

Drums



Transporting cables on a drum

A cable is a valuable product usually transported on drums. The flanges on the drum seem thick enough to remain unbroken. But, with a cable that might weigh more than four tons, careless handling can easily damage the drum. The drum must protect the cable from damages during transport. If the drum is damaged, the cable can also be damaged. The damage might not be discovered until after installation, when repairs can be extremely expensive. The purpose of these guidelines is to explain how damages to the drum and cable can be minimized by correct handling of the drum.

In addition, Prysmian Group is heavily committed to maximising the reuse of drums and minimising their environmental impact. Our Sustainability Scorecard includes an indicator "Percentage of drums (tonnes) reused during the year" so we constantly review this important objective in order to increase the volume of reused wooden drums with the aim of reducing the carbon footprint of transport operations.

Drum marking, dimensions and weights

The drum used for transportation is marked with a product label, ID label and company logo. The ID label is used to identify the drum and must not be removed. The product label is provided with product information, including barcodes (code 128, EAN13) and weights (cable weight, cable and drum weight).

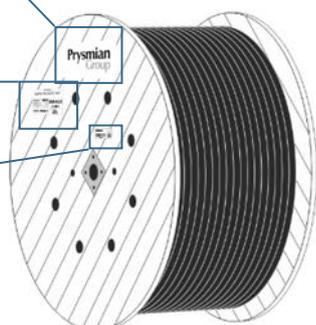
The table shows the dimensions and weights of the drums. When transporting goods, the weight and length tolerances of the cable must be taken into account:

- installation cables, standard length $\pm 3\%$
- rubber cables, standard length $\pm 5\%$
- power cables, standard length from $+3\%$ to -2%

Company logo

Product label

ID label

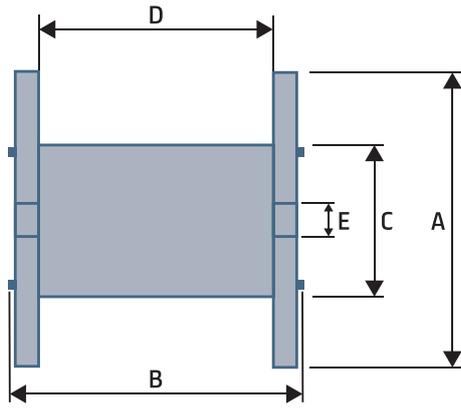


PRYSMIAN		
AXPK-PE 4G70 1kV		
Tootekood/Product code/Tuotekoodi 20076241		BB4U2
Tootmistel/Production code/Tuotanto no. 84886766 / 12		
Meetrimeetrid/ Meter marking/Metrimerkki Sisemine/inner/sisempi (m) Väliline/outer/ulkoinen (m) 0 / 1000		Drum No E77738
Net/Gross(kg) 1021 / 1301		1000
EAN 4 74 1532 130341	SSTL 84741532130341	
Kogus/Length/Pituus 1000		

Product label



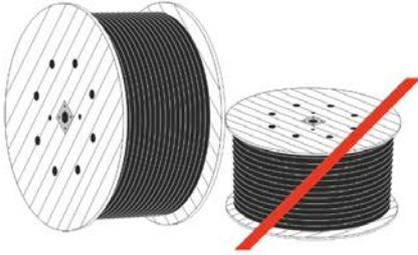
ID label



Drum	Dimensions, mm					Drum weight	Carrying capacity
Type	A	B	C	D	E	kg	kg
K6	600	468	250	400	75	12	300
K7	700	580	325	500	75	20	400
K8	800	580	375	500	75	25	500
K9	900	630	425	550	75	34	600
9FV	900	675	425	550	82	50	700
K10	1000	712	500	600	75	54	800
K11	1100	762	575	650	106	55	850
11GV	1100	755	500	600	82	85	1000
K12	1200	982	675	850	106	90	1500
13G	1300	760	600	600	82	105	1600
K14	1400	982	800	850	106	115	2000
15G	1500	760	700	600	82	150	2000
K16	1600	1018	950	850	106	195	2500
K18	1800	1075	1100	850	132	230	3000
K20	2000	1190	1300	1000	132	340	3500
K22	2200	1190	1400	1000	132	410	4500
K24	2400	1205	1400	1000	132	450	5000
K26	2600	1448	1500	1200	132	900	10000
K28	2800	1610	1500	1300	132	1180	12000
K30	3000	1800	1500	1500	132	1500	13000

Drum handling guide

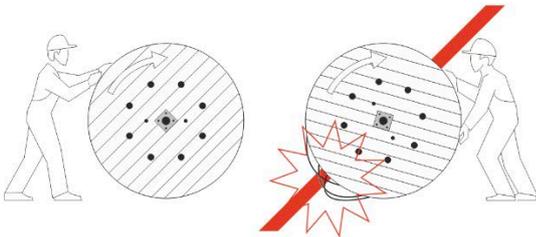
1.



Keep the drum upright

Always store and move the drum in an upright position. This is caused by the design of the drum – the drum cannot withstand being lifted sideways. When kept upright, the cable layers will not entangle and cause problems when the cable is laid. Keep the cable protected (on the drum) until it is used.

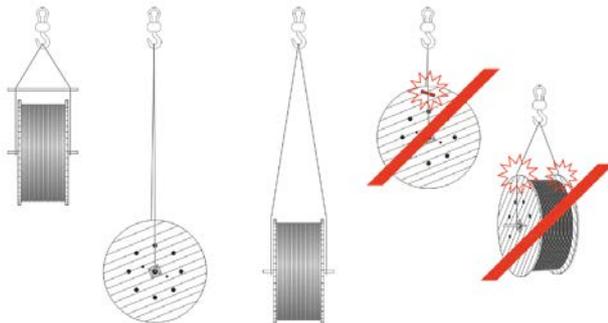
2.



Roll the drum in the direction of arrows only

Always roll the drum in the direction of the arrow. This way the cable layers will remain tense on the drum. But, this does not mean that the drum can be rolled freely. When the drum must be rolled for some reason or other, roll it in the direction of arrow over a distance not exceeding 5 meters. If it is rolled beyond the 5 m limit, the cable wind can become too tight and can break the fastenings holding the cable end. This can deform the cable and make it unfit for use.

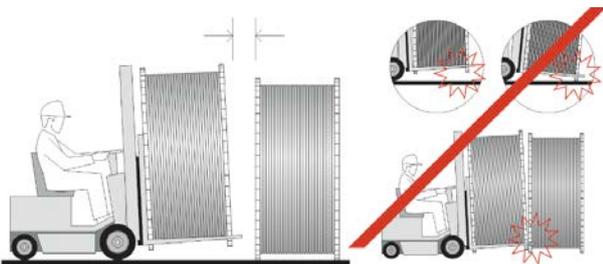
3.



Lift the drum without damaging it

When lifting the drum, use a shaft through the centre of the drum and a rod to keep the lifting ropes apart. If these are not available, lift the drum with as long rope as possible, so that the flanges of the drum are not damaged. Make sure that the cable end is not pinched between the rope and drum. Keep the drum from touching other drums and well balanced. Take care not to apply any pressure to the drum being lowered. In case a drum must be temporarily kept in a waiting position due to loading work, keep it hoisted.

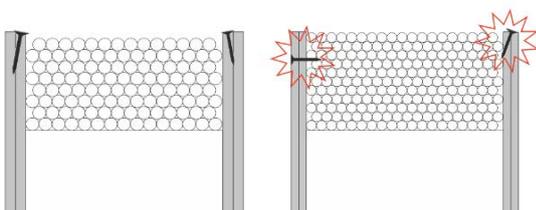
4.



Using a forklift

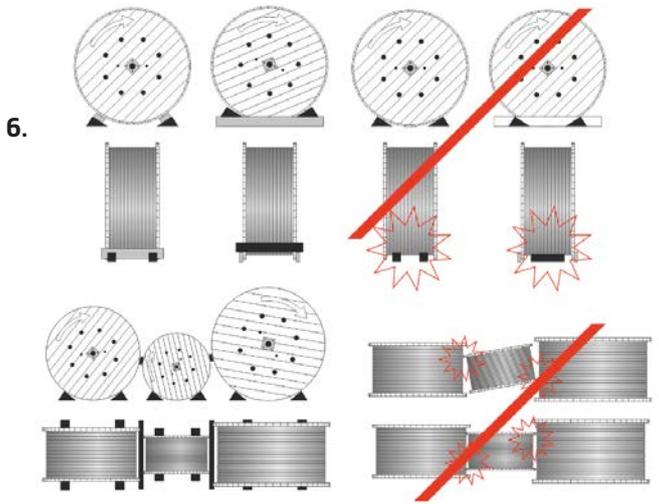
The forks of the forklift must be longer than the width of the drum, so that the flanges of the drum are not damaged. Different widths of drums should be painted on the forks enabling the operator to select the correct position for the drum size. When moving the drum, tilt the fork so that the drum remains in the fork and does not touch the ground. Raise the forks of the forklift at least 15-20 cm above the ground. Keeping the forks too close to the ground may cause the drum to be dragged on the ground and eventually dropped off the fork if the ground surface is uneven. Do not release the drum from the fork until the forklift has come to a complete stop. Do not push the drum with the forklift. Leave sufficient space between each drum so that the fork does not damage the them.

5.



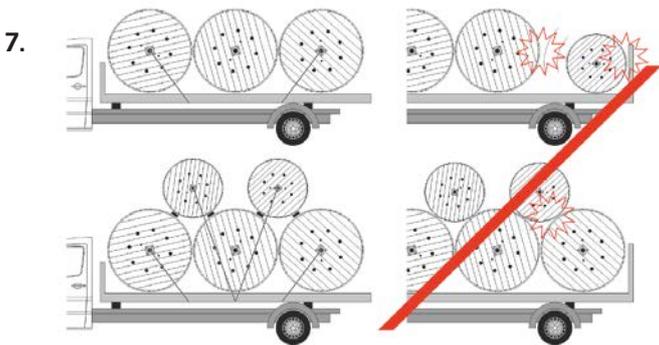
Be careful with nails

In case the drum flanges have to be refastened, nails should be driven carefully into the sides of the drum. When attaching labels or something similar to the drum, make sure that nails or clamps do not touch the cable.



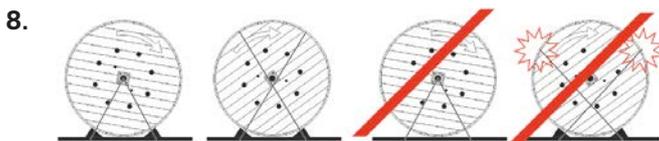
Secure the drums firmly

Because of their round shape, drums can easily start rolling. The position of the drum is very unstable as its central part is empty and the entire weight rests on the edges. Make sure to use barriers to prevent drums from rolling during storage. Large drums should be lifted from the base onto triangular or square wedges. The wedges should be positioned close to the sides or within the entire width of the drum. Sideways movement is eliminated by planks attached to the sides of the drum. In case smaller drums are placed between larger ones, each drum has to be fastened separately to prevent damages.



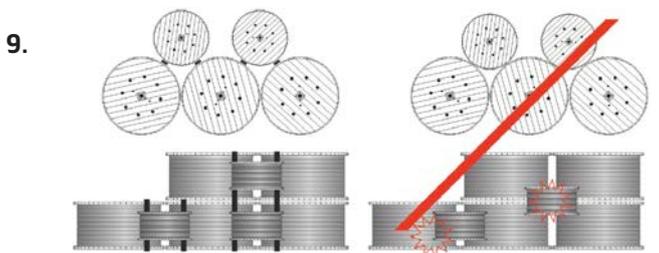
Secure the position of the drums being transported

To prevent movement of drums, the first and the last drum must be fastened by using wedges and transportation supports. Higher drums should be tied in the side direction and as high as possible. The drums loaded first should rest against the front board of the truck bed (observing the axle load). If the last drum does not lean against the end board or the board is not strong enough, the drum must be separately secured.



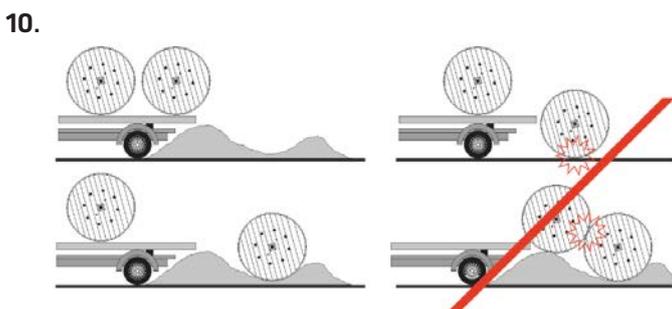
Fasten the drums firmly

The drum is fastened to the base through the centre hole or across the sides with a rope or tie rope.



Avoid stacking drums on top of each other

Stacking of drums should be avoided. If, however, it cannot be avoided, same size of drums should be positioned exactly on top of each other. If smaller drums must be stacked on bigger ones, planks of the size of the larger drum must be placed in between to protect the sides of the drum. This should be done even when same size drums are stored.



Keep drums from falling down

Drums must not be tipped off the truck. They must be lifted either by winch or forklift as described in the section explaining lifting the drums. If there is no winch or forklift available, the drums must be unloaded from the truck under the best possible conditions. A platform of the same height as the truck must be used or make a small hill in the place where the drum is unloaded. This prevents damage to the drum. Make sure when unloading that the drum does not hit another drum.

Returning drums

The drum recycling system of Prysmian Group Baltics AS (hereinafter: PGB) is as follows

1. PGB only accepts and refunds drums marketed by itself, which is identifiable by the company logo on the drum or by the drum ID label.
2. We only accept drums from contracting customers.
3. Only Prysmian Group drums that meet the K-drum standard will be refunded. Drums are received and evaluated by our partner Vida Packaging Eesti OÜ (hereinafter: Vida).
4. The customer shall return the drum according to the agreed delivery clause.
5. The returner shall send the completed PGB return form or delivery note together with the drums, which shall be signed by the recipient Vida. An incomplete form prevents the correct or timely receipt of refund for returned drums.
6. Drum ID labels must not be removed from the drums.
7. The returner is responsible for ensuring that the drum to be returned is a Prysmian Group drum. Drums from other manufacturers will be destroyed and a recycling bill of € 100/drum will be issued.
8. Vida shall inspect the returned drums, find out their condition and issue a letter of acceptance.
9. PGB shall reimburse reusable drums according to the valid price list.
10. Only Vida is allowed to repair the drums. This ensures that the quality and (operational) safety requirements for PGB drums are met.

Delivery note requirements

- Sender's name, address, contact person, telephone number
- Beneficiary's name, address, contact person, telephone (if different from sender)
- Type and quantity of drums to be returned

CONTACT DETAILS FOR RETURNS

Vida Packaging Eesti OÜ
Keki 7, Keila
+372 5598 9385

Reception on weekdays from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Assessment of drums

Returned PGB K-drums that meet the standard will be assessed by Vida. The reuse possibility of the drum is assessed according to criteria A-H. If any defects are detected on the drum during the assessment, the drum will be disposed of. If there are up to four minor defects (criteria C, E and partly F), the drum will be reused. An example of a minor defect: two boards are broken, one metal element (washer/nut, etc.) is missing and the drum is dirty; if another board were broken, the drum would be disposed of.

PGB shall reimburse reusable drums according to the valid price list.

PGB reserves the right to make changes.

- A. **Drum flange is bent:** visual assessment of whether the drum can be safely reused on equipment.
- B. **Drum flange is inclined:** visual assessment of whether the drum can be safely reused on equipment.
- C. **Boards are missing or broken:** more than three boards of the drum are broken.
- D. **The drum is rotten:** visual assessment or assessment with a tool (e.g. knife).
- E. **The metal elements of the drum are defective or missing.**
- F. **The drum is dirty:** with oil, heavy fuel oil, cement or mud and cannot be cleaned.
- G. **Debris in the middle of the drum.**
- H. **The drum has become mouldy.**



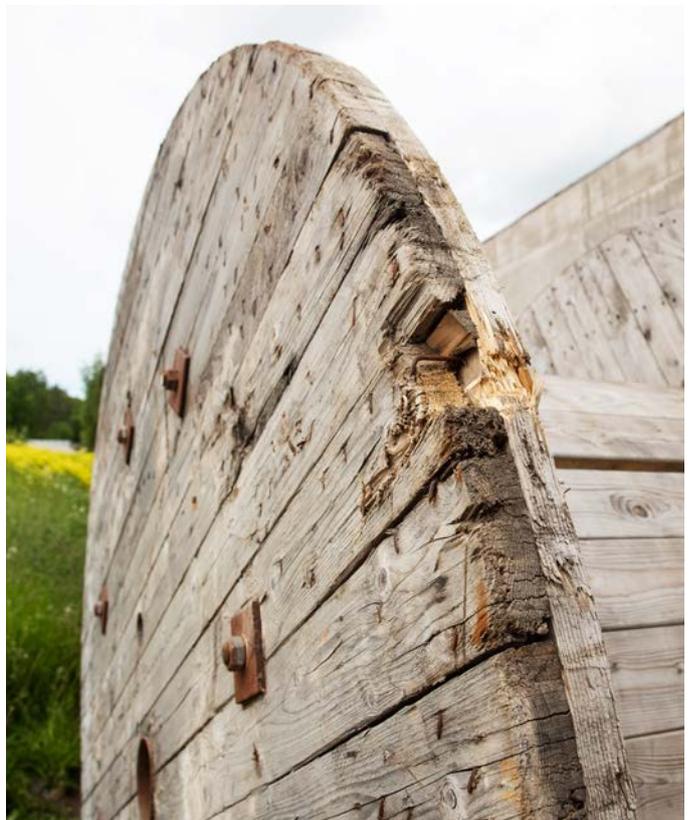
A The drum flange is bent.



B The drum flange is inclined.



C Boards are missing or broken.



D The drum is rotten.



E The metal elements of the drum are defective or missing.



F The drum is dirty.



G There is debris in the middle of the drum.



F The drum has become mouldy.

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