SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 10855-2:2018

01-oktober-2018

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 12079-2:2007

Plavajoče kontejnerske enote in z njimi povezan dvižni pribor - 2. del: Načrtovanje, izdelava in označevanje dvižnih priborov (ISO 10855-2:2018)

Offshore containers and associated lifting sets - Part 2: Design, manufacture and marking of lifting sets (ISO 10855-2:2018)

Offshore-Container und dazugehörige Anschlaggarnituren - Teil 2: Auslegung, Herstellung und Kennzeichnung von Anschlaggarnituren (ISO 10855-2:2018)

Conteneurs offshore et dispositifs de levage associés - Partie 2: Conception, fabrication et marquage des dispositifs de levage associés (ISO 10855-2:2018)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 10855-2:2018**

ICS:

53.020.99	Druga dvigalna oprema	Other lifting equipment
55.180.10	Večnamenski kontejnerji	General purpose containers
75.180.10	Oprema za raziskovanje, vrtanje in odkopavanje	Exploratory, drilling and extraction equipment

SIST EN ISO 10855-2:2018 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 10855-2

July 2018

ICS 75.180.10

Supersedes EN 12079-2:2006

English Version

Offshore containers and associated lifting sets - Part 2: Design, manufacture and marking of lifting sets (ISO 10855-2:2018)

Conteneurs offshore et dispositifs de levage associés - Partie 2: Conception, fabrication et marquage des dispositifs de levage associés (ISO 10855-2:2018)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 April 2018.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Ref. No. EN ISO 10855-2:2018 E

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 15138:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67 "Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 12 “Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries” the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2019.

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

This document supersedes EN 12079-2:2006.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10855-2:2018 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 10855-2:2018 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 10855-2

First edition
2018-05

Offshore containers and associated lifting sets —

Part 2: Design, manufacture and marking of lifting sets

Conteneurs offshore et dispositifs de levage associés —

Partie 2: Conception, fabrication et marquage des dispositifs de levage associés

Reference number
ISO 10855-2:2018(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information.

A list of all the parts of ISO 10855 can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

ISO 10855 (all parts) meets the requirements of IMO MSC/Circ.860[10] for the design, construction, inspection, testing and in-service examination of offshore containers and the associated lifting sets which are handled in open seas.

This document does not specify certification requirements for offshore containers which are covered by the IMO Circular 860 and SOLAS. IMO MSC/Circ.860 requires certification of offshore containers "by national administrations or organizations duly authorized by the Administration", which should take account of both the calculations and the testing, "taking into account the dynamic lifting and impact forces that can occur when handling such equipment in open seas". Further information about certification can be found in informative Annex C of this document.

ISO 10855 (all parts) does not cover operational use or maintenance, for which there are a number of industry guidelines which can be referred to. Some are listed in the bibliography.

Under conditions in which offshore containers are often transported and handled, the 'normal' rate of wear and tear is high, and damage necessitating repair will occur. However, containers designed and manufactured according to ISO 10855 (all parts) will have sufficient strength to withstand the normal forces encountered in offshore operations, and not suffer complete failure even if subject to more extreme loads.