

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ADDENDUM 2 TO ISO RECOMMENDATION R 472-1969

PLASTICS

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1st EDITION

June 1972

COPYRIGHT RESERVED

The copyright of ISO Recommendations and ISO Standards belongs to ISO Member Bodies. Reproduction of these documents, in any country, may be authorized therefore only by the national standards organization of that country, being a member of ISO.

For each individual country the only valid standard is the national standard of that country.

Printed in Switzerland

Also issued in French and Russian. Copies to be obtained through the national standards organizations.

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Addendum 2 to ISO Recommendation R 472-1969 (originally Draft International Standard ISO/DIS 2350) was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*.

It was approved in August 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries:

Australia	Israel	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	United Kingdom
France	Poland	U.S.A.
Germany	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Romania	Yugoslavia
India	South Africa, Rep. of	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Addendum 2 — June 1972 — to ISO Recommendation R 472-1969

PLASTICS

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

This second Addendum to ISO Recommendation R 472-1969 defines terms relating to products made from glass staple fibre or filament used for the reinforcement of plastics. It does not cover glass fibre products used in acoustics or thermal insulation.

1 GENERAL TERMS

Textile glass. Generic term designating all textile products made of glass and based on staple fibres and/or continuous filaments.

Silionne. A term used in French for textile glass multifilament products.

Verranne. A term used in French for textile glass staple fibre products.

Filament. A single textile glass element of small diameter and very long length, considered as continuous.

Staple fibre. A single textile element of small diameter and short length. Also called Discontinuous fibre.

Nominal diameter of filaments or staple fibres. Filament or staple fibre diameter used in the designation of textile glass products, and corresponding approximately to the mean real diameter of the filaments or staple fibres, expressed in micrometres and rounded to a whole number.

Yarn. A general term covering specific types of textile structures with or without twist made of staple fibres or filaments.

NOTE — Structures without twist include Multifilaments, Strand, Sliver, Roving, No-twist roving, and Spun roving. Structures with twist include Single yarn, Folded yarn, Cabled yarn, Multiple wound yarn, and Fancy yarn. These are all described in section 3.

2 SPECIFIC TERMS

2.1 Structures without twist

Multifilaments. A class of textile materials consisting of assembled filaments. Also called Continuous filament.

Strand. An assembly of parallel filaments simultaneously produced and slightly bonded, without intentional twist.

Sliver. A continuous assembly of slightly bonded staple fibres in a practically parallel arrangement.

Roving. A collection of parallel strands (Multistrand roving) or parallel filaments (Multifilament roving) assembled without intentional twist.

No-twist roving (for over-end unwinding). A roving in which intentional twist was placed during assembly, so that when pulling from a designated end of the package, the twist is removed.

Spun roving. A glass fibre strand repeatedly doubled back on itself to form a roving, sometimes reinforced by one or more straight strands.

2.2 Structures with twist. A general term designating a very long and relatively thin assembly of filaments (called Continuous filament yarn or Filament yarn) or staple fibres (called Staple fibre yarn or Spun yarn) to which intentional twist has been applied.

NOTE — The yarn can be produced in one twisting operation (Single yarn) or in several succeeding operations (Folded yarn, Cabled yarn). The twist in single yarns is capable of being removed by a single untwisting operation. This information is explanatory in nature and is not an essential part of the definitions.