





#### **Lubrication and Re-lubrication**



We do not feel happy and safe about this view!

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### **Lubrication and Re-lubrication**

### **Topics**

- ▲ Introduction, Differences to stranded ropes
- ▲ Lubrication (third body, manufacturing)
- ▲ Re-lubrication
- ▲ Specific rope areas
- ▲ Hazards





#### Introduction

#### **Differences to stranded ropes**

- All wires are bright
- ▲ Locked ropes have z-shaped wires
- ▲ Ropes don't move, the cabins run only over a section of the hole rope length
- ▲ Different fatigue over the rope length
- Maintenance work only on the outer layer
- A repair peace isn't possible, only substitution of single wires

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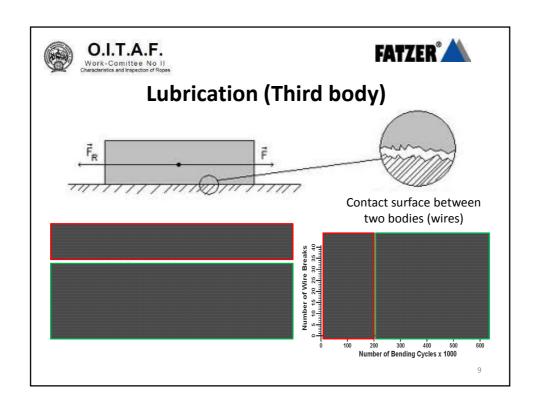


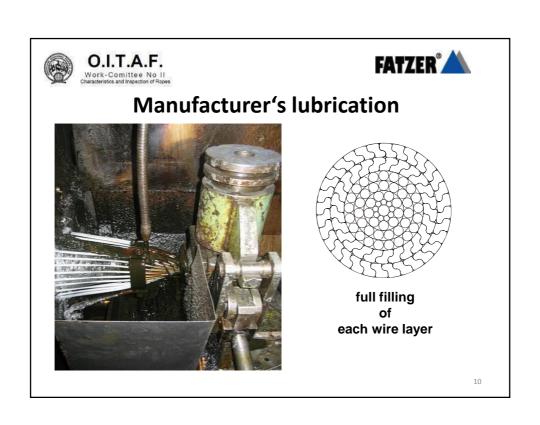


### **Targets for lubrication**

### A steel wire rope needs to be lubricated:

- ▲ to prolong its useful service life
- reducing the coefficient of friction between the wires and the layers
- ▲ increasing the corrosion protection
- reducing the rate of development of the numbers of broken wires









# Hazards Soiling of the installation and the guests



Track rope cleaning Remove the lubricant on the tight rope before the installation goes in use!

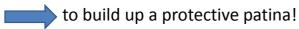
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### Why re-lubricate

▲ the bright wires in the outer layer must be protected against corrosion.



- ▲ lubricant is consumed in- and outside the rope and must be supplemented periodically once again!
- ▲ increased friction and corrosion is to prevent at contact points between rope and guiding element (saddle profile etc.)!





#### **Attention**



«Ropes shall be discarded if their condition cannot, or can no longer, be assessed with the current methods of inspection."

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### Only clean ropes are to re-lubricate

#### With rotating brushes

**Partial** 

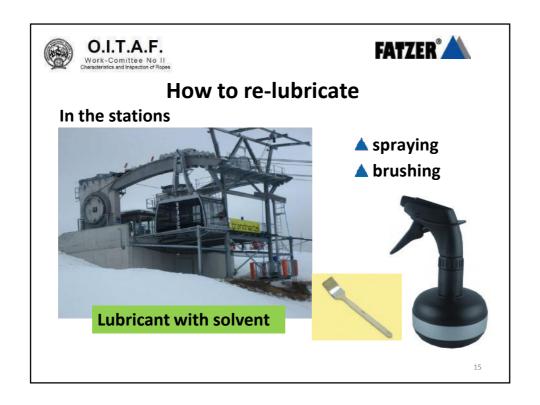


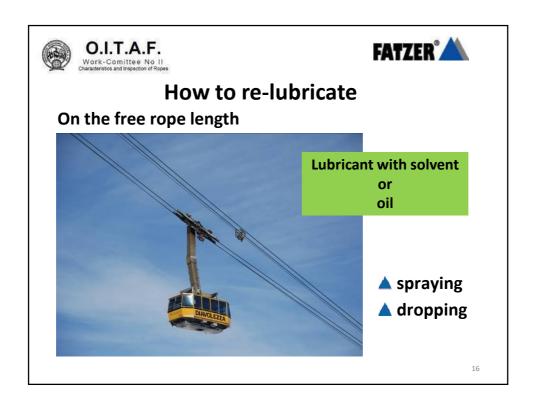
#### Complete circumference

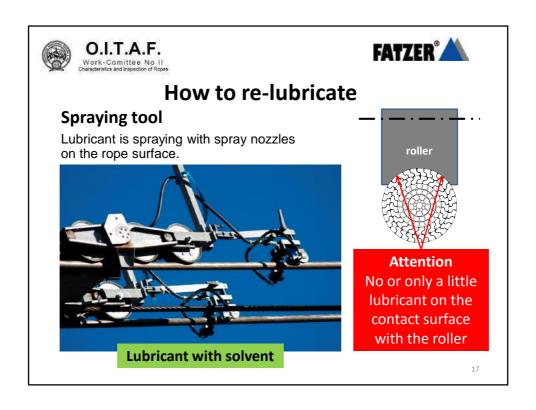


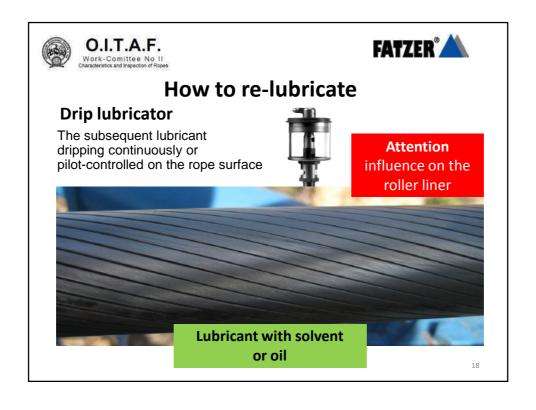
#### **Attention**

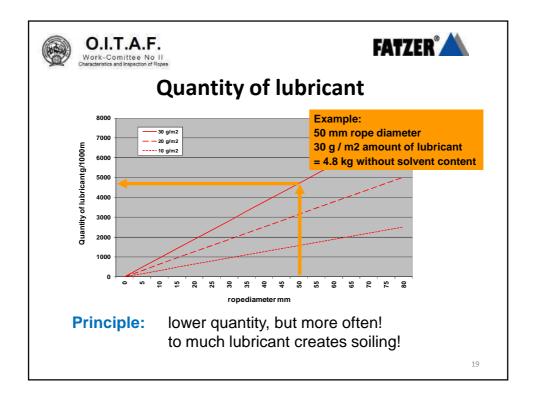
- ▲ No mechanical damages on the wire surface.
- ▲ No heat that influence a reduction of the strength















### **Frequency**

### **Influencing factors**

Environment: higher temperature or/and humidity, salty air,

industrial emissions

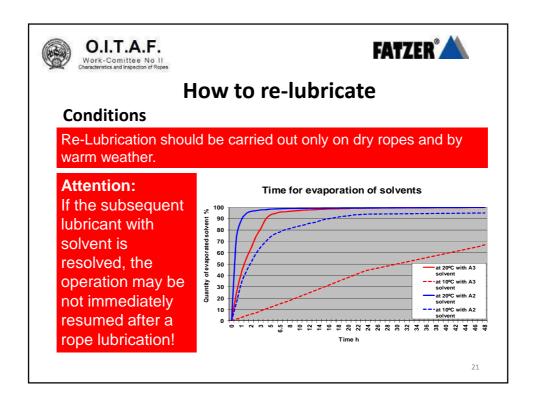
**Rope:** surface of the wire, age, condition

**Load:** quantity / level

#### Frequency recommendations for track ropes

▲ in the first years twice a year (build up a protective layer on the surface of bright wires)

after the first year, once a year





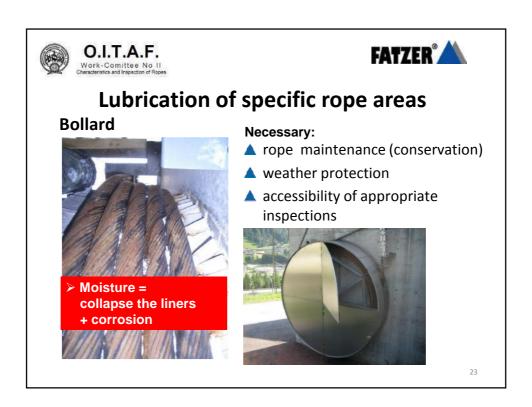
### **Safety precautions**

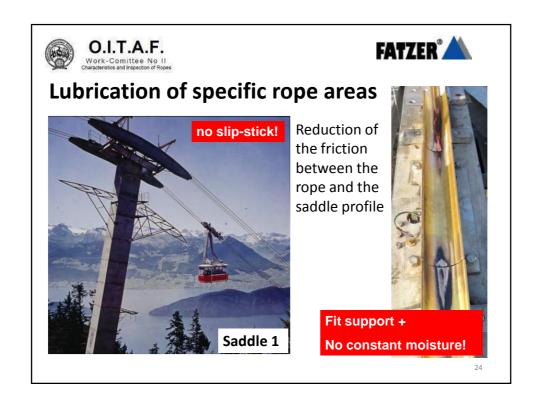
## Employees, who are carrying out the re-lubrication needs:

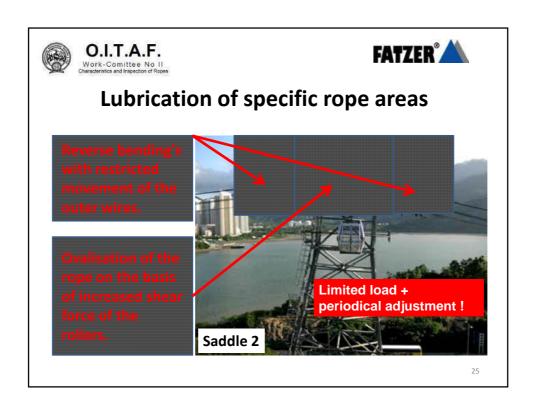
- safety belts, warm wear, helmet, hard-toed shoes, glasses, gloves, etc.
- person who monitored the route and can stop the cabin at any time!
- **A** ....

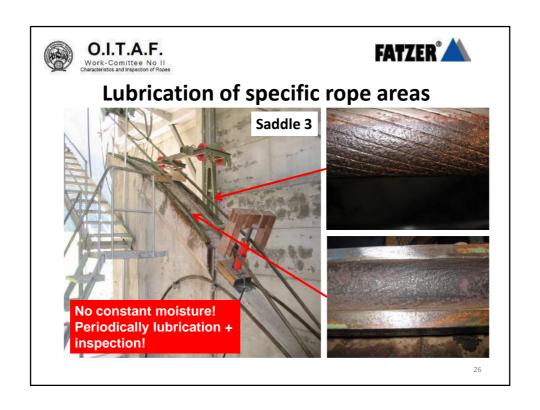


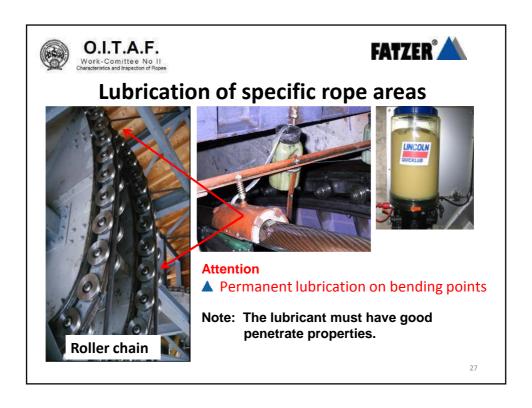


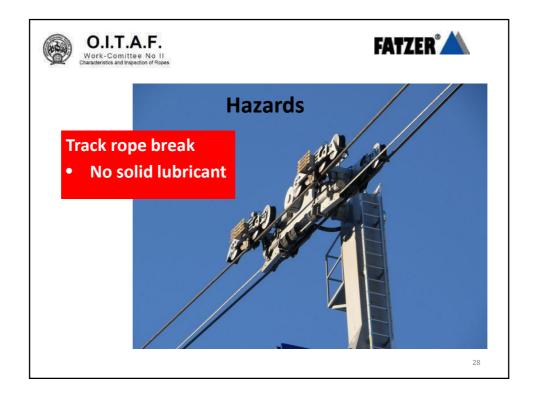
















#### **Conclusion**

- ▲ We have different fatigue over the rope length
- ▲ We need different type of lubricant
- ▲ If one section of the rope achieve the discard criteria's, the track rope has to be changed
- ▲ The most track ropes are changed by corrosion or local defaults (fatigue)



Your effort with re-lubrication creates lower costs