set out in ISO 10241-1.

Fishing nets — Netting — Basic terms and definitions

1 Scope

This document gives the principal terms relating to netting for fishing nets, together with their definitions or, in some cases, the method of expressing dimensions.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Netting and netting yarn

3.1.1

netting

meshed structure of indefinite shape and size composed of one yarn or of one or more systems of yarns interlaced or joined, or obtained by other means, for example by stamping or cutting from sheet material or by extrusion

3.1.2

yarn

all types of yarns suitable for the manufacture of netting

Note 1 to entry: The principal types of netting yarns are twines (see [3.1.2.1](#), [3.1.2.2](#), [3.1.2.3](#)).

Note 2 to entry: The size of netting yarn is indicated by its linear density expressed in the unit tex of the Tex system in accordance with ISO 858. The size of the final product is expressed by the “resultant linear density” in accordance with ISO 1139. The resultant linear density is the reciprocal of “runnage” which expresses the length per unit mass, in metres per gram or per kilogram, for example.

Note 3 to entry: The definition in ISO 1139 denotes “yarn” folded yarn and cabled yarn as a general term embracing a single yarn (including monofilament) multiple wound yarns.

3.1.2.1

netting twine

product of one twisting operation embracing two or more single yarns or monofilaments

3.1.2.2

cabled netting twine

product of further twisting operations embracing two or more netting twines

3.1.2.3

braided netting cord

product of braiding or plaiting netting yarns and/or netting twines

3.2 Mesh

3.2.1

mesh

design formed opening, surrounded by netting material

Note 1 to entry: There are several types of mesh shapes.

3.2.1.1

diamond mesh

mesh (3.2.1) composed of four sides of the same length

3.2.2

square mesh

diamond mesh (3.2.1.1) in which adjacent sides are at right angles

3.2.3

hexagonal mesh

mesh (3.2.1) composed of six sides, out of which the length of one pair of opposite sides can be different from that of the other four sides, in case of an irregular hexagon

3.3 Mesh size

3.3.1

mesh side length

distance between two sequential knots or joints, measured from centre to centre when the yarn between those points is fully extended

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

Note 2 to entry: In hexagonal meshes, two different values are possible in the case of an irregular hexagon.

Note 3 to entry: This is also referred to a “half mesh”.

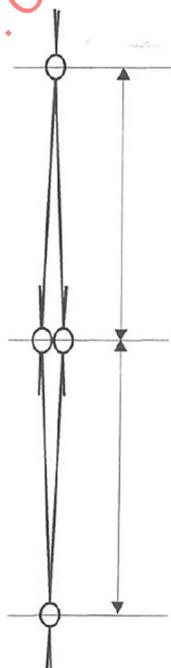


Figure 1 — Mesh side length

3.3.2**mesh length**

<knotted netting> distance between the centres of two opposite knots in the same mesh when fully extended in the *N*-direction (3.4.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 2](#).

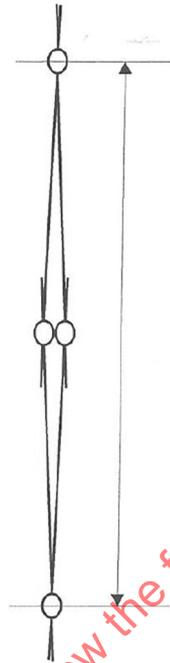


Figure 2 — Mesh length

3.3.3**mesh length**

<knotless netting> distance between the centres of two opposite joints in the same mesh when fully extended along its longest possible axis (3.5.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 2](#).

3.3.4**mesh opening**

<knotted netting> longest distance between two opposite knots in the same mesh when fully extended in the *N*-direction (3.4.1.1);

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 3](#).

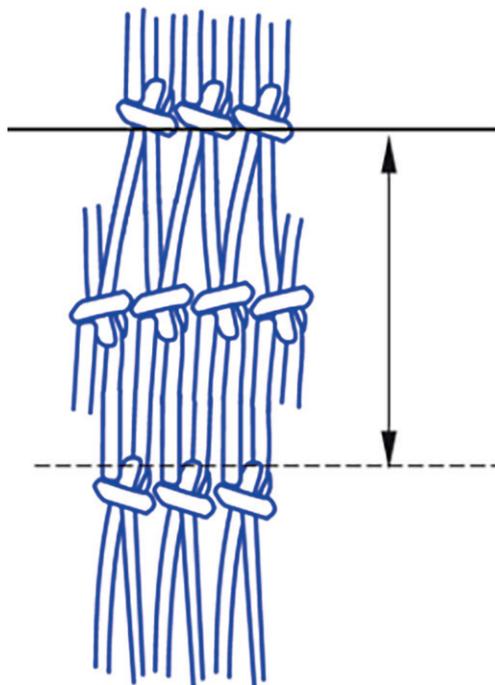


Figure 3 — Measure of mesh opening

**3.3.5
mesh opening**

<knotless netting> inside distance between two opposite joints in the same mesh when fully extended along its longest possible axis (3.5.2.1)

3.4 Knotted netting

3.4.1 General directions of the netting yarn

3.4.1.1

N-direction

depthwise direction

<knotted netting> direction at right angles (normal) to the general course of the netting yarn

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 4](#).

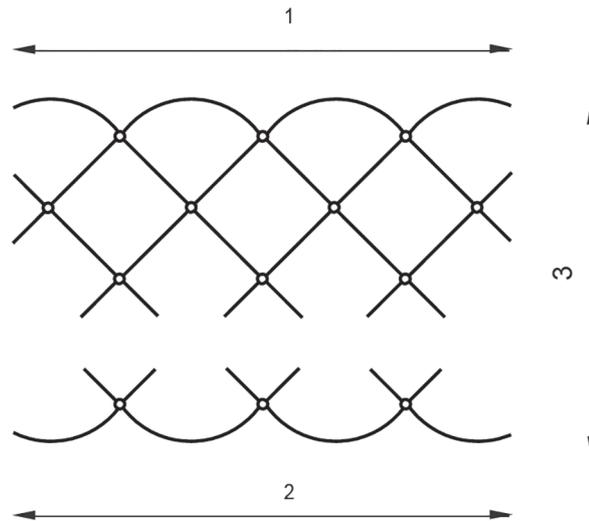
3.4.1.2

T-direction

lengthwise direction

<knotted netting> direction parallel to the general course of the netting yarn (twine-wise)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 4](#).



Key

- 1 T-direction (lengthwise)
- 2 general course of the netting yarn
- 3 N-direction (depthwise)

Figure 4 — N-direction (“depthwise”) and T-direction (“lengthwise”)

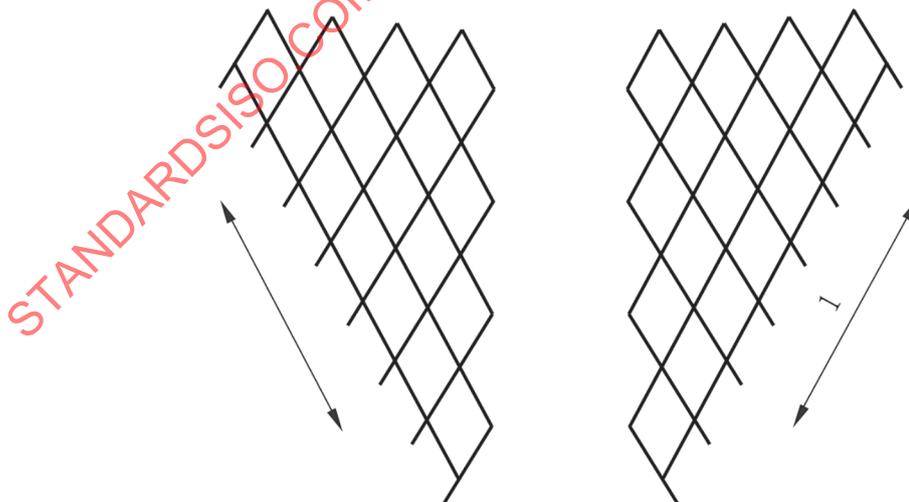
3.4.2 Directions which are independent of the general directions of the netting yarn

3.4.2.1

AB-direction

direction parallel to a rectilinear sequence of mesh bars, each from adjacent meshes

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 5](#).



Key

- 1 AB direction

Figure 5 — AB-direction

3.5 Knotless netting

3.5.1 General

3.5.1

knotless netting

netting constructed by joining together the filaments in the twines to form meshes without external knots

3.5.2 General direction of the netting yarn or longest axis of the mesh

3.5.2.1

N-direction

depthwise direction

<knotless netting> direction at right angles to the general course of the netting

Note 1 to entry: Direction in knotless netting can usually be related to the general course of the netting yarn, but this is not always so because the general course of the netting yarn cannot in every case be determined. Usually, the direction of the longest possible axis of the mesh is parallel to the general course of the netting yarn. If the two axes are equal, the direction of the netting cannot be determined and the mesh size may be determined in either direction.

3.5.2.2

T-direction

lengthwise direction

<knotless netting> direction parallel to the general course of the netting

Note 1 to entry: Direction in knotless netting can usually be related to the general course of the netting yarn, but this is not always so because the general course of the netting yarn cannot in every case be determined. Usually, the direction of the longest possible axis of the mesh is parallel to the general course of the netting yarn. If the two axes are equal, the direction of the netting cannot be determined and the mesh size may be determined in either direction.

3.5.3 Directions which are independent of the general directions of the netting yarn

3.5.3.1

AB-direction

<knotless netting> directions parallel to a rectilinear sequence of mesh bars, each from adjacent meshes

3.6 Size of netting

3.6.1

size of netting

number of meshes long (ML) in the T-direction and the number of meshes deep (MD) in the N-direction multiplied together, or the number of meshes in one direction and the length indicated in a recognized unit, for example metres, of the other direction, the netting being fully extended while the measurement is made

EXAMPLE

1 000 ML × 100 MD or 1 000 T × 100 N

1 000 ML × 5 m or 1 000 T × 5 m

10 m × 200 MD or 10 m × 200 N

Note 1 to entry: A complete designation of the size of the netting requires, in addition, the indication of characteristics in accordance with ISO 1530:2003, 3.6 and 5.5.

3.7 Mesh length

3.7.1

average mesh length

with the netting fully extended in either the N-direction for knotted netting or the direction of the longest axis of the mesh for knotless netting, the depth or length of the netting in metres divided by the number of meshes deep or meshes long, respectively

3.7.2

average mesh side length

with the netting fully extended in either the N-direction for knotted netting or the direction of the longest axis of the mesh for knotless netting, the depth or length of the netting in metres divided by the numbers of the half meshes deep (MD:2) or half meshes long (ML:2)

Note 1 to entry: This is also referred to as “half mesh”.

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