Technical Guidelines for STEEL COILS in ISO Containers

By SAIM MOHD
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Only 30 tonnes tested 20’ containers to be used.

The steel coil must have NO CONTACT WITH THE FLOOR of the container.

Weight per metre (linear) = 5 tonnes max.

Support for the steel coil: there has to be a support (example: timber or steel beam) and the ‘support’ contact area must allow pressure of maximum 5 tonnes / metre (linear)

Always use GRADE B containers
The coil must be secured good inside the container.

The steel coil can cover the max payload of the container only if the coil’s weight is distributed proportionally in the container (Max 5 Tonnes/ Linear Metre).
Placement of Coils: Eye to Sky

> Small and Narrow coils can be placed like drums close to each other. For security, bind them together with steel straps or block them with wood.

> This will not pose a problem to the container structure if the bottom of coils is evenly loaded over its fill length and width.

• Coils Secured on special pallets
• Coils do not stick out beyond pallet edges
• Coils should be secured firmly to the pallets and to the container security rings (breaking strength of each strap should be less than that of the container’s securing ring)
• Total breaking strength of steel straps should be 5 times the weights of coil
• LOADING: Generally delivered on wooden pallets; moved or set by fork lift.
Placement of Coils: 
Eye to side

> Distribute coils over the full floor area, so that the centre of gravity is in the middle of the container lengthwise and across.

> Avoid pressure on side walls.

> Proper bedding, lashing and blocking sideward and to the door side is necessary.
Placement of Coils:
Eye fore and aft

Heavy steel coils have to be packed on heavy duty cradles of wood or steel
Accepted securing

Longitudinal and transverse lashing of the coil

Longitudinal and transverse shoring of the coil
16t coil without bedding and fixed poorly

Improper transfer of pressure to the container walls and poor stabilising of shores
Damages due to coils

Floor board cracked and floor X-Members bent downwards beyond limits
Damages due to coils

Understructure collapsed
## Repair Estimate Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>REPAIR</th>
<th>DAMAGE</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>HOURS</th>
<th>LAB</th>
<th>MATL</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLYWOOD FLOOR</td>
<td>RENEW</td>
<td>CRACKED</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>545</td>
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<tr>
<td>X MEMBER</td>
<td>RENEW</td>
<td>BENT</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12.50</td>
<td>287.50</td>
<td>155.76</td>
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<td>379.50</td>
<td>191.98</td>
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</table>
Shipper’s Responsibility

> To fully indemnify for any damages and/or losses that may be sustained by the containers/equipment used for the loading of Steel coils.

> To pay for the repair costs/replacement values ascertained upon first demand.

> The replacement values will be deemed accepted upon provision of the Depreciated Value issued by CMA CGM.

> The repair costs will be deemed accepted upon provision of the Estimate Repairs Forms issued by CMA CGM Authorized depots/company.

> To fully indemnify for any claim for consequential direct or indirect damages or losses that may be caused by the Steel Coils.