

# Wire Management Products

## Standard Duty Support Grips

### Application:

Permanent support of vertical and horizontal cable indoors and outdoors where ends of cable are available

- Closed mesh fits over cable end while split mesh is used when cable end is inaccessible
- Strand equalizers reinforce gripping strength and position, distributes load equally

### Ideal For Use In:

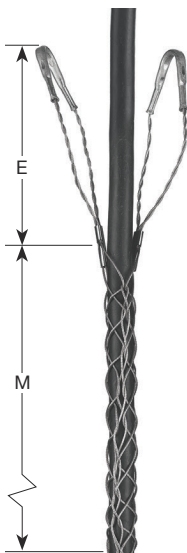
- Industrial applications
- Communication towers
- Utility work and construction
- Heavy equipment



SPS125U

### Single Eye, Split Mesh, Lace Closing Inches (cm)

Cable Diameter Range Inches (cm)	Inches (cm)		Tin-Coated Bronze		Stainless Steel	
	E	M	Approx. Breaking Strength Lbs. (N)	Single Eye	Approx. Breaking Strength Lbs. (N)	Single Eye
.50"-.62" (1.27-1.57)	7" (17.78)	10" (25.40)	530 (2,357)	SPS050U	1,370 (6,094)	SPS050US
.63"-.74" (1.60-1.88)	8" (20.32)	10" (25.40)	790 (3,514)	SPS062U	2,060 (9,163)	SPS062US
.75"-.99" (1.90-2.51)	8" (20.32)	13" (33.02)	1,020 (4,537)	SPS075U	2,060 (9,163)	SPS075US
1.00"-1.24" (2.54-3.15)	9" (22.86)	14" (35.56)	1,610 (7,161)	SPS100U	2,670 (11,876)	SPS100US
1.25"-1.49" (3.17-3.78)	10" (25.40)	15" (38.10)	1,610 (7,161)	SPS125U	4,490 (19,972)	SPS125US
1.50"-1.74" (3.81-4.42)	12" (30.48)	17" (43.18)	1,610 (7,161)	SPS150U	4,490 (19,972)	SPS150US
1.75"-1.99" (4.44-5.05)	14" (35.56)	19" (48.26)	2,150 (9,563)	SPS175U	4,375 (19,460)	SPS175US
2.00"-2.49" (5.08-6.32)	16" (40.64)	21" (53.34)	3,260 (14,500)	SPS200U	8,940 (39,765)	SPS200US
2.50"-2.99" (6.35-7.59)	18" (45.72)	23" (58.42)	3,260 (14,500)	SPS250U	8,940 (39,765)	SPS250US
3.00"-3.49" (7.62-8.86)	21" (53.34)	25" (63.50)	4,900 (21,795)	SPS300U	13,420 (59,692)	SPS300US
3.50"-3.99" (8.89-10.13)	24" (60.96)	27" (68.58)	4,900 (21,795)	SPS350U	13,420 (59,692)	SPS350US

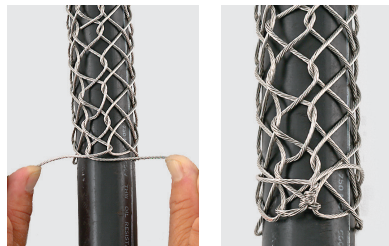


SPS125DE

### Double Eye, Split Mesh, Lace Closing Inches (cm)

Cable Diameter Range Inches (cm)	Inches (cm)		Tin-Coated Bronze		Stainless Steel	
	E	M	Approx. Breaking Strength Lbs. (N)	Double Eye	Approx. Breaking Strength Lbs. (N)	Single Eye
.50"-.62" (1.27-1.57)	4" (10.16)	10" (25.40)	530 (2,357)	SPS050DE	1,140 (5,071)	SPS050DES
.63"-.74" (1.60-1.88)	4" (10.16)	10" (25.40)	850 (3,781)	SPS062DE	2,060 (9,163)	SPS062DES
.75"-.99" (1.90-2.51)	5" (13.97)	13" (33.02)	1,020 (4,537)	SPS075DE	2,060 (9,163)	SPS075DES
1.00"-1.24" (2.54-3.15)	5" (12.70)	14" (35.56)	1,610 (7,161)	SPS100DE	2,670 (11,876)	SPS100DES
1.25"-1.49" (3.17-3.78)	5" (12.70)	15" (38.10)	1,610 (7,161)	SPS125DE	4,490 (19,972)	SPS125DES
1.50"-1.74" (3.81-4.42)	5" (12.70)	17" (43.18)	1,610 (7,161)	SPS150DE	3,750 (16,680)	SPS150DES
1.75"-1.99" (4.44-5.05)	6" (15.24)	19" (48.26)	2,150 (9,563)	SPS175DE	5,000 (22,240)	SPS175DES
2.00"-2.49" (5.08-6.32)	6" (15.24)	21" (53.34)	3,260 (14,500)	SPS200DE	8,940 (39,765)	SPS200DES
2.50"-2.99" (6.35-7.59)	6" (15.24)	23" (58.42)	3,260 (14,500)	SPS250DE	—	—
3.00"-3.49" (7.62-8.86)	8" (20.32)	25" (63.50)	4,900 (21,795)	SPS300DE	—	—
3.50"-3.99" (8.89-10.13)	8" (20.32)	27" (68.58)	4,900 (21,795)	SPS350DE	—	—

Designed for use when cable ends are unavailable. The grip is wrapped around the cable and then drawn closed with a wire lace. It is important that the wire lacing be the same type and gauge as supplied with the grip from the factory.



### The following procedures should be used when installing the grip:

Bend the wire lace in the middle so both ends are even. Wrap grip around the cable. Starting at the first loop closest to the eye, thread each end of the wire lace through the first loop on each side of the split, pull both ends of the lace until they are even. Criss-cross laces and thread each end of the lace through the next loop, on opposite sides of the split. Continue doing the same for the full length of the split, pulling the lace after each loop so the space between both sides of the split is no greater than the spaces of the mesh. When end of split is reached, twist lacing tightly together. Wrap ends of lace around grip. Twist ends to secure. Only new laces should be used. A split grip is only as good as its lacing or closing of the split.

### CAUTION

Never use grip to approximate breaking strength. Refer to page N-26 for safety and working load factors. Banding is necessary to guard against accidental release of grip and provide maximum reliability.