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**Ships and marine technology —  
Jacking system appliances on  
self-elevating unit — General  
requirements**

*Navires et technologie maritime — Appareils pour système de levage  
sur unité autoélevatrice — Exigences générales*

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Published in Switzerland

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## Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee ISO/SC 4, *Outfitting and deck machinery*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Ships and marine technology — Jacking system appliances on self-elevating unit — General requirements

## 1 Scope

This document specifies general requirements for the jacking system appliances on self-elevating unit, especially for the rack and pinion jacking system and yoke and pin jacking system. This document also includes acceptance tests for the jacking system, and requirements for nameplate, packing, transport and storage.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3828, *Shipbuilding and marine structures — Deck machinery — Vocabulary and symbols*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3828 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **jacking system**

system used to raise and lower a self-elevating unit or legs and transfer the load between the unit and the legs

Note 1 to entry: The common types of the jacking system include *hydraulic yoke and pin jacking system* (3.2) and *rack and pinion jacking system* (3.3).

### 3.2

#### **hydraulic yoke and pin jacking system**

*jacking system* (3.1) used to raise, lower and hold a self-elevating unit when the legs are in standing state or to elevate, lower and hold legs when the unit is in floating state

Note 1 to entry: The system works by applying the force of the yokes and pins driven by the hydraulic cylinder to holes on the unit legs.

### 3.3

#### **rack and pinion jacking system**

*jacking system* (3.1) used to raise, lower and hold a self-elevating unit when the legs are in standing state or to elevate, lower and hold legs when the unit is in floating state

Note 1 to entry: The system functions by engaging the climbing gear with the transmission rack on the unit leg driven by hydraulic or electric motors through a gearbox.

### 3.4

#### **hull jacking speed**

ratio of the displacement to the unit time during raising or lowering of the self-elevating unit when the legs are in standing state

Note 1 to entry: For calculation of hull jacking speed for the *hydraulic yoke and pin jacking system* (3.2), the time required for jacking and retracting the hydraulic cylinder as well as inserting and extracting pins shall be taken into account.

### 3.5

#### **leg jacking speed**

ratio of displacement during raising or lowering of legs to the unit time when the self-elevating unit is in floating state

Note 1 to entry: For calculation of leg jacking speed for the *hydraulic yoke and pin jacking system* (3.2), the time required for jacking and retracting the hydraulic cylinder as well as inserting and extracting pins shall be taken into account.

### 3.6

#### **pre-load condition**

state in which the bearable load of the pile reaches or exceeds the maximum load of the hull through compaction of the foundation layer at the bottom of the footing by the *jacking system* (3.1) under the allowable environmental condition

### 3.7

#### **normal holding condition**

state of normal operation under the allowable environmental condition

### 3.8

#### **storm holding condition**

state in which the self-elevating hull cannot continue operation but can achieve certain safety by adjusting variable loads or abandoning partial loads as well as other measures under the extreme environmental condition for which it is designed

### 3.9

#### **afloat condition**

state of the self-elevating unit during transit

### 3.10

#### **normal jacking loading**

load borne by the jacking system under the hull jacking condition

Note 1 to entry: The hull jacking condition is the working state of a self-elevating unit during raising or lowering by means of the *jacking system* (3.1), under the allowable environmental condition.

### 3.11

#### **pre-load loading**

load borne by the jacking system under the *pre-load condition* (3.6)

### 3.12

#### **normal holding condition**

load borne by the jacking system under the *normal holding condition* (3.7)

### 3.13

#### **storm loading**

load borne by the *jacking system* (3.1) under the storm condition

### 3.14

#### **pulling loading**

load borne by the *jacking system* (3.1) under the leg pulling condition

Note 1 to entry: The pulling condition is the state in which the legs are pulled from the foundation layer, such as mud and deposits, under the allowable environmental condition.

## 4 Design

### 4.1 General

**4.1.1** Failure mode and effects analysis shall be conducted for design and manufacturing of the jacking system, and to prevent the single failure of any component or part from affecting the safety of the hull, so that the hull is capable of emergency jacking operation or being supported at a certain position. The jacking system shall be designed and manufactured in such a manner that in case of loss of power, such as electrical, hydraulic or pneumatic pressure, the elevation of the leg relative to the unit can be safely maintained.

**4.1.2** The calibrated safety factors with respect to the yield strength of load bearing/torque transmitting components in the direct load path of the jacking system are specified in [Table 1](#).

**Table 1 — Safety factors with respect to the yield strength of main structures of the jacking system**

| Types of stress         | Static loadings | Combined loadings |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Axial or bending stress | 1,67            | 1,25              |
| Shear stress            | 2,50            | 1,88              |
| Equivalent stress       | 1,43            | 1,11              |
| Yield stress            | 1,67            | 1,25              |

NOTE 1 The safety factor is the ratio of yield strength to allowable stress.

NOTE 2 Static loadings of jacking system are the maximum value in normal jacking condition, pre-load jacking condition and normal holding condition.

NOTE 3 Combined loadings of jacking system is the maximum value in storm holding condition, afloat condition and pre-load holding condition.

**4.1.3** The jacking system shall be provided with necessary monitor, alarm and control devices, at least including indication of unit inclination, hydraulic system pressure, oil tank liquid level, motor running status, as well as overload alarm and availability indication of applicable power sources, if appropriate.

**4.1.4** An indicator shall be placed at a manned position to display the inclination of the self-elevating unit during jacking and to give audible and visual alarm signals when the inclination exceeds the maximum allowable value.

**4.1.5** The jacking system shall be provided with remote and local control units, between which there is a switching device to switch the operation and a two-way communication.

**4.1.6** The remote and local control units shall be provided with an emergency cut-out switch to stop the operation of the jacking system. The switch shall be conspicuously marked in red and attached by nameplate descriptions.

**4.1.7** The strength analysis of the jacking system shall at least include the maximum loads of the following loads: normal jacking loadings, pre-load loadings, normal holding loading, pulling loadings and storm loadings, as applicable.

**4.1.8** Each hydraulic power unit shall at least be provided with two separate power oil pumps, so that when any of the pumps stops running, other oil pumps or pump sets shall be capable of meeting the requirements of the jacking system.

## **4.2 Design requirements for rack and pinion jacking system**

**4.2.1** Brakes shall be designed to engage automatically in the event of failure of power supply to the motor (fail-safe type). When holding systems are not fitted out for the self-elevating unit, the brake holding capacity is to be at least equal to 1,2 times the pre-load condition required brake torque. When holding systems are fitted out for self-elevating unit, the brake holding capacity shall be at least equal to 1,2 times the storm holding condition required brake torque. If the rotation speed of pinion exceeds 1,1 times the maximum value of rated speed, the brakes should come to braking state automatically to prevent platform from uncontrolled descent.

**4.2.2** In selecting prime movers of the jacking system, various factors shall be taken into account, such as rack and pinion friction, friction between legs and guides, as well as uneven distribution of loads among racks and pinions.

**4.2.3** The minimum safety factor of the pinion tooth root bending stress shall be 1,5 for the closed drive gear, and the minimum safety factor of the pinion tooth surface contact stress shall be 1,0.

**4.2.4** The design of climbing pinions shall be specially considered and meet the following requirements:

- a) hardness of pinion materials shall generally be not less than that of rack materials;
- b) the root bending safety factor shall be not less than 1,5 under the static or dynamic load condition;
- c) ultimate strength (breaking load) of the root shall be not less than 1,1 times that of the rack.

**4.2.5** The newly designed pinion gearing shall be prototype tested at the manufacturer. The test load shall not be less than 1,5 times designed normal jacking loadings or 1,1 times the maximum static holding loadings, whichever is greater. By no more than hull jacking speed, the pinion runs one complete revolution. After the test, all major components shall be checked and inspected for cracks when they are dismantled.

## **4.3 Design requirements for hydraulic yoke and pin jacking system**

**4.3.1** Hydraulic yoke and pin jacking system shall be provided with holding mechanism, such as setting up a locking device to bear the maximum load of a single leg. The calibrated safety factors of the locking device shall meet the value as specified in [Table 1](#). If a plurality of holding mechanism are set up to bear the maximum load of single leg, each locking device can bear the maximum load of 1/2 single leg at least, and the strength check shall also meet the values specified in [Table 1](#).

**4.3.2** The failure analysis shall be carried out under the condition of system design and use, and the result shall meet requirements in [4.1.1](#). When a load-part or a load-subassembly is a failure, the safety factor of the structural strength of the load-part or the load-subassembly shall be checked according to the yield strength of the material.

## 5 Acceptance tests

### 5.1 General

**5.1.1** The jacking system shall be factory tested prior to delivery. The factory test includes but is not limited to the contents specified in [5.2](#) to [5.9](#).

**5.1.2** The test items specified in [5.2](#) to [5.4](#) may be conducted before or after shipment. The test items specified in [5.5](#) to [5.8](#) shall be conducted only after shipment.

### 5.2 Hydraulic power unit (if any)

The factory test for each hydraulic power unit shall include at least the following test items:

- a) hydraulic test before assembly of components (the test pressure shall be not less than 1,5 times the design pressure);
- b) rated flow output measurement under different output pressure conditions;
- c) check and calibration of relief valves, overflow valves, counterbalance valves and reducing valves;
- d) check of adjustment of other adjusting valves, such as speed control valves, proportional valves and servo valves;
- e) check of monitor, display and alarm sensors supplied with the hydraulic power unit as well as their settings;
- f) demonstration of functions and capabilities of failure handling and emergency control.

### 5.3 Electrical control unit

The factory test for each electrical control unit shall include at least the following test items:

- a) appearance check;
- b) functional test (control, alarm and display functions of the jacking system under different conditions);
- c) measurement of insulation resistance.

### 5.4 Security test

Security functions of the jacking system shall meet the requirements specified in [4.1.1](#), and include at least the following items:

- a) leg limit alarm;

**NOTE** Leg limit alarm refers to the alarm when the jacking system has reached the extreme ends of the upper or lower limit of any leg.

- b) power status alarm;
- c) unit inclination alarm;
- d) jacking system overload alarm;
- e) rack phase differential (RPD) alarm (only for the rack and pinion jacking system).