



PFEIFER SEIL- UND HEBETECHNIK GMBH

PFEIFER – Your specialist for ropes in cargo handling cranes





Innovativ wire rope systems in cargo handling cranes

Moving means to set things in motion, to unfold dynamics, to create things. For us in the PFEIFER group, to move is very specific: it means that with our products from Wire Rope Technology, Rope and Lifting and Building Systems elevators, heavy loads on cranes, sheet metal coils, workpieces and precast concrete elements move. Our cable structure buildings are known all over the world, and so is our extensive knowledge on the dynamics of wire rope in all applications.

Moving also means for us that we don't sit still, we study, we learn, we apply and we invest. There is a reason why the PFEIFER group is one of Europe's leading companies in Structures, Wire Rope Technology, Rope and Lifting and Building Systems.

We get things going – special requests by customers, efficient and practical solutions, technical expertise, quality and dependable service – these are the benefits for you as a partner.



Gerhard Pfeifer, President of the PFEIFER group

The PFEIFER group is one of Europe's leading companies in Structures, Wire Rope Technology, Rope and Lifting and Building Systems. The head-quarters are located in Memmingen, Germany. Numerous service centres and subsidiaries worldwide are responsible for sales and distribution.



The usual performances of rope drives at applications like goods-, bulk handling-, gravel conveyor- and incineration plant systems require right-handed (sZ) and left-handed (zS) non-rotation-resistent hoist ropes of the same construction and production.

The choice of a specific rope construction of our very extensive portfolio of non-rotation-resistent ropes for your plant requires the special applicationand rope-know-how of our consultants, because of the dependence on cranesystem, operating conditions and abrasion behaviour of the rope – Please let our experts advise you!

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| Correct handling of wire ropes |

Reduce every risk and trust in our longtime experience of correct rope selection!

Please let us advise you!

→ Further infomation can be found under Products & Services at the PFEIFER web portal: www.pfeifer.info/ports



General information

Requirements in wire ropes of handling facilities



Technical requirements

- Sufficient breaking force Minimum breaking force ≥ data of crane test book / original rope
- Stable rope structure (not susceptible to structural damages like birdcage, corkscrew, formation of loops ...)
- High bending cycles performance
- Suitable end terminations
- High, reproducible quality

Maintenance

- Safe signalling of the discarding time (extraneous wearing)
- Easy assembly packaging to special cusotmer demands (cable ring, disposable reel)

PFEIFER rope classification



| Premium-Line | Highest bending cycles performance Very good characteristics values of performance also on the limits High structure stability High breaking force |
|---------------------------|---|
| High-Performance- Line | High bending cycles performance High structure stability |
| Performance-Line | High bending cycles performance |
| Standard-Line | Standard bending cycles performance |



PFEIFER added value advantage



- Complete documentation and traceability
- High availability
- Attractive price
- Own material test centre
- Comprehensive stock

PFEIFER analyses all properties of wire ropes and applied materials with extensive tests to choose the right wire rope for your application and to optimize the lifetime in your equipment.

Reduce every risk and trust in our longtime experience in choosing the right ropes!

Please let us advise you!



Stranded wire ropes – Premium Line



Round strand rope, non rotation resistant

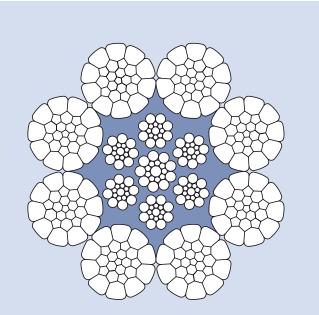
Extract from our in stock

rope range

P 129

| Technical | data |
|-----------|------|
|-----------|------|

| loomioul uulu | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Average fill factor | | 0,675 | | |
| average spinning loss factor 1770 N/mm ² | | 0,85 | | |
| average spinning loss factor | or 1960 N/mm ² | 0,85 | 0,85 | |
| average spinning loss factor | or 2160 N/mm ² | 0,84 | | |
| Core | | | ated steel core – therefore structural strength | |
| Lay type | | choice of regular/ordinary lay or langs lay | | |
| Lay direction | | choice of right hand or left hand | | |
| Compacting | | strands c wear resis | ompacted – thereby extra stant | |
| Finish | | choice of | bright or galvanised | |
| Rope diameter tolerance | | 0/+4,5 | % | |
| | Number of load | -bearing | | |
| | wires in the exte | ernal | RCN according to ISO | |
| Diameter range | strands | | 4309 | |
| from 4 – 14 | 152 | | 04 | |
| from 15 – 44 | 208 | | 09 | |
| from 45 – 69 | 288 | | 13 | |
| from 70 – 100 | 328 | | 13 | |



WARNING: Never use with a swivel – failure to comply may result in serious damages and injuries

Sample schematic of rope construction used for representative purposes only. Actual construction dependent upon rope diameter.

| Nominal rope Ø | Weight approx. | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1770 | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1960 | Minimum breaking force Fmin 2160 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| mm | kg/100 m | kN | kN | kN |
| 16 | 121 | 204 | 226 | 246 |
| 17 | 136 | 230 | 255 | 278 |
| 18 | 153 | 258 | 286 | 312 |
| 19 | 170 | 288 | 319 | 347 |
| 20 | 189 | 319 | 354 | 385 |
| 21 | 208 | 352 | 389 | 424 |
| 22 | 228 | 386 | 428 | 465 |
| 23 | 250 | 422 | 468 | 509 |
| 24 | 272 | 459 | 509 | 554 |
| 25 | 295 | 498 | 552 | 601 |
| 26 | 319 | 539 | 597 | 650 |
| 27 | 344 | 581 | 643 | 701 |
| 28 | 370 | 626 | 693 | 754 |
| 29 | 397 | 671 | 743 | 809 |
| 30 | 425 | 718 | 795 | 866 |
| 31 | 457 | 772 | 855 | 932 |
| 32 | 487 | 823 | 911 | 992 |
| 33 | 518 | 875 | 969 | 1055 |
| 34 | 549 | 929 | 1030 | 1121 |
| 35 | 582 | 984 | 1090 | 1187 |
| 36 | 616 | 1041 | 1153 | 1256 |

Other rope diameters and constructions on enquiry.



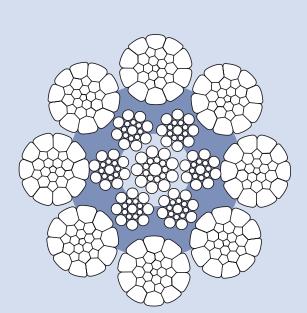


Stranded wire ropes – High Performance Line



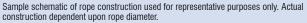
Round strand rope, non rotation resistant

Technical data Average fill factor 0,66 average spinning loss factor 0,852 plastic coated steel core - therefore Core increased structural strength choice of regular/ordinary lay or langs Lay type lay Lay direction choice of right hand or left hand Compacted rope - therefore Compacting particularly resistance to crushing and abrasion Finish choice of bright or galvanised Rope diameter tolerance +2%/+4% Number of load-bearing wires in the external RCN according to ISO Diameter range strands 4309 from 12 - 54 208 09 from 56 - 72 328 13+



P 929

WARNING: Never use with a swivel – failure to comply may result in serious damages and injuries



| Nominal rope Ø | Weight approx. | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1960 | Minimum breaking force Fmin 2160 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| mm | kg/100 m | kN | kN |
| 16 | 116 | 229 | 249 |
| 17 | 136 | 259 | 281 |
| 18 | 152 | 290 | 315 |
| 19 | 169 | 323 | 351 |
| 20 | 187 | 358 | 389 |
| 22 | 226 | 434 | 471 |
| 23 | 247 | 474 | 514 |
| 24 | 269 | 516 | 560 |
| 25 | 288 | 544 | 590,5 |
| 26 | 315 | 606 | 657 |
| 28 | 365 | 701 | 761 |
| 30 | 412 | 805 | 874 |
| 32 | 472 | 917 | 995 |
| 34 | 532 | 1035 | 1124 |
| 35 | 564 | 1097 | 1191 |
| 36 | 597 | 1161 | 1260 |

Other rope diameters and constructions on enquiry.

Please refer to our operating manual stranded ropes! Available at www.pfeifer.info/manual-strand-ropes

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Extract from our in stock rope range

Stranded wire ropes – Performance Line

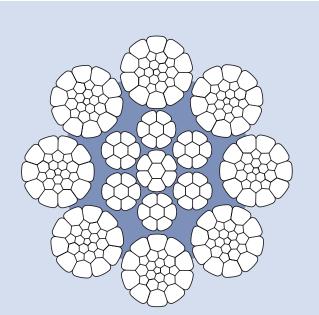


Round strand rope, non rotation resistant

Technical data

P 1025

| Average fill factor | | 0,672 | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| average spinning loss factor 1960 N/mm ² | | 0,85 | |
| average spinning loss facto | r 2160 N/mm ² | 0,81 | |
| Core Lay type | | full plastic impregnation of the compacted steel core to further extend fatigue life, improve structural stability Ordinary lay | |
| Lay direction | | , | right hand or left hand |
| Compacting | | strands compacted – thereby extra wear resistant | |
| Finish | | choice of bright or galvanised | |
| Rope diameter tolerance | | +0/+5% | |
| | Number of load | -bearing | |
| Diameter range | wires in the extension strands | ernal | RCN according to ISO 4309 |
| from 13 – 15 | 136 | | 03 |
| from 16 – 28 | 208 | | 09 |
| from 30 – 42 | 248 | | 11 |
| from 44 – 60 | 288 | | 13 |
| | | | |



WARNING: Never use with a swivel – failure to comply may result in serious damages and injuries

Sample schematic of rope construction used for representative purposes only. Actual construction dependent upon rope diameter.

| Nominal rope Ø | Weight approx. | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1960 | Minimum breaking force Fmin 2160 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| mm | kg/100 m | kN | kN |
| 16 | 114,8 | 229,4 | 242,4 |
| 18 | 147,9 | 288,2 | 307 |
| 19 | 163,2 | 323,5 | 342 |
| 20 | 183,8 | 355,5 | 379 |
| 22 | 217,3 | 433,7 | 458,5 |
| 24 | 254,8 | 514,3 | 556 |
| 25 | 286 | 558,2 | 602 |
| 26 | 305,4 | 607,8 | 655 |
| 28 | 355,4 | 697,3 | 748 |
| 30 | 412,8 | 803 | 864 |
| 32 | 469,4 | 911 | 968 |
| 34 | 526,1 | 1024,9 | 1091 |
| 36 | 596,9 | 1150 | 1217 |

Other rope diameters and constructions on enquiry.

Uncompacted wire ropes – Premium Line



Non-rotation-free high-performance rope

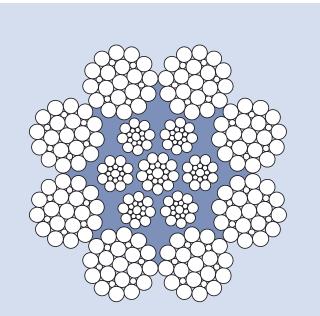
Extract from our in stock

rope range

Technical data

P 124

| Average fill factor | | 0,6226 | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| average spinning loss factor 1770 N/mm ² | | 0,845 | |
| average spinning loss factor 1960 N/mm ² | | 0,845 | |
| average spinning loss factor | or 2160 N/mm ² | 0,835 | |
| Core | | • | ated steel core – therefore structural strength |
| Lay type | | Ordinary I | ay |
| Lay direction | | choice of right hand or left hand | |
| Compacting | | not compacted | |
| Finish | | choice of bright or galvanised | |
| Rope diameter tolerance | | 0/+4,5% | |
| | Number of load | -bearing | |
| | wires in the ext | ernal | RCN according to ISO |
| Diameter range | strands | | 4309 |
| from 4 – 49 | 152 | | 06 |
| from 50 – 69 | 288 | | 13 |
| from 70 – 90 | 328 | | 13 |
| | | | |



 $\ensuremath{\textbf{WARNING}}$: Never use with a swivel – failure to comply may result in serious damages and injuries

Sample schematic of rope construction used for representative purposes only. Actual construction dependent upon rope diameter.

| Nominal rope Ø | Weight approx. | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1770 | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1960 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| mm | kg/100 m | kN | kN |
| 16 | 116 | 187 | 208 |
| 17 | 130 | 210 | 233 |
| 18 | 146 | 236 | 262 |
| 19 | 161 | 260 | 289 |
| 20 | 178 | 288 | 320 |
| 21 | 195 | 315 | 351 |
| 22 | 223 | 361 | 401 |
| 23 | 241 | 390 | 434 |
| 24 | 261 | 422 | 469 |
| 25 | 285 | 462 | 513 |
| 26 | 307 | 497 | 552 |
| 27 | 326 | 528 | 587 |
| 28 | 358 | 580 | 645 |
| 29 | 382 | 620 | 689 |
| 30 | 409 | 663 | 736 |
| 32 | 459 | 745 | 827 |
| 34 | 528 | 855 | 951 |
| 36 | 588 | 953 | 1058 |



Uncompacted wire ropes – High Performance Line



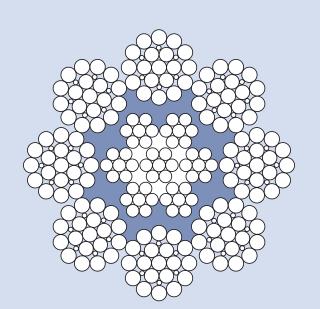
Non-rotation-free high-performance rope

Technical data

P 324

| Average fill factor | (| 0,606 | |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| average spinning loss fact | or (| 0,891 | |
| Core | | plastic coated steel core – therefore increased structural strength | |
| Lay type | (| Ordinary lay | |
| Lay direction | (| choice of right hand or left hand | |
| Compacting | | not compacted | |
| Finish | (| choice of bright or galvanised | |
| Rope diameter tolerance | | +2/+4% | |
| Diameter range | Number of load-b wires in the extern strands | 5 | |
| from 10 – 42 | 152 | 06 | |
| MARNING: Never | ruse with a swivel . | - failure to comply may result in | |

WARNING: Never use with a swivel – failure to comply may result in serious damages and injuries



Sample schematic of rope construction used for representative purposes only. Actual construction dependent upon rope diameter.

| Nominal rope Ø | Weight approx. | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1960 | Minimum breaking force Fmin 2160 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| mm | kg/100 m | kN | kN |
| 16 | 108 | 212,7 | 234,5 |
| 18 | 137 | 269,3 | 296,8 |
| 19 | 153 | 300,1 | 330,7 |
| 20 | 169 | 332,4 | 366,4 |
| 22 | 205 | 402,3 | 443,3 |
| 24 | 243 | 478,7 | 527,6 |
| 26 | 285 | 561,9 | 619,2 |
| 28 | 331 | 651,6 | 718,2 |
| 30 | 380 | 748,1 | 824,3 |
| 32 | 432 | 851,2 | 938 |
| 34 | 488 | 960,9 | 1058,9 |
| 36 | 548 | 1077,2 | 1187,1 |

P 1024



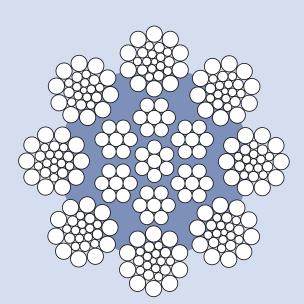


Uncompacted wire ropes – Performance Line



Round strand rope, non rotation resistant

Technical data Average fill factor 0,634 average spinning loss factor 0,83 plastic coated steel core - therefore Core increased structural strength Lay type choice of regular/ordinary lay or langs lay Lay direction choice of right hand or left hand Compacting not compacted Finish Galvanized Rope diameter tolerance +0/+5%Number of load-bearing RCN according to ISO wires in the external 4309 Diameter range strands from 13 – 15 136 03 from 16 – 28 208 09 from 30 - 44 248 11 from 46 - 62 288 13 WARNING: Never use with a swivel - failure to comply may result in



Sample schematic of rope construction used for representative purposes only. Actual construction dependent upon rope diameter.

| Nominal rope Ø | Weight | Minimum breaking force Fmin |
|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | approx. | 1960 |
| mm | kg/100 m | kN |
| 16 | 110,7 | 209 |
| 18 | 138,6 | 262 |
| 19 | 153,1 | 289 |
| 20 | 172 | 325 |
| 22 | 206,6 | 391 |
| 24 | 246,6 | 469 |
| 26 | 286 | 541 |
| 28 | 336,9 | 637 |
| 30 | 386,8 | 733 |
| 32 | 435 | 824 |
| 34 | 490,1 | 925 |
| 35 | 533,5 | 1008 |
| 36 | 555,3 | 1052 |

Other rope diameters and constructions on enquiry.

serious damages and injuries



Uncompacted wire ropes - Standard Line



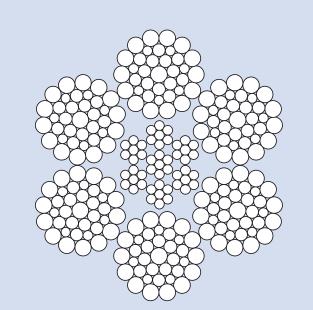
PN 216/7

Standard round strand ropes

Technical data

| Average fill factor | 0, | 59 | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Core | St | eel core | | |
| Lay type | 0 | Ordinary lay | | |
| Lay direction | Ri | Right hand | | |
| Compacting | nc | ot compacted | | |
| Finish | ch | loice of bright or galvanised | | |
| Rope diameter tolerance | + | 0/+5% | | |
| | Number of load-be | aring | | |
| | wires in the externa | al RCN according to ISO | | |
| Diameter range | strands | 4309 | | |
| from 8 – 100 | 216 | 09 | | |
| | cupp with a pwival | failura ta aamplu may raayit in | | |

WARNING: Never use with a swivel – failure to comply may result in serious damages and injuries



Sample schematic of rope construction used for representative purposes only. Actual construction dependent upon rope diameter.

| Nominal rope Ø | Weight approx. | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1770 | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1960 | Minimum breaking force Fmin 2160 kN | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| mm | kg/100 m | kN | kN | | |
| 8 | 26,2 | 40,3 | 44,7 | 49,2 | |
| 9 | 33,1 | 51 | 56,5 | 62,3 | |
| 10 | 40,9 | 63 | 69,8 | 76,9 | |
| 11 | 49,5 | 76,2 | 84,4 | 93 | |
| 12 | 58,9 | 90,7 | 100 | 111 | |
| 13 | 69,1 | 106 | 118 | 130 | |
| 14 | 80,2 | 124 | 137 | 151 | |
| 15 | 92,6 | 142 | 158 | 174 | |
| 16 | 105 | 161 | 179 | 197 | |
| 18 | 133 | 204 | 226 | 249 | |
| 20 | 164 | 252 | 279 | 308 | |
| 22 | 198 | 305 | 338 | 372 | |
| 24 | 236 | 363 | 402 | 443 | |
| 26 | 276 | 426 | 472 | 520 | |
| 28 | 321 | 494 | 547 | 603 | |
| 32 | 419 | 645 | 715 | 787 | |
| 34 | 473 | 728 | 806 | 888 | |
| 36 | 530 | 817 | 904 | 997 | |
| 38 | 591 | 910 | 1008 | 1110 | |
| 40 | 654 | 1010 | 1120 | 1230 | |
| 44 | 792 | 1220 | 1350 | 1490 | |
| 48 | 942 | 1450 | 1610 | 1770 | |
| 52 | 1110 | 1700 | 1890 | 2080 | |
| 56 | 1280 | 1980 | 2190 | 2410 | |
| 60 | 1470 | 2270 | 2510 | 2770 | |

Other rope diameters and constructions on enquiry.

Uncompacted wire ropes - Standard Line





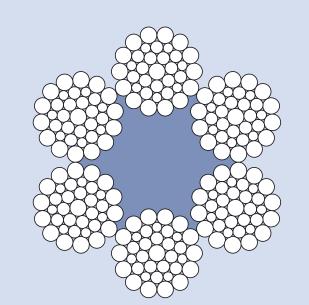
PN 216

Standard round strand ropes

Technical data

| Average fill factor | | 0,5 | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Core | | fibre core | | | |
| Lay type | | Ordinary lay | | | |
| Lay direction | | Right han | Right hand | | |
| Compacting | | not compacted | | | |
| Finish | | choice of bright or galvanised | | | |
| nominal metallic cross-sec C | ctional area factor | 0,393 | | | |
| | Number of load | -bearing | | | |
| | wires in the exte | ernal | RCN according to ISO | | |
| Diameter range | strands | | 4309 | | |
| from 8 – 60 | 216 | | 09 | | |

WARNING: Never use with a swivel – failure to comply may result in serious damages and injuries



Extract from our in stock

rope range

Sample schematic of rope construction used for representative purposes only. Actual construction dependent upon rope diameter.

| Nominal rope Ø | Weight approx. | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1770 | Minimum breaking force Fmin 1960 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| mm | kg/100 m | kN | kN |
| 14 | 71,9 | 114 | 127 |
| 16 | 94 | 150 | 166 |
| 18 | 119 | 189 | 210 |
| 20 | 147 | 234 | 259 |
| 22 | 178 | 283 | 313 |
| 24 | 211 | 336 | 373 |
| 26 | 248 | 395 | 437 |
| 28 | 288 | 458 | 507 |
| 32 | 376 | 598 | 662 |
| 36 | 476 | 757 | 838 |
| 40 | 587 | 935 | 1040 |
| 44 | 711 | 1130 | 1250 |
| 48 | 846 | 1350 | 1490 |

Other rope diameters and constructions on enquiry.

Rope end terminations

Special end terminations on request

Rope socket Nemag 57A

Sockets



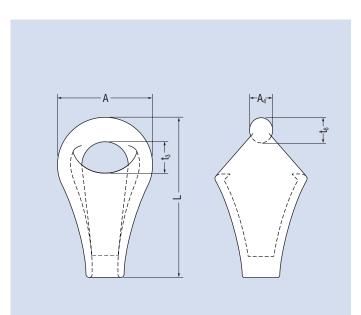
Technical data

Material Surface Nominal tensile strength Cast steel (cold resistant to -20 °C) Plain \leq 2160 N/mm²

Application area Round strand ropes

Combination products

Quick connecting link Nemag 548





Don't use non-rotation resistant and rotation resistant ropes with a turnable fixed point (e. g. swivel). The end termination has to be fixed against rotation as well. If this is not observed considerable damage, serious injury or death will occur.

| Reference no. | NG | ds | Α | A ₄ | L | t ₃ | t ₆ | MBL | WLL | Weight |
|---------------|----|---------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|----------------|------|-------|--------|
| | | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | mm | kN | kg | kg |
| 235701 | 5 | 18 – 19 | 84 | 19 | 135 | 30 | 21 | 27,5 | 4500 | 1,3 |
| 235702 | 6 | 20 – 21 | 84 | 21 | 152 | 33 | 23 | 35 | 5000 | 1,7 |
| 214699 | 7 | 22 – 24 | 100 | 23 | 166 | 37 | 26 | 42,5 | 7000 | 2,3 |
| 199006 | 8 | 25 – 27 | 100 | 25 | 186 | 39 | 28 | 52,5 | 8000 | 3,2 |
| 214700 | 9 | 28 – 30 | 120 | 27 | 202 | 40 | 31 | 70 | 11000 | 4,1 |
| 235711 | 10 | 31 – 33 | 120 | 28,5 | 222 | 45 | 32 | 85 | 13000 | 5,2 |
| 178084 | 11 | 34 – 36 | 142 | 31,5 | 239 | 50 | 36 | 95 | 15000 | 6,4 |

The working load is the recommended maximum load for grabbing operations when Quick Release Links and Rope Pear Sockets are passing over a special cable sheave. For other applications a safety factor in line with official international and national guidelines has to be adhered to.

Dimensions correspond to nominal sizes without tolerance and without coating. Please contact us for exact measurements!

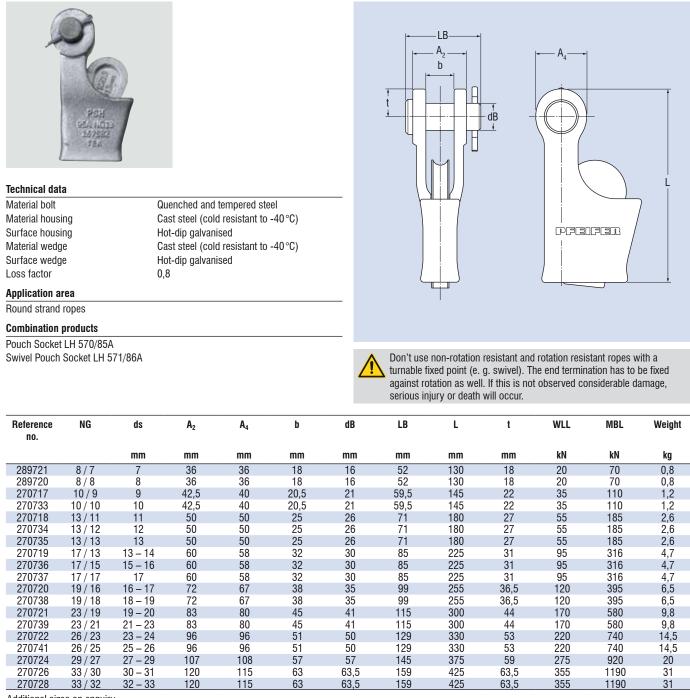
Rope end terminations

Special end terminations on request



Open wedge socket PSH 95A

Clamps



Additional sizes on enquiry.

Dimensions correspond to nominal sizes without tolerance and without coating. Please contact us for exact measurements!

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Rope end terminations

Special end terminations on request

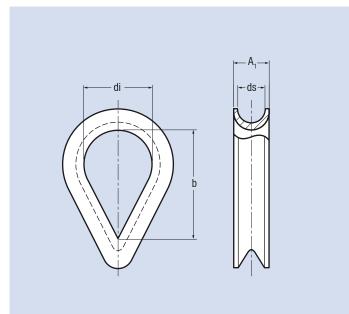
Thimble similar to DIN 6899 521

Thimbles



Technical data Material Surface

Steel zinc-plated





Don't use non-rotation resistant and rotation resistant ropes with a turnable fixed point (e. g. swivel). The end termination has to be fixed against rotation as well. If this is not observed considerable damage, serious injury or death will occur.

| Reference no. | NG | ds | A ₁ | b | di | Weight |
|---------------|----|---------|----------------|-----|-----|--------|
| | | mm | mm | mm | mm | kg |
| 111332 | 14 | 12 – 13 | 17,5 | 51 | 32 | 0,1 |
| 111333 | 16 | 14 – 15 | 20 | 58 | 36 | 0,14 |
| 111334 | 18 | 16 – 17 | 22 | 64 | 40 | 0,19 |
| 111335 | 20 | 18 – 18 | 24,5 | 72 | 45 | 0,29 |
| 111336 | 22 | 19 – 20 | 27 | 80 | 50 | 0,55 |
| 111337 | 24 | 21 – 22 | 30 | 90 | 56 | 0,5 |
| 111338 | 26 | 23 – 24 | 33 | 99 | 62 | 0,59 |
| 111339 | 28 | 25 – 26 | 35 | 112 | 70 | 0,82 |
| 111340 | 30 | 27 – 28 | 37 | 120 | 75 | 1 |
| 111341 | 32 | 29 – 30 | 39 | 128 | 80 | 1,3 |
| 111342 | 34 | 31 – 32 | 41 | 152 | 95 | 1,6 |
| 111343 | 36 | 33 – 34 | 43 | 160 | 100 | 1,7 |
| 111345 | 38 | 35 – 36 | 45 | 176 | 110 | 1,62 |
| 111346 | 40 | 37 – 38 | 48 | 184 | 115 | 2,75 |
| 111347 | 42 | 39 – 40 | 50 | 192 | 120 | 3 |
| 111348 | 45 | 41 – 42 | 57 | 240 | 150 | 3,5 |
| 111349 | 50 | 43 – 47 | _ | 245 | 160 | 5,4 |

Dimensions correspond to nominal sizes without tolerance and without coating. Please contact us for exact measurements!

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Further products and services

Rope accessories



Connecting links

For fast and simple connection and fastening options of steel wire ropes Available in various versions



Swivels

To avoid the rope torque being transmitted to the load and thus causing great damage



For fast and stable securing in the most diverse areas of application

Bolts

Manual strand ropes

Detailed manual for the proper use of your strand ropes with useful tips to extend the rope lifetime

Further languages on request

Included in each Rope Service Starter Kit and the measurement equipment cases 75/150 or available as PDF in the PFEIFER download centre at:



☐ → www.pfeifer.info/manual-strand-ropes

Rope service and rope handling



Rope lubrication RL-S & RL-B

| Product | | PartNo. |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 12 x Spray | 600 ml | 245066 |
| Bucket | 10 I | 212406 |
| Bucket | 30 I | 212405 |

Maintain your wire ropes with the proper re-lubricant and extend the lifetime.

Save costs for new ropes and rope changes by extended lifetime.

We can offer re-lubricating large rope lengths using a special re-lubrication device. Our service team comes to you worldwide and saves you cost intensive trips with your crane.



Rope measurement

- Groove gauges
- Caliper gauges
- Sets
- 0013

Use our special measurement devices from the rope specialist to reduce costs by extending the lifetime.

Based on our long-term practical experience of rope drive inspection, we created a measurement devices program. These measurement devices are used by our rope experts for each inspection and thereby approved for general use.



Tools for working on ropes

- Crimping pliers
- Wire rope cutter

So that you can also easily carry out minor work on ropes, PFEIFER offers you a selection of different tools for working on ropes.



Rope assembly aids

- Winding blocks
- Rope tensioning clamps
- Cable grips

PFEIFER rope assembly aids assist you reliably in the attachment and replacement of your steel ropes.



Innovative packaging solutions

- Reels
- Stand for reels

PFEIFER-reels and PFEIFER-stands for reels – the perfect combination for your ropes:

- Optimized packaging sizes
- Simplified transport to be taken by forklift
- · Stands for reels are gently for reels and ropes
- Prevention of transport mistakes and resulting damages
- Heat treatment according to ISPM 15



Rope services

Rope analysis

- PFEIFER analyses with extensive tests in the central Rope and Material Test Centre all properties of wire ropes and applied materials at the headquarter in Memmingen as well as at further machines at PFEIFER DRAKO in Mülheim/Ruhr. Also necessary tests can be done locally in our global subsidiaries.
- Aware that not only the usual catalog values such as weight per meter and minimum breaking force decide on the performance of wire ropes, all properties of the ropes are determined at PFEIFER in extensive tests.
- Equipped with this knowledge, we will choose the right wire rope for your application and so we optimize the lifetime of your equipment.



Test Facility for Determining Bending Fatigue





Spectral Analysis

Multi Layer Spooling Test Tower



Magnaflux Test

Further Offers:



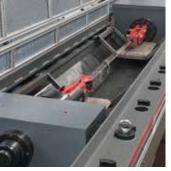
Rope Efficiency Test Facility



Tension Fatigue Test Facility

Test Facility for Lateral Pressure Resistance Coat Thickness Measuring Ultrasonic Torsion Test Facility Microscopic Analysis Elongation and Pull Test Facility Hardness Test Notch Impact Test Dye Penetrate Test

Pull Test Facility 800 kN



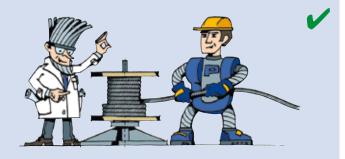


Pull Test Facility 6,000 kN Your specialist for ropes in cargo handling cranes 03/2018

Correct handling of wire ropes

Spooling of wire ropes





Correct

Lay wire rope rings on clean ground. Please consider the preferred bending direction when rewinding the rope.

Correct

Place reel on a suitable frame or spike, draw-off straight. Make absolutely sure that the rope is not fouled.



When winding on a rope drum, pay attention to the direction of rotation and the right distance between reel and drum. A too small distance can cause torsional damage in the rope during later operation.

Wrong

Drawing-off the rope of a ring or over the flange of the reel as well as counterwise spooling cause "twist" for each winding in the rope. Loops may occur, which may result in bends under tension.



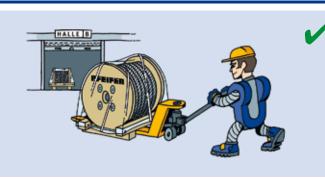
Detailed handling constructions you will find in our operating manual for stranded ropes in the PFEIFER download centre at:

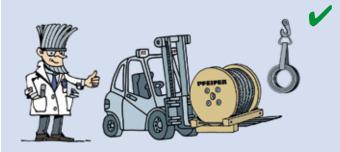
→ www.pfeifer.info/ manual-strand-ropes





Storage and transport of wire ropes





STOPE COLOR

Correct

Store wire ropes dry and cool. Avoid ground contact, so that humidity can not taper the rope. Take off air and water tight transport packing. Humidity causes oxidation.

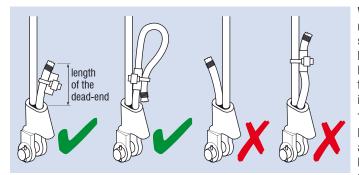
Correct

Protect the rope of crushes and kinks.

Wrong

Improper transportation of wire rope reels and rings will cause irreparable damage to wires, strands or the rope structure.

Instructions for use



Instruction

When a rope is to be re-terminated with a wedge socket assembly this can only be achieved by shortening the rope. No part of any previous flattening and/or damaged rope should be on the standing part of the rope or within the clamping area between either side of the socket body and the wedge. With the use of wedge sockets the rope is introduced on the balanced side so that under load the center line of the rope is in-line with the bolt hole. The dead end is passed through the asymmetric side and is secured with a rope clip.

The length of the dead-end should be 10 x the nominal rope diameter, at least 150 mm. The rope clip must be applied only to the loose, unloaded rope end, never on both strands. The maximum operating temperature for wedge sockets is $200 \,^{\circ}\text{C}/400 \,\text{F}$. Detailed handling constructions you will find in our operating manual for wedge sockets in the PFEIFER download centre at:

www.pfeifer.info/ manual-wedge-socket



Installation of wire ropes

Wire ropes can easily be damaged and must therefore be handled with utmost care during transport and unloading.

Only the installation of an untwisted an undamaged rope will guarantee a trouble-free operation. Ropes must always be uncoiled from the reel or the ring in the direction of winding. Lateral uncoiling of the rope causes twisting and can lead to destruction by kink formation. It is recommended to use a frame-mounted reel for coiling the rope onto the drum. Coiling in the direction of bend gives an excellent fit on the drum and avoids that any additional tension is built-up in the rope. Never drag ropes over soil or dirt.

For installing the new rope it has to be fixed to the still mounted old one or an auxiliary rope. Connection between the two ropes can be achieved either by a cable grip or two welded pad eyes connected with a swivel. Any transmission of torsion to the new rope from either the old one or the auxiliary rope must be definitively avoided. Nonrotating ropes must be protected from torsion by insertion of a swivel.

Multi-layer operation requires that even the lower layers must be tightly coiled with a pretension of 1-2% of the minimum breaking load of the rope. It is attained by braking the reel.

The end termination of non-rotation resistant and rotation resistant ropes has to be fixed on both end terminations against rotation.

It is NOT allowed to use non-rotation resistant or rotation resistant ropes with a turnable fixed point (e.g. swivel).

If the lower layers on the drum are hardly or seldom used the pretension of the entire rope has to be renewed from time to time. To renew the pretension in the hoist ropes the complete rope has to be spooled off and wound up again with tension of approximately 2% of the minimum breaking force or 10% of the maximum line pull force in operation. Ropes work most efficient if is always used the entire rope length.

If the rope areas are used unequal the rope can be turned after a certain time. In multi-layer spooling the lifetime of the rope can be significantly extended by cutting away the length of half the drum diameter from the rope at the fastening point of the drum. Through this procedure the predamaged rope areas are relocated from the climbing zones on the drum into the parallel zones. The shortening procedure can be carried out, at most, two times.

Discarding time for wire ropes according to ISO 4309

Exemplary for single layer and parallel-closed ropes

Number of visible wire breaks, reached or exceeded, occurring in single-layer and parallel-closed ropes, signalling discard of rope

| RCN | Total number of | Number of visible outer wire breaks ^b | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|---|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| | load-bearing | Sections | of rope, run | Sections | s of wire | | | |
| | wires in the | ves and/o | r spooled o | rope spooled onto a | | | | |
| | outer layer of | (rando | (random distribution of wire breaks) multilayer drum ^c | | | | | |
| | strands in the rope [®] | Classes | s M1 to M4 | or calss un | known ^d | All CI | asses | |
| | n | Ordina | ary lay | Lang | is lay | Ordinary and | | |
| | 11 | | | | | lang | s lay | |
| | | | | over a l | ength of | | | |
| | | 6d° | 30d° | 6d ^e | 30d° | 6d [°] | 30d° | |
| 01 | <i>n</i> ≤ 50 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | |
| 02 | 51 ≤ <i>n</i> ≤ 75 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 | |
| 03 | $76 \le n \le 100$ | 4 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | |
| 04 | $101 \le n \le 120$ | 5 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 20 | |
| 05 | $121 \le n \le 140$ | 6 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 22 | |
| 06 | $141 \le n \le 160$ | 6 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 26 | |
| 07 | $161 \le n \le 180$ | 7 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 28 | |
| 08 | $181 \le n \le 200$ | 8 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | |
| 09 | $201 \le n \le 220$ | 9 | 18 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 36 | |
| 10 | $221 \le n \le 240$ | 10 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 38 | |
| 11 | 241 <i>≤ n ≤</i> 260 | 10 | 21 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 42 | |
| 12 | 261 <i>≤ n ≤</i> 280 | 11 | 22 | 6 | 11 | 22 | 44 | |
| 13 | $281 \le n \le 300$ | 12 | 24 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 48 | |
| | <i>n</i> > 300 | | | | 0,04 × <i>n</i> | | | |
| | Ropes having outer s | | | | | | | |
| | or less (e.g. 6 $	imes$ 19 uction would normal | | | | | | | |
| of stra | | iy be placed | Daseu on in | | loau bearing | wires in the | outer layer | |
| RCN = | = Rope category nur | nber | | | | | | |
| ^a For | the purpose of this I | nternational | Standard, fill | er wires are | not regarded | as load-bea | ring wires | |
| | are not included in t | | | | | | | |
| | roken wire has two e | | | | | | | |
| | values apply to dete | | | | | | | |
| | ps due to fleet angle | | not to those | e sections of | rope which | only work in | sheaves | |
| | do not spool on the | | tod may be | applied to re | noo on mook | aniomo who | an alaanifi | |
| - IWI | ce the number of bro | | sted may be | applieu lo ro | hes on mect | ianisins who | ise classifi- | |
| cati | on is known to be M | | | | | | | |

Detailed handling constructions you will find in our operating manual for stranded ropes in the PFEIFER download centre at:

www.pfeifer.info/ manual-strand-ropes



22



Discard

- Warning: Considering security ropes should be taken off operation in time, if one of the following criterias apply:
- Broken strand
- Local concentration of wire breaks
- Achievement of type and number of wire breaks according to the tablets
- Corkscrew deformation (fig. 1)
- Corkscrew (fig. 2)
- Hairpin like escape of wires (fig. 3)
- Decrease of diameter regarding the nominal rope diameter
- Local increase of diameter
- Heavy corrosion: The surface of the wires is strongly affected or rosty dust comes out of the rope
- Loose rope structure (fig. 4)
- Constriction (fig. 5)
- Kinks or flattened areas(fig. 6 + 8)
- Bends or other deformations (fig 7)
- bluish discoloration, broken or fused wires due to heat effects or electric arc

If several of the above mentioned criterias apply, they need to be considered in their entirety. Therefore ropes need to discarded, if none of the criteria are completely but some partially fulfilled. For example: Light Corkscrew with some broken wires.

The above criteria are an excerpt from the ISO 4309 maintenance and care, inspection and storage. Consequently, these criteria do not replace the instructions and requirements for inspection and maintenance of wire ropes as written in the standard. For evaluation of the discard criteria please refer to our original operating manual for strand ropes!

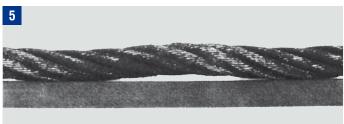
If in doubt on the estimation of the cable damage, the rope must be discarded or your rope specialist needs to be contacted: wirerope@pfeifer.de or via phone +49(0) 8331-937-301.



Through corrosion and wear heavy loose strand



Constriction due to a broken rope core



Flattened wire rope caused by over-ride



Corkscrew deformation

PFEIFER

Basket deformation



2

Bend caused by a pinched rope sling

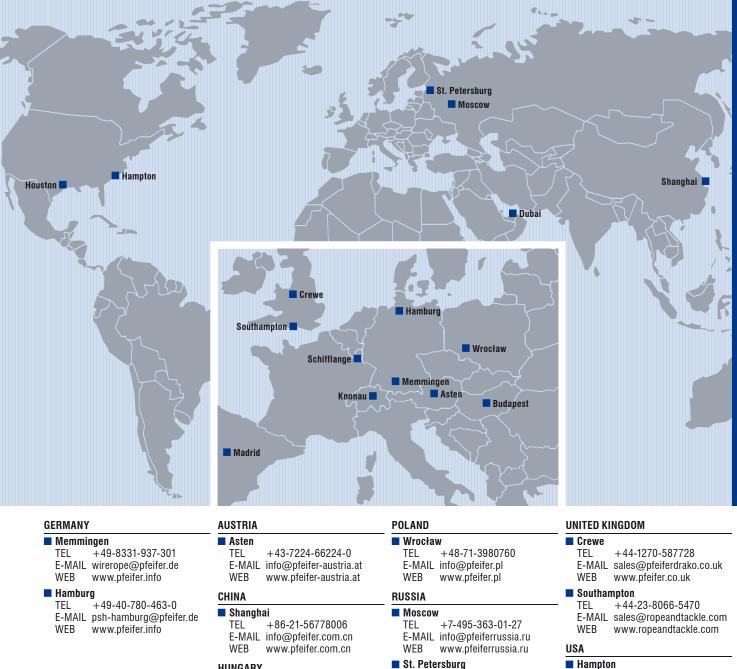


Kind caused by mechanical impact





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