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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Shipbuilding — Cable stoppers

Construction navale — Stoppeurs de chaîne

Reference number
ISO 6325:1987 (E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 6325 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Shipbuilding and marine structures*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6325 : 1979), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Shipbuilding — Cable stoppers

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies requirements for the function, operation, design, construction, safety and strength of cable stoppers for use with marine windlasses and anchor capstans (as defined in ISO 4568).

2 References

ISO 1704, *Shipbuilding — Anchor chains*.

ISO 3828, *Shipbuilding and marine structures — Deck machinery — Vocabulary*.

ISO 4568, *Shipbuilding — Sea-going vessels — Windlasses and anchor capstans*.

ISO 7825, *Shipbuilding — Deck machinery — General requirements*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 3828 and the following definitions apply.

3.1 cable stopper: Device which is secured to the ship's structure separate from the cable lifter, for the purpose of securing a chain cable against the tension from the anchor.

The stopper also serves as a guide for the chain cable during operation.

3.2 Classes

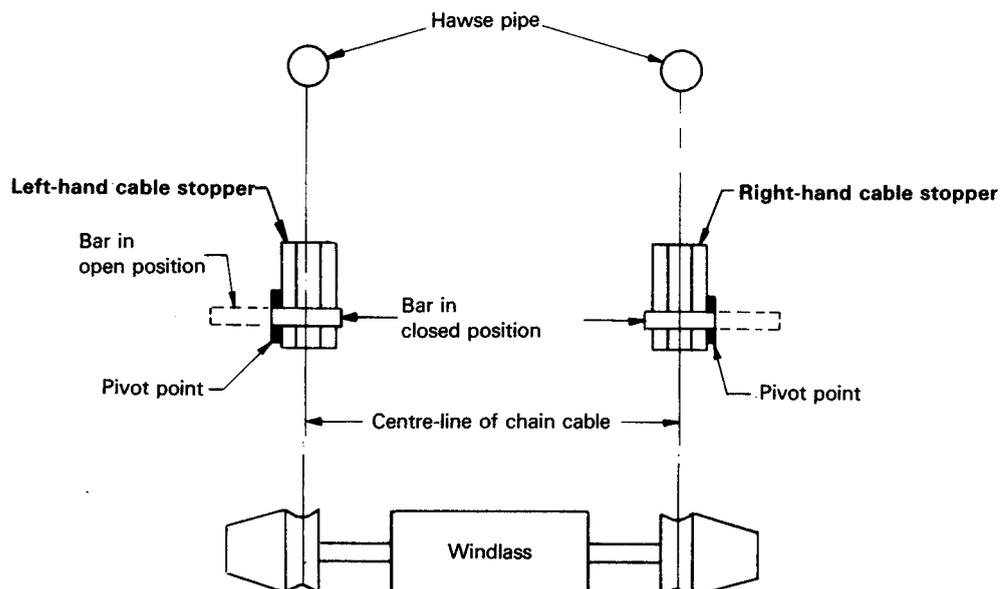
3.2.1 class A cable stopper: Cable stopper designed and constructed to withstand without permanent deformation 80 % of the nominal breaking load of the maximum diameter and highest grade of chain cable for which it is intended.

3.2.2 class B cable stopper: Cable stopper designed and constructed to withstand without permanent deformation 40 % of the nominal breaking load of the maximum diameter and highest grade of chain cable for which it is intended.

3.3 Cable stopper side

3.3.1 right-hand cable stopper: Cable stopper which is operated from the right-hand side when seen from the cable lifter. (See figure 1.)

3.3.2 left-hand cable stopper: Cable stopper which is operated from the left-hand side when seen from the cable lifter. (See figure 1.)



NOTE — Figure 1 is included for information only. It does not imply that the bar is the only possible means of blocking. Other means (for example those in screw-type stoppers) can be used.

Figure 1 — Cable stopper side