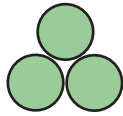




# polypropylene / polysteel fibre ropes



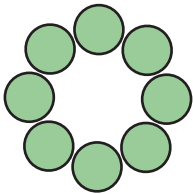
3-strand



Dia	Cir	Weight		Minimum breaking load		Maximum length
		per 220mtr coil	mtr per kg			
[mm]	[inch]	[kg]	[mtr]	[kgf]	[kN]	[mtr]
6	3/4	3.67	59.95	770	7.55	500
8	1	6.60	33.33	1345	13.19	800
10	1 1/4	10.00	22.00	2000	19.61	550
12	1 1/2	14.50	15.17	2840	27.84	500
14	1 3/4	20.00	11.00	3905	38.28	2000
16	2	25.50	8.63	4900	48.04	1550
18	2 1/4	32.50	6.77	5500	53.92	1200
20	2 1/2	40.00	5.50	7520	73.73	1000
22	2 3/4	48.50	4.54	8450	82.84	800
24	3	57.00	3.86	10200	100.00	950
26	3 1/4	67.60	3.25	11870	116.37	800
28	3 1/2	78.00	2.82	13540	132.75	700
30	3 3/4	90.00	2.44	15482	151.78	600
32	4	101.00	2.18	17425	170.83	550
34	4 1/4	115.60	1.90	19262	188.84	500
36	4 1/2	129.00	1.71	21100	206.86	450

specifications subject to ±5% variation

8-strand



220mtr coils  
c/w 1.8mtr protected eyes both ends

Dia	Cir	Weight		Minimum breaking load		Maximum length
		per 220 mtr coil	mtr per kg			
[mm]	[inch]	[kg]	[mtr]	[kgf]	[kN]	[mtr]
40	5	158.00	1.39	28000	274.51	270
44	5 1/2	193.60	1.14	33750	330.88	220
48	6	229.00	0.96	39500	387.25	520
52	6 1/2	270.40	0.81	45750	448.53	450
56	7	312.00	0.71	52000	509.80	380
60	7 1/2	359.00	0.61	59500	583.33	330
64	8	407.00	0.54	67550	662.25	290
68	8 1/2	460.00	0.48	76000	745.10	260
72	9	515.00	0.43	84500	828.43	450
76	9 1/2	574.00	0.38	94000	921.57	400
80	10	638.00	0.34	104000	1019.61	350
84	10 1/2	703.00	0.31	114000	1117.65	320
88	11	772.00	0.28	125000	1225.49	300

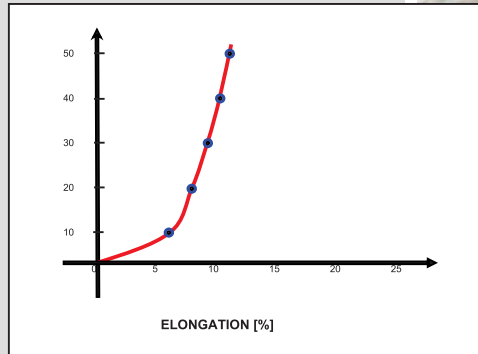
specifications subject to ±5% variation

## Characteristics

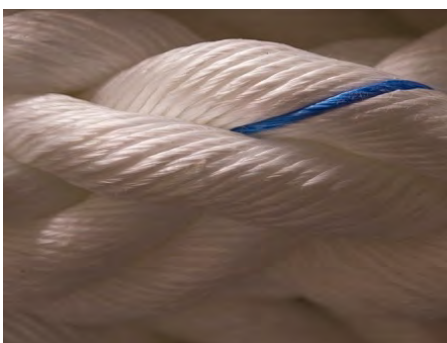
- high breaking strength
- good abrasion resistance
- excellent shock absorption
- better grip
- minimal elongation
- durable and ultraviolet stabilized
- excellent shape retention
- fully balance and torque neutral

## Properties

- material: polypropylene
- construction: 3 & 8 strand
- colour: white
- marker: blue
- specific gravity: 0.91
- melting point: 165 °C
- UV Resistance: stabilised
- dry & wet conditions: identical dry & wet strengths
- classification: supplied with Mill or DNV-GL certificate
- elongation: 18% at break load
- water absorption: none
- floating rope
- chemical resistance
  - acids - excellent
  - alkalis - excellent
  - oil/gas - very good



PERCENTAGE ELONGATION OF ROPE





## ROPE INSPECTION

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Rope inspections should only be completed by suitably qualified staff with the expertise to ascertain the quality and attributes of the rope.

- 1) When fibre rope shows signs of aging, excessive wear or cuts, the rope must be discarded.
- 2) Ropes should be inspected regularly for evidence of chemical damage, kinking and surface abrasions including major yarn or strand cuts and heat fusion indicated by glazed or heavy fuzzed areas.
- 3) Braided ropes should be examined along their entire length for areas of stiffening or inconsistent diameter, which can be a sign of internal damage or core failure due to overloading or sever shock loading. Both the inner and outer fibres contribute to the strength of the rope and when either is worn, the rope is weakened.
- 4) No visual inspection is a guarantee to the accurate determination of residual strength. When fibres show wear limited to a small section, the damaged area may be cut out and re-spliced. Otherwise the rope should be downgraded or replaced.

## BENDING RADIUS

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- 1) Sharp bends around equipment should be avoided, under load this decreases rope strength substantially and may cause premature damage or failure.
- 2) The diameter on fixed pin terminations should be at least 3 times the rope diameter and on rotating sheave blocks this should be 10 times the rope diameter for twisted ropes and 8 times for braided ropes.

## SPLICING AND KNOTS

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- 1) The use of knots can reduce the rope strength by over 50% so whenever possible splicing should be used instead. Always take into consideration the reduction to the rope strength when calculating the working load limits. When splicing, always use the manufacture's recommended procedures.

- 2) The length of the soft eye should be a minimum of 3 times and preferably 5 times the diameter of the item around which it is used. This will ensure that the angle between the 2 legs of the eye will not cause a tearing action to the throat of the eye.

## STORAGE

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- 1) Ropes should be stored on a clean, dry surface without exposure to direct sunlight or any other substance that can cause damage.
- 2) It's advisable not to keep ropes on the floor and never drag the rope over rough surfaces as the sand accumulation on the rope will cause damage to the inside fibres.
- 3) In case of long term storage, ropes should be cleaned with fresh water to reduce salt crystals that may affect the life and efficiency of the rope.
- 4) The best method of storing rope is in a figure of eight configuration.

## HANDLING

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- 1) When a rope is supplied in a coil, it should always be uncoiled from the inside so that the first turn comes off the bottom in a counter-clockwise direction.
- 2) When supplied on reels, the reel must be allowed to rotate freely so that rope can be drawn off the top layer. never un-coil rope from a reel lying on its side.
- 3) Incorrectly coiling or un-coiling a twisted rope will provoke kinking and hocking. 3 and 4 strand ropes should be coiled in a clockwise direction and un-coiled in a counter-clockwise direction.
- 4) Braided ropes cannot be kinked or hocked, however twists can be introduced during service. Excessive twist may cause an imbalance between the right and left hand strands and should be removed as soon as possible by counter rotating the rope when not under load.

