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From: Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, NAVFAC Criteria Office (Code 15C) To: Distribution

Subj: INTERIM TECHNICAL GUIDANCE - WIRE ROPE AND STRAND

Ref: (a) PHONCON btwn LANTNAVFACENGCOM (Code 402) George Malamos/NAVFAC Criteria Office (15C) David Curfman of 9 Feb 95

Encl: (1) Factors of Safety - Wire Rope and Wire Strand used in Civil Engineering Applications

1. <u>Purpose</u>: The purpose of this guidance is to define the minimum factor of safety against breaking for wire strand used to guy overhead steam line supports. This guidance should be retained until it is incorporated into the criteria noted in paragraph 4.

2. <u>Background</u>: Wire strand and wire rope have many uses and consequently many performance requirements. Safety factors vary from 2 to 15 depending on the use, but are more commonly between 2 and 6. These factors account for vibration, shock, abuse, corrosion, manufacturing and maintenance tolerances, acceleration, misalignment, deflection, and minor stress concentration. For reference, enclosure (1) is provided. It is a compilation of recommended Factors of Safety for wire rope and strand.

The material specification typically used for structural guys is ASTM A475, "Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated Steel Wire Strand." However, engineers also use ASTM A586, "Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated Parallel and Helical Steel Wire Structural Strand," and ASTM A603, "Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated Steel Structural Wire Rope." For strand, ASTM A475 denotes the requirements for wire strand in diameters from 1/8 inch to 1-1/4 inch. Five grades of strand are available with tensile strengths ranging from 35,000 psi to 150,000 psi. The high strength grade is around 100,000 psi and the extra-high strength grade is around 140,000 psi. ASTM A586 denotes the requirements for wire strand in diameters from 1/2 inch to 4 inches. Tensile strengths range from 200,000 psi to 220,000 psi. ASTM A603 for wire rope is similar to ASTM A586 for strand except the tensile strengths are about 25% lower.

The guy wires used to anchor overhead steam lines, that is, not running lines, mooring lines, or life safety lines, are structural members.

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3. <u>Criteria</u>: For wire strand used to guy overhead steam line supports in occupied areas, use a minimum factor of safety against breaking of 3.0. In unoccupied areas, a factor of safety of 2.0 is acceptable. The wire strand should be minimum 3/8 inch diameter conforming to ASTM A475, high grade. Since the wire does not protect human life, there is no need for a safety factor of 5 (USACE) or 6 (OSHA). However, in the case of overhead steam lines, a failure <u>may</u> cause personal injury to the nearby public and cripple lifeline steam supply to the base. Hence, the prescribed safety factors.

## 4. Action:

a. NAVFAC Headquarters, Engineering Field Divisions (EFDs), Engineering Field Activities (EFAs), Officers in Charge of Construction (OICCs), Public Works Centers (PWCs), Public Works Departments (PWDs) shall plan, design, and construct overhead steam lines in compliance with the criteria stated herein.

b. NAVFAC Criteria Office will coordinate revisions of the following criteria to incorporate the interim technical guidance stated herein:

Military Handbook 1002/3, "Steel Structures" NFGS -2695, "Exterior Aboveground Steam Distribution System"

5. <u>Points of Contact</u>: For clarification or additional information related to this subject, please contact the NAVFAC Criteria Office, Code 15C. The NAVFAC Criteria Office Point of Contact is Mr. David Curfman, P. E., DSN 262-4203/ 804-322-4203, fax 804-322-4416, Internet CURFMAN@efdlant.navfac.navy.mil.

R.D. CURFMAN By direction

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## FACTORS OF SAFETY -WIRE ROPE AND WIRE STRAND USED IN CIVIL ENGINEERING APPLICATIONS

Element	Factor of Safety <sup>1</sup>	Reference
1. Prestretched and non-prestretched		NAVFAC, MIL-HDBK
wire strand used in unoccupied areas	2 (no overstress	1002/3, "Steel Structures"
(ASTM A586 and ASTM A475)	for wind)	
2. Prestretched and non-prestretched		NAVFAC, MIL-HDBK
wire rope used in unoccupied areas	2 (no overstress	1002/3, "Steel Structures"
(ASTM A603)	for wind)	
3. Structural strand used for tower	2.0 for heights	EIA/TIA-222-E
guys (ASTM A475, Extra High-	under 700 ft and	Note: Bob Prince, Chief
strength grade)	2.5 for heights	Engineer's Office,
	above 1200 ft	recommends using 3/8" min.
	(interpolate	
	between with no	
	overstress for	
	wind)	
4. Structural strand used to guy	3.0 for Grade D	ANSI C2, "National
supports for overhead power lines	2.7 for Grade B	Electrical Safety Code" and
(ASTM A475, High strength or	2.4 for Grade C	NFGS-16370
Extra-High strength grade)		
5. Steel cables designed according to	5	USACE, TM 5-809-2,
AISI, "Steel Cables for Buildings"		"Structural Design Criteria
		for Buildings"
6. Load-carrying steel cables in	2.2 (DL+P/S)	AISI, "Steel Cable Manual"
buildings (ASTM A586 and A603)	2.2 (DL+LL+P/S)	[DL=dead load, LL= live
	2.0 (TL + EQL)	load, TL=total load, WL=
	2.0 (TL + WL)	wind load, EQL= earthquake
		load, P/S=prestress]
7. Scaffolding	6	OSHA, 1910.28 (a)(22)
8. Elements on large cranes and	4-6	NAVFAC, DM 38.1,
derricks		"Weight Handling
		Equipment"
9. Hoists and winches	5	NAVFAC, DM 38.1,
		"Weight Handling
		Equipment"
10. Shipboard rigging and mooring	5	NAVSEA, S9086-UU-
lines		STM-010, "Wire and Fiber
		Rope"

<sup>1</sup>Factor of Safety based on the breaking strength, i.e the ultimate strength for wire rope and strand.