First edition 2003-08-15

# Steel wire ropes for the petroleum and natural gas industries — Minimum requirements and terms of acceptance

Câbles en acier pour les industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Exigences minimales et conditions de réception



Reference number ISO 10425:2003(E)

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## 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 10425 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 105, Steel wire ropes.

### Introduction

This International Standard is based upon API<sup>1</sup>) Specification 9A, 24th edition, June 1995.

This International Standard was developed in response to worldwide demand for minimum specifications for ropes for use on equipment and machinery associated with the petroleum and natural gas industries.

In recognition of equipment already in use and originally designed to accommodate rope sizes (nominal rope diameters) based on "English" units, some of the more common "converted SI unit" sizes have also been included.

In addition, and in recognition of equipment already in use and designed to operate with ropes having specific rope grades (e.g. IPS), based on "US" wire levels, these grades have also been included in order to give prominence to the required minimum values of breaking force associated with these grades and help to ensure that existing design safety levels are maintained.

Having due regard to size and breaking force for a particular rope class or construction, in some cases it is possible to safely substitute a US customary size and grade with one based solely on SI units and grade, and vice-versa. To assist in this process, this International Standard gives a size range for each nominal rope diameter and equivalent minimum breaking forces (converted from US customary units) for comparison, although it is recommended that the equipment designer or rope manufacturer (or other competent person) is consulted prior to ordering a substitute rope.

It should also be noted that a particular design of rope may be capable of offering a higher breaking force value than the one specified either in the relevant table in this International Standard or by the manufacturer in his catalogue. In such cases, a higher minimum breaking force value (or actual breaking force value if the rope has already been manufactured and tested) may be provided by the manufacturer before an order is placed.

Designers of new equipment are encouraged to select ropes having the preferred SI units and grades.

To complement this International Standard, ISO 17893, covering definitions, designation and classification, has been prepared.

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