



The Electrical Cable Specialists

ECS REEL REPORT

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US POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO.

Vol. 1 No. 1

ECS REEL REPORT

NEWS AND INFORMATION FROM ECS—THE ELECTRICAL CABLE SPECIALISTS



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www.ecscable.com

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Proudly introducing

ECS REEL REPORT

NEWS AND INFORMATION FROM ECS—THE ELECTRICAL CABLE SPECIALISTS



Electrical Cable Specialists is pleased to present our inaugural issue of the ECS Reel Report. Many questions arise pertaining to wire and cable, and we hope you find this and future reports useful. We invite your comments and questions. If you have areas you would like to see covered in future issues of the ECS Reel Report, please send your suggestions to info@ecscable.com.


Joe Riedel
President


The Electrical Cable Specialists



Inspect reel coverings for signs of damage.



Forklift damage to armored cable.



Some damage may only be evident upon close examination.

Cable Handling Directions

Our research shows that cable is most frequently damaged during shipping and handling. Considering this, and in response to customer requests, ECS developed the following cable handling directions. Many of our customers have used it to train new recruits. We hope it is useful to you and welcome your comments.

Receiving Cable

CHECK PACKING LIST

Cross check cable reel number and length on receiving list to ensure listing matches reel tag. This helps ensure cable has been delivered to the correct site and is the correct cable order. If reel tag indicates a different ship-to or does not match packing list, document with photos and do not accept cable. Notify ECS immediately. Do not remove reel tags.

Inspect the cable and reels for damage or non-conformance to shipping directions or specifications before unloading.

INSPECT FOR:

- Damage to the reel such as broken or badly warped flanges, or damaged arbor holes (center of flange)
- Damaged or torn cable wrapping
- Interlocking reels with flanges of one reel in contact with the cable on another reel
- Unsealed cable ends
- Loose reels which may have shifted during transit
- Broken reel blocking

DOCUMENT ANY DAMAGE

If cable or reel is damaged, document the damage with photos and contact ECS for direction. Damaged cable or reels can be accepted but MUST be signed for as damaged. Failing to note and sign for damaged cable as damaged at the time of receipt will seriously impact any claim for shipping damage. All or part of damaged reels may be usable, so receiver is encouraged to accept the damaged reels with proper notation.

Dos and Don'ts of Cable Unloading and Handling

Unload cable to secure and protected site using proper cable unloading procedures (see figures below):



Fig. 1A

Crane Unloading

A spreader bar must be used when hoisting reels with a crane. (Fig. 1A)



Fig. 1B

Never allow any hoisting equipment or rigging to deform the reel or to come in contact with the cable at any time. (Fig. 1B)

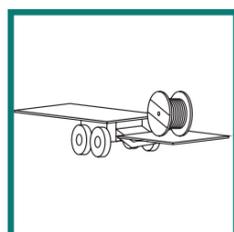


Fig. 2A

Truck Unloading

Lower reels safely without dropping. (Fig. 2A)

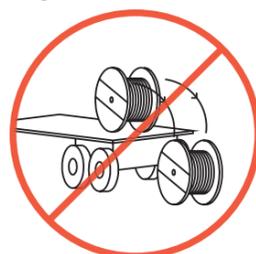


Fig. 2B

Never drop reels from any height. (Fig. 2B)

Reel damage due to dropping and/or sliding reel flanges.



Fig. 3A

Forklift Unloading

If a forklift is used, the forks must be placed at a 90° angle to the flanges and must be long enough to make contact with both flanges. (Fig. 3A)



Fig. 3B

Under no circumstances should the forks make direct contact with the cable or protective covering. (Fig. 3B)



Fig. 3C

Never flip a reel using a forklift as this may damage either the reel or the cable. (Fig. 3C)



Fig. 3D

Never lift reels by inside flange. The tongs of the forklift can easily damage the cable. (Fig. 3D)

Actual hidden damage. ▶



◀ Examine reels carefully for hidden fork lift damage.

Reel Rolling

When a reel is rolled from one point to another, avoid straddling objects such as rocks, pipes, or wooden blocks which could damage the cable or protective covering.



Fig. 4A

Reels should always be rolled in the direction that tightens the cable windings on the reel. This may be indicated by arrows stenciled on the reel. (Fig. 4A)



Fig. 4B

Never roll a reel in a direction that loosens the cable on the reel. This may result in turns crossing over one another, causing kinks or knots in the cable as it is removed from the reel. (Fig. 4B)

If cable is rolled on an inclined ramp, the ramp must be wide enough to contact both reel flanges with an adequate safety margin. The method used to stop the reel must ensure that the cable or protective covering does not come into contact with any solid object, and that the force transmitted to the reel flanges is not sufficient to damage them.

Cable Storage

Both cable and reel must be protected during storage.

Cable ends must be kept sealed to avoid water absorption. Never store cable in low lying areas where water may accumulate.

Store cables in secured, locked and well lit area easily monitored, but not exposed to elevated temperatures, chemicals, flame, traffic, personnel, falling debris, welding operations or equipment rigging. Storage area must be easily accessible at all times by forklifts and trucks.

Whenever possible, reels should be stored indoors to provide maximum protection. All tray rated cable may be stored outside. If the cable is stored outside, place reels on a hard, well-drained surface to prevent reel flanges from sinking into ground allowing the weight of cable and reel to rest on the cable surface. It is recommended, but not required, that cable intended for storage longer than six months have overhead protection or be covered with a suitable material such as canvas or opaque polyethylene to avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight.

If a portion of a reel is used, the open end of the cable remaining on the reel should immediately be re-sealed in a manner equivalent to the factory seal to prevent the entrance of moisture. After re-sealing, the cut end should be fixed to the inside edge of the reel flange to prevent the end from lying in water or extending beyond the flanges during reel movement.

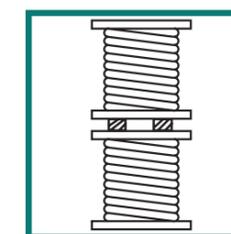


Fig. 5A

Always stack spools evenly. (Fig. 5A)



Fig. 5B

Never stack spools off-center. (Fig. 5B)



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