Wire Rope

Safe Use, Installation, and Inspection

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Training

Wire Rope Handling Procedures

- Part A: Basic Information About Safe Use
- Part B: Wire Rope Handling Procedures
- Part C: Inspection
- Part D: Maintenance



Part A: Basic Information About Safe Use







- Wire rope WILL fail if worn out, overloaded, misused, damaged or improperly mantained
- In service, wire rope loses strength
- The Minimum Breaking Strength of wire rope only applies to new, unused rope

- The Minimum Breaking Strength (MBS) should be considered the straight line pull with both ends fixed to prevent rotation
- A wire rope should NEVER be used beyond 50% of its MBS



What is the Working Load Limit?

- The reduction of the MBS (by the design factor) as determined by the application.
- Design factors are determined by DIN, ISO, CEN, OSHA, ANSI, ASME etc.
- No Wire Rope should ever be installed or used without full knowledge and consideration of the design factor for the application.

WORKSHOP

Wire Rope Wears Out!

- When approaching it's finite fatigue life, a wire ropes strength will sharply decrease.
- Never evaluate the remaining fatigue life by testing a portion of a rope to destruction only.

- Never Overload a Wire Rope ... Not even beyond the WLL
- Never Shock Load a Wire Rope
 - There is no practical way to evaluate the force applied by shock loading a wire rope



- Lubricant is extremely important to wire rope life
- Reduction of Wear Between
 - Wires and Strands
 - Rope and Sheaves/Drum

- Regular, periodic inspections of the wire rope, and keeping of permanent records signed by a qualified person are required for almost every rope installation.
- The purpose of an inspection is to determine if the wire rope can safely remain in service...... IF IN DOUBT, REPLACE THE ROPE.

- A wire rope removed from service because it is no longer suitable cannot be reused in another application.
- Each Type of fitting attached to a wire rope has a specific efficiency rating which can reduce the WLL of a rope assembly or rope system.



Some conditions that can lead to problems in a wire rope system include

- Sheaves that are too small, worn or corrugated
- Broken wires mean a loss in strength
- Kinks permanently damage a wire rope
- Environmental factors such as heat or corrosive conditions
- Lack of Lubrication
- Contact with electrical wire or lightning

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Wire Rope Handling Procedures

Part B: Wire Rope Handling Procedures



Wire Rope Diameter



Determine the correct wire rope diameter





ALL wire rope have a diameter tolerance

Nominal	Maximum		Nominal	Maximum
Diameter	Diameter		Diameter	Diameter
inch	inch		mm	mm
	0.05		10	10.5
3/8	.395		10	10.5
7/16	.46		11	11.5
1/2	.525		12	12.6
9/16	.590		14	14.7
5.40				
5/8	.65		15	15.7
3/4	.79		16	16.8
7/8	.92		18	18.9
1	1.05		20	21.0
1-1/8	1 19		22	22.1
1-1/4	1.10		24	25.1
1-1/4	1.51		24	25.2
1-3/8	1.44		20	21.3
1-1/2	1.58		28	29.4
1-5/8	1.71		30	315
1-3/4	1.84		32	33.6
1-3/4	1.04		32	05.0
1-7/8	1.97	100	34	35.7
2	2.10	165	36	37.8















Winding the rope on to the drum







Winding the rope on to the drum





Mobile Crane Rope Installation



Training

Winding the rope on to the drum



Proper winding on drum. Rope does not interlock and has enough pre-tension not to damage the bottom layers.



This tapered lifter provides a ramp for the rope to ride up the flange to prevent wedging the rope against the flange and adjacent wraps.



Boitom layer was not wound on the frum with enough tension. This layer will get crushed by the top layer when loaded to WLL.





Unreeling a Wire Rope

Many new wire ropes are already damaged if the proper unreeling procedure is not followed:







This means trouble !

Disconnect the rope end fitting from the boom and rotate counter to the block twists, same number as the block is rotated around it's axis.

(In this picture rotate the rope 360 degree as the block is twisted just once.





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Unreeling a Wire Rope

Many new wire ropes are already damaged if the proper unreeling procedure is not followed:







Connecting the old rope to the new rope



Wire Rope welded together. Danger of the weld breaking when bent around sheaves.





Two cable grips with eye, connected to two ropes with connecting cable. Use with standard and Python® non-rotating rope





One cable grip connected to old rope, becket loop factory installed to new rope.



Open-end cable grip connected to two ropes. Commonly used with 6-strand rope.





Use of cable grips



Length should be between 4' and 6' to grip securely





NEVER attach a RIGHT hand lay rope to a LEFT hand lay rope!







Seizing a Wire Rope

Many wire ropes are 'Preformed' to prevent unraveling when cut. These types are typically seized with tape only.



Method A



Method B






















Cutting the rope



Attach 3 hose clamps on either side of the cut mark



Cutting the rope



Use a steel cutting blade not a grinding wheel !





Cutting the rope



Mount upright in vice and melt the wires





Cutting the rope





Melt and fuse the rope wires together







Factory 'welded-and-taper' ends





Installing rope into the wedge socket



We recommend to add hose clamps to prevent any rope slack to travel into the working section of the line.

































Mobile Crane Rope Installation



E:

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Pre-tension

the rope



New rope needs to be run-in to allow all strands and wires for initial adjustment. 5-10% of rope WLL

During service repeat pre-tension cycle to 'harden' lower rope layers. Tension: the more-the-better







'Heavy lift' line was spooled on to 'slack' line. Soft 'slack' line gives way, hard 'heavy lift' line pulled in.





Lower layers have collapsed due to insufficient rope pretrension.







The 'theoretical' ideal spooling on a multiple layer drum





The 'actual' not-so-ideal spooling on a multiple layer drum







Damage to a boom hoist rope due to insufficient rope tension







Premature damage resulting from insufficient rope pre-tension







Damage to a boom hoist rope due to insufficient rope tension







Typical multi-layer drum (on a tower crane)







Typical resulting rope damage (non-rotating)



Results:

- Ropes on single layer drums had to be discarded because of FATIGUE.
- Ropes on MULTIPLE layer Drums had to be discarded because of abrasion and interlocking damage.
- 3) Difference in service life
 - : at BEST was 12% oft that of single layer drums
 - : lowest was 2.6% of that of single layer drums.

In other words: Wire Rope life time expectancy on SINGLE layer drums is about 38 to 8 times BETTER than on MULTIPLE layer drums.

That explains why we don't have to be concerned about the FATIGUE Life of ropes on MULTIPLE layer drums. <u>Wire rope will get crushed to death !</u>









Rope damage caused by mechanical wear at the cross-over points Damage caused by contact pressure Damage caused by lateral deformation resulting in oval rope shape













Damage to a boom hoist rope due to insufficient rope tension





Resulting Damage from Rope Cross Over





Severe interlock





Less interlock







Additional Information



Basic Information About the Safe Use of Wire Rope





Basic Information About the Safe Use of Wire Rope



