

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 17822:2023

01-april-2023

## Gozdarski stroji - Zahteve za pritrdilne elemente in preusmerjevalne škripce za gozdarstvo

Forestry machinery - Requirements for sling gear and deflection pulleys for forestal hauling operations

Forstmaschinen - Sicherheitsanforderungen für Anschlagmittel und Umlenkrollen für die Holzrückung

Machines forestières - Exigences relatives aux élingues et poulies de renvoi pour les opérations de transport forestier

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 17822:2023

ICS:

65.060.80 Gozdarska oprema Forestry equipment

SIST EN 17822:2023 en,fr,de

SIST EN 17822:2023

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SIST EN 17822:2023

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February 2023

ICS 65.060.80

#### **English Version**

# Forestry machinery - Requirements for sling gear and deflection pulleys for forestal hauling operations

Machines forestières - Exigences relatives aux élingues et poulies de renvoi pour les opérations de transport forestier

Forstmaschinen - Sicherheitsanforderungen für Anschlagmittel und Umlenkrollen für die Holzrückung

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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#### **European foreword**

This document (EN 17822:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 144 "Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2023.

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#### Introduction

When performing forestal hauling operations, tree trunks, stalks or logs, etc. need to be fastened to a towing rope using sling gear (e.g. choker chains, choker ropes) in order to haul them out of the stand. Such gear can be of various designs.

Test and condition requirements need to be defined in a standard for such sling gear so that when they are fulfilled the sling gear can absorb the forces acting on it without breaking. Sling gear for forestal hauling operations is subject to loads different from those acting on sling gear for lifting applications or cranes. It is necessary to formulate requirements for sling gear for forestal hauling operations in order to meet the needs of this situation.

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#### 1 Scope

This document specifies basic test and condition requirements for deflection pulleys and sling gear which are attached to ropes and rope end connectors in forestal applications.

It is applicable to forestal hauling operations including rope-assisted felling.

This document is applicable to the following elements, sling gear and fastening elements:

- deflection pulleys used in forestal hauling operation (see 3.22);
- choker ropes;
- choker chains;
- radio-controlled chokers:
- shackles:
- round slings/tree protectors;
- tree towing ropes;
- rope slide hooks/rope sliders/choker hooks.

It is not applicable to the following sling gear:

- the functional safety of radio-controlled chokers;
- non-sheathed tree towing ropes made of synthetic fibres;
- slings and deflection pulleys for the function and structure of mobile yarders as defined in EN 16517:2021 (e.g. for the installation of the haul-back line).

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

EN 13889:2003+A1:2008, Forged steel shackles for general lifting purposes — Dee shackles and bow shackles — Grade 6 — Safety

EN 14492-1:2006+A1:2009<sup>1</sup>, Cranes — Power driven winches and hoists — Part 1: Power driven winches

EN 16517:2021, Agricultural and forestry machinery — Mobile yarders for timber logging — Safety

EN ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction (ISO 12100:2010)

ISO 19472:2006, Machinery for forestry — Winches — Dimensions, performance and safety

As impacted by EN 14492-1:2006+A1:2009/AC:2010.

ISO 4309, Cranes — Wire ropes — Care and maintenance, inspection and discard

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 19472:2006 and EN 16517:2021 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="https://www.electropedia.org/">https://www.electropedia.org/</a>

#### 3.1

#### rope-assisted felling

felling operation where the tractive force of a logging winch is used to maintain the direction of felling

EXAMPLE In cases of safety felling or for felling in another direction as driven by gravity.

Note 1 to entry: This provides safety-relevant and ergonomic advantages.

#### 3.2

#### choker rope

rope that is tied around the wood to be moved during hauling and held by a choker hook mounted on the hauling rope

Note 1 to entry: Choker ropes can be manufactured from steel wire or of synthetic fibres.

#### 3.3

#### choker chain

short chain piece, which has a sling hook at one end and can have an insertion pin at the other end and which serves for moving wood in hauling operations while it is held by a rope slide eyelet mounted on a hauling rope

Note 1 to entry: To move wood, the choker chain is joined to a rope slide eyelet running on the hauling rope and tied around the wood to be moved during hauling.

Note 2 to entry: Choker chains have a length of approx. 2 m to 3 m.

#### 3.4

#### tree towing rope

synthetic fibre or wire rope with loops at the ends, which is joined to the tree and to the rope of a logging winch

Note 1 to entry: Tree towing ropes made of synthetic fibres having a sheathing are usually used when laced.

#### 3.5

#### laced application of tree towing ropes

#### lark's head

application in which the tree towing rope is placed around the tree forming a tightening noose usually using a shackle

#### 3.6

#### two-string application of tree towing ropes

application in which the tree towing rope is placed around the tree and in which both loops of the tree towing rope are inserted in a shackle

#### 3.7

#### shackle

sling gear, comprising two quick-release individual elements, a shackle body and a bolt, for connecting the load directly to a hauling device or when using other sling gear

#### 3.8

#### working load limit

#### WLL

maximum permissible load according to the manufacturer's specifications

EXAMPLE Loading capacity, useful load or permissible traction force.

Note 1 to entry: This indicates the maximum force for which a component is designed and which is borne by this without damage under defined application conditions.

#### 3.9

#### forest tractive force

#### **FTF**

maximum tractive load applied to the rope of a tractive appliance during forestal hauling operations according to the manufacturer's specifications

EXAMPLE Permissible traction force of a logging winch.

Note 1 to entry: This indicates the maximum force for which a tractive appliance is designed, when performing forestal hauling operations and which is borne by this without damage under these application conditions.

#### 3.10

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#### sling gear

means to attach a load to a hauling rope for forestal hauling operations

Note 1 to entry: The hauling rope is no sling gear.

#### 3.11

#### rope slide hook

connecting element which runs freely on a hauling rope and which can be connected to a turn-back eye or Flemish-eye

Note 1 to entry: This is according to EN 13411-3:2004+A1:2008 at the end of the rope

#### 3.12

#### rope slide eyelet

#### rope pulley

connecting element, with an attachment point usually intended for choker chains, which runs freely on a hauling rope

#### 3.13

#### choker hook

connecting element running freely on a hauling rope with an attachment point suitable for attaching the steel head of a choker rope

#### 3.14

#### deflection pulley

element with a pulley for guiding a rope, which is used for deflecting the pulling direction or for increasing the tractive force

Note 1 to entry: A deflection pulley is attached either at a fixed point or at the load to be moved.

#### 3.15

#### choker

element with an attachment point for the steel head of a choker rope and an eyelet which allows the formation of a noose

#### 3.16

#### radio-controlled choker

choker, whose noose can be opened via a received radio signal

#### 3.17

#### sling

flexible, closed strap made from synthetic fibre in a protective hose, which is used as sling gear for components of a logging system

EXAMPLE Application for deflection pulleys.

#### 3.18

#### tree protector

wide, fixed strap made from synthetic fibre for protecting the tree, which is used as sling gear for components of a logging system

EXAMPLE Application of deflection pulleys. SIST EN 17822-2023

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#### 3.19

#### operating coefficient

arithmetic ratio between the breaking force and maximum permissible load/loading indicated on the sling gear or deflection pulley or fastening elements

#### 3.20

#### total load

#### TL

load resulting from the deflection of ropes in a deflection pulley and which is to be assumed to be twice the value of the maximum rope force permissible in the operation of the rope running through the pulley

Note 1 to entry: For the origin of TL, see 4.9.

#### 3.21

#### load factor

f

ratio between TL and FTF at deflection pulleys or at other sling gear

Note 1 to entry: For the origin of f see Annex C.

#### 3.22

#### forestal hauling operation

forestal operation using a rope pulled by a tractive appliance in order to haul harvested wood out of the stand or to support tree felling

#### 3.23

#### tractive appliance

machinery which is used to pull a rope which in term is used for hauling harvested wood out of the stand or to support tree felling

EXAMPLE Typical tractive appliances are logging winches.

#### 3.24

#### minimum breaking load

#### MBI.

given load guaranteed by the manufacturer which sling gear and deflection pulleys must be subjected to before breaking occurs

#### 4 Safety requirements

#### 4.1 General

Forestal sling gear (see Annex B) shall correspond to the safety requirements of this clause. In addition, forestal sling gear shall be designed corresponding to the principles of EN ISO 12100:2010 for relevant, but not significant hazards, which are not treated in this document.

If operating coefficients are not specified for individual sling gear in the following subsections, these shall be  $\geq 2$ . The relevant loads shall be determined based on the FTF value of the tractive appliance. FTF and tractive appliance are to be understood as defined in this document.

Forestal sling gear shall be designed for application temperatures from -20 °C to +60 °C.

For the design of forestal sling gear the static and dynamic forces that can occur during the intended use shall be taken into account. Forces that occur e.g. during the action of the overload protection and the emergency stop device of logging winches and act on the sling gear shall be considered.

Sling gear or parts of it shall not feature any sharp edges, sharp angles or protruding parts that can cause injuries. This can typically be achieved by deburring, flanging, cutting or sand blasting. Eyelets of forestal sling gear shall be designed in a way to protect the rope running through such an eyelet so that damage to the rope e.g. kinks are avoided.

Connections and individual components of sling gear shall be secured against self-loosening and opening under tension.

#### 4.2 Deflection pulleys

Rope pulleys in deflection pulleys (see Annex B) shall correspond to EN 14492-1:2006+A1:2009, 5.7.4. The diameter of the rope pulleys – measured at the centre of the rope – shall have a value of at least 10 times the rope diameter.

Deflection pulleys shall exhibit an operating coefficient according to the test requirements in 5.2 when used for forestal hauling operations (see Table 1).

The operating coefficient for deflection pulleys shall be determined at the greatest possible load impact. Twice the maximum permissible rope force with which the deflection pulley may be operated (i.e. TL) shall be assumed as the greatest possible load impact (i.e. f = 2).

Unfolding deflection pulleys shall be secured against unintentional opening.

Deflection pulleys should be easily mountable. Any suspension shall be secured against unintended unhooking. To prevent the rope from being crushed, the side clearance between the rope pulley and housing shall not be greater than 0,2 times the maximum rope diameter.