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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4309

Fourth edition
2010-08-01

Cranes — Wire ropes — Care and maintenance, inspection and discard

*Appareils de levage à charge suspendue — Câbles — Entretien
et maintenance, inspection et dépose*

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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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 4309 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 96, *Cranes*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Selection of wire ropes*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 4309:2004), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 4309:2004/Amd.1:2008.

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Introduction

A wire rope on a crane is regarded as an expendable component, requiring replacement when the results of inspection indicate that its condition has diminished to the point where further use would be unwise from a safety standpoint.

By following well-established principles, such as those detailed in this International Standard, along with any additional specific instructions provided by the manufacturer of the crane or hoist and/or by the manufacturer of the rope, this point should never be exceeded.

In addition to encompassing the guidance on storage, handling, installation and maintenance, which was first introduced in the last revision, this International Standard also provides discard criteria for those running ropes which are subjected to multi-layer spooling, where both field experience and testing demonstrate that deterioration is significantly greater at the cross-over zones on the drum, than at any other section of rope in the system.

It also provides more realistic discard criteria covering decrease in rope diameter and corrosion, and gives one method for assessing the combined effect of deterioration at any position in the rope.

When correctly applied, the discard criteria given in this International Standard are aimed at retaining an adequate safety margin. Failure to recognize them can be extremely harmful, dangerous and damaging.

To assist those who are responsible for "care and maintenance" as distinct from those who are responsible for "inspection and discard", the procedures are conveniently separated.

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Cranes — Wire ropes — Care and maintenance, inspection and discard

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes general principles for the care and maintenance, and inspection and discard of steel wire ropes used on cranes and hoists.

This International Standard is applicable to those ropes used on the following types of cranes, the majority of which are defined in ISO 4306-1:

- a) cable and portal cable cranes;
- b) cantilever cranes (pillar jib, wall or walking);
- c) deck cranes;
- d) derrick and guy derrick cranes;
- e) derrick cranes with rigid bracing;
- f) floating cranes;
- g) mobile cranes;
- h) overhead travelling cranes;
- i) portal or semi-portal bridge cranes;
- j) portal or semi-portal cranes;
- k) railway cranes;
- l) tower cranes;
- m) offshore cranes, i.e. cranes mounted on a fixed structure supported by the sea bed or on a floating unit supported by buoyancy forces.

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This International Standard applies to rope on cranes used for hook, grabbing, magnet, ladle, excavator or stacking duties, whether operated manually, electrically or hydraulically.

This International Standard also applies to rope used on hoists and hoist blocks.

In view of the fact that the exclusive use of synthetic sheaves or metal sheaves incorporating synthetic linings is not recommended when single-layer spooling at the drum, due to the inevitability of wire breaks occurring internally in large numbers before there is any visible evidence of any wire breaks or signs of substantial wear on the periphery of the rope, no discard criteria are given for this combination.

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2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 17893, *Steel wire ropes — Vocabulary, designation and classification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 17893 and the following apply.

- 3.1 nominal diameter**
 d
 diameter by which the rope is designated
- 3.2 measured diameter**
 actual diameter
 d_m
 average of two measurements, taken at right angles to one another, of the diameter that circumscribes the rope cross-section
- 3.3 reference diameter**
 d_{ref}
 measured diameter of a section of rope that is not subject to bending, taken directly after the rope has been broken in
- NOTE This diameter is used as the baseline for uniform decrease in diameter.
- 3.4 cross-over zone**
 that portion of rope coincident with a crossing over of one wrap by another as the rope traverses the drum or rises from one layer to the next at the drum flange
- 3.5 wrap**
 one revolution of rope around a drum
- 3.6 reel**
 flanged spool on which rope is wound for shipment or storage
- 3.7 wire rope periodic inspection**
 in-depth visual inspection of the rope plus measurement of the rope and, if practicable, an assessment of its internal condition
- NOTE This is sometimes referred to as a “thorough examination”.
- 3.8 competent person**
 (wire rope inspection) person having such knowledge and experience of wire ropes on cranes and hoists as is necessary for that person to assess the condition of the rope, make a judgement as to whether it may remain in service and stipulate the maximum time interval between inspections

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3.9**valley wire break**

wire break that occurs at the inter-strand contact point or valley area between two outer strands

NOTE Outer wire breaks that also occur within the rope anywhere between one valley area and the next, including any strand-core breaks, may also be regarded as valley wire breaks.

3.10**severity rating**

amount of deterioration expressed as a per cent towards discard

NOTE The rating may relate to either an individual mode of deterioration, e.g. broken wires or decrease in diameter, or the combined effect of more than one mode of deterioration, e.g. broken wires and decrease in diameter.

4 Care and maintenance**4.1 General**

In the absence of any instructions provided by the manufacturer of the crane in his manual and/or any provided by the manufacturer or supplier of the rope, the general principles given in 4.2 to 4.7 shall be followed.

4.2 Rope replacement

Unless an alternative rope has been approved of by the crane manufacturer, rope manufacturer or other competent person, only one of the correct length, diameter, construction, type and direction of lay and strength (i.e. minimum breaking force), as specified by the crane manufacturer, shall be installed on the crane. A record of the rope change shall be placed on file.

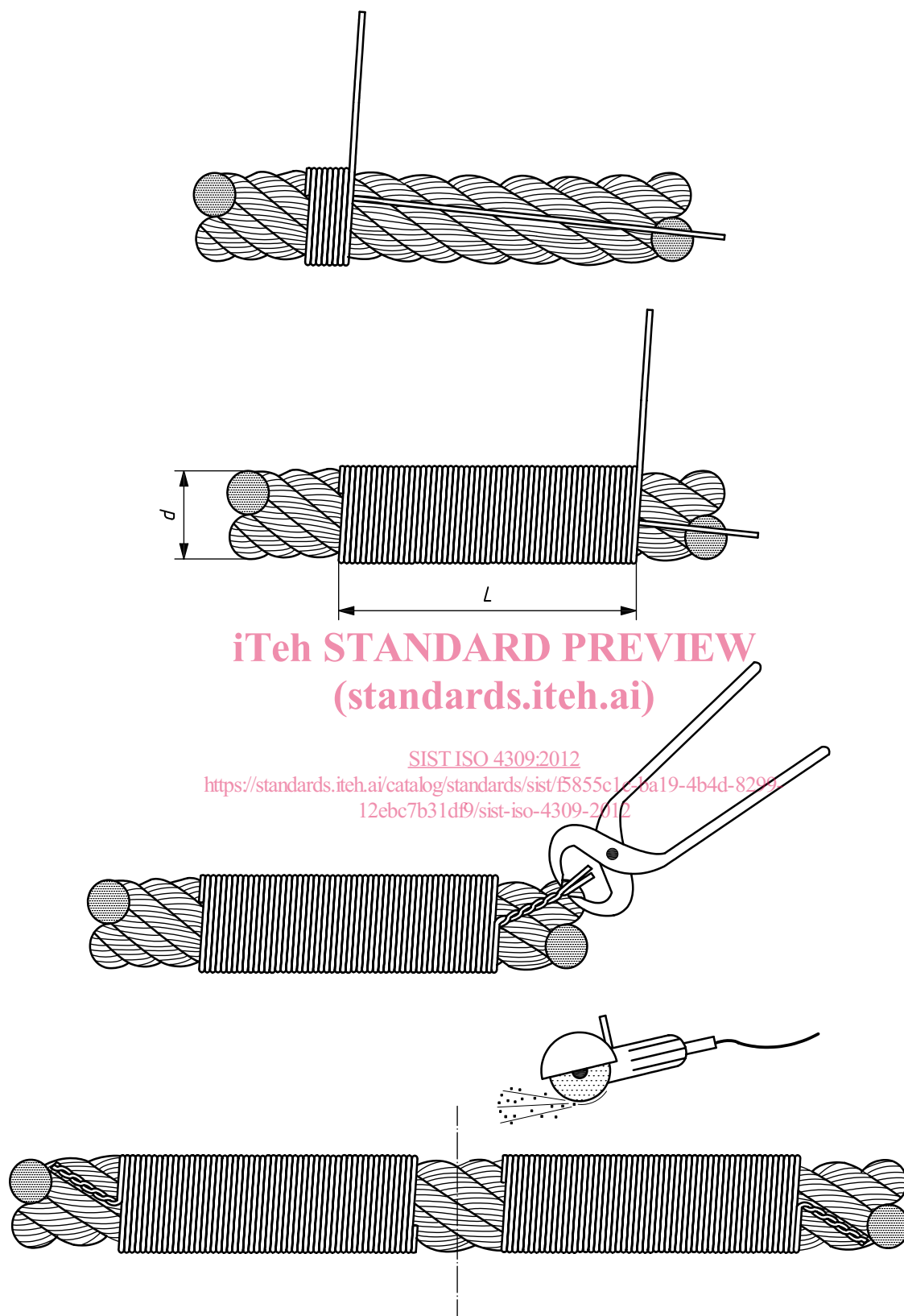
In the case of larger diameter rotation-resistant ropes, it may be necessary to apply additional means of securing the rope ends, e.g. through the use of steel straps, particularly when preparing samples for test.

If the length of rope required for use is to be cut from a longer length, such as a bulk manufactured reel of rope, servings shall be applied at both sides of the intended cutting point to prevent the rope from unlaying (i.e. unravelling) after the cut has been made.

Figure 1 is an example of how a single-layer rope should be served before cutting. For rotation-resistant and parallel-closed ropes, multiple length servings may be necessary. Ropes that are only lightly preformed are more likely to unlay (i.e. unravel) after cutting, if inadequate or insufficient servings are applied.

NOTE Serving is sometimes referred to as "seizing".

Unless an alternative rope termination has been approved of by the crane manufacturer, rope manufacturer or other competent person, only one of a type, as specified by the crane manufacturer in his manual, shall be used to attach a rope to a drum, hook block or anchor point on the machinery structure.



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$L = 2d$ minimum

Figure 1 — Application of serving prior to cutting of single-layer type rope

4.3 Offloading and storing the rope

To avoid accidents and/or damage to the rope itself, ropes should be offloaded with care.

Reels or coils of rope shall not be dropped, neither shall they be struck by a metal hook or fork of a lift truck or any other external force that could damage or deform the rope.

Ropes should be stored in a cool, dry building and should not be allowed to be in contact with the floor. They should not be stored where they are likely to be affected by chemicals, chemical fumes, steam or other corrosive agents.

If outdoor storage cannot be avoided, ropes should be covered so that moisture cannot induce corrosion.

Ropes in storage shall be checked periodically for any signs of deterioration such as surface corrosion and, if deemed necessary by a competent person, dressed with a suitable preservative or lubricant which is compatible with the rope manufacturing lubricant.

In warm environments, the reel shall be periodically rotated one half-turn to prevent drainage of lubricant from the rope.

4.4 Condition of the rope prior to installation

Before installing the rope, and preferably on receipt, the rope and its certificate should be checked to ensure that the rope is in accordance with that ordered.

The strength of the rope to be installed shall not be lower than that specified by the crane manufacturer.

The diameter of the new rope shall be measured with the rope under no tension and the value recorded.

Check the condition of all sheave and drum grooves to ensure that they are capable of accepting the size of the new rope, do not contain any irregularities, such as corrugations, and have sufficient remaining thickness to safely support the rope.

For optimal performance, the effective sheave groove diameter should be larger than the nominal rope diameter by about 5 % to 10 %, and ideally, at least 1 % greater than the actual diameter of the new rope.

4.5 Installing the rope

When uncoiling and/or installing a wire rope, every precaution shall be taken to avoid inducing turn into, or out of, the rope. Allowing this to occur can result in the formation of loops, kinks or bends in the rope, rendering it unfit for use.

In order to prevent any of these developing, the rope should be paid out in a straight line with a minimum of slack being allowed to occur (see Figure 2).

Rope supplied in a coil should be placed on a turntable and paid out straight; however, where the coiled length is short, the outer rope end may be made free and the remainder of the rope rolled along the ground [see Figure 2 a)].

A rope shall never be paid out by throwing off wraps when the coil or reel is flat on the ground or by rolling the reel along the ground (see Figure 3).

For those lengths of rope supplied on a reel, place the supply reel and its supporting stand or cradle as far away from the crane or hoist as possible, in order to limit any fleet angle effects to an absolute minimum, thus avoiding any undesirable rotational effects.

Protect the rope from any potential ingress or grit or other contaminants by running it on suitable matting (e.g. used conveyor belting), rather than allowing it to run directly on the ground.

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Be aware that a revolving reel of rope can have a high inertia, in which case it needs to be controlled in order to slowly pay out the rope. For smaller reels, this is usually achieved by employing a single brake (see Figure 4). Larger reels have significant inertia once they start to revolve and might need to be substantially braked.

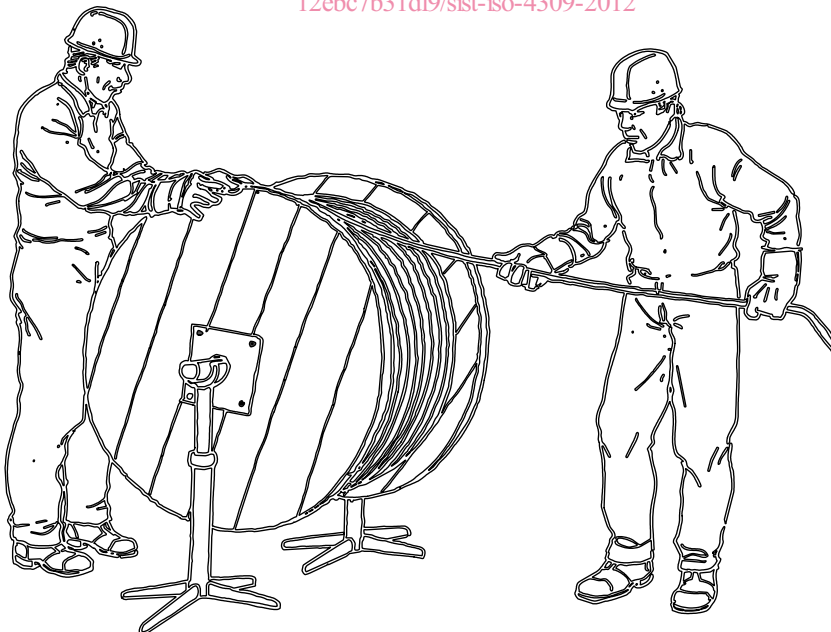
As far as practically possible, ensure that the rope always bends in the same direction during installation, i.e. pay out the rope from the top of the supply reel to the top of the drum on the crane or hoist (referred to as “top to top”), or from the underneath of the supply reel to the underneath of the drum on the crane or hoist (referred to as “bottom to bottom”). For an example of “bottom to bottom”, see Figure 4.



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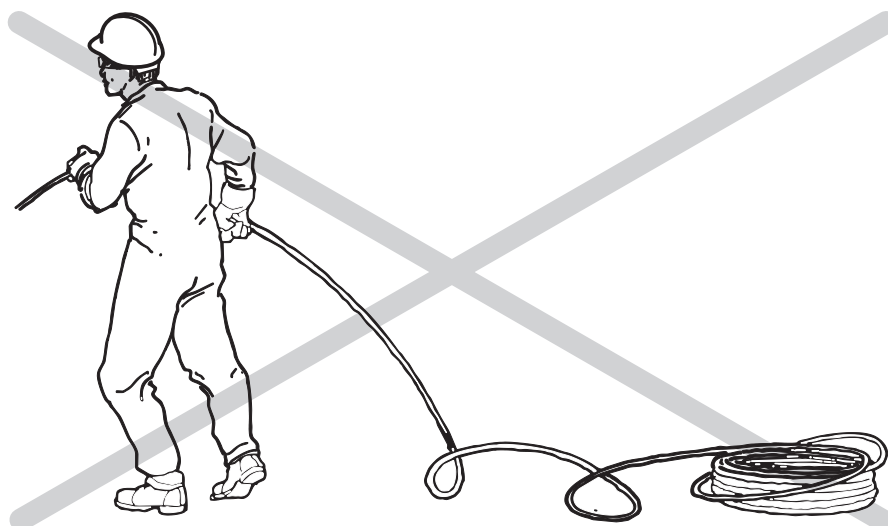
a) From a coil

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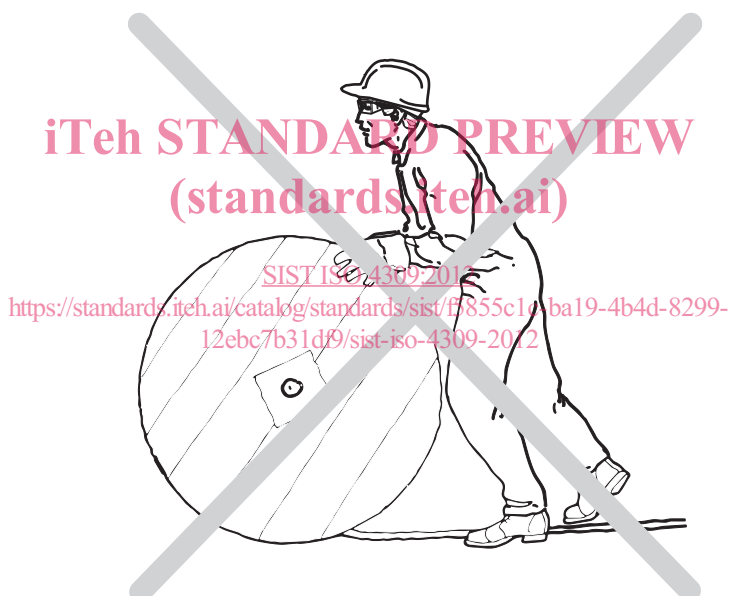


b) From a reel

Figure 2 — Correct procedures for uncoiling a wire rope



a) From a coil



b) From a reel

Figure 3 — Incorrect procedures for uncoiling a wire rope (continued)