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Stranded wire ropes for mine hoisting — Technical delivery requirements

Câbles d'extraction toronnés utilisés dans les mines — Conditions techniques de réception

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 3154 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 82, *Mining*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3154 : 1976), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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Stranded wire ropes for mine hoisting — Technical delivery requirements

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies those properties of stranded wire ropes for mine hoisting and of their component parts which form a basis for acceptance.

Full-lock coil ropes, balance ropes and flat ropes used in mines are not covered by this International Standard.

The characteristics of the wire to be used for the manufacture of these ropes are not covered by this International Standard.

2 References

ISO 2232, *Drawn wire for general purpose non-alloy steel wire ropes — Specifications*.¹⁾

ISO 2532, *Steel wire ropes — Vocabulary*.

ISO 3155, *Stranded wire ropes for mine hoisting — Fibre components — Characteristics and tests*.

ISO 3156, *Stranded wire ropes for mine hoisting — Impregnating compounds, lubricants and service dressings — Characteristics and tests*.

ISO 6892, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing*.

ISO 7800, *Metallic materials — Wire — Simple torsion test*.

ISO 7801, *Metallic materials — Wire — Reverse bend test*.

3 Components of the rope

3.1 Wires

Stranded wire ropes for hoisting purposes shall be made from round wires²⁾. These shall be either bright or galvanized.

The requirements for wires after manufacture are given in clause 4.

3.2 Fibres

Fibre cores, fibre covers and fibre inserts used in the manufacture of these ropes shall comply with the requirements laid down in ISO 3155.

3.3 Lubricants

The impregnating compounds and lubricants used during the manufacture of these ropes shall comply with the requirements laid down in ISO 3156.

1) Cross-reference to annex A in ISO 2232 applies to the first edition published in 1973.

2) In ropes of triangular strand or flattened strand construction, shaped wires may be used as core members.

4 Requirements

4.1 Requirements for the completed rope

4.1.1 Rope diameter

4.1.1.1 Nominal rope diameter

The nominal diameter shall be agreed between the manufacturer or supplier and the purchaser when the rope is ordered.

4.1.1.2 Actual rope diameter

The actual rope diameter measured on the newly completed rope in the unloaded state shall be not less than the agreed nominal rope diameter and shall not exceed it by more than 5 %.

The actual rope diameter shall be measured by the method laid down in 5.1.1.

4.1.2 Rope length

4.1.2.1 Nominal length

The nominal rope length shall be agreed between the manufacturer or supplier and the purchaser when the rope is ordered. Any test pieces shall be included in the ordered length.

4.1.2.2 Actual rope length

The actual rope length measured on the newly completed rope in the unloaded state shall be subject to the following tolerances on the ordered length :

up to and including 400 m : $+ \frac{5}{0} \%$

over 400 m up to 1 000 m : $+ \frac{20}{0} \%$

for each further 1 000 m or part thereof : $+ \frac{20}{0} \%$

The actual rope length shall be determined by the method agreed according to 5.1.2.

4.1.3 Rope mass per metre

4.1.3.1 Nominal rope mass

The nominal rope mass per metre and the tolerances shall be agreed between the manufacturer or supplier and the purchaser when the rope is ordered.

4.1.3.2 Actual rope mass

The actual rope mass measured on the newly completed rope in the unloaded state shall not differ from the agreed nominal rope mass by less than -2 % or more than + 5 % and shall be determined by the method laid down in 5.1.3.

4.1.4 Breaking loads

4.1.4.1 General

Two methods of assessment are recognized. Compliance with one or the other shall be agreed between the manufacturer or supplier and the purchaser. The definitions of breaking loads shall be those given in ISO 2532.

4.1.4.2 Method A

In this method, the terms used are "nominal aggregate breaking load" and "measured aggregate breaking load"¹⁾.

a) Nominal aggregate breaking load

The nominal aggregate breaking load shall be agreed between the manufacturer or supplier and the purchaser when the rope is ordered²⁾.

b) Measured aggregate breaking load

The measured aggregate breaking load shall not be less than the nominal aggregate breaking load³⁾. It shall be determined by the method laid down in 5.1.4.1.

4.1.4.3 Method B

In this method, the terms used are "minimum breaking load" and "measured breaking load".

a) Minimum breaking load

The minimum breaking load shall be agreed between the manufacturer or supplier and the purchaser when the rope is ordered.

b) Measured breaking load

The measured breaking load shall not be less than the minimum breaking load³⁾. It shall be determined by a tensile test to destruction carried out in the manner specified in 5.1.4.2 on a sample of the rope.

1) It is the practice in some countries to disregard certain components of the rope when assessing the nominal aggregate and the measured aggregate breaking loads; the value determined in this way is called a "reduced aggregate" (nominal or measured) breaking load of the rope. National standards and regulations may specify those components which have to be disregarded.

The reduced nominal and the reduced measured aggregate breaking loads may form a basis for acceptance of the rope.

2) The minimum breaking load may also be agreed between the manufacturer or supplier and the purchaser; in this case, the minimum breaking load is calculated from the nominal aggregate breaking load and an agreed spinning loss factor.

3) In special cases, it may be necessary for the upper limit of breaking load to be the subject of agreement between the manufacturer or supplier and the purchaser.