STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 2001.2.14—1987
Methods of test for textiles
Part 2.14: Physical tests—Determination of twist in yarns

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee TX-020 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 6 July 2016.

The following are represented on Technical Committee TX-020:

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National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
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NOTES

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

METHODS OF TEST FOR TEXTILES

PART 2—PHYSICAL TESTS

AS 2001.2.14
DETERMINATION OF TWIST IN YARNS

PREFACE

This edition of this standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Testing of Textiles. The standard supersedes AS L48—1969, Method for the Determination of Twist in Yarn in Packaged Form.

During the preparation of this standard, cognizance was taken of the following standards:

ISO 2061-1972	Textiles—Determination of twist in yarns—Direct counting method
ASTM D1422-82	Test Method for Twist in Single Spun Yarns by the Untwist-Retwist Method
ASTM D1423-82	Test Method for Twist in Yarns by the Direct-counting Method
BS 2085: 1973	Determination of twist in yarns, direct-counting method
IWTO-25-70	Determination of the Twist of Wool Worsted Yarns

In the direct-counting method, applicable to single, plied and cabled yarns, one end of the yarn is held stationary while the other is rotated and the number of turns it takes to remove all the twist is counted. The number of turns per unit length is then determined.

In the untwist-twist method, applicable only to some single spun yarns, a specimen is untwisted and then retwisted in the opposite direction until it contracts to its original length. It is assumed that the same amount of twist has been inserted as was originally present. The turns per unit length are determined from the registration on the twist counter and the specimen length.

The designation of direction of twist and the method for its determination, based on AS 1505, Designation of Yarns, are also given together with a description of the essential requirements of the apparatus to be used.

This standard differs from ISO 2061 in that it provides additional information for alternative methods of test. In other respects it is similar to ISO 2061.

METHOD

1 SCOPE. The standard sets out methods for determining the amount of twist in yarns in turns per unit length in a given direction.

Procedures are given for determining the twist in singles, plied (folded) and cabled yarn.

Two procedures are given for single yarns as follows:

(a) Method A—Direct-counting.

(b) Method B—Untwist-twist.

2 APPLICATION. These methods apply to yarns capable of being untwisted. They are also applicable to yarns capable of being removed from fabrics.

Method A is applicable for the determination of ply and cabling twist. It may not be suitable for the determination of the twist in singles yarns containing fibres with a mean fibre length of less than 40 mm. For these yarns, Method B is preferred.

These methods are not applicable to core-spun, open-end spun and air-vortex yarns. Open-end and air-

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