Guideline for Reels/Cabledrums to be carried with Höegh Autoliners

The secure and safe transportation of your cargo to its destination is a key priority for us at Höegh Autoliners. To ensure this, your cargo must be properly prepared for ocean transportation on board RoRo-vessels, and meet our Cargo Acceptance Policy. This guide will help you to prepare your cargo for ocean transportation ensuring cost-efficient, on-time and safe transportation of your cargo to its final destination.

If you have any further queries, please contact your local Höegh Autoliners representative.

Why is it important to correctly prepare your cargo before transportation?

Weather conditions during a voyage are likely to exert a combination of forces upon a ship and its cargo.

At sea, a ship has six modes of motion; three rotational and three linear motions. These motions can occur simultaneously and are combined into three different accelerations that must be taken into consideration when securing your cargo. Your preparations on marking and securing points are important to withstand these forces.

Responsibilities

**Höegh Autoliners’ responsibility:**
- Comply with the valid international rules and regulations published by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).
- Ensure the cargo is handled with care, stowed and secured onboard. All in accordance with the SOLAS, CTU-code and CSS code.
- Cargo delivered safely to its destination.

**The Shipper/Consignor’s responsibility:**
- Provide all relevant information requested by Höegh. This to ensure that the cargo can be carried and secured safely on board our vessels.
- The information shall be in writing and by appropriate shipping documents, prior loading the cargo onboard the vessel.

**The Vessel’s responsibility:**
- The Master to ensure all cargo is properly secured prior to departure, and as such, has the final decision on accepting the cargo on board the vessel.

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1 Set of requirements to ensure that all cargo accepted on Höegh Autoliners vessels do not endanger the safety of crew, environment and vessel.
2 A specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for regulating shipping.
3 International convention Safety of Life at Sea, published by IMO.
4 Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units, published by IMO.
5 Code of safe practice for cargo Stowage and Securing, published by IMO.
Requirements for Reels/Cable drums

1. The drum/reel to be made by steel.
2. A solid load distribution frame by steel of minimum 1.50 m base, and with blocking height of minimum 20 cm. Units under 20 tonnes may have smaller frame. The frame’s supporting cradles must be connected together with beams.
3. Minimum four (4) designated lashingpoints /-areas.
4. The total required number of lashingpoints /-areas depends on the location and capacity. This to ensure securing against both sliding and tipping, as per our Quick Lashing Guide.
5. All reels must be verified and approved for shipment by the local Höegh Autoliners Cargo Operations team.

Guide for accepting Reels/Cable drums

Figure 1: If the weight is under 20 tons we can accept that the frame is shorter than 1.5 m and/or 20 cm in blocking height. Hard wood beams to be used for proper weight distribution and blocking.

Figure 2: If angles from existing lashingpoints do not secure against sliding, additional lashingpoints must be fitted to the reel. Any lashings fixed to the cradle is not to be taken into account.

Figure 3: If risk of tipping on board (H/B>1.6), lashings from cargo to deck must be added. Additional lashingpoints may be needed.

Figure 4: If the reel/drum is mounted in an A-frame, the unit can be stuffed and secured on the RT on both directions, given that the location of lashingpoints allow for securing against tipping and sliding. The reel/drum cannot move freely in the A-frame, and must be blocked from any movements.
Examples of non-acceptable Reels/Cable drums

Figure 5: Not acceptable!
Reels/drums with lashing point(s) in the center only.

Figure 6: Not acceptable!
Reels/drums in wood, even in A-frame.

Figure 7: Not acceptable!
Weak or inadequate frame not distributing the weight, or block of properly.

Figure 8: Not acceptable!
Reel/drum not stuffed straight in the frame, giving uneven distribution of lashing angles.

Examples of acceptable Reels/Cable drums

Figure 9: Acceptable!
Reel by steel, with adequate lashing points.

Figure 10: Acceptable!
Load distribution frame by steel of minimum 1.50 m base, and with blocking height of minimum 20 cm.

Figure 11: Acceptable!
Reel under 20 tons blocked off with hard wood. Lashed against tipping and sliding in accordance to our Quick Lashing Guide.