

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

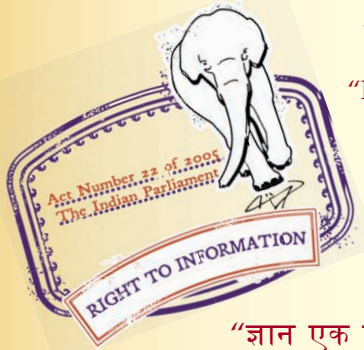
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 10023 (1981): ascenders for mountaineering [PGD 27: Mountaineering Equipment]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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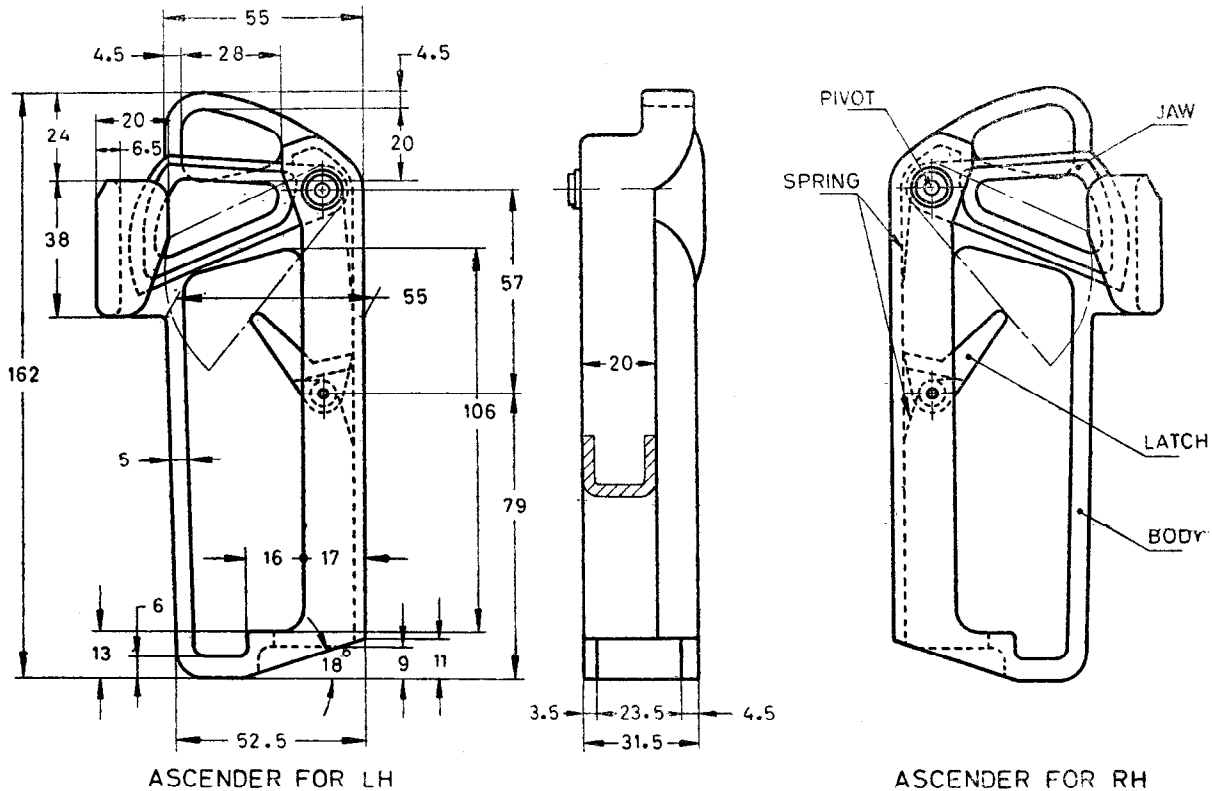




Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR ASCENDERS FOR MOUNTAINEERING

1. **Scope** — Cover the requirement for ascenders for mountaineering.
2. **Nomenclature** — See Fig. 1.
3. **Dimensions**



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 DIMENSIONS FOR ASCENDERS

4. Material

Component	Material
Body, latch and jaw	Alloy 4450 WP of IS : 617-1975 'Aluminium and aluminium alloy ingots and castings for general engineering purposes (second revision)'. (Note: The image shows 'Aluminium' in the original text, which is likely a typo for 'Aluminum'.)
Pivot pin	Steel to Grade SW of IS : 4454 (Part II)-1975 'Specification for steel wires for cold formed springs: Part II Oil hardened and tempered spring steel wire and valve spring wire — unalloyed (first revision)'.
Spring	Steel wire of 1.6 mm nominal diameter to Grade 3 of IS : 4454 (Part I)-1975 'Specification for steel wires for cold formed springs: Part I Patented and cold drawn steel wires — unalloyed (first revision)'.

Adopted 30 November 1981

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IS : 10023 - 1981

5. Mass — The mass for a pair of ascender shall be 220 g, *Max.*

6. Manufacture

6.1 The main body, latch and jaw of ascenders shall be of die casting. They shall be free from sharp edges or other formations likely to damage climbing rope or injure the user.

6.2 The ascenders shall be free from cracks, pits, burrs, etc, likely to cause damage or injure the climbing rope or user.

6.3 The ascenders shall be given anodic coating to Grade AC15 of IS : 1868-1968 'Specification for anodic coatings on aluminium (*first revision*)'.

7. Tests

7.1 Test for Spring — The jaw and the latch shall be fully opened and released 200 times. After completing the test, the spring fitted inside the jaw and the latch shall not take a permanent set in that both the jaw and the latch shall function efficiently and spring back without striking or jamming as soon as it is released from the open position at the conclusion of this test.

7.2 Crack Test — Each ascender shall be subjected to crack detection test.

8. Marking — Each ascender shall be legibly marked with the manufacturer's name, initial or recognised trade-mark.

8.1 ISI Certification Marking — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This standard lays down the requirement for ascenders for mountaineering. Although maximum mass has been given, however, all efforts shall be made to lower the mass of the ascenders without lowering the strength.

The standard lays down that the body of the ascenders shall be of die casting. They are also made by forging. A note of caution may be added that it has been observed that die cast bodies fail in a brittle manner whereas the forged bodies fail by plastic collapse if the bodies are grossly over loaded.