

# GZ COMPOSITE DOUBLE BRAID

**GZ Composite ropes provide high strength, low stretch and superior abrasion resistance in a firm round jacketed construction.** The ropes are constructed with a braided Toro® core. This core is encased in a tightly braided jacket of a new generation HMPE fiber that offers the highest abrasion resistance and durability.\*

GZ Composite ropes can be used in mooring applications where a very high strength, firm and round torque free rope is desired. GZ Composite can also be used in commercial fishing as wire rope replacement and helicopter longlines. These ropes are available with a polyurethane finish in clear or any of six colors, and are designed to withstand drum compression on mooring winches.

## Features & Benefits

- Highest strength
- Lowest stretch
- Low creep
- Firm hand
- Torque free

## Applications

- Commercial fishing lines
- Helicopter longlines
- Vessel mooring lines

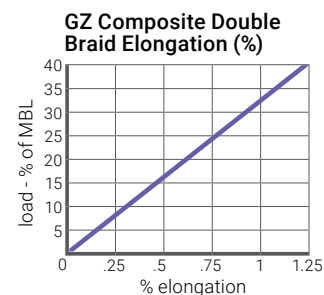
| Nominal Diameter                |    | Size (circ in.) | Approximate Weight |         | Minimum Tensile Strength Spliced Rope |             | Minimum Tensile Strength ISO Unspliced Rope |             |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| inch                            | mm |                 | lbs/100ft          | kg/100m | lbs                                   | MT (tonnes) | lbs                                         | MT (tonnes) |
| ABS and DNV Type Approved Sizes |    |                 |                    |         |                                       |             |                                             |             |
| 3/4                             | 18 | 2-1/4           | 17.9               | 26.7    | 47,800                                | 21.7        | 53,100                                      | 24.1        |
| 7/8                             | 22 | 2-3/4           | 20.4               | 30.3    | 61,800                                | 28.0        | 68,600                                      | 31.1        |
| 1                               | 24 | 3               | 27.9               | 41.5    | 74,000                                | 33.6        | 82,200                                      | 37.3        |
| 1-1/8                           | 28 | 3-1/2           | 29.5               | 43.9    | 84,300                                | 38.2        | 93,600                                      | 42.5        |
| 1-1/4                           | 30 | 3-3/4           | 33.8               | 50.3    | 105,000                               | 47.6        | 116,600                                     | 52.9        |
| 1-5/16                          | 32 | 4               | 44.4               | 66.1    | 137,000                               | 62.1        | 152,200                                     | 69.0        |
| 1-1/2                           | 36 | 4-1/2           | 53.6               | 79.8    | 157,000                               | 71.2        | 174,400                                     | 79.1        |
| 1-5/8                           | 40 | 5               | 61.3               | 91.2    | 176,000                               | 80.0        | 195,900                                     | 88.9        |
| 1-3/4                           | 44 | 5-1/2           | 76.0               | 113.1   | 215,000                               | 97.5        | 238,800                                     | 108.3       |
| 2                               | 48 | 6               | 85.6               | 127.4   | 221,400                               | 100.0       | 245,800                                     | 111.0       |

Tensile Strengths are determined in accordance with Cordage Institute CI-1500, Test Methods for Fiber Rope and ISO 2307. Published Minimum Tensile Strength (MTS) assumes spliced eye terminations at each end of the rope. Weights actually calculated at linear density under stated preload (200d²) plus 4%. Diameter and circumference size published are nominal and reflect rope size after loading (10 cycles) to 50% of MTS. See reverse side for application and safety information.

## Technical Information

|                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Specific gravity        | 0.98*         |
| Melting point           | 284°F (140°C) |
| Critical temp.          | 150°F (65°C)  |
| Coefficient of friction | 0.12–0.15*    |
| Elongation at break     | 3%–4%         |
| Fiber water absorption  | 0–1%          |
| UV resistance           | excellent     |
| Wet abrasion            | superior      |
| Dry abrasion            | superior      |

\* value based on data supplied by the fiber manufacturer for new, dry fiber



\* GZ Composite ropes can also be designed with materials other than HMPE for jacketing depending on application. Linear density & external fiber properties will change depending on jacketing material but the strength will remain the same on a per size basis. Please contact Cortland for further information.

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## Rope Specifications

**Minimum Tensile Strength** Minimum tensile strengths shown are for new (unused) rope and will decrease after use. All tests are performed in accordance with Cordage Institute Standard CI 1500-02. The rope strength will be reduced after use due to heat, abrasion, ultraviolet or chemical exposure. The tensile strengths may be further reduced by up to 50% as a result of knots or kinks. Minimum tensile strengths are defined as two standard deviations (typical about 10%) below the average.

**Maximum Working Loads** Maximum working loads are determined by dividing the tensile strength by the safety factor. The safety factor is a function of the physical properties of the rope, the age and history of the rope, the type of service it will be subjected to and the risks involved if failure occurs. For a rope manufacturer to give blanket working load recommendations would be like a car manufacturer giving the "safe driving speed" of their cars. Obviously the conditions of use far outweigh the design characteristics of the rope. Typically safety factors vary from 3:1 (for new rope used in applications with uniform loading and where failure would cause little or no risk to equipment or personnel) to 20:1 (for conditions involving moderate shock loading, possibility of snags or kinks or where failure could cause severe risk to equipment or personnel).

**Rope Weights** Rope weights shown are average and may vary plus or minus 5%.

**Working Elongation** Working elongation is shown from a preload tension of 200 times the diameter squared per the Cordage Institute Standard.

## Special Requirements

**Factory Splicing** Various types are available for all of our ropes. Splices can be provided with various types of chafe protection or coatings.

**Custom Lengths** Special constructions are available on request.

**Rope Terminations** Cortland International can provide custom terminations such as thimbles, links, rings and custom hardware. Terminations are available in plastic, bronze, stainless steel and galvanized steel. Please call, or email your requirements to [contact@cortlandinternational.com](mailto:contact@cortlandinternational.com) for a quotation.

**Special Coatings** Coatings such as polyurethane, polyethylene and vinylesters may be applied to any of the synthetic ropes to improve snag resistance, sunlight resistance or for color coding. Cortland can provide ropes with a variety of finishes to meet your needs.

**Commercial and Military Specifications** Certificates of compliance are supplied at no charge if requested when placing the order. Certified test reports can be provided at an additional charge when requested at the time of the order.

Toro® is a Trademark of Cortland International.