56.07 - Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics (+).

- Of sisal or other textile fibres of the genus *Agave* :

5607.21 - - Binder or baler twine

5607.29 - - Other

- Of polyethylene or polypropylene :

5607.41 - - Binder or baler twine

5607.49 - - Other

5607.50 - Of other synthetic fibres

5607.90 - Other

This heading covers twine, cordage, ropes and cables, produced by twisting or by plaiting or braiding.

(1) **Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, not plaited or braided**.

Parts (I) (B) (1) and (2) (particularly the Table) of the General Explanatory Note to Section XI set out the circumstances in which single, multiple (folded) or cabled yarns are regarded as twine, cordage, ropes or cables of this heading.

Textile yarn reinforced with metal thread is always classified here and differs from metallised yarn of **heading 56.05** in that the metal strand is usually thicker and acts as a reinforcing agent only and not for any ornamental purpose.

This group also includes twine, cordage, ropes and cables obtained from fibrillating strip which has been more or less completely split into filaments by twisting.

(2) **Plaited or braided twine, cordage, ropes and cables**.

These are in all cases classified here regardless of their weight per metre. They are usually tubular braids which are generally made of coarser materials than the braids of heading 58.08. However, the plaited goods of this heading differ from those of heading 58.08 less by the nature of the yarn used than by the fact that they are tightly plaited, with a compact structure, making them suitable for use as twine, cordage, ropes or cables. In addition, they are usually uncoloured.

The most important fibres used in the manufacture of twine, cordage, ropes or cables are hemp, jute, sisal, cotton, coir and synthetic fibres.

Twine, cordage, ropes and cables of paper yarn are classified here **only** if plaited or reinforced with metal thread.

Twine, cordage, ropes and cables are used as binder twine, for tying packages, towing, loading, etc. Their cross-section is usually round but some (e.g., some transmission cables) have a square, trapezoidal or triangular section. They are normally unbleached, but may be dyed, impregnated to make them rot-proof, formed of different coloured strands, or impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics.

These products are classified here whether or not cut to length.

The heading **excludes** :

(a) Fancy cords as used by confectioners, florists, etc., of **heading 56.05**.

(b) Gimped yarn, chenille yarn and loop wale-yarn of **heading 56.06**.

(c) Articles of **heading 56.09**.

(d) Milanaise and similar cords and other gimped textile products of **heading 58.08**.

(e) Cords, braids and the like, whether or not coated, impregnated or reinforced with metal, of a kind used in industry as packing or lubricating materials (**heading 59.11**).

(f) Scrap twine, cordage, ropes and cables of **heading 63.10**.

(g) Abrasive coated twine, cord, etc. (**heading 68.05**).

(h) Articles for gymnastics (**heading 95.06**).

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Subheading Explanatory Notes.

Subheading 5607.21

This subheading covers single twine of sisal or other textile fibres of the genus *Agave* having a " Z " twist and a minimum twine breaking force calculated by means of the following formula :

$$R = \frac{17{,}400}{n} - 18$$

(R being the twine breaking force in decanewtons (daN) and n being the runnage of twine in metres per kg.)

For example, the minimum breaking force for twine number 150 (150 m per kg) is 98 daN, for twine number 200 (200 m per kg) is 69 daN and for twine number 300 (300 m per kg) is 40 daN.

Subheading 5607.41

This subheading covers single twine of polyethylene or polypropylene, stabilised against degradation by sunlight, having a " Z " twist, and :

(a) a minimum twine breaking force calculated by means of the following formula :

$$R = \frac{32{,}400}{n}$$

(R being the twine breaking force in decanewtons (daN) and n being the runnage of the twine in metres per kg);

(b) an average minimum knot breaking force calculated by means of the following formula :

$$R' = 0.58\ R$$

(R' being the average knot breaking force in daN).

For example, a minimum twine breaking force of 98 daN and an average knot breaking force of 57 daN would apply for twine number 330 (330 m per kg).