STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN – ISO/TC 111

Executive summary

The products that ISO/TC 111 is concerned with are used worldwide in the construction, mining, manufacturing, entertainment, and renewable energy industries, wherever the safe lifting, moving, or securing of loads is required.

Whether these are employed on an industrial complex or in a leisure or renewable energy facility this benefit will be felt throughout the life of the development from the start of construction through regular/designed use and even when modifications or demolition finally occurs.

The main purpose of the committees of ISO/TC 111 is to develop and maintain International Standards in the area of lifting and in particular dealing with:

- Round steel link chains for slings and hoists
- Terminal links, joining links, hooks and other components for slings
- Chain slings, but

excluding anchor chains covered by ISO/TC 8 and mining chains by ISO/TC 82.

The twin goals of acceptable minimum levels of safety whilst not imposing on manufacturing industry uneconomic/unnecessary requirements are considered at every stage of drafting.

When at all possible the work is carried out in harmony with other ISO committees but in particular ISO/TC 96/SC 3 & ISO/TC 105 but also with European Technical committee CEN/TC 168 and the European Federation of Handling industries (FEM)
1 Introduction

1.1 ISO technical committees and business planning

The extension of formal business planning to ISO Technical Committees (ISO/TCs) is an important measure which forms part of a major review of business. The aim is to align the ISO work programme with expressed business environment needs and trends and to allow ISO/TCs to prioritize among different projects, to identify the benefits expected from the availability of International Standards, and to ensure adequate resources for projects throughout their development.

1.2 International standardization and the role of ISO

The foremost aims of international standardization are the safety of people using products in the scope of this technical committee, and to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of International Standards: ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is responsible for all sectors excluding Electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of IEC (International Electrotechnical Committee), and most of the Telecommunications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of ITU (International Telecommunication Union).

ISO is a legal association, the members of which are the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of some 164 countries (organizations representing social and economic interests at the international level), supported by a Central Secretariat based in Geneva, Switzerland.

The principal deliverable of ISO is the International Standard.

An International Standard embodies the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus and technical coherence. These are safeguarded through its development in an ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC), representative of all interested parties, supported by a public comment phase (the ISO Technical Enquiry). ISO and its Technical Committees are also able to offer the ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS), the ISO Public Available Specification (ISO/PAS) and the ISO Technical Report (ISO/TR) as solutions to market needs. These ISO products represent lower levels of consensus and have therefore not the same status as an International Standard.

ISO offers also the International Workshop Agreement (IWA) as a deliverable which aims to bridge the gap between the activities of consortia and the formal process of standardization represented by ISO and its national members. An important distinction is that the IWA is developed by ISO workshops and fora, comprising only participants with direct interest, and so it is not accorded the status of an International Standard.
2 Business Environment of the ISO/TC

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal and social dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this ISO/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

The majority of the components and sling systems covered by ISO/TC 111 are manufactured for global markets.

The products that ISO/TC 111 is concerned with are used worldwide in the construction, mining, manufacturing, entertainment, and renewable energy industries, wherever the safe lifting, moving, or securing of loads is required.

The progressive introduction of new international standards and the regular review and revision if necessary, of published standards by the Technical committee will have a direct and positive effect on general safety by reducing accidents caused by faulty design or manufacture of lifting products or their components.

Whether these are employed on an industrial complex or in a leisure or renewable energy facility this benefit will be felt throughout the life of the development from the start of construction through regular/designed use and even when modifications or demolition finally occurs.

Actively involved in ISO/TC 111 are multi-national and national companies, insurance and government health and safety organizations and nation standards organizations. All six (not including Antarctica) continents are represented.

ISO/TC 111 has established firm links with many other ISO committees and also the following European organizations/committees.

FEM – European Federation of Handling industries
CEN/TC 168 – whose scope of work within Europe is similar

3 Benefits expected from the work of the ISO/TC

The main priority of the committee is to deliver a series of International Standards dealing with lifting equipment and their accessories that meet the safety and performance requirements of the market sector, irrespective of where in the world the product is being specified or used.

All of the standards developed by the committee are safety related, with attendant benefits.

Progressively, as the committee’s standards are published and used technical trade barriers will be removed and the economic benefits of needing only one product for all markets will be realized.
4 Representation and participation in the ISO/TC

4.1 Membership

Countries/ISO member bodies that are P and O members of the ISO committee

4.2 Analysis of the participation

ISO/TC 111 has representation from all the major industrialized countries with technical experts worldwide. ISO/TC 111 encourages participation from emerging industrial nations, and especially from manufacturers, suppliers, users, inspecting bodies, institutions of advanced learning, insurance organizations and government authorities.

5 Objectives of the ISO/TC and strategies for their achievement

5.1 Defined objectives of the ISO/TC

To develop and maintain International Standards in the area of lifting and in particular dealing with:

- Round steel link chains for slings and hoists
- Terminal links, joining links, hooks and other components for slings
- Chain slings, but excluding anchor chains covered by ISO/TC 8 and mining chains by ISO/TC 82.

To draft and when published, regularly review and maintain standards that are applicable internationally which also achieve the twin goals of acceptable minimum levels of safety whilst not imposing on manufacturing industry uneconomic/unnecessary requirements.

To work in harmony with other ISO committees but in particular ISO/TC 96/SC3 & ISO/TC 105 but also with European Technical committee CEN/TC 168 and the European Federation of Handling industries (FEM)

Future objectives – SC 1
To consider the development of standards for G10/100 chain and chain slings with the objective of aligning ISO to already existing CEN standards.

Future objectives – SC 3
To complete the alignment of ISO with already existing CEN standards, including the components for chain slings. The work programme is shackles, eyebolts, links, forged components and hooks in that order.
5.2 Identified strategies to achieve the ISO/TC's defined objectives

The technical committee has established two sub-committees each with a logical sub-division of the scope of the Technical committee. The technical committee itself acts in the roll of supervisor of the work maintaining quality and as a policy committee.

The committees progressively develop and introduce new international standards in response to market demands/needs. They also regularly conduct reviews of published standards to establish if revisions are necessary.

The Technical committee and sub-committees have agreed to work in English only during meetings, eliminating the requirement for parallel translation (saving time and resources). Only resolutions are routinely translated, which the Committee Manager organizes after the meetings.

6 Factors affecting completion and implementation of the ISO/TC work programme

The research of “Test methods for chain toughness” has become necessary to verify test methods through application for standardization of assessing sub-size specimens. This is concerned with other standards.

7 Structure, current projects and publications of the ISO/TC

7.1 Sub-Committees – Structure and Scope

ISO/TC 111/SC 1 – Chains and chain slings
The main purpose of ISO/TC 111/SC 1 is to develop and maintain International Standards, Technical Reports and Technical Specifications in the area of lifting and in particular dealing with round steel link chains for chain slings and hoists.
The scope excludes anchor chains covered by ISO/TC 8 and mining chains covered by ISO/TC 82.
The twin goals of acceptable minimum levels of safety whilst not imposing on manufacturing industry uneconomic/unnecessary requirements are considered at every stage of drafting.
When possible the work is carried out in harmony with other ISO committees, especially ISO/TC 111/SC 3, but in particular with the European Technical committee CEN/TC 168, the European Commission (EC) and the European Federation of Handling industries (FEM).

ISO/TC 111/SC 3 – Components and accessories
The main purpose of ISO/TC 111/SC 3 is to develop and maintain International Standards, Technical Reports and Technical Specifications in the area of lifting and in particular dealing with terminal links, joining links, hooks and other components for slings.
The twin goals of acceptable minimum levels of safety whilst not imposing on manufacturing industry uneconomic/unnecessary requirements are considered at every stage of drafting.
When possible, the work is carried out in harmony with other ISO committees, but in particular ISO/TC 111/SC 1, but also with the European Technical committee CEN/TC 168, the European Commission (EC), European Federation of Wire Rope Industries (EWRIS) and the European Federation of Handling industries (FEM).
7.2 Information on ISO online

The link below is to the TC’s page on ISO’s website:
ISO/TC 111 on ISO Online

Click on the tabs and links on this page to find the following information:
• About (Secretariat, Committee Manager, Chair, Date of creation, Scope, etc.)
• Contact details
• Structure (Subcommittees and working groups)
• Liaisons
• Meetings
• Tools
• Work programme (published standards and standards under development)

Reference information

Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in ISO/TC Business Plans
General information on the principles of ISO’s technical work