

SAFE WORKING LOAD, IN POUNDS, FOR TYPICAL WIRE ROPE

Wire Rope Construction and Material

| Diameter of Rope, in Inches | 6x7        |                 |            | 6x19       |                 |            | 6x37       |                 |            | 8x19       |                 |            | 6x7 or 6x19 Cast Steel Guy Rope | 6x7 or 6x19 Iron Guy Rope |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                             | Cast Steel | Mild Plow Steel | Plow Steel | Cast Steel | Mild Plow Steel | Plow Steel | Cast Steel | Mild Plow Steel | Plow Steel | Cast Steel | Mild Plow Steel | Plow Steel |                                 |                           |
| 1/4                         | -----      | -----           | -----      | 730        | 810             | 880        | -----      | -----           | 730        | 600        | 670             | 750        | -----                           | 330                       |
| 5/16                        | 1160       | 1310            | 1460       | 1030       | 1160            | 1260       | -----      | -----           | 1130       | 910        | 1010            | 1110       | 1060                            | 470                       |
| 3/8                         | 1530       | 1750            | 1960       | 1600       | 1760            | 1910       | 1400       | 1550            | 1700       | 1400       | 1550            | 1700       | 1400                            | 650                       |
| 7/16                        | 1830       | 2080            | 2330       | 2160       | 2410            | 2660       | 1830       | 2110            | 2400       | 1900       | 2100            | 2300       | 1660                            | 780                       |
| 1/2                         | 2560       | 2950            | 3330       | 2800       | 3060            | 3330       | 2410       | 2750            | 3080       | 2460       | 2660            | 2900       | 2330                            | 1180                      |
| 5/8                         | 3330       | 3660            | 4000       | 3330       | 3730            | 4100       | 3160       | 3500            | 3860       | 2900       | 3360            | 3860       | 3000                            | 1480                      |
| 3/4                         | 4330       | 4830            | 5330       | 4160       | 4660            | 5160       | 3760       | 4200            | 4660       | 3660       | 4130            | 4660       | 3900                            | 1900                      |
| 7/8                         | 6200       | 7000            | 7660       | 5830       | 6730            | 7660       | 5830       | 6330            | 7000       | 5100       | 5860            | 6660       | 5600                            | 2600                      |
| 1                           | 8000       | 9330            | 10330      | 7660       | 8660            | 9660       | 7660       | 8330            | 9000       | 6660       | 7660            | 8660       | 7330                            | 3700                      |
| 1                           | 10330      | 11660           | 12660      | 10000      | 11330           | 14660      | 9660       | 10660           | 11660      | 8660       | 9900            | 11000      | 9330                            | 4700                      |

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(b) Where any fibre or wire rope comes in contact with a rough surface or sharp edge, a smooth frictionless guard shall be provided at all points of contact to prevent injury to the rope.

(c) Fibre rope fastenings shall be by means of knots such that the free end will not have a tendency to slip. The free end of all knots shall be served to prevent untwisting and loosening of the fibres.

(d) Wire rope fastenings, except for elevators for workmen, shall be secured by clips, using not less than 3 clips to fasten the free end to the standing portion of the rope, or shall be fastened as required by the elevator code. Where clips are used, the U shall be placed on the dead end of the rope.

(e) Every rope subject to load strain shall be maintained straight, without bends or turns, except where proper pulleys or sheaves are provided to accomplish the change in direction.

(f) Fibre rope supporting a scaffold, where acid is used, shall be protected by an acid resisting shield. Fibre rope that has been exposed to acid shall be tested each day, and if found to be damaged by the acid, shall not be used. Rope shall not be stored in the same place with acid containers.

**Ind 35.33 Protection from falling objects.** (a) Every hoisting engine, air compressor, concrete mixer or other machine used in construction work and which requires an attendant, shall be covered over to protect the operators stationed at the machine, wherever the horizontal distance from such machine to the nearest point where work is being done is less than one-half the vertical height of such point above the machine. The covering shall be solid, shall extend not less than 4 feet outside the normal working area of the machine operators, and shall be constructed to support a uniform load of not less than 30 pounds per square foot over the entire covering, in addition to the weight of the covering itself.

(b) When men are working in an elevator shaftway, hatchway or stair well during the construction, demolition or alteration to any structure, a protection shall be provided not more than 2 stories above nor more than one story below the level at which the men are working. Such protection shall be solid and shall be of not less than nominal 2 inch plank.

(c) All material and other objects on upper levels shall be kept at least 6 feet away from any shaftway, except where a solid enclosure is provided.

**Ind 35.34 Slippery conditions.** (1) No structural metal on which the paint or other protective covering has not dried sufficiently to present a non-slippery surface shall be erected or placed in any structure.

*Note.* Paint that can be smeared or broken by light rubbing cannot be considered dry and non-slippery.

"(2) No person shall work on the surface of any structural member, floor or other working platform which has become slippery from ice, snow, frost, painting or other cause, unless such surface is cleaned, sprinkled with sand or made non-slippery insofar as the nature of the work will reasonably permit."

**History:** 1-2-56; am. Register, January, 1963, No. 85, eff. 2-1-63.