
**Textiles — Universal system for
designating linear density (Tex System)**

*Textiles — Système universel de désignation de la masse linéique
(système Tex)*

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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 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.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Fibres and yarns*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1144:1973), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a) the content structure has been updated;
- b) some printing errors in [Table A.3](#) (previously Table 4) have been corrected.

Introduction

It has long been customary to designate the coarseness or the fineness of textile yarns by numbering or counting systems. Many branches of the textile industry employ systems of their own for this purpose, and those in current use may be classified in two groups.

- a) Direct systems, in which the coarseness or the fineness of the yarn is expressed in terms of the mass of yarn per unit length (linear density, often called yarn number or yarn *titre*).
- b) Indirect systems, in which the coarseness or the fineness of the yarn is expressed in terms of the length of yarn per unit mass (usually called yarn *count*).

With the growing use of yarns containing more than one kind of fibre, and of fabrics containing these yarns, it became increasingly evident that the general adoption of a single system of numbering or counting would avoid confusion and save time.

In 1956, after detailed studies, it was agreed that the Tex System be recommended for international adoption in place of the various traditional methods of numbering or counting. That system is direct and based on metric units: originally grams per kilometre (tex), milligrams per kilometre (millitex), and kilograms per kilometre (kilotex), with the addition of decigrams per kilometre (decitex) agreed in 1967.

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Textiles — Universal system for designating linear density (Tex System)

1 Scope

This International Standard gives the principles and recommended units of the Tex System for the expression of linear density and includes conversion tables for calculating the tex values of numbers or counts in other systems together with a statement of the procedure for the implementation of the Tex System in trade and industry.

The Tex System is applicable to all kinds of textile fibres, intermediate products (for example tops, slivers and rovings), yarns and similar structures.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Characteristics of the system

3.1 This system, called the Tex System, is a direct system. It expresses the linear density, that is to say the mass of a certain length of the textile material.

3.2 The system is decimal and employs metric units.

3.3 The basic unit is the “tex”. The linear density in “tex” expresses the mass, in grams, of one kilometre of yarn¹⁾.

It is realized that, at present, usage of the term linear density is limited to scientific and laboratory application but every effort should be made to ensure greater currency of it.

4 Units

The multiple and sub-multiples of the tex unit recommended for use in preference to other possible combinations are

- kilogram per kilometre, designated kilotex;
- decigram per kilometre, designated decitex;
- milligram per kilometre, designated millitex.

Table 1 — Tex system—Recommended units

Name	Symbol	Definition
millitex	mtex	1 mtex = 1 mg/km = 1 µg/m
decitex	dtex	1 dtex = 1 dg/km = 0,1 mg/m
tex	tex	1 tex = 1 g/km = 1 mg/m
kilotex	ktex	1 ktex = 1 kg/km = 1 g/m

1) The term “yarn”, which is used here for simplicity, is as defined in ISO 1139. It does not exclude the other textile applications mentioned in scope.

To indicate linear density in the Tex System as a quantity in formulae, tables and preprinted forms, irrespective of units, the symbol Tt is used. It should never be used with a numerical value of linear density because it is not a unit. It is equivalent in fact to the expression “linear density expressed in the Tex System”. In a general formula, without a numerical value in which the linear density of a yarn (or other product) occurs, the symbol Tt serves to indicate that in a numerical application of the formula, this linear density is expressed in a unit of the Tex System.

5 Notation²⁾

The linear density in the Tex System is indicated by the numerical value followed by the name of the unit used.

EXAMPLE 100 mtex; 60 dtex; 20 tex; 15 ktex

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2) More detailed specifications for the designation of folded and cabled yarns are given in ISO 1139.

Annex A (informative)

Conversion and rounding

A.1 Introduction

This annex is intended to facilitate the implementation of the Tex System by describing the rational development of tex equivalents and giving guidance on the choice of rounded tex values.

Three possibilities are given for the choice of tex equivalent:

- calculated tex equivalent;
- rounded tex value;
- recommended tex value.

The recommended tex values given in [Table A.1](#) will serve as guide and should be used whenever practicable.

A.2 Calculation of tex equivalents

Counts and numbers (titres), as expressed in other counting or numbering systems, are converted into tex values as set out below. The multiplying factors in [Table A.1](#) and the constants in [Table A.2](#) are expressed to four significant figures to give an accuracy of 0,05 %.

The equivalent values, calculated to four significant figures, are rounded to three significant figures to obtain an accuracy within 0,5 % with respect to the value in the traditional system.

A.2.1 Conversion from direct systems

In direct systems, the coarseness or fineness of yarn (linear density) equals mass of yarn per unit of length.

[Table A.1](#) gives the multiplying factors for multiplying the known number (or titre).

EXAMPLE The equivalent of 840 denier in tex is

$$840 \times 0,1111 = 93,32 \text{ tex or } 933,2 \text{ dtex} = 933 \text{ dtex to three significant figures.}$$

Table A.1 — Multiplying factors for direct systems

Yarn number system	Symbolic abbreviation	Unit of mass used	Unit of length used	Unit of yarn number	Multiplying factor, yarn number to tex value
Tex	Tt	1 g	1 km	g/km	-
Denier	Td	1 g	9 000 m	g/9 000 m	0,111 1
Linen dry spun Hemp Jute	Tj	1 pound	14 400 yards (spindle unit)	lb/14 400 yd	34,45

Table A.1 (continued)

Yarn number system	Symbolic abbreviation	Unit of mass used	Unit of length used	Unit of yarn number	Multiplying factor, yarn number to tex value
Número en cuartos de onza	To	1/4 onza	500 cañas	0,25 onza/ 500 cañas	10,71
Woollen (Aberdeen)	Ta	1 pound	14 400 yards	lb /14 400 yd	34,45
Woolen (Catalonian)	Tc _w	1 g	504 m	g/504 m	1,984

A.2.2 Conversion from indirect systems

In indirect systems, coarseness or fineness of yarn equals length of yarn per unit of mass.

Table A.2 gives the constants which are to be divided by the count in the indirect system.

EXAMPLE The equivalent of yarn count N_{e_w} 20 in tex is

$$\frac{885,8}{20} = 44,29$$

$$= 44,3 \text{ tex to three significant figures}$$

Table A.2 — Constants for conversion of indirect systems

Yarn count system	Symbolic abbreviation	Unit of length used	Unit of mass used	Unit of yarn count	Constant for conversion to tex values
Asbestos (American)	Na _A	100 yards (cut)	1 pound	100 yd/ lb	4 961
Asbestos (English)	Ne _A	50 yards	1 pound	50 yd/lb	9 921
Cotton bump yarn	N _B	1 yard	1 ounce	yd/oz	31 000
Cotton (English)	Ne _C	840 yards (hank)	1 pound	840 yd/lb	590,5
Cotton (Catalonian)	Nc _C	500 cañas	1,1 libra catalana	500 cañas/1,1 lb cat.	565,9
Glass (U.S.A and UK)	N _G	100 yards	1 pound	100 yd/lb	4 961
Linen (wet or dry spun)	Ne _L	300 yards (lea)	1 pound	300 yd/lb	1 654
Metric	N _m	1 km	1 kg	km/kg	1000
Numero en puntos	N _p	1 320 m	1 libra de Alcoy	1 320 m/lb de Alc.	358,7
Spun silk	N _s	840 yards	1 pound	840 yd/lb	590,5
Typ	N _t	1 000 yards	1 pound	1 000 yd/lb	496,1
Woolen (Alloa)	Nal	11 520 yards (spindle)	24 pounds	11 520 yd/24 lb	1 033
Woollen (American cut)	Nac	300 yards	1 pound	300 yd/lb	1 654
Woolen (American run)	Nar	100 yards	1 ounce	100 yd/oz	310
Woolen (Cardado Covilhã)	Npw	1 m	5 g	m/5 g	5 000
Woolen (Dewsbury)	Nd	1 yard	1 ounce	yd/oz	31 000

Table A.2 (continued)

Yarn count system	Symbolic abbreviation	Unit of length used	Unit of mass used	Unit of yarn count	Constant for conversion to tex values
Woolen (Galashiels)	Ng	300 yards(cut)	24 ounces	300 yd/24 oz	2 480
Woolen (Hawick)	Nh	300 yards(cut)	26 ounces	300 yd/26 oz	2 687
Woolen (Irish)	Ni _w	1 yard	0.25 ounce	yd/0.25 oz	7 751
Woolen (West of England)	Nwe	320 yards(snap)	1 pound	320 yd/lb	1 550
Woolen (Yorkshire)	Ny	256 yards(skein)	1 pound	256 yd/lb	1 938
Woolen (Yorkshire)	Ny	1 yard	1 dram	yd/dram	1 938
Worsted	New	560 yards(hank)	1 pound	560 yd/lb	885,8

A.3 Choice of rounded tex values

When counts and numbers (titres) are converted into tex, decimal values are usually obtained, which may be used as they are or rounded for practical purposes.

Where trade authorities concerned with each type of product have not published agreed lists in tex values of the yarns and fibres to be produced, the values in tex to three significant figures obtained according to A.2 and rounded using one of the alternatives given in A.3.1 may be used. Examples of the rounded values are given in Table A.3.

A.3.1 For selecting rounded tex values, two possibilities are given:

- Rounding to the nearest two significant figures;
- Rounding in the direction of the recommended values of Table A.4, using two significant figures or three significant figures when the last figure is 5.

[See the example in a) and b) of column 3 in Table A.3.]

A.3.2 Care should be taken to ensure that rounding is applied consistently so that the rounded tex values for two traditional counts of which one is 10 times the other should consist of the same digits and vary only in the position of the decimal point.

A.3.3 When rounded values are chosen certain cases will arise where the difference between a yarn according to a traditional count and according to the value of the corresponding rounded tex values will be sufficient to necessitate some adjustment to the yarn being spun.

Table A.3 — Choice of rounded values

1		2	3		4
Traditional yarn count		Equivalent tex value in three figures	Rounded tex value		Recommended tex value according to Table A.4
system	value		a) ^a	b) ^a	
Nm	15	66,7	67	67	68
Nm	30	33,3	33	33,5	34
Nm	60	16,7	17	17	17
Nec	12	49,2	49	49,5	50
Nec	24	24,6	25	25	25

NOTE This table can be extended in national standards by including figures from lists published by accepted trade authorities.

^a See A.3.1

Table A.3 (continued)

N _c	48	12,3	12	12,5	12,5
N _c	120	4,92	4,9	4,9	5
T _d	60	6,67	6,7	6,7	6,8
T _d	120	13,3	13	13	13
T _d	480	53,3	53	53	52
T _d	600	66,7	67	67	68
N _w	18	49,2	49	49,5	50
N _y	24	80,7	81	80,5	80
N _L	25	66,1	66	66,5	68
N _G	75	66,1	66	66,5	68
N _A	75	66,1	66	66,5	68

NOTE This table can be extended in national standards by including figures from lists published by accepted trade authorities.

^a See [A.3.1](#)

A.4 Choice of recommended values

The decision to use recommended tex values may be taken before changing over to the Tex System or deferred until after the Tex System has come into use.

The use of recommended values is not obligatory: [Table A.4](#) is only intended to provide a rational system of selecting rounded values, based on a nearly equal increase of the linear density of yarns and with the additional objective of arriving in the future at a systematic reduction in the total range of linear densities. The recommended values are listed in column 2 of [Table A.4](#). The range of exact values represented by each recommended value is also given in [Table A.4](#). The list of recommended values includes a minimum of decimals and uses even numbers as far as possible.

Use the following procedure to determine the recommended tex value corresponding to a yarn count or linear density expressed in any other system or corresponding with the rounded values of column 3 of [Table A.3](#).

A.4.1 Determine the calculated tex equivalent of the nominal count or number by means of the appropriate multiplying factor or constant given in [Table A.1](#) and [A.2](#).

EXAMPLE 1 Nm17 corresponds to 58,82 tex.

EXAMPLE 2 1,5 denier corresponds to 166,7 mtex.

A.4.2 Find the range of values in column 1 of [Table A.4](#) which contains the tex value determined in accordance with [A.4.1](#) or values already rounded, in accordance with [A.3.1](#).

EXAMPLE 1 58,82 tex is contained in the range 58 to 62.

EXAMPLE 2 Multiplying by 10 the values in [Table A.4](#), 166,7 mtex is contained in the range 165 to 175 (corresponding to the range 16,5 to 17,5 of the same Table).

A.4.3 Read off the recommended tex value given in column 2 of [Table A.4](#) for the range of values selected in accordance with [A.4.2](#).

EXAMPLE 1 For the range 58 to 62, the recommended tex value is 60.

EXAMPLE 2 For the range 165 to 175, the recommended tex value is 170 mtex (corresponding to 17 in [Table A.4](#)).

The values in [Table A.4](#) are valid for the unit tex and for its multiples and sub-multiples, including kilotex, decitex and millitex units. The scope of the table may be extended for coarser and finer values by multiplying or dividing the values given by 10 or 100.

Table A.4 — Ranges of values of linear density in tex with their corresponding recommended tex values

1		4
Value range		Recommended tex value
over	up to and including	
...
9,4	9,8	9,6
9,8	10,25	10
10,25	10,75	10,5
10,75	11,25	11
11,25	11,75	11,5
11,75	12,25	12
12,25	12,75	12,5
12,75	13,5	13
13,5	14,5	14
14,5	15,5	15
15,5	16,5	16
16,5	17,5	17
17,5	18,5	18
18,5	19,5	19
19,5	20,5	20
20,5	21,5	21
21,5	22,5	22
22,5	23,5	23
23,5	24,5	24
24,5	25,5	25
25,5	27	26
27	29	28
29	31	30
31	33	32
33	35	34
35	37	36
37	39	38
39	41	40
41	43	42
43	45	44
45	47	46
47	49	48
49	51	50
51	54	52
54	58	56
58	62	60
62	66	64

Table A.4 (continued)

1		4
Value range		Recommended tax value
over	up to and including	
66	70	68
70	74	72
74	78	76
78	82	80
82	86	84
86	90	88
90	94	92
94	98	96
98	102,5	100
102,5	107,5	105
...

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