# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 10325

First edition 2009-12-01

Fibre ropes — High modulus polyethylene — 8-strand braided ropes, 12-strand braided ropes and covered ropes

Cordages en fibres — Polyéthylène à haut module — Cordages 8 torons, cordages 12 torons et cordages avec couverture

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 10325:2009 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/19766929-e791-450f-92dd-d2dfba39eff3/iso-10325-2009



#### PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 10325:2009 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/19766929-e791-450f-92dd-d2dfba39eff3/iso-10325-2009



#### COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2009

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

#### **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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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 10325 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, Textiles.

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 10325:2009 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/19766929-e791-450f-92dd-d2dfba39eff3/iso-10325-2009

© ISO 2009 – All rights reserved iii

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 10325:2009

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/19766929-e791-450f-92dd-d2dfba39eff3/iso-10325-2009

### Fibre ropes — High modulus polyethylene — 8-strand braided ropes, 12-strand braided ropes and covered ropes

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for 8-strand braided ropes, for 12-strand braided ropes, and for covered rope constructions made of high modulus polyethylene (HMPE), and gives rules for their designation.

#### 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 1968, Fibre ropes and cordage T Vocabulary RD PREVIEW

ISO 2307, Fibre ropes — Determination of certain physical and mechanical properties

ISO 9554:2005, Fibre ropes — General specifications 2009

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/19766929-e791-450f-92dd-d2dfba39eff3/iso-10325-2009

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1968 and the following apply.

#### 3.1

cover

jacket

braided cover or other protective layer, which is placed over the rope core

NOTE The cover has no significant contribution to the rope strength.

#### 4 Designation

Fibre ropes shall be designated by the following:

- the words "fibre rope";
- the number of this International Standard;
- the construction type of the rope;
- the reference number of the rope;

#### ISO 10325:2009(E)

the material from which the rope is made.

EXAMPLE Designation of a 12-strand braided rope, reference number 20 (type T), corresponding to a linear density of 232 ktex made of high modulus polyethylene (HMPE):

Fibre rope ISO 10325 - T - 20 - HMPE

#### 5 Material

**5.1** The ropes shall be made of continuous HMPE fibres.

Different HMPE fibre grades may have different creep properties. If requested, the manufacturer shall provide information about creep properties.

- **5.2** Coating may be applied to the rope for property enhancement purposes.
- **5.3** Concerning covered ropes, the cover may consist of a variety of fibre materials, for example, polyester, polyolefins, HMPE.
- **5.4** The typical characteristics of high modulus polyethylene fibre are indicated in Table A.1 of ISO 9554:2005.

NOTE Ropes constructed from 100 % HMPE fibres float. However, covered HMPE ropes can have a higher linear density and might sink. HMPE fibres have a good resistance to axial compression resulting in a good intrinsic bending fatigue resistance. HMPE fibres have a low coefficient of friction and good abrasion resistance. The coefficient of friction can be altered by applying suitable coatings.

(standards.iteh.ai)

#### 6 General requirements

ISO 10325:2009

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/19766929-e791-450f-92dd-d2dfba39eff3/iso-10325-2009

#### 6.1 General

HMPE fibre ropes shall be made in one of the following constructions:

— type L 8-strand braided ropes (see Figure 1)

— type T 12-strand braided ropes (see Figure 2)

— type C covered ropes [see Figures 3 a) and 3 b)]

#### 6.2 Construction, manufacture and lay length

- **6.2.1** The construction, manufacture and lay length of 8-strand ropes and of 12-strand ropes shall conform to ISO 9554.
- **6.2.2** In the construction of covered ropes, the rope core is protected by a non-load-bearing cover. The construction, manufacture and lay length of the rope core or sub-ropes shall conform to ISO 9554.

NOTE The core or the sub-ropes can have various constructions.

**6.2.3** In the protective cover, strand interchanges, i.e. the overlapping continuation of an interrupted strand with another identical strand following the same path, are permitted if they are properly staggered.

#### 6.3 Labelling, packaging, invoicing and delivered lengths

Labelling, packaging, invoicing and delivered lengths shall conform to ISO 9554.

#### 7 Physical properties

The linear density and minimum breaking force shall conform to Tables 1 and 2.

#### 8 Marking

The manufacturer may use coloured synthetic yarn(s) to identify its rope.

The manufacturer may apply a coloured coating to identify its rope.

A printed marker tape shall be used in accordance with ISO 9554.

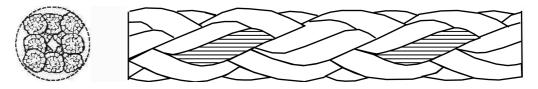


Figure 1 — Shape of an 8-strand braided rope (type L)

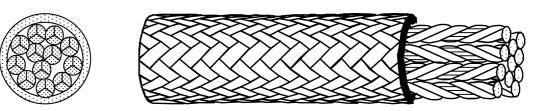


Figure 2 — Shape of a 12-strand braided rope (type T)

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/19766929-e791-450f-92dd-d2dfba39eff3/iso-10325-2009



a) Single rope core



b) Multiple cores: 3-strand cores

Figure 3 — Shape of a covered rope (type C)

Table 1 — Linear density and minimum breaking force of 8-strand (type L) and 12-strand (type T)

HMPE braided ropes

Reference number <sup>a</sup>	Linear density <sup>bc</sup>		Minimum breaking force <sup>de</sup> kN		
	6	23,0		36,7	33,0
8	40,0	±10	65,3	58,7	
10	61,0		102	92,0	
12	87,0	±8	147	132	
14	117		200	180	
16	151		260	235	
18	190		310	283	
20	232		380	340	
22	281		450	400	
24	331		520	470	
26	384		600	540	
28	445		680	610	
30	506		770	690	
32	575	h STAN	IDARD870 REVIEW	<b>V</b> 780	
34	648		960	860	
36	720	(stan	dards.it <sub>64</sub> h.ai)	940	
38	798		1 160	1 040	
40	881	±5 ndards.iteh.ai/catal	1 160 ISO 10325:2009 pg/standards/sist/19766929-e791-4501	1 130	
44	1 060	idards.itema/catar d2dfb	a39eff3/iso-103 <sup>2</sup> 4 <sup>60</sup> 2009	1 310	
48	1 250	and the second	1 700	1 530	
52	1 460		1 970	1 770	
56	1 690		2 260	2 030	
60	1 930		2 530	2 280	
64	2 200		2 840	2 560	
68	2 480		3 170	2 850	
72	2 780		3 520	3 170	
76	3 090		3 890	3 500	
80	3 430		4 300	3 870	
88	4 170		5 200	4 680	
96	4 970		6 180	5 560	

The reference number corresponds to the approximate diameter, in millimetres.

b The linear density, in kilotex, corresponds to the net mass per length of the rope, expressed in grams per metre or in kilograms per kilometre.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> The linear density is obtained under reference tension and is measured as specified in ISO 2307.

d The breaking forces relate to new, dry and wet ropes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup> A force determined by the test methods specified in ISO 2307 is not necessarily an accurate indication of the force at which that rope might break in other circumstances and situations. The type and quality of terminations, the rate of force application, prior conditioning and previous force applications to the rope can significantly influence the breaking force. A rope bent around a post, capstan, pulley or sheave might break at a significantly lower force. A knot or other distortion in a rope might significantly reduce the breaking force.

Table 2 — Linear density and minimum breaking force of covered HMPE ropes (type C)

Reference number <sup>a</sup>	Linear d	lensity <sup>bc</sup>	<b>M</b> inimum breaking force <sup>de</sup> kN	
Reference number	Nominal ktex	Tolerance %	Unspliced ropes	Ropes with eye- spliced terminations
20	240		271	244
22	290		341	307
24	340		402	362
26	400		471	424
28	460		549	494
30	530		637	573
32	600		736	662
34	680		824	742
36	770		912	821
38	850		1 010	909
40	940		1 140	1 030
44	1 150	±10	1 380	1 240
48 <b>i</b> ]	eh S360AN	DARD PE	EVIT610V	1 450
52	1600 and	lards.iteh.	1 920	1 730
56	1 850		2 190	1 970
60	2 120 <u>I</u>	SO 10325:2009	2 520	2 270
64 https://s	tandards itch ai/catalog	g/standards/sist/19766 9eff3/iso-10325-200	929-e791-450f-92dd-	2 590
68	2 720	95H3/B0-10323-200	3 260	2 930
72	3 070		3 630	3 270
76	3 400		4 020	3 620
80	3 750		4 510	4 060
88	4 500		5 350	4 820
96	5 300		6 280	5 650

a The reference number corresponds to the approximate diameter, in millimetres.

b The linear density, in kilotex, corresponds to the net mass per length of the rope, expressed in grams per metre or in kilograms per kilometre.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> The linear density is obtained under reference tension and is measured as specified in ISO 2307.

d The breaking forces relate to new, dry and wet ropes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup> A force determined by the test methods specified in ISO 2307 is not necessarily an accurate indication of the force at which that rope might break in other circumstances and situations. The type and quality of terminations, the rate of force application, prior conditioning and previous force applications to the rope can significantly influence the breaking force. A rope bent around a post, capstan, pulley or sheave might break at a significantly lower force. A knot or other distortion in a rope might significantly reduce the breaking force.