



Care, Use & Maintenance of Wire Ropes on Cranes

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Our partner in Australia



CASAR[®]

The company was founded in 1948

CASAR Ropes

- ...are high performance ropes for the crane and underground mining industry
- ...are designed according to our own standards for highest performance and durability in the field
- ...are manufactured to match sophisticated OEM specs



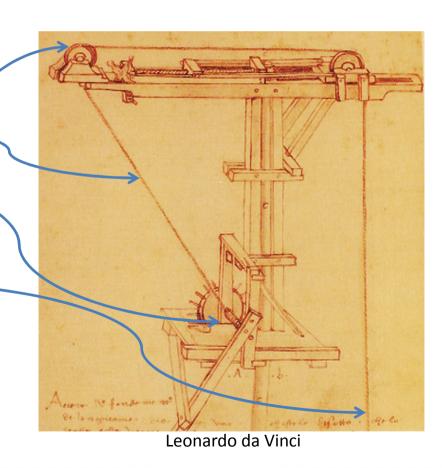


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The Crane System – yesterday and today

The Rope – Part of Crane's System

- Crane rope itself incl termination
- Drum —
- Sheaves
- Reeving and other components





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Our experience with crane ropes

The safe use and long service life of wire rope is qualified by a number of different criteria that have to be considered together

- Correct rope selection
- The actual conditions and the maintenance of all system components
 - Actual wire rope diameter (reduction due to wear...)
 - Rope lubrication condition (well lubricated or dry)
 - Actual sheave groove diameter and surface condition (any corrugations ?)

- ..

The actual operating conditions

- Rope length used compared with the installed
- Difference between actual line pull and pretension on multilayer drum

— ...

The experience, care and attention of the crane operator





Rope categories used on cranes

Rope standpoint

1. Rotation resistant ropes ("Non-Rotating")

2. Non-rotation resistant ropes ("Rotating")

Ropes from both categories can be manufactured

All tensile grades Bright or galvanized Un-compacted or compacted Regular or lang's lay Right or left hand With or without plastic coated steel core

Table G.1 — Comparison of rope grades – for guidance only		
Rope grade designation	Equivalent rope grade	
IPS	1770	
EIPS	1960	
EEIPS	2160	



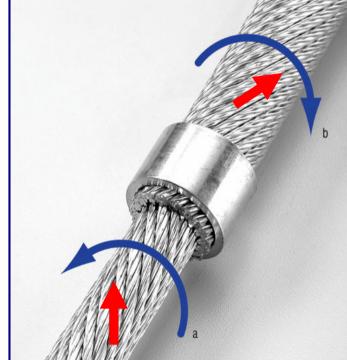


Rotation Resistant Ropes

Also named as non-rotating ropes

Definition

- The direction of lay of the outer strands being <u>opposite</u> to that of the underlying layer
- Designed to generate reduced levels of torque and rotation when loaded





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Rotation Resistant Ropes

Also named as non-rotating ropes

Rotation resistant ropes are required for <u>hoist</u> applications when

- …lifting an unguided load
- ...with single fall configuration
- ...at great lifting heights





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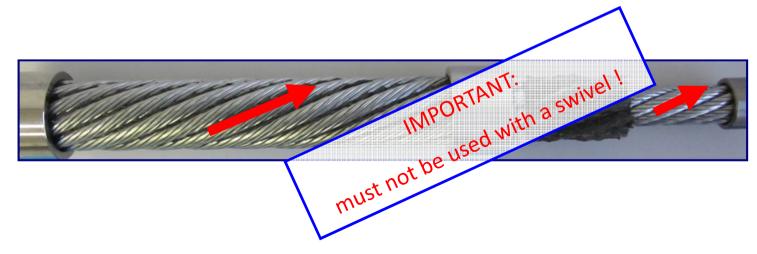


Non-Rotation Resistant Ropes

Also named as rotating ropes

Definition

- The direction of lay of the outer strands being <u>same</u> to that of the underlying layer
- Generate high levels of torque and rotation when loaded.
 - Due to that the Non-rotation resistant ropes must not be used with a swivel





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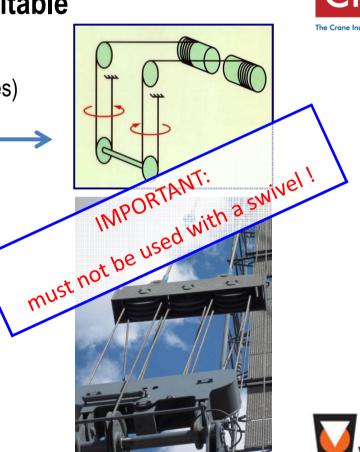
Non-Rotation Resistant Ropes

Also named as rotating ropes

Non-rotation resistant ropes are suitable

- as <u>hoist ropes</u> when
 - Low lifting height (e.g. most overhead cranes)
 - When used in pairs (right/left)
- as boom hoist rope
- as pendant rope
- as trolley rope
- as retraction rope

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Drum types used on cranes

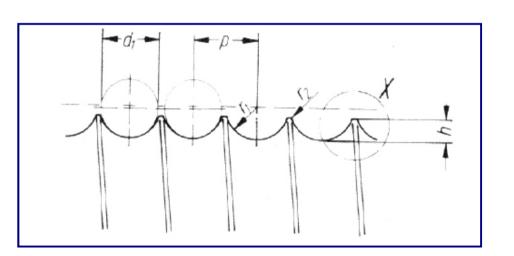


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Single layer drum

Helical grooved

Multilayer drum Special grooved





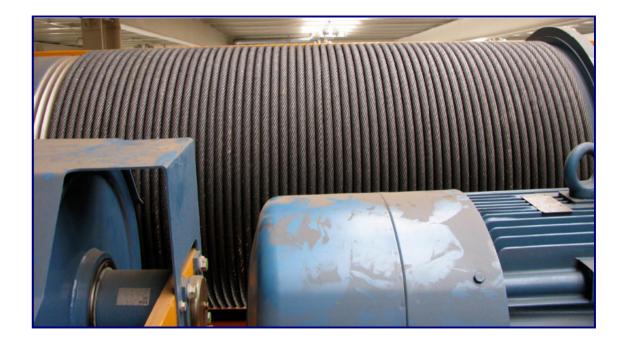
Single Layer Drum

Common application - Overhead Cranes



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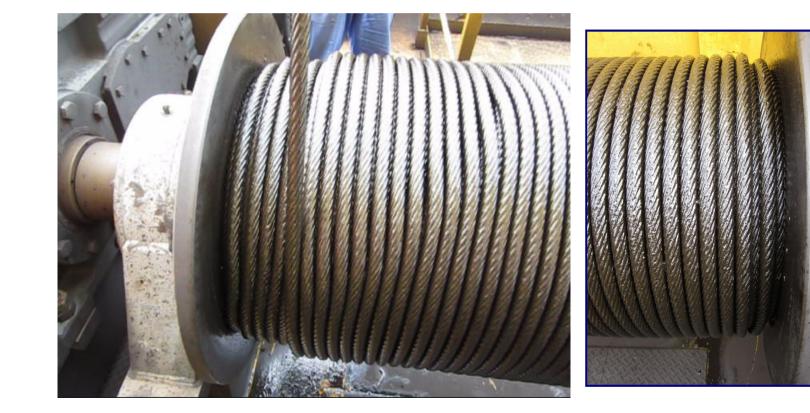


Bad spooling behavior on a helical grooved drum with five layers leads to very poor rope service life and bad operation conditions



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Multilayer Drum System

- Multilayer spooling on modern cranes is needed because the physical constraints of the crane restrict the geometry of the drum
 - Common today:
 - Up to 10 layers
 - Up to 40 wraps per layer
 - Rope length for mobile and crawler cranes above 1000m per drum







Multilayer Drum System

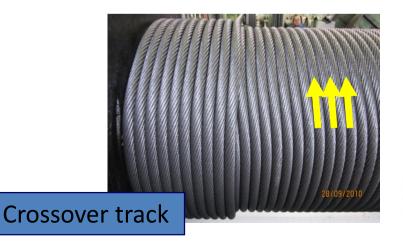
LEBUS[®] Grooved Rope Drum

- rope wear is substantially reduced
- load is evenly distributed between the individual layers due to the pyramid building-up in the parallel track
- Two sections parallel and crossover track both are 180° offset





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Error-free multilayer spooling makes some demands!

- First and foremost, a suitable wire rope is key achieving proper drum spooling.
 - The drum and wire rope are designed to work together.









Demanding - pretension

After proper installation the rope has to be pretensioned by a certain load – "breaking in"!

Target of pretensioning and "breaking in"

- the components can settle and adjust themselves to the best position by bending the rope over sheaves more often
- pretensioning the wire rope is a basic requirement for multilayer wire rope applications so the rope is spooled tightly around the drum









"Breaking in" and pretensioning the new installed wire rope

Demanding - pretension

Steps

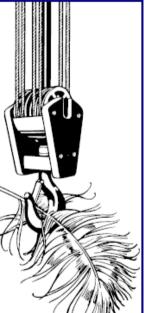
- Bring the whole rope length into the reeving by selecting a suitable hook
- Look for proper lubrication, after a certain storage time Re-lubricate during installation if the ropes surface is dry
- Apply a load up to 10% SWL

Only pretension a wire rope by adding weight to the hook!



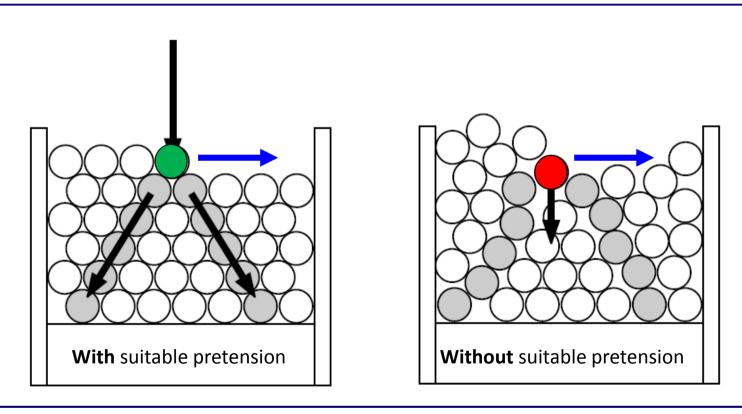






Load distribution between the individual layers depending on pretension

Demanding - pretension





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Demanding– climbing from layer to layer



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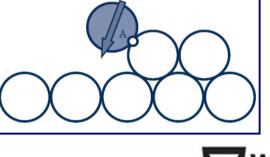


Demanding – wear resistance











Demanding – wear resistance









Error-free multilayer spooling makes some demands!

- The drum-rope system works best when the entire wire rope length installed
 - is used
 - that is best case and very common in the tower crane industry by using rope lengths adapted to the actual crane configuration
 - is spooled onto the drum under load on a regular basis to renew initial pretension
 - Pretension as an precondition for multilayer systems when high loads are applied







Error-free multilayer spooling makes some demands!

 Depending on the specific lift or preferred crane configuration, sometimes only the top layers of the wire rope are used for long periods of time

Q: What are the consequences?



Q: What are the consequences?

A1: Continually using only the upper layers results in differing rates of wear on the used and unused sections of wire rope





Q: What are the consequences?

A2: The unused, inactive rope parts loose initial pretension, the rope parts become loose!

- that allows gap creation between the wraps in those layers
- Gaps will lead to spooling problems and as a consequence cause rope damages





Crane operator's duty: Monitoring the spooling behavior

By monitoring the spooling behavior rope damages are avoidable!







Q: What are the consequences?



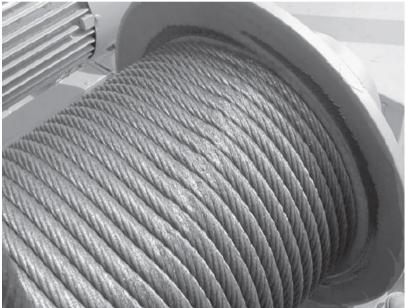
A3: Severe mechanical damages are a consequence in that unused bottom layer the used rope is constantly running over

Example: The crane operates layers 4-6 a couple of monthsQ: Which layer will show severe mechanical damages?A: Layer 3 will show severe mechanical damages that may cause rope discard although not used!



Severe mechanical damages in that bottom layer, that isn't used for a very long time





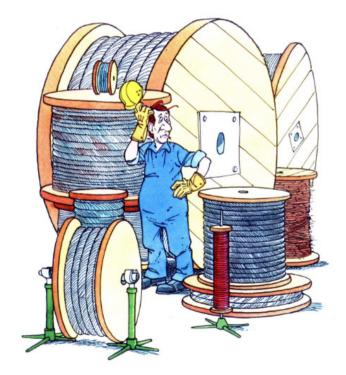








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Crane Ropes on Multilayer Drums –

What must be considered for safe operation and appropriate rope service life?



First and foremost: Monitor the spooling behavior!







Advise: Renew pretension on regular basis!

Needless to say that significant gaps between the wraps and significant spooling problems require immediate action!



Q: How to renew lost pretension?

A: Unwind and rewind the entire wire rope length under tension

- so the rope is spooled tightly around the drum

Q: Which load is appropriate?

A: The recommended pretension load is 10% of the wire rope's safe working load!







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Q: What to do if 10% of the wire rope's SWL can't be applied ?

A: If the recommended 10 % value is not possible due to lack of weight on site or in the yard, any pretension that can be applied will help to seat the wire rope.

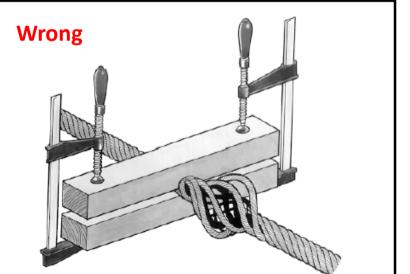


RECAP: Ropes on Multilayer Drums What must be considered

Q: Should you attempt to generate the pretension load by 'jamming' the wire rope, such as between two boards or other parallel objects?

A: No, under no circumstances, please! That can destroy wire rope's balance and cause operational problems.

Only pretension a wire rope by adding weight to the hook!







Q: Will applied pretension last forever when only the top layers of wire rope on the drum are used?

A: No, unfortunately not!

Q: Why doesn't the applied pretension last forever?

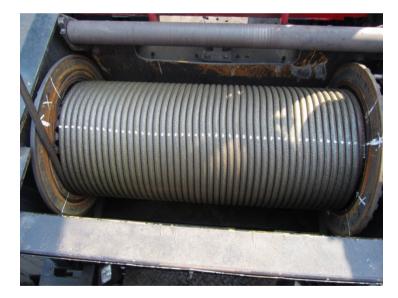
A: The lower layers of wire rope will change their elongation and lose some stiffness created by the former pretension due to repeated spooling of the layers above





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The rope is loaded with 10% SWL and marked under load



The rope is unloaded - illustrating the affects of elongation.



RECAP: Ropes on Multilayer Drums What must be considered

Q: How to identify the need to renew the pretension?

A: Typically, the first indications of a loss of pretension are small but visible gaps between the wraps in the top layers.











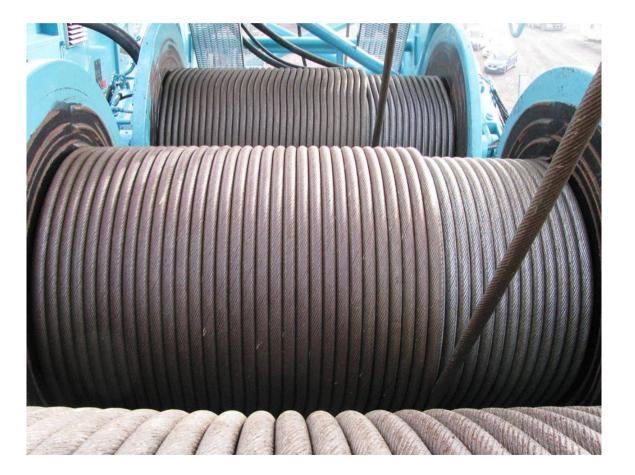
A: As long as such small gaps do not destroy the spooling behavior, they can be accepted for a short period but have to be monitored.

Advise:

At the first opportunity it is worth the time and effort to renew the pretension in the wire rope and drum spooling. That makes a great contribution to longer wire rope service life and better operation conditions on multilayer spooling drums!



Error-free spooling is possible considering what was discussed







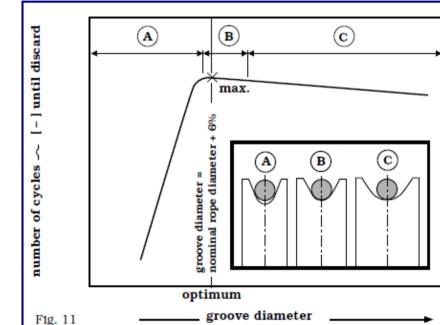


The sheaves have to be inspected at regular intervals, because they have a significant influence for the entire rope lifetime !

What to consider?

 Measure the actual groove diameter

- Check groove bottom surface visually
 - any corrugations or other wear?







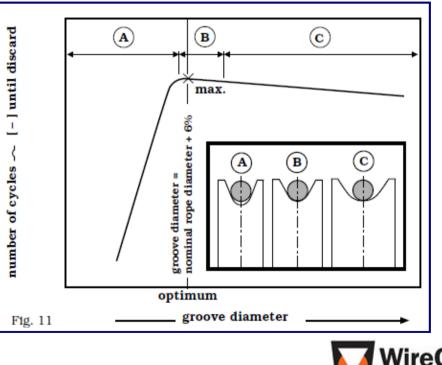
CASE B: groove is in order

- groove surface is smooth
- Ø 1.06 nominal rope Ø



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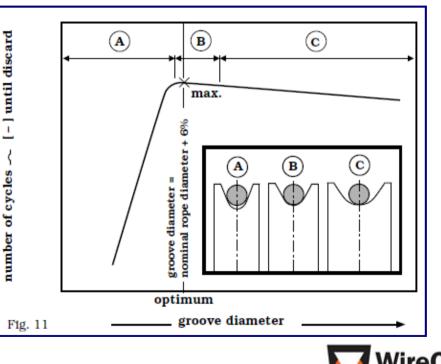




CASE C: groove is too wide

- Due to reduced contact area the increased pressure in the groove base will reduce the rope lifetime in general. But the reduction is not that significant.
- To do: normally nothing to do







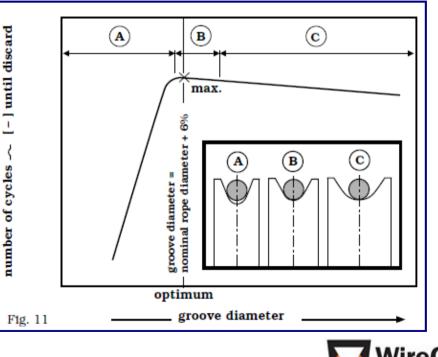
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CASE A: groove is too tight – very critical!

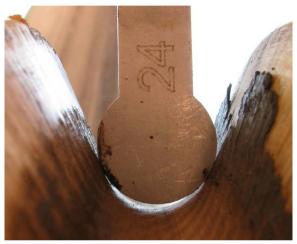
- The rope is exposed to heavy compression in the radial direction. This stress leads to
 - wire breaks
 - hook twist
 - structural changes
 - e.g. birdcages or waviness

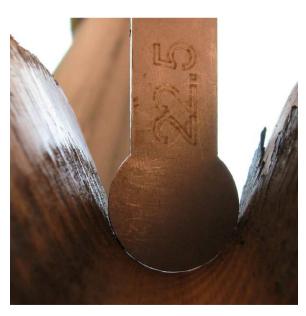














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On site – birdcage









