

SVENSK STANDARD

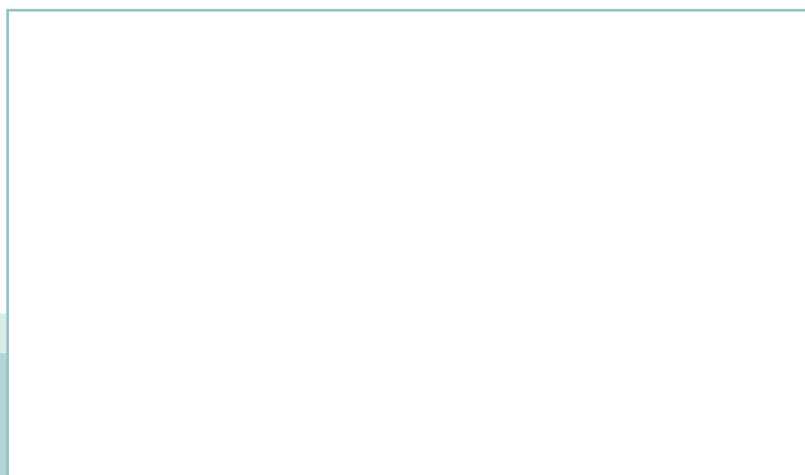
SS-EN ISO 4921



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Triå – Grundbegrepp – Vokabulär (ISO 4921:2000)

Knitting – Basic concepts – Vocabulary (ISO 4921:2000)



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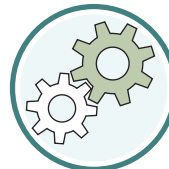
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Europastandarden EN ISO 4921:2001 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av EN ISO 4921:2001.

Denna standard ersätter SS-ISO 4921, utgåva 1.

The European Standard EN ISO 4921:2001 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of EN ISO 4921:2001.

This standard supersedes the Swedish Standard SS-ISO 4921, edition 1.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 4921

December 2001

ICS 01.040.59; 59.020

English version

Knitting - Basic concepts - Vocabulary (ISO 4921:2000)

Tricotage - Notions de base - Vocabulaire (ISO 4921:2000)

Stricken und Wirken - Grundbegriffe -
Fachwörterverzeichnis (ISO 4921:2000)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 November 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 4921:2000 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modifications.

NOTE Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

Knitting – Basic concepts – Vocabulary

1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms for basic knitting concepts.

The definitions of this vocabulary are complete in themselves; illustrations are used to clarify the content of a definition, but no standardization of any notational system is attempted.

2 References, symbols and illustrations

2.1 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 1951:1997, *Lexicographical symbols and typographical conventions for use in terminography.*

ISO 3166-1:1997, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions.*

ISO 8388:1998, *Knitted fabrics – Types – Vocabulary.*

ISO 10241:1992, *International terminology standards – Preparation and layout.*

BS 5441:1988 (1994), *Methods of test for knitted fabrics.*

Tricotage – Notions de base – Vocabulaire

1 Domaine d'application

La présente Norme internationale définit les notions de base des contextures à mailles.

Les définitions de la présente Norme internationale sont complètes en elles-mêmes; les illustrations sont utilisées pour clarifier le contenu d'une définition, mais aucune tentative n'est faite pour la normalisation de la représentation graphique du liage des fils.

2 Références, symboles et illustrations

2.1 Références normatives

Les normes suivantes contiennent des dispositions qui, par suite de la référence qui en est faite, constituent des dispositions valables pour la présente Norme internationale. Au moment de la publication, les éditions indiquées étaient en vigueur. Toute norme est sujette à révision et les parties prenantes des accords fondés sur la présente Norme internationale sont invitées à rechercher la possibilité d'appliquer les éditions les plus récentes des normes indiquées ci-après. Les membres de la CEI et de l'ISO possèdent le registre des normes internationales en vigueur à un moment donné.

ISO 1951:1997, *Symboles lexicographiques et conventions typographiques à utiliser en terminographie.*

ISO 3166-1:1997, *Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leurs subdivisions.*

ISO 8388:1998, *Étoffes à mailles – Types – Vocabulaire.*

ISO 10241:1992, *Normes terminologiques internationales – Élaboration et présentation.*

BS 5441:1988(1994), *Methods of test for knitted fabrics. (Méthodes d'essai pour étoffes à mailles)*

2.2 Abbreviations and labels

2.2.1 Country symbols

When the term is not common to all the countries indicated by the language symbol, a country symbol (light faced) has been added which is identical to the three-letter code of ISO 3166, e.g. USA, BEL.

2.2.2 Method of symbolizing

In accordance with ISO 1951 and ISO 10241, the following method of symbolizing has been used to indicate the value of synonyms:

Symbol or typeface	Meaning
bold-faced	preferred term
light-faced	admitted term
sign of inequality ()	“not the same as”
latin cross (†)	obsolete term
cf.	cross-references to ISO 8388

2.2.3 Illustrations

The standardization of the symbolic representation of basic knitting concepts is left in abeyance in conformity with the decision taken at the second WG meeting in London (June 1970).

Therefore, when yarn path notations on point paper are given in this International Standard, they are illustrations at the same level as loop diagrams, i. e. *they may be used to clarify the content of a definition, but the text of the definition shall be complete in itself without the illustration.*

Yarn path notations for weft-knitted fabrics have been carried out according to the principles laid down by BS 5441:1988, i. e. open stitches (which are almost universal in weft-knitting) have been represented as open stitches and not as closed stitches, as it has been done traditionally.

The illustrations designated (I) refer to weft-knitted fabrics and those designated (II) refer to warp-knitted fabrics.

2.2 Abréviations et niveaux de langues

2.2.1 Symboles de pays

Lorsque le terme technique n'est pas courant dans tous les pays indiqués par le symbole de langue, un symbole de pays a été ajouté conformément au code alpha 3 de l'ISO 3166, par exemple USA, BEL.

2.2.2 Symboles employés pour évaluer les synonymes

Pour l'évaluation des synonymes, les symboles suivants, recommandés par l'ISO 1951 et l'ISO 10241 ont été utilisés:

symboles et caractères employés	Signification
caractères gras	terme préféré
caractères normaux	terme permis
signe d'inégalité ()	“ne pas confondre avec”
croix latine (†)	terme hors d'usage
cf.	références à ISO 8388

2.2.3 Illustrations

La normalisation de la représentation schématique des notions de base a été laissée en suspens conformément à la décision prise à la deuxième réunion du GTà Londres en juin 1970.

Par conséquent, si des représentations schématiques sur papier à points sont données dans la présente Norme internationale, ils doivent être considérés comme illustrations au même niveau que les dessins de liage des fils, c'est-à-dire, *qu'ils peuvent être utilisés pour clarifier le contenu d'une définition, mais le texte de la définition devrait être complet en lui-même sans l'illustration.*

La représentation graphique sur papier à points des tricotés trame a été faite conformément à la Norme anglaise BS 5441:1988, c'est-à-dire que les mailles ouvertes sont effectivement dessinées comme mailles ouvertes et non pas comme mailles fermées comme cela a été fait dans le passé.

Les illustrations marquées (I) se réfèrent au tricotage à mailles cueillies et celles marquées (II) se réfèrent au tricotage à mailles jetées.

3 Basic concepts / Notions de base

3.1 Knitted loops and related concepts /

Boucles de maille et notions s'y rapportant

3.1.1 kink of yarn

loop of yarn

a length of yarn that has been bent into a shape appropriate for its transformation into a weft-knitted (I) or warp-knitted (IIa, IIb) loop
cf. ISO 8388: single tricot incorporating a plain jersey fabric

boucle de fil

longueur de fil ayant été courbée de manière à obtenir la configuration appropriée pour sa transformation en une boucle de maille cueillie (I) ou ou jetée (IIa, IIb)

cf. ISO 8388: tricot simple incorporant un tricot jersey

3.1.2 knitted loop

† old loop

a kink of yarn that is intermeshed at its base

NOTE 1 – A face loop is a knitted loop meshed through the previous loop towards the front of the fabric (towards the viewer).

NOTE 2 – A reverse (back) loop is a knitted loop meshed through the previous loop towards the back of the fabric (away from the viewer).

cf. ISO 8388: knitted fabrics

≠ stitch (3.2.1); ≠ face stitch (3.2.4); ≠ reverse (back) stitch (3.2.5)

boucle de maille

boucle tricotée; maille en formation; ancienne maille

boucle de fil entrelacée à sa base

cf. ISO 8388: étoffes à mailles

≠ maille (3.2.1)

3.1.3 loop length

the length of yarn knitted into one loop during the knitting process

≠ stitch length (3.2.2)

longueur de boucle tricotée

portion de fil absorbé par boucle de maille pendant le tricotage

≠ longueur de maille (3.2.2)

3.1.4 top arc

the upper curved portion (a) of the knitted loop

NOTE – The term 'top arc' applies also to a stitch (3.2.1).

tête (de maille)

partie supérieure (a) incurvée de la maille

NOTE – Le terme 'tête' s'applique aussi bien à une maille (3.2.1) qu'à une boucle de maille (3.1.2).

3.1.5 bottom half-arc

the lower curved portion (c) that constitutes in a weft-knitted loop, half of the connection to the adjacent loop in the same course, and in a warp-knitted loop, half of the connection to the adjacent loop in the preceding or in the following course, as relevant

NOTE – The term 'bottom half-arc' applies also to a stitch (3.2.1).

