

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 42:1982**  
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**METHODS FOR  
THE DETERMINATION OF  
MASS PER UNIT LENGTH AND PER UNIT AREA  
OF WOVEN OR KNITTED FABRICS  
(FIRST REVISION)**

**BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS**

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**FOREWORD**

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards on 1982-11-24 after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Test Methods for Textiles, had been approved by the Textiles Divisional Committee.

This revision of CS 42:1969 is almost identical to ISO 3801:1977. The original CS 42:1969 consisted of 2 parts, designated as Part 1 and Part 2. Part 1 described methods for determination of weight per unit length and methods for determination of weight per unit area was described in Part 2. In this revision, the designation of parts have been dropped. However, all methods described in the original standard except that for determining mass after oven drying, are included in this revised standard. Other changes relate to the SI units.

The mass per unit length and per unit area of a fabric may be determined in more than one way. For some fabrics, mass per unit length and mass per unit area are related simply by the width of the fabric, but for other fabrics variations in structure (whether in the selvages or in the body of the fabric) may introduce an important distinction between mass per unit length and mass per unit area. It is important, therefore, to consider all the possible methods and to choose one appropriate to the fabric, and particular attention is drawn to the fact that the size of specimens used in Method 5 may not be sufficient when fabrics with large patterns are being tested. In these instances, this method would not be suitable in case of dispute.

A choice must also be made between test methods suitable for samples or specimens of cloth (i.e. short lengths or cuttings) and those suitable for application to fabric in bulk, i.e. in the piece (the normal unit of production). If a cutting has been taken as a representative sample of a batch of pieces, it may be advisable to use the results of the tests on the sample to correct measurements and masses of the unconditioned pieces.