
**Reinforcement yarns — Determination of
twist balance index**

Fils de renfort — Détermination de l'indice d'équilibre en torsion



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Published in Switzerland

Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 3343 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Composites and reinforcement fibres*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3343:1984), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The following changes have been made:

- a) the scope has been broadened to include all reinforcement yarns;
- b) the sampling clause has been deleted (the sampling standard, ISO 1886, referred to in the previous edition has been withdrawn without replacement);
- c) a clause concerning conditioning and the test atmosphere has been added.

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Reinforcement yarns — Determination of twist balance index

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the twist balance index of folded yarn and cabled yarn made from textile glass, carbon, aramid or any other reinforcement fibre.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

3 Principle

A yarn is arranged in an open loop of specified length and width and the number of turns the yarn makes on itself is counted.

4 Test specimens

The determination is carried out on five specimens taken consecutively from an elementary unit¹⁾ or laboratory sample²⁾.

5 Conditioning and test atmosphere

No conditioning is required. However, in cases of dispute, the determination shall be carried out in one of the standard atmospheres defined in ISO 291.

1) The elementary unit is the smallest normally commercially available entity of a given product.

2) A laboratory sample is a part of the elementary unit from which the specimen(s) will be selected for the test. A laboratory sample is taken when it is impractical to bring the elementary unit into the test laboratory.