Stållinor – Säkerhet –
Del 1: Allmänna fordringar och provning

Steel wire ropes – Safety –
Part 1: General requirements

The European Standard EN 12385-1:2002 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of EN 12385-1:2002.
Steel wire ropes - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

Câbles en acier - Sécurité - Partie 1: Prescriptions générales

Drahtseile aus Stahldraht - Sicherheit - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen

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Foreword

This document (EN 12385-1:2002) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 168, “Chains, ropes, webbing, slings and accessories – Safety”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2003.

The other Parts of EN 12385 are:

- Part 2: Definitions, designation and classification
- Part 3: Information for use and maintenance
- Part 4: Stranded ropes for general lifting applications
- Part 5: Stranded ropes for lifts
- Part 6: Stranded ropes for mine shafts
- Part 7: Locked coil ropes for mine shafts
- Part 8: Stranded hauling and carrying-hauling ropes for cableway installations designed to carry persons
- Part 9: Locked coil carrying ropes for cableway installations designed to carry persons
- Part 10: Spiral ropes for general structural applications

This is the first edition of this Part.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
Introduction

This Part of this European Standard has been prepared to support Parts 4 to 10 that concern themselves with the particular requirements for steel wire ropes for use in specific applications. It cannot, therefore, exist alone.

The ropes concerned and the extent to which hazards are covered for specific applications are indicated in the scopes of Parts 4 to 10.

1 Scope

This Part specifies the general requirements for the manufacture and testing of steel wire rope, whose particular requirements are specified in the other Parts.

Annex A gives the type testing regimes for rope produced in series.

Annex B gives the testing requirements for wires taken from the rope when specified in other Parts of this standard.
2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).


EN 10244-2, Steel wire and wire products – Non ferrous metallic coatings on steel wire – Part 2: Zinc or zinc alloy coatings.


EN 10264-3, Steel wire and wire products – Steel wire for ropes – Part 3: Cold drawn and cold shaped non-alloyed steel wire for heavy duty applications.

EN 12385-2, Steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 2: Definitions, designation and classification.

prEN 12385-3, Steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 3:Information of use and maintenance.


ISO 7500-1, Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines – Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system.


3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of EN 12385, the terms and definitions in part 2 of EN 12385 shall apply.

4 List of hazards

The release of a load due to failure of steel wire ropes puts at risk directly or indirectly the safety or health of those persons within the danger zone.

In order to provide the necessary strength and durability of steel wire ropes, the other Parts of this standard lay down the particular requirements for the materials, manufacture, physical dimensions, mechanical properties and testing to ensure that specified levels of performance are met.

Fatigue failure has not been identified as a hazard for steel wire rope.

Since failure can be caused by the incorrect choice of specification of steel wire ropes, the other Parts of this standard, in association with this Part, give the particular requirements for marking and the information that is required to be stated on the manufacturer’s certificate.

The particular hazards for the various rope applications are given in the other Parts.
5 Safety requirements and/or measures

5.1 Materials

5.1.1 Wire

5.1.1.1 Before ropemaking

All wires of the same size and shape in the same wire layer shall be of the same tensile strength grade.

For intermediate wire tensile strength grades the reverse bend and torsion properties shall be as for the next higher grade.

5.1.1.2 After ropemaking

When other parts of this standard require tests to be carried out on wires taken from the rope, sampling, test methods and acceptance criteria shall be in accordance with annex B.

5.1.2 Core

Fibre cores (FC) shall comply with ISO 4345 unless specified otherwise in the appropriate part of this standard.

Fibre cores (FC) for single layer stranded ropes larger than 8 mm diameter shall be doubly closed.

Natural fibre cores (NFC) shall be treated with an impregnating compound to inhibit rotting and decay unless stated that the core is dry.

5.2 Rope manufacture

5.2.1 Wire joints

When joints are necessary in wires over 0,4 mm they shall have their ends joined by brazing or welding.

For stranded ropes the minimum distance between joints within one strand shall be \(18 \times d\).

For spiral ropes the minimum distance between joints in any wire layer shall be \(36 \times d\) diameter of the wire layer.

If twisting as a joint is performed on wires up to and including 0,4 mm during manufacture, the twist shall be removed from the finished rope.

NOTE 1 Wires up and including 0,4 mm can be joined by twisting or by the ends being simply inserted into the strand's formation.

NOTE 2 When joints in wires before closing are not accepted, this should be the subject of agreement (see introduction) between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

5.2.2 Preformation

Single layer and parallel-closed ropes shall be preformed unless stated by the manufacturer that the rope is non-preformed.

5.2.3 Wire finish

For ropes of bright wire finish, substitution of bright wires by zinc coated wires shall be limited to inner wires, centre wires, filler wires and core wires.

For stranded ropes of zinc coated wire finish, all of the wires shall be zinc coated, including those of any steel core.

Quality B coating as given in EN 10244-2 shall be used for zinc coated wires unless specified otherwise in the appropriate part of this standard.

5.2.4 Rope ends

Rope ends that have no end fittings shall be so secured as to maintain the integrity of the rope and prevent its unlaying.