STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

METHODS OF TEST FOR TEXTILES

PART 2—PHYSICAL TESTS

AS 2001.2.6
DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF WALES AND COURSES PER UNIT LENGTH IN KNITTED FABRIC

PREFACE

This standard method for determining the number of wales and courses per unit length in knitted fabric is a revision of AS 1092—1973, which it accordingly supersedes.

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

ASTM D231-62 (Reapproved 1975) Knit Goods, Testing and Tolerances for

BS 5441 Methods of Test for Knitted Fabrics

METHOD

1 SCOPE. This standard sets out a method which provides three tests for determining the number of wales per unit length and the number of courses per unit length in knitted fabrics.

2 APPLICATION. The method is applicable to knitted fabrics of all types. Each test and its preferred use is as follows:

Test A—by pin gauge—suitable for all knitted fabrics.

NOTE: Test A is more laborious than Test B or Test C.

Test B—by traversing thread counter—suitable for all knitted fabrics where the wales of courses or pattern repeats are readily distinguishable.

Test C—by counting glass—suitable only for fabrics with 5 or more wales or courses per centimetre where the threads or pattern repeats are distinguishable.

3 REFERENCES.

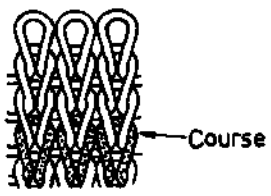
AS 2001.1.1 Methods of Test for Textiles—Conditioning Procedures*

4 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply:

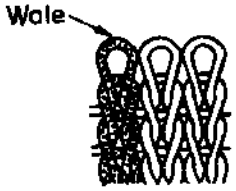
Knit structure—a structure formed by the intermeshing of loops of yarn.

Loop or stitch—the fundamental unit formed by 'kinking' (or bending) of the yarn. In a knitted structure, this is supported by and interconnected with other units.

Course—a row of loops across the width of the fabric.



Wale—a column of loops along the length of the fabric.



* Revision of AS 1090 in course of preparation.

ISBN 0 7262 2123 6