

TALURIT® WIRE ROPE SOCKETING

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR TALULOCK®

01. INTRODUCTION

TALULOCK® is a new and innovative resin for socketing of wire ropes, with stronger adherence to individual wires for a stronger grip where it is needed most. Like other resins, it is to be poured into sockets, or end stops where the wire rope has been broomed and cleaned.

Developed by the team at Talurit®, the originator of mechanical splicing, TALULOCK® is engineered for a wide range of wire rope terminations. From heavy offshore moorings to small end-stop applications, it sets a new benchmark for operator safety, sustainability, shelf life and transport flexibility.

The resin fulfils the application performance criteria of EN 13411-4 and ISO 17558. Furthermore, it is fully approved by DNV to meet the requirements of DNV-OS-E304 and DNV-CP-0095.



Applications

TALULOCK® is suitable for resin spelter socketing in:

- Offshore mooring and subsea lifting
- Crane, hoist and heavy-lift rigging
- Industrial and construction wire rope terminations
- Small end-stops and precision assemblies
- Marine and aerospace-rigging applications
- Entertainment and stage rigging
- + many more



The environmentally friendly choice

Key benefits

- **Superior bonding performance.**
TALULOCK® provides a stronger grip on individual wires than conventional polyester resins, with less shrinkage and reduced air pockets in small end-stop applications.
- **Operator-first chemistry.**
TALULOCK® contains no solvents that require respiratory protection under normal use and contains no carcinogenic constituents. Appropriate clothing, gloves and eye protection are sufficient for routine pouring.
- **At least 10 % renewable content.**
The formulation incorporates renewable raw material without compromising final durability.
- **Long, forgiving shelf life.**
Up to 30 months shelf life at temperatures up to 30 °C, with no need for cold storage or climate control. Distributors can carry TALULOCK® in stock and respond to short-notice orders without conditioned warehousing, and the long shelf life keeps expired product out of the waste stream.
- **Transport flexibility.**
TALULOCK® is not flammable, which makes it better suited for air freight and express shipping, without temperature-controlled handling.

02. WARNING ON CORRECT APPLICATION

It is essential to read and understand the following before using TALULOCK®:

 WARNING!

Improper application of TALULOCK® can result in a termination that is not fit for service, which may cause serious injury, death, or damage to property.

 WARNING!

Where a stainless steel wire rope termination is permanently submerged in salt water, crevice corrosion will develop in the rope at the socket-rope interface. Assemblies used in this environment must be subject to regular inspection.

 WARNING!

Seizing wire selection — use tinned or galvanised soft wire for galvanised rope. Use bright, tinned or galvanised wire for uncoated rope. Copper or brass wire must not be used for seizing under any circumstances.

 WARNING!

An assembly must not be put into service until TALULOCK® has fully gelled and cured, and a successful scratch test has been completed.

 WARNING!

All non-metallic coatings must be removed from the broom area prior to socketing.

 WARNING!

Sockets with large internal grooves must have those grooves sealed with compatible putty or clay before TALULOCK® is poured.

 WARNING!

Read, understand, and follow all instructions in this document and on the product containers before using TALULOCK®.

03. SAFETY, PPE & FIRST AID

Important:

Read the TALULOCK® Resin Safety Data Sheet and TALULOCK® Hardener Safety Data Sheet in full before handling the product. The Safety Data Sheets always take precedence over this document in all matters relating to safety, PPE, and first aid. The summary below does not replace the SDS.

Hazard classification

TALULOCK® is supplied as a two-component system:

- **Part A — Resin** — carries the signal word Warning. Hazard statements: H315 (skin irritation), H317 (allergic skin reaction), H319 (serious eye irritation), H411 (toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects); EUH205 (contains epoxy constituents, may produce an allergic reaction).
- **Part B — Hardener** — carries the signal word Danger. Hazard statements: H302 (harmful if swallowed), H314 (severe skin burns and eye damage), H317 (allergic skin reaction), H318 (serious eye damage), H332 (harmful if inhaled), H412 (harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects).

Treat uncured resin and any uncured residue as corrosive and apply the precautions appropriate to the Hardener.

Required personal protective equipment



- **Eye protection.** Safety goggles or face protection conforming to EN 16321.
- **Gloves.** Nitrile rubber or butyl rubber, recommended thickness ≥ 0.4 mm, minimum penetration time 3 hours.
- **Clothing.** Suitable protective clothing covering arms and legs; remove and wash contaminated clothing immediately. All resins can cause contact allergy if repeated contact with the skin.
- **Facilities.** An eye-wash station must be available at the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke while working with TALULOCK®.
- Respiratory protection is **not** required for routine mixing and pouring in a well-ventilated area. But where ventilation is insufficient, or when grinding not-fully-cured product, use a Filter A cartridge; combine with P3 when dust is generated.

First aid

- **Eye contact.** Open the eye wide, remove any contact lenses and flush immediately with water (preferably using eye-wash equipment) for at least 5 minutes. If the resin has been mixed with the hardener, rinse the eyes with water immediately and obtain medical attention immediately. Continue to rinse.
- **Skin contact.** Wash with soap and water. Do not use organic solvents. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Seek medical advice if irritation persists; if the Hardener has contacted skin, take off all contaminated clothing immediately and rinse skin with water or shower.
- **Inhalation.** Move to fresh air. Seek medical advice if discomfort persists.
- **Ingestion.** Rinse the mouth thoroughly; drink 1–2 glasses of water in small sips. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice immediately for the Hardener, and in case of persistent discomfort for the Resin.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment (P273). Do not allow spills to enter drains or watercourses. Dispose of cured residue as combustible waste; dispose of uncured product as hazardous waste in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EU and local regulations.

Safety Data Sheets

Scan the QR code or use the link below to view and download the current Safety Data Sheet versions:



www.talurit.com/talulock

Note:

In many countries, operators working with two-component resin systems are required to have completed a certified safety training course for hardening plastics. Please check and comply with your local regulatory requirements before using TALULOCK®. Talurit recommends that all operators handling TALULOCK® have undergone the relevant training applicable in their country.

04. TOOLS, CONSUMABLES & WORKSPACE

Consumables

TALULOCK® is supplied as a two-component system. For each socketing operation you will need:

- TALULOCK® two-component resin kit in the correct size for the socket (see Section 05)
- Seizing wire. Tinned or galvanised for galvanised rope; bright or galvanised for uncoated rope
- TALULOCK®-compatible sealing putty or clay for the socket bottom and seizing gaps
- Degreaser that is free of acids, methanol, acetone and soldering flux (consult the rope supplier if uncertain)
- Oil-based wire rope lubricant for re-application after socketing

Recommended tools

Have the following tools to hand:

- Bench vice (or equivalent) capable of holding the rope securely without deforming it
- Wire brush for cleaning the socket interior and exterior (required when reusing sockets)
- Flat-bladed mixing tool (no rounded edges) sized to the TALULOCK® tin
- Compressed air supply with clean, oil-free moisture trap for drying the broom
- Measuring tape or calliper for marking insertion depth and seizing length
- Cutting tool suitable for the rope type (abrasive wheel, hydraulic cutter) where required
- Timer for pot life and scratch-test intervals

Note:

Some TALULOCK® kit sizes include a mixing stick and pouring funnel. Check the contents of your kit before sourcing additional equipment.

Workspace and environmental conditions

- Well-ventilated working area with an accessible eye-wash station
- Dry, stable surface; protection from rain and direct sunlight
- Ambient temperature within the mixing range of the product. Temperature control is critical because gel and cure times are temperature-dependent.



Two-component resin kit in size 500 CC.



Bench vice

05. RESIN-VOLUME GUIDE

The table gives approximate resin volumes for standard spelter sockets. Use it as a starting point to select the correct kit size. Always verify against the actual internal volume of your socket basket, including the broom.

Wire rope diameter		Approximate resin volume
mm	inch	cc
6 - 7	$\frac{1}{4}$	9
8 - 10	$\frac{5}{16}$	17
11 - 13	$\frac{7}{16} - \frac{1}{2}$	35
14 - 16	$\frac{9}{16} - \frac{5}{8}$	52
19	$\frac{3}{4}$	86
22	$\frac{7}{8}$	131
26	1	164
29	$1 \frac{1}{8}$	210
32 - 35	$1 \frac{1}{4} - 1 \frac{3}{8}$	361
37	$1 \frac{1}{2}$	426
42	$1 \frac{5}{8}$	495
43 - 48	$1 \frac{3}{4} - 1 \frac{7}{8}$	737
51 - 54	$2 - 2 \frac{1}{8}$	1 265
55 - 60	$2 \frac{1}{4} - 2 \frac{3}{8}$	1 475
61 - 68	$2 \frac{1}{2} - 2 \frac{5}{8}$	1 966
69 - 75	$2 \frac{3}{4} - 2 \frac{7}{8}$	2 294
76 - 80	$3 - 3 \frac{1}{8}$	3 277
81 - 87	$3 \frac{1}{4} - 3 \frac{3}{8}$	3 933
88 - 93	$3 \frac{1}{2} - 3 \frac{5}{8}$	4 920
94 - 103	$3 \frac{3}{4} - 4$	7 784

Volume-guide logic

- Measure the internal volume of the socket basket with water, then add an allowance for the broomed rope and the insertion depth.
- If the calculated volume falls between two kit sizes, select the larger kit.



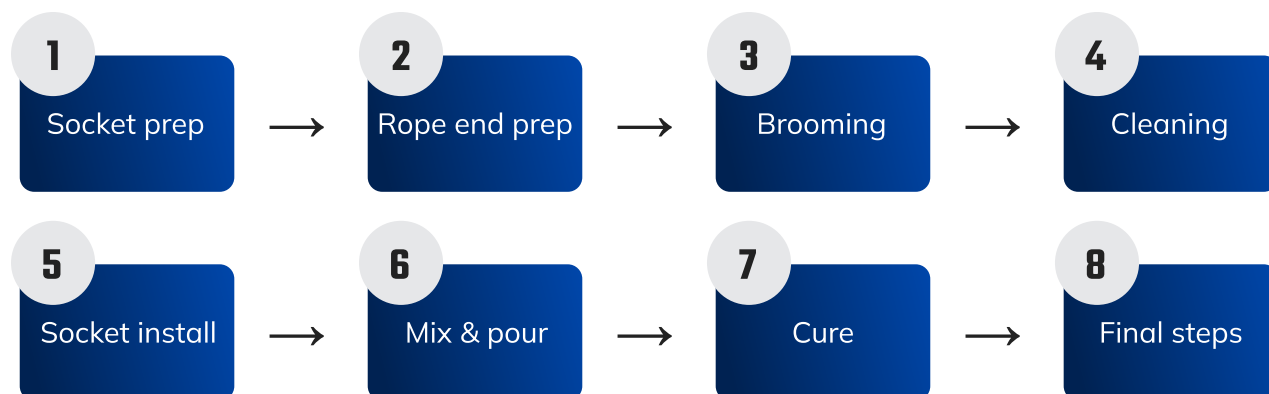
WARNING!

Place any leftover mixed resin on a fireproof surface, away from people and combustibles. Curing resin is exothermic and may exceed 100 °C.

Large volumes of mixed resin combined with little or no heat-absorbing material may release gas and foam during the curing process. The gas consists of vaporised water and carbon dioxide in harmless volumes. Be aware of the heat generated.

06. PROCEDURE

TALULOCK® socketing follows eight sequential steps. Complete each step before beginning the next.



STEPS	INSTRUCTION & PURPOSE
1. Socket selection & preparation	Select, inspect and clean a socket that matches the rope diameter and meets ISO / CEN standards.
2. Rope end preparation	Position the socket, clamp the rope, seal gaps and apply seizing.
3. Brooming & core preparation	Unlay the outer strands into a 60° cone and manage the rope core correctly.
4. Cleaning the broom	Degrease and dry the broomed wires to ensure bonding.
5. Socket installation & alignment	Seat the broomed rope in the socket, make sure it is aligned properly and then seal for pouring.
6. Mixing & pouring	Combine Part A and Part B, stir homogeneously and pour without trapping air.
7. Curing	Hold the rope vertical and allow the resin to gel, cure and pass a scratch test.
8. Final steps	Remove seals, re-lubricate and record the installation for traceability.

STEP 1 SOCKET SELECTION & PREPARATION

Approved socket types

- Use closed or open spelter sockets that comply with ISO, CEN or equivalent standards.
- Reject sockets that show surface damage, corrosion pitting inside the basket or weld defects
- Sockets with internal grooves must have those grooves filled with compatible putty or clay before use.

Like all resin socketing systems, TALULOCK® relies on the wedging action of the cone within the socket basket to develop full termination efficiency. Correct seating of the cone is essential for the wedging action to develop. Note that a rough internal socket finish may increase the load required for seating to occur — sockets with rough internal surfaces must not be used.

Fit and finish

- The socket must match the rope diameter. Oversized sockets do not develop the correct resin grip; undersized sockets cannot accept the broom.
- The internal surface must be clean, smooth and free of loose mill-scale.

Cleaning

- Inspect the internal surface for loose mill-scale, packaging residue or manufacturing debris. Wipe clean with a lint-free cloth before use.

Reuse of sockets

- To reuse a socket with poured TALULOCK®, we recommend applying heat and pushing it out. Check with the socket supplier regarding the discard criteria.
- If reusing a socket: Use a wire brush to remove all traces of old resin, rust, dirt and release agent from both the interior and exterior of the basket. Degrease the socket interior if contaminated and allow to dry fully before use.

Measure and mark

- Measure the depth of the socket basket.
- Transfer the measurement to the rope as the insertion-depth mark, taking into account the position of the seizing.

Special cases

- **Strand rope.** Use a socket one size larger than the rope diameter. The socket basket length should be at least 5x the strand diameter or 50x the largest individual wire diameter.
- **Pear-shaped and non-standard sockets.** Adjust the seizing position and broom length in line with the socket manufacturer's drawing



Removing dirt by using a wire brush



Measuring the depth of the socket basket

STEP 2 ROPE END PREPARATION

Initial positioning

- Slide the socket onto the rope before any unlaying or seizing is performed. Once the rope is broomed, the socket cannot be passed back over the broomed end — ensure the socket is in position before brooming begins.
- Clamp the rope securely in a vice. Use protective jaw inserts to prevent rope deformation.
- Confirm the insertion-depth mark from Step 1.

Cutting

- Before cutting, ensure the wire rope is properly seized at the intended cut point. Cutting an unseized rope may compromise the integrity of the rope end, resulting in uneven wire lengths within the broom.
- Uneven wire lengths lead to uneven load distribution within the socket, which may reduce the service life of the termination and increase the risk of termination failure.
- Use a cutting tool appropriate for the rope type, such as an abrasive wheel or hydraulic cutter, and cut cleanly at the marked point.

Seizing

- Apply seizing at a distance from the rope end equal to **one socket-basket length minus one rope diameter**.
- The seizing must be **at least two rope diameters long** to prevent the rope from unlaying beyond the intended broom section.
- Wire selection. Use tinned or galvanised seizing wire for galvanised ropes; bright or galvanised wire for uncoated ropes.

Sealing internal voids

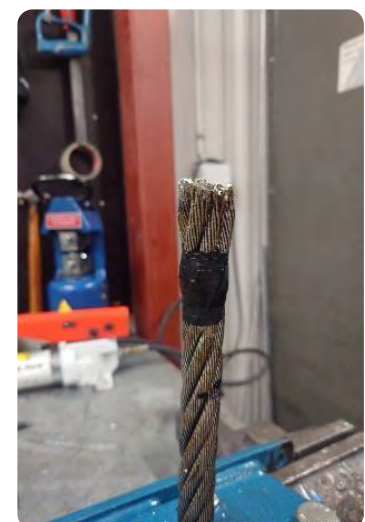
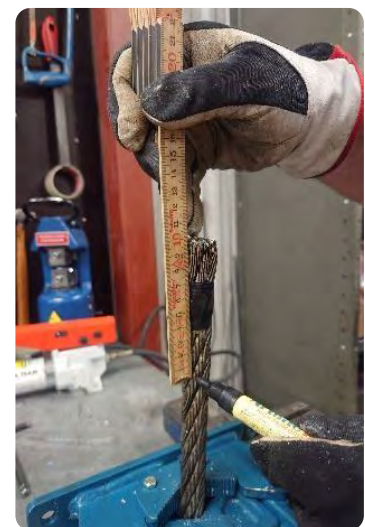
- Seal the gaps between strands and around the core with TALULOCK®-compatible sealing putty or clay. This is particularly important for ropes with a low fill factor, where gaps between strands are larger. This prevents resin from leaking along the rope during pouring.

Plastic-coated ropes

- Remove all plastic coating from the broomed section before proceeding. Coating residues impair resin bonding.

Special sockets

- For pear-shaped, wedge or other non-standard sockets, adjust the seizing position and the broom length to match the socket manufacturer's drawing.



STEP 3 BROOMING & CORE PREPARATION

Unlaying the outer strands

- Unlay the outer strands down to the seizing. Do not unlay past the seizing. Unlay the wires of each individual strand for the full length of the rope end.
- Spread the strands evenly to form an included angle of approximately 45° (maximum 60°).
- Take care not to disturb or change the lay of the wires and strands beneath the seizing. Excessive bending of wires at the seizing point can cause premature failure — take particular care with simple rope constructions such as 1×7, 1×19 and 6×7. Where specified by the socket manufacturer, rope manufacturer or socketing system designer, wires shall be hooked. The hooked portion must not impede resin flow or reduce the embedded wire length within the socket.



Core handling

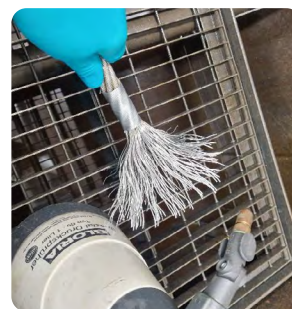
- **IWRC (independent wire rope core).** Unlay the core completely so that it forms part of the broom.



STEP 4 CLEANING THE BROOM

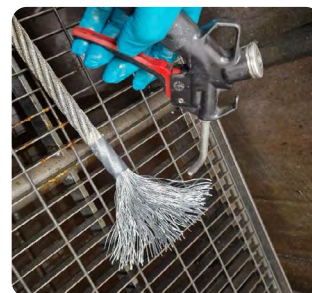
Degreasing

- Clean the broomed section down to the bottom of the seizing. Do not allow degreaser to penetrate into the rope lay below the seizing, as this may damage the internal lubrication of the rope.
- Use a degreaser approved by the rope supplier.
- Do not use acids, methanol, acetone or soldering flux. These chemistries damage wire coatings and impair bonding.



Drying

- Dry the broom with clean, oil-free compressed air.
- Keep the rope held broom down while drying so that any residual solvent or contaminant does not flow back into the rope lay.
- Check visually that no free liquid remains between the wires before moving to Step 5.



STEP 5 SOCKET INSTALLATION

Positioning the broom

CRITICAL

- Insert the broomed rope into the socket. The insertion-depth mark from Step 1 should sit at the bottom of the socket basket.
- Wires should be positioned just below the top of the socket so that they are fully covered by resin after pouring.
- Check visually that the broom is distributed evenly around the socket interior and that no strand is pressed against a single side of the basket.
- This is a critical step. Use extreme care to align the socket with the rope's centreline. Ensure a minimum vertical rope length of 30 rope diameters extends below the socket — this is essential for rope balance. Failure to achieve correct alignment and balance may result in premature wire breaks at the socket.



Alignment

CRITICAL

- Verify with a level or plumb line that the socket is vertical and that the rope below it is straight.
- Ensure the socket is aligned with the rope's centreline. As noted above, a minimum vertical rope length of 30 rope diameters below the socket is required for rope balance. Premature wire breaks at the socket can occur if the rope is not correctly balanced at pouring.



Sealing

- Seal the bottom of the socket with TALULOCK®-compatible sealing putty or clay. The seal must be complete to prevent resin leakage during pouring.
- Inspect the seal from below before moving to Step 6.



STEP 6 MIXING & POURING TALULOCK®

Before mixing: confirm that gloves, eye protection and suitable clothing are in place and that an eye-wash station is accessible.



Mixing

1. Pour the entire contents of TALULOCK® Part B into the Part A tin. Always use the complete contents of both Part A and Part B — do not use a partial kit, as the components are pre-proportioned to ensure correct mixing ratios and full cure.
2. Using a flat-bladed tool without rounded edges, stir the mixture for 2 to 4.5 minutes. Scrape the sides and base of the tin while stirring to avoid unmixed pockets. The blend eases noticeably as the two components combine.
3. Check that the mixture is homogeneous: a uniform colour with no streaks, swirls or dry spots.

Pot life: 14 minutes. Complete mixing and begin pouring without delay once the two parts are combined.

Pouring

- Pour slowly in steps, aiming for the side wall of the socket. Pouring in stages allows air to escape and the resin to settle evenly before the next pour.
- The resin should flow down one side and rise evenly from the bottom, reducing the risk of trapped air.
- Allow a brief pause between each pour to let air find its way out and the resin to sink before continuing.
- Fill the socket to the top of the basket, or to the manufacturer's fill mark where present.
- Top up as required if the resin level drops shortly after pouring; a collapsed air pocket can make the level fall.

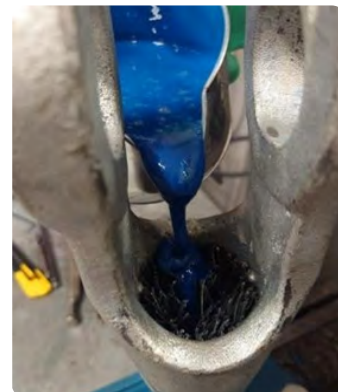
Managing leftover resin

- Place any leftover mixed resin on a fireproof surface, away from people and combustibles.



WARNING!

Curing resin is exothermic. Leftover mixed resin in a mass **may exceed 100 °C** before it fully cures. Do not attempt to handle, move or extinguish a curing mass by pouring water on it. Large volumes of mixed resin combined with little or no heat-absorbing material may release gas and foam during the curing process. The gas consists of vaporised water and carbon dioxide in harmless volumes. Be aware of the heat generated.



NOTE**COLDER WEATHER — CONSIDERATIONS**

TALULOCK® becomes more viscous at lower temperatures. For better pouring and curing, Talurit recommends:

- Keep the resin and hardener at room temperature for as long as possible
- If possible, keep the wire rope and socket at room temperature
- Heat can be added to the socket up to ~50°C / 120°F
- Mix the resin for 4 to 4.5 minutes before pouring
- Small amounts of heat can be added to the socket/pour during curing — do not exceed 50°C / 120°F

**WARNING!**

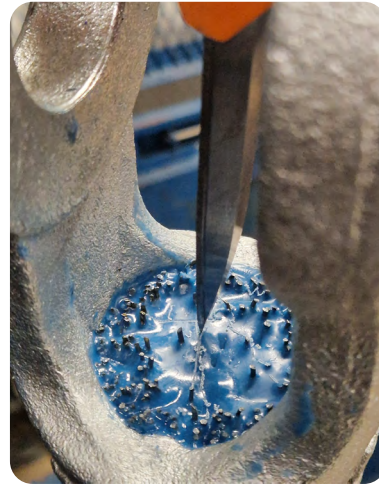
Never use TALULOCK® after its expiry date as marked on the package.

STEP 7 ALIGNMENT, CURING & SCRATCH TEST

Rope position during cure

- Keep the rope vertical with the socket at the top throughout the cure.
- Do not move, bend or load the rope until the scratch test has been passed and the full in-service waiting time has elapsed.
- Protect the pour from wind, rain, direct sunlight and dust.

Please note that below cure times are calculated based on standard spelter sockets. For smaller or lighter sockets, there is less surrounding metal to absorb heat and the resin will cure more quickly. Conversely, curing within a large socket or heavy hardware will cause the surrounding metal to draw heat away from the resin, resulting in a slower reaction.



AMBIENT TEMPERATURE		APPROXIMATE SCRATCH TEST READY	APPROXIMATE CURE TIME (READY FOR USE)
°F	°C	Minutes	Hours
41	5	360	24
50	10	240	10
59	15	150	6.25
68	20	110	4.5
77	25	55	2.3
86	30	45	1.9
95	35	35	1.5

Times are approximate.

Scratch test

- Select a hard, pointed tool (a steel scribe or the tip of a flat screwdriver is typical).
- Press the tool against the cured resin surface and attempt to raise a shaving.
- The test passes when the surface is hard and does not scratch easily. A surface that yields a curl or indentation has not fully cured.
- **After a successful scratch test, allow the resin to cure for a period at least equal to the time that elapsed before the test.** For example, if the scratch test is performed 60 minutes after pouring, wait at least a further 60 minutes before moving to Step 8.



STEP 8 FINAL STEPS & TRACEABILITY

Finishing

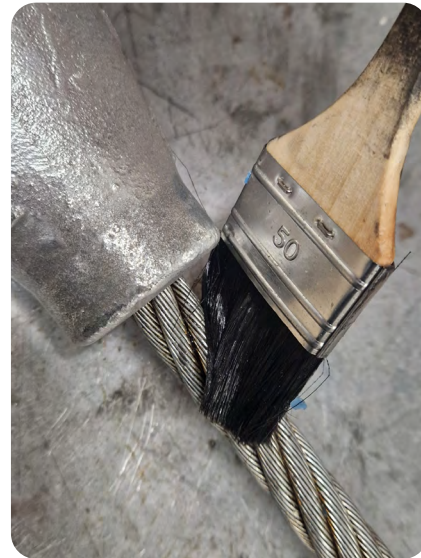
- Carefully remove the clay seal from the bottom of the socket and any sealing putty from the rope.
- Remove the seizing if required by the termination design; retain it if specified by the socket manufacturer.
- Re-apply an oil-based wire rope lubricant to the previously degreased section of the rope to prevent corrosion in service.

Traceability record

Complete the installation log for each socket. A traceable record is often required by the customer, by the certifying body and by Talurit® for warranty purposes.

The traceability record usually contains the following:

- Operator name and signature
- Date, time and ambient temperature at pouring
- Rope identifier, diameter, construction and supplier batch
- Socket identifier, type and size
- TALULOCK® kit size, part number and production batch
- Gel time observed and scratch-test time
- Proof load or test load applied (if applicable) and result



FOR YOU & OUR ENVIRONMENT

TALULOCK® is formulated with the operator and the environment in mind. The resin incorporates at least 10 % renewable raw material, contains no carcinogenic constituents, and can be mixed and poured in a well-ventilated area without respiratory protection. Fully cured TALULOCK® may be disposed of as combustible waste, avoiding the higher regulatory and energy cost of hazardous-waste treatment. A long, forgiving shelf life of up to 30 months at up to 30 °C reduces waste from expired stock. Last but not least, because TALULOCK® is not flammable and requires no temperature-controlled shipping, it can be transported with a lower carbon footprint per kit.



07. TROUBLESHOOTING

Where an installation shows any of the symptoms below, withdraw the termination from service, quarantine it and contact Talurit Group or your local representative before making any corrective attempt.

SYMPTOM	LIKELY CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Soft spots or patchy cure	Inadequate mixing; Part A and Part B from different kits; expired product; ambient temperature too low; scratch test performed too early before curing was complete.	Allow additional cure time before rejecting the termination. If curing is slow, heat may be applied in a controlled manner (approx. 50 °C) to assist the process. Re-inspect and conduct a scratch test after the extended cure period. If the scratch test still fails, confirm kit integrity and storage, and inspect the failed socket before disposal.
Resin leakage during pour	Bottom seal incomplete; gaps between strands not sealed; socket cracked.	Stop pouring. Clean the area. Reseal and replace the socket if cracked.
Broom visibly uneven or strand pressed against one side	Incorrect brooming angle; insertion eccentric; seizing too close or too far.	Reject and start again from Step 2. Recheck seizing position.
Cone angle greater than 60°	Over-unlaying or wires forcibly straightened.	Reject. Re-broom to 45° target, not exceeding 60°.
Resin cured but sinks below socket top after pour	Air pocket escaped as the resin gelled; alternatively, leakage at the bottom seal.	Top up within pot life and gel time using the remaining mixed resin. If the original pot life has been exceeded but the resin has not yet fully gelled, a new batch may be mixed and used to top up. Otherwise reject.
Scratch test fails after stated cure time	Ambient temperature below the published range; incorrect mix ratio (split kit); expired product; large heat sink effect from heavy or oversized hardware drawing heat away from the resin.	Do not put the rope into service. Allow an additional waiting time of up to 50% of the original cure time before re-testing. If curing is slow, heat may be applied in a controlled manner (approx. 50 °C) to assist the process. If the scratch test still fails after the extended cure period, reject the termination.
Overheating of leftover mixed resin	Normal exotherm concentrated in a mass.	Leave on the fireproof surface until fully cured and cool. Do not add water.

08. SPECIAL CASES

Accelerating cure with controlled heat

- Heat can preferably be added during curing to TALULOCK®, but only in a controlled manner. A socket can with good results be heated up to approximately 50 °C, especially if the ambient temperature is below 20 °C. The socket can both be pre-heated or heated after the pour.

Staged pouring and top-up procedure

- The TALULOCK® formulation allows casting the cone in stages as the layers will bond together. If for any reason a socket is poured only halfway, a separate kit can be used to fill up the cone.

Surface appearance in high ambient temperatures

- In high temperatures the top of the casting may be convex, leading to a ring-like appearance.

This phenomenon is simply a factor of increased penetration as the coolest part of the cure, by gravity, wanders downward to fill up gaps. This has no effect on performance and the ring depth is normally no more than 2–4 mm.

To avoid this, add additional resin on top as a buffer during curing, and ensure proper seizing at the bottom.



09. STANDARDS, CERTIFICATIONS & CONTACT

Standards

TALULOCK® meets the performance requirements of:

- **EN 13411-4** — Terminations for steel wire ropes: Safety. Metal and resin socketing.
- **ISO 17558** — Steel wire ropes: Socketing procedures, molten metal and resin.
- **EN 13411** — General practices for wire rope and socket preparation.
- **DNV-OS-E304 & DNV-CP-0095** — offshore mooring steel wire ropes.

TECHNICAL DATA FOR TALULOCK®	
Resin system	Two-component epoxy
Pot life	14 minutes
Gel time	20 – 40 minutes
Full cure	~ 60 minutes
Operating temperature range	–40 °C to +95 °C (–40 °F to +203 °F)
Shelf life (at ≤30 °C)	30 months
Renewable content	≥10%

All values are at 20 °C ambient unless otherwise stated.

Certifications & memberships

Talurit Group company certifications & memberships:

- **ISO 9001:2015** — Quality management (held since 1994; certified by DNV for Sweden and Germany; NQA for the United Kingdom)
- **ISO 14001:2015** — Environmental management in UK
- **LEEa, AWRF, & OIPEEC** — memberships
- **SCRA & WSTDA** — memberships
- **AWRF Technical Committee** membership
- **Swedish Institute for Standards (SIS)** — Technical Committee membership
- **European Standardisation Organisations** — Working Group Committee membership



Approved by DNV
Certificate no. TAK00002SF

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