INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 17905

First edition

Ships and marine technology — Installation, inspection and maintenance of container securing devices for ships

Navires et technologie maritime — Installation, contrôle et maintenance des dispositifs de fixation des containers pour navires

Jehs Andardsirakandardsanderis

PROOF/ÉPREUVE



Reference number ISO 17905:2015(E)

I Chest A Randards it change and a sale of sold and



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2015, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 749 01 11 Fax +41 22 749 09 47 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

Co	ntent	S	Page
Fore	word		iv
1	Scop	e	1
2	Norr	native references	1
3		ns and definitions	
4	4.2 4.3 4.4	Securing devices 4.1.1 Types 4.1.2 Securing fittings 4.1.3 Lashing fittings 4.1.4 Buttress fittings The basic combination types for installation are given in Figures 1 and 2. Inspection 4.3.1 Factory inspection 4.3.2 In-service inspection Maintenance 4.4.1 Maintenance of fixed fittings 4.4.2 Maintenance of loose fittings	
5	Reco	ording	9
6	Stora	nge	9
Ann	ex A (no	ormative) Strength requirements	10
Ann	ex B (no	ormative) Test requirements and a state of the state of t	13
Ann	ex C (in	formative) Marking requirements	19
Ann	ex D (no	ormative) Storage requirements	22
Bibl	iograph	4.4.2 Maintenance of loose fittings ording ormative) Strength requirements ormative) Test requirements formative) Marking requirements ormative) Storage requirements	25

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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 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

The committee responsible for this document is 150/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Outfitting and deck machinery*

Ships and marine technology — Installation, inspection and maintenance of container securing devices for ships

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for installation, inspection and maintenance of container securing devices for ships (hereinafter referred to as "securing devices") to ensure their safe use.

Normative references

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

ISO 3874:1997, Series 1 freight containers — Handling and securing

Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

securing devices not welded to the hull

3.2

fixed fittings

securing devices welded to the hull

3.3

securing fittings

securing devices used between containers and between a container and the deck, hatch cover, or bilge, to prevent the container from longitudinal, transverse, or vertical movements relative to the hull during transportation

3.4

lashing fittings

securing devices used to lash a container to a hatch cover or deck

3.5

buttress fittings

securing devices used to eliminate the clearance between a container and a longitudinal bulkhead and transfer any transverse forces to the longitudinal bulkhead

Installation, inspection and maintenance

4.1 Securing devices

4.1.1 **Types**

Securing devices can be divided into three types, namely securing fittings, lashing fittings and buttress fittings, each type divided into fixed fittings and loose fittings.

4.1.2 Securing fittings

The structural types of securing fittings are given in $\underline{\text{Table 1}}$.

Table 1 — Structural types of securing fittings

Туре	Code	Name	Illustration	Code	Name	Illustration
	A11	Raised socket		C11	Flush socket	
	A12	Raised trans- verse double socket		C12	Transverse double flush socket	
	A13	Raised longitudi- nal double socket		C13	Longitudinal double flush socket	
	A21	Raised elongated socket		C14	Quadruple flush socket	Addition of the second of the
Fixed fitting	A31	Longitudi- nal sliding socket		D11	Doubling plate	
	A32	Trans- verse sliding socket	Stands.	dD12a	Transverse double dou- bling plate	
	A33	Trans- verse slid- ing double socket	September 18	D13	Longitudinal double dou- bling plate	
	A34	Longitudi- nal sliding double socket		E11	Weldable cone	
	B11	Dovetail founda- tion			Weldable cone	
	B12	Double dovetail founda- tion		E12	with hole	
	F11-L	Left hand dovetail twistlock		F21-L	Left hand man- ual twistlock	
	F11-R	Right hand dovetail twistlock		F21-R	Right hand manual twist- lock	
	F12-L	Left hand manual bottom twistlock		F22	Semi-automat- ic twistlock	

 Table 1 (continued)

Type	Code	Name	Illustration	Code	Name	Illustration
Loose fitting	F12-R	Right hand manual bottom twistlock		F31	Midlock	
	F13	Semi-au- tomatic bottom twistlock		G11	Bridge fitting	
	G12	Rack adjusting bridge fitting		Н23	Longitudinal double stacker	
	H11	Bottom stacker		Н31	Hanging stack- er	
	H21	Single stacker		Н32	Flangeless hanging stack-	
	H22	Trans- verse double stacker	TO ALIS HEIL	H33	Hanging dou- ble stacker	

4.1.3 Lashing fittings

The structural types of lashing fittings are given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Structural types of lashing fittings

Type	Code	Name	Villustration	Code	Name	Illustration
	I11	D-ring	William (D)	J22	Slewing lashing plate	
Fixed	J11	Lashing plate		K11	Single guide fitting	
fitting	J12	Double lashing plate		K12	Double guide fitting for platform	
	J21	Limit lash- ing plate		K13	Double guide fitting	

 Table 2 (continued)

Туре	Code	Name	Illustration	Code	Name	Illustration
	L11	Hook turn- buckle		M13	Knob vertical lashing rod	
Loose	L12	Knob turn- buckle		M14	External lashing rod	_
Loose	M11	Knob lash- ing rod		M21	Knob extension lashing rod	
	M12	Eye lashing rod		M22	Eye extension lashing rod	

4.1.4 Buttress fittings

The structural types of buttress fittings are given in Table 3.

Table 3 — Structural types of buttress fittings

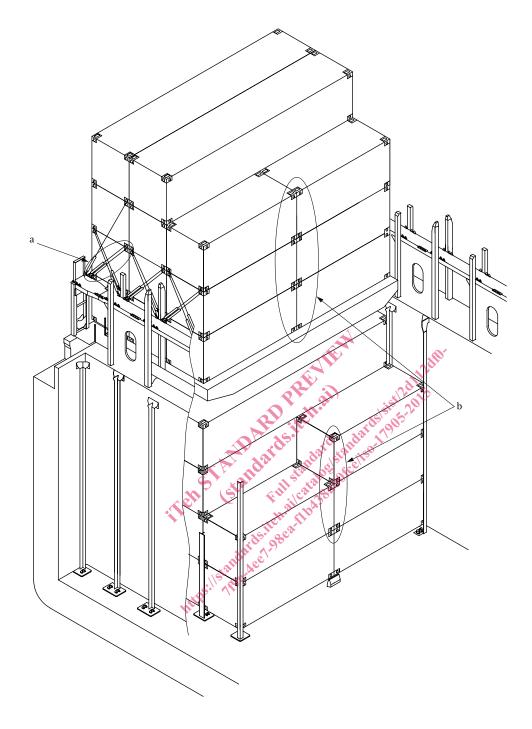
Type	Code	Name	Illustration	Code	Name	Illustration	
Fixed	N11	Raised counter bearing	tanda.	stand.	Flush dovetail		
ting	N21	Flush counter bearing	Jarids, 1986	NAT	counter bearing		
	011	Compression top support	Control of the state of the sta	022	Rack adjusting compression intermediate support		
	012	Rack adjusting Compression top support		023	Tension/com- pression interme- diate support		
Loose fit- ting	013	Tension/com- pression top support		024	Rack adjusting tension/compres- sion intermediate support		
	014	Rack adjusting tension/compres- sion top support		024	Hanging com-		
	021	Compression intermediate support		031	pression intermediate support		

4.2 The basic combination types for installation are given in Figures 1 and 2.

Key

- a Combination type of lashing fittings.
- b Combination type of buttress fittings.
- c Combination type of securing fittings.

Figure 1 — Basic types of container securing (I)



Key

- a Combination type of lashing fittings.
- b Combination type of securing fittings.

Figure 2 — Basic types of container securing (II)

- **4.2.1** Fixed fittings shall be installed on the hull according to the requirements of the layout of fixed fittings. Fixed fittings with colour marks shall be installed in the corresponding positions with colour code requirements taken into consideration. Fixed fittings that will require marking after installation shall be marked. The specific marking requirements are given in Annex C.
- **4.2.2** Loose fittings shall be installed according to their specific installation positions in the lashing system and the requirements of each product's manufacturer's instructions. Products shall be installed

7

in the correct positions with the requirements of their length marks and direction marks taken into consideration. The specific marking requirements are given in Annex C.

- **4.2.3** Only securing devices recognized by qualified personnel can be installed and used on-board.
- **4.2.4** The lashing utility test shall be carried out before the securing device is used for the first time in a new ship in order to validate the installation and confirm that use of the securing device meet the requirements of lashing system.
- **4.2.5** For complex ship types, a lashing simulation test shall be carried out at the beginning of the lashing design.
- **4.2.6** For complex lashing, a lashing procedure diagram shall be provided and posted at one, or more, conspicuous location(s).

4.3 Inspection

4.3.1 Factory inspection

For factory inspection of securing devices, the proof load test shall be carried out on a sampling basis, see <u>Annexes A and B</u> for loads and test methods.

4.3.2 In-service inspection

Inspections, including initial, annual, intermediate and special inspections, shall be carried out on a regular basis. Each inspection shall include visual, functional and strength examinations to ensure that a securing device is in good operational condition.

4.3.2.1 Cvcles

- **4.3.2.1.1** An initial inspection shall be carried out concurrently with the classification survey of the ship.
- **4.3.2.1.2** An annual inspection shall be carried out concurrently with the annual inspection of the ship.
- **4.3.2.1.3** An intermediate inspection shall be carried out during daily use.
- **4.3.2.1.4** A special inspection shall be carried out concurrently with a special inspection of the ship or after adverse conditions, such as improper operation or experiencing a heavy sea state.

4.3.2.2 **Conduct**

4.3.2.2.1 Initial inspection

During the initial inspection, the comprehensive inspection shall be carried out for technical requirements of the securing device, such as materials, process and strength, to ensure that they satisfy the requirements of drawings approved by classification societies.

Visual inspection shall be carried out before use to ensure that there are no defects.

4.3.2.2.2 Annual inspection

The annual inspection is a general inspection of the securing device, to ensure that it is in effective operational condition.