## WIRE ROPE

## 6X19 and 6X37 Class Wire Rope



These high quality wire ropes are available in cut lengths or by the reels.

| Wire Core |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extra Improved Plow Steel (EIPS) Higher Capacities |  |  |
| 6X19 Class |  |  |
| Six strand ropes having <br> 9 to 26 wires per strand Better Abrasion Resistance |  | 6X19 |
| 6X37 Class |  |  |
| Six strand ropes having 27 to 49 wires per strand More Flexible |  | 6X37 |


| Rope <br> Diameter <br> (in.) | Approx. <br> Weight <br> per Foot <br> (Ibs.) | Nominal <br> Breaking <br> Strength <br> (tons) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 / 4}$ | 0.12 | 3.40 |
| $\mathbf{5 / 1 6}$ | 0.18 | 5.27 |
| $\mathbf{3 / 8}$ | 0.26 | 7.55 |
| $\mathbf{7 / 1 6}$ | 0.35 | 10.2 |
| $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ | 0.46 | 13.3 |
| $\mathbf{9 / 1 6}$ | 0.59 | 16.8 |
| $\mathbf{5 / 8}$ | 0.72 | 20.6 |
| $\mathbf{3 / 4}$ | 1.04 | 29.4 |
| $\mathbf{7 / 8}$ | 1.42 | 39.8 |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 1.85 | 51.7 |
| $\mathbf{1 - 1 / 8}$ | 2.34 | 65.0 |
| $\mathbf{1 - 1 / 4}$ | 2.89 | 79.9 |
| $\mathbf{1 - 3 / 8}$ | 3.50 | 96.0 |
| $\mathbf{1 - 1 / 2}$ | 4.16 | 114 |
| $\mathbf{1 - 5 / 8}$ | 4.88 | 132 |
| $\mathbf{1 - 3 / 4}$ | 5.67 | 153 |
| $\mathbf{1 - 7 / 8}$ | 6.50 | 174 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 7.39 | 198 |


| Rotation Resistant Wire Rope |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19X7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rope } \\ & \text { Dia. } \\ & \text { (in.) } \end{aligned}$ | Approx. Weight per Foo (lbs.) | Nominal Breaking (tons) |
|  | 318 | 0.25 | 6.15 |
|  | $7 / 16$ | 0.35 | 8.33 |
|  | 1/2 | 0.45 | 10.8 |
|  | 9/16 | 0.58 | 13.6 |
|  | 5/8 | 0.71 | 16.8 |
|  | $3 / 4$ | 1.02 | 24.0 |
|  | 718 | 1.39 | 32.5 |
|  | 1 | 1.82 | 42.2 |
|  | 1-1/8 | 2.30 | 53.1 |

The nominal breaking strength of wire rope should be considered the straight line pull, which will ACTUALLY BREAK a new, UNUSED, rope (with both rope ends fixed to prevent rotation). The nominal breaking strength of the rope should NEVER BE USED AS ITS WORKING LOAD.

To determine the working load of a wire rope, the MINIMUM or NOMINAL breaking strength MUST BE REDUCED by a DESIGN FACTOR. The design factor will vary depending upon the type of machine and installation, and the work permitted. YOU must determine the applicable design factor for your use.

For example, a design factor of " 5 " means that the minimum or nominal breaking strength of the wire rope must be DIVIDED BY FIVE to determine the maximum load that can be applied to the rope system.

Design factors have been established by OSHA, by ANSI, by ASME, and similar government and industrial organizations.

No wire rope should ever be installed or used without full knowledge and consideration of the design factor for the application.

The above is based on the "Wire Rope Safety Bulletin" published by the "WIRE ROPE TECHNICAL BOARD."

Note: Specialty ropes are available upon request.

