INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 16856

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Ships and marine technology — Loose gear of lifting appliances on ships — Hooks

Navires et technologie maritime — Accessoires mobiles des appareils de levage sur les navires — Crocs



Reference number ISO 16856:2013(E)

ISO 16856:2013(E)



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Co	ntent	IS	Page
Fore	eword		iv
1	Scop	oe	1
2	Nori	mative references	1
3		ns and definitions	
4		es	1
	4.1 4.2	Common hook typesOther types (E-shaped)	1
	4.3 4.4	Model designationLocking device requirement	2 2
5	Tech	nnical requirements	2
	5.1	Materials	2
	5.2	Forging and heat treatment	
	5.3	Surface and internal quality of hooks	3
	5.4	Tests	
	5.5	Inspection	
	5.6	Other requirements	4
6	Mar	king	4
7	Stor	age and transportation	5
8	Use	and maintenance	5
Ann	ex A (in	nformative) Types and basic parameters of common hooks	6

ISO 16856:2013(E)

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Outfitting and deck machinery*.

Ships and marine technology — Loose gear of lifting appliances on ships — Hooks

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the types and basic parameters, technical requirements, marking, storage, and transportation, use and maintenance of hooks as loose gear of lifting appliances on ships.

This International Standard is applicable to lifting appliances on ships.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1837, Lifting hooks — Nomenclature

 ${\sf ISO\,16855}$, ${\sf Ships\,and\,marine\,technology-Loose\,gear\,of\,lifting\,appliances\,on\,ships-General\,requirements}$

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 16855 and ISO 1837 apply.

4 Types

4.1 Common hook types

4.1.1 Shank hook with point (S-shaped)

For the shapes and dimensions of a shank hook with point, see A.1.

4.1.2 Shank ramshorn hook (D-shaped)

For the shapes and dimensions of a shank ramshorn hook, see A.2.

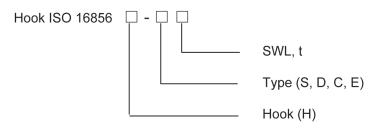
4.1.3 C-hook (C-shaped)

For the shapes and dimensions of a C-hook, see A.3.

4.2 Other types (E-shaped)

Types of hooks in ISO 1837 other than common hook types that can also be used as ship hooks fall under E-shaped.

4.3 Model designation



Figure

EXAMPLE Designation of a shank hook with point with 20 t SWL:

Hook ISO 16856 H-S20

4.4 Locking device requirement

Various types of hooks shall be provided with automatic locking devices.

Technical requirements

Materials 5.1

- **5.1.1** Hook materials must use solid steel manufactured by Martin furnaces, electric furnaces, or oxygen top-blown converters; it is recommended to use the electroslag remelting process.
- 5.1.2 For the chemical composition of hook materials, see Table 1. Other materials can be used (see <u>5.6</u>).

Table 1 — Chemical composition of hook materials

Materials			Chemical co	mposition (h	eat analysis)		
	С	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Al
Carbon steel	0,17-0,24	0,17-0,35	0,45-0,80	≤0,035	≤0,035	≤0,030	≥0,025
Carbon-man- ganese steel	0,17-0,24	0,20-0,35	1,20-1,50	≤0,035	≤0,035	≤0,030	≥0,025

5.1.3 For the mechanical properties of hook materials, see <u>Table 2</u>. Other mechanical properties can be used (see <u>5.6</u>).

Table 2 — Mechanical properties of hook materials

			Mech	anical prope	erties		
Materials	Tensile strength $R_{\rm m}$ MPa		Yield point R _{eH} MPa		Elonga 9	ation A 6	Impact energy A _K J
			Diameters	or thickness mm	ses of steel		
	≤100	≤16	>16-40	>40-60	≤50	≤100	≤60
Carbon steel	402-490	255	245	235	_	22	48
Carbon-man- ganese steel	510-608	353	343	333	22	_	41

NOTE 1 The values listed in this table refer to mechanical properties at normal temperature.

NOTE 2 For diameters or thicknesses > 60 mm, the impact energy and yield point under strain aging conditions are determined by the supplier and the purchaser based on demand.

If materials have no obvious yield points, the yield point $R_{\rm eH}$ shall be the yield strength $R_{\rm P0.2}$.

5.1.4 When the design temperature of lifting appliances on ships is below -10 °C, the impact energy test temperature of hook materials shall satisfy the requirements of related organizations, such as classification societies.

5.2 Forging and heat treatment

- **5.2.1** The forging ratio of forged pieces shall be no less than 3 during the use of steel ingot and no less than 1,5 during the use of steel billet.
- **5.2.2** Heat treatment must be made after hook forging to achieve the properties specified in <u>5.1</u>, with no more than three times of heat treatment.

5.3 Surface and internal quality of hooks

- **5.3.1** The surface of hooks shall be smooth and clean, without any defect such as burrs, cracks, folding, and burning.
- **5.3.2** Inside hooks, there shall be no cracks, fish eyes, or other defects such as impurities that affect their safe use. For other defects, such as impurities, allowed to exist, the following provisions shall be met: for single defects, the equivalent diameter shall be no more than 5 mm; for scattered defects, it is expected that the equivalent diameter shall be no more than 3 mm and the distributed length shall be no more than 30 mm.
- **5.3.3** Defects in hooks cannot be rewelded.

5.4 Tests

5.4.1 Every hook shall be proof tested, with test loads given in <u>Table 3</u>. Proof load shall be applied to each hook with a testing machine or test weight for a duration of not less than 5 min.

Safe working load (SWL) kN	Proof load (PL) kN
≤245	2 × SWL
>245	1.22 × SWL + 196

Table 3 — Proof load for hooks

- After proof testing, each hook shall be thoroughly examined for deformation, cracks, or other defects and to ensure that its rotating parts can rotate freely.
- The proof load can be applied to a shank ramshorn hook as indicated in Figure 1 a) or Figure 1 b), but in the latter case, an additional load of half the proof load is to be subsequently applied, as shown in Figure 1 c).

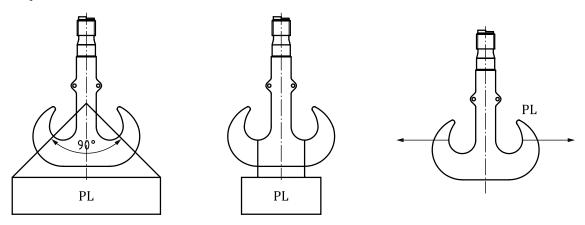


Figure 1 — Proof testing of shank ramshorn hook

5.5 Inspection

- Inspection shall be made after the production of hooks to ensure that the surface and internal quality satisfies the requirements of <u>5.3</u>, and the requirements of <u>5.4.2</u> after the test.
- **5.5.2** For hooks that pass the test, the manufacturer shall provide technical documents such as certifications.

Other requirements 5.6

For hooks (type or SWL, materials) beyond common types, strength shall be calculated during the design. The calculations of hook stress are checked based on the curved beam theory, in which the safety factor of the allowable stress to the yield limit of materials is no less than 1,55. Commercially available forged hooks that meet industry standards in terms of SWL, design factor, forging reduction, heat treatment, testing, and inspection are acceptable as agreed on by the supplier and the purchaser.

Marking

- Marks of hooks shall be permanently distinct with the following items:
- safe working load, in t;
- b) test load, in kN;
- c) test date;

- d) hook number;
- e) manufacturer's stamp or the stamp of test unit.
- **6.2** Hooks shall be marked at their broad space, but not at their bends, for check.
- **6.3** For hooks of a small size, should the place where marking is restricted, the marks of number and date can be eliminated.

7 Storage and transportation

- **7.1** During storage, the machined surfaces of hooks that pass the test shall be painted with anti-rust oil, and their non-machined surfaces shall be painted with anti-rust paint.
- **7.2** Secure packaging shall be made for hooks to prevent collision during transportation.

8 Use and maintenance

- **8.1** Upon installation on the lifting appliances, hooks shall be checked before each use, with major check items as follows:
- a) wear;
- b) normal operation of moving parts;
- c) good lubrication;
- d) no abnormal conditions such as loose fixed parts or defects;
- e) no crack, scratch, and heat damage, including welding slag or arc striking mark, in hook bodies.
- **8.2** Hook defects found during the check shall be repaired and cannot be used until confirmation by an experienced personnel. Hooks shall be scrapped under the following circumstances:
- a) there are defects in the hooks, such as crack, heat damage, including welding slag or arc striking mark, which prevent them from use;
- b) the dimension of the worn moving part reaches 10 % of its total dimension.

Annex A

(informative)

Types and basic parameters of common hooks

A.1 Shank hook with point (S-shaped)

For the shapes and dimensions of a shank hook with point, see Figure A.1 and Table A.1.

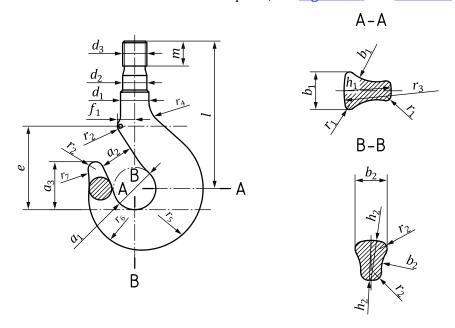


Figure A.1 — Shapes of a shank hook with point

A.2 Shank ramshorn hook (D-shaped)

For the shapes and dimensions of a shank ramshorn hook, see Figure A.2 and Table A.2.

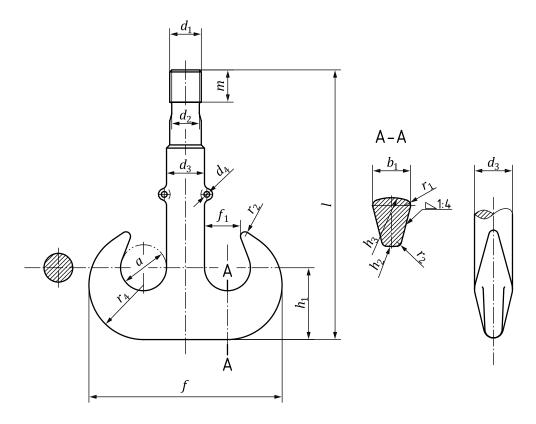


Figure A.2 — Shapes of a shank ramshorn hook

A.3 C-hook (C-shaped)

For the shapes and dimensions of a C-hook, see Figure A.3 and Table A.3.

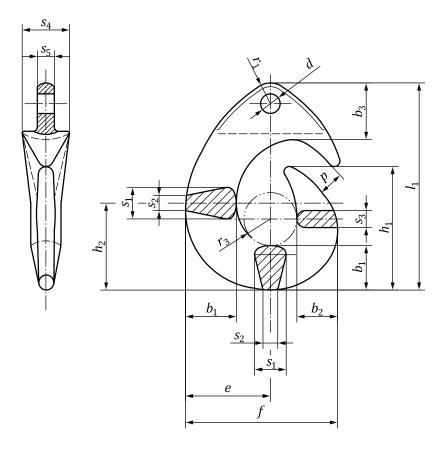


Figure A.3 — Shapes of a C-hook

Table A.1 — Dimensions of a shank hook with point

	17	L 20	l 24	30	35	39	6 44	55	09	99 9	75	83	5 92	5 102	3 112	
	142	164	194	221	250	282	215	375	413	446	502	576	645	716	788	
f	22	26	31	35	40	45	51	57	64	46	53	58	89	74	80	
r7	75	90	106	118	132	150	170	190	212	236	265	300	335	375	425	
r6	40	48	09	89	78	06	100	112	125	140	160	180	200	224	250	
7.5	42	53	65	92	06	103	114	131	146	163	182	204	232	262	292	
<i>r</i> 4	43	48	52	09	65	71	80	06	100	65	70	80	06	100	115	
<i>r</i> 3	26	74	96	112	134	160	180	200	224	250	280	320	360	400	448	
<i>r</i> ₂	2	9	8	6	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	25	28	32	36	
r_1	3	4	2	9	7	8	6	10	11	12	14	16	18	20	22	
mm	74	89	105	118	132	148	165	185	210	221	252	280	330	360	400	
h ₂ m	24	31	40	48	58	29	75	85	95	106	118	132	150	170	190	
h_1	28	37	48	56	67	80	06	100	112	125	140	160	180	200	224	
b_2	19	24	32	38	45	53	09	67	75	85	95	106	118	132	150	
b_1	22	29	38	45	53	63	71	80	06	100	112	125	140	160	180	
d ₃	M16	M20	M24	M30	M36	M42	M45	$TY50 \times 6a$	TY50 × 6	TY64 × 8	TY72 × 8	$\mathrm{TY80}\times10$	$TY90 \times 10$	TY100 × 12	TY110 × 12	ad.
d_2	16	20	24	30	36	42	45	20	26	64	72	80	06	100	110	kle thre
d_1	20	24	30	36	42	48	23	09	29	75	85	92	106	118	132	al knuc
a3	41	49	22	64	72	80	06	101	112	127	142	160	180	202	225	TY refers to trapezoidal knuckle thread.
a ₂	28	34	40	45	20	99	89	71	08	06	100	112	125	140	160	ers to tr
<i>a</i> ₁	36	43	20	26	63	71	80	90	100	112	125	140	160	180	200	TY refe
SWL t	0,5	1	2	3,2	2	8	10	12,5	16	20	25	32	40	20	63	а

Table A.2 — Dimensions of a shank ramshorn hook

SWL	a_1	b_1	d_1^a	d3	d_4	f	f_1	в	l	h_1	h2	h ₃	ш	r ₁	r ₂	<i>r</i> 4
t								mm								
12,5	71	09	50 × 6	60	10,2	301	48	160	365	75	92	160	52	6		85
16	80	29	26 × 6	67	10,2	337	99	182	403	85	103	182	09	10	8	92
20	06	75	64 × 8	75	12,2	377	29	192	435	95	116	192	99	11	6	106
25	100	85	72 × 8	85	12,2	421	82	210	492	106	130	210	75	12,5	10	118
32	112	92	80 × 10	95	16,2	471	06	237	292	118	146	237	83	14	11	132
40	125	106	90 × 10	106	16,2	531	100	265	628	132	163	265	92	16	12,5	150
20	140	118	100 × 12	118	20,2	298	112	315	969	150	182	315	102	18	14	170
63	160	132	110 × 12	132	20,2	672	125	335	892	170	205	332	112	20	16	190
80	180	150	125 × 14	150	20,2	754	140	375	893	190	230	375	124	22	18	212
100	200	170	140 × 16	170	25,3	842	160	420	944	212	260	420	137	25	20	236
125	224	190	160 × 18	190	25,3	944	180	460	1072	236	292	460	152	28	22	265
160	250	212	180 × 20	212	25,3	1062	200	515	1212	265	325	515	172	32	25	300
200	280	236	200 × 22	236	25,3	1186	224	575	1351	300	364	275	192	36	87	335
250	315	265	225 × 24	265	30,3	1330	250	645	1522	335	408	645	215	40	32	375
320	355	300	250 × 28	300	30,3	1505	280	725	1714	375	458	725	235	45	36	425
400	400	332	280 × 32	335	30,3	1685	315	800	1962	425	515	008	265	20	40	475
200	450	375	320 × 36	375	30,3	1885	355	875	2217	475	580	875	295	26	45	530
,	L	1111														

Table A.3 — Dimensions of a C-hook

SWL	b_1	b_2	b3	p	в	f	h_1	h2	l_1	d	r ₁	r3	S1	\$2	53	84	55
т.									mm								
1	42	33	20	17,5	74	134	117	82	192	25	18	25	28	14	16	40	19
2	54	42	69	24	94	170	150	105	251	32	25	32	36	18	20	28	27
3,2	89	53	82	30	118	214	188	132	310	40	30	40	46	23	26	72	28
5	84	99	103	68	148	268	234	164	387	20	38	50	26	28	32	92	44
6,3	94	73	114	42	167	300	297	184	432	26	43	26	64	32	36	102	50
8	106	83	129	48	188	338	295	207	487	63	48	63	72	36	40	115	56
10	118	92	150	52	208	376	328	230	548	20	22	70	08	40	45	125	61
12,5	135	105	172	56	234	425	375	263	627	80	09	80	91	46	51	138	68
16	152	114	190	99	258	470	422	567	702	06	92	06	103	52	58	155	75
20	170	133	202	74	298	540	470	330	772	100	20	100	115	57	64	172	84
25	190	153	220	8/	332	603	522	998	852	110	75	110	128	64	72	192	94
32	203	167	246	98	354	648	562	395	928	120	85	120	137	69	77	204	102
40	225	189	272	96	392	718	618	433	1020	130	92	130	152	92	85	225	117



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