Kraanad. Ohutus. Konstruktsioon. Nõuded seadmetele Cranes - Safety - Design - Requirements for equipment



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13135:2013 consists
Euroopa standardi EN 13135:2013 ingliskeelset	of the English text of the European standard EN
teksti.	13135:2013.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

Cranes - Safety - Design - Requirements for equipment

Appareils de levage à charge suspendue - Sécurité -Conception - Prescriptions relatives à l'équipement Krane - Sicherheit - Konstruktion - Anforderungen an die Ausrüstungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 January 2013.

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Cont		Page
	ord	
Forew	ord	4
ntrodu	uction	5
4	Scope	
1	·	
2	Normative references	6
3	Terms and definitions	8
4	List of significant hazards	11
5	Safety requirements and/or protective measures	14
5.1	General	14
5.2	Electrical equipment	
5.2.1	General	
5.2.2	Physical environment and operating conditions	
5.2.3	Electrical supply	
5.2.4	Protection against electric shock by direct contact	
5.2.5	Control circuits and control functions	
5.2.6	Operator interface and mounted control devices	
5.2.7	Power driven motions	
5.2.8	Selection of motors	
5.3	Mechanical equipment	
5.3.1	General	
5.3.2	Clutches and couplings	
5.3.3	Brakes	
5.3.4	Gear drives	
5.3.5	Wheels on rails	29
5.3.6	Rope systems	
5.3.7	Chain systems	
5.3.8	Belt systems	
5.3.9	Adjustment rods	
5.3.10	Compensating means	
5.4	Structures associated with mechanical equipment	
5.4.1	Structures	
5.4.2	Structural equipment	
5.5	Fluid power systems	
5.5.1	Controls and control devices of fluid power systems Protective measures	
5.5.2		
5.5.3	Overload testing	
5.5.4 5.5.5	Hydraulic equipmentPneumatic equipment	
5.5.5 5.6	Fixed load lifting attachments	41
5.6.1	General	
5.6.2	Hooks	
5.0.2 5.7	Equipment for safeguarding	
5. <i>7</i> 5.7.1	General	
5.7.1 5.7.2	Safety related functions of control systems	
5.7.2 5.7.3	Measures to decrease the consequences of loss of drive power	
5.7.3 5.7.4	Safety devices to prevent overrunning of movements	
5.7. 5 5.7.5	Derailment safety device	
5.7.6	Provisions to prevent tipping	
5.7.7 5.7.7	Storm-locking	
5.7.7 F 7 0	Anti-cellisian design	4=

5.8	Environmental effects	48
5.8.1 5.8.2	Protection against weakening of material	
5.6.2 5.9	Temperature High risk applications	
5.9.1	General	
5.9.2	Decreasing of the probability of occurrence of harm	49
5.9.3	Additional requirements for the transportation of hot molten metal	51
6	Verification of the safety requirements and/or protective measures	55
7	Information for use	
, 7.1	General	
7.2	Instructions for operation in special situations	
7.3	Instructions for installation and maintenance	
7.4	Maintenance instructions in the case of high risk applications	
7.5	Marking	
	A (informative) Selection of a suitable set of crane standards for a given application	
	B (informative) Design of rail wheel flanges	
	C (informative) Guidance on rope systems	
	D (informative) Specification of endurance of equipment	
D.1 D.2	Basic approach Examples of application	
D.2.1	Roller bearing	66
D.2.2	Lifting attachment, fixed or non-fixed	
D.2.3	Turnbuckle	
D.2.4	Electromechanical component	67
Annex	ZA (informative) Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC	60
	graphy	00
Bibliog	graphy	69
	4	
	\mathbf{y}	

Foreword

This document (EN 13135:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 147 "Cranes - Safety", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 13135-1:2003+A1:2010 and EN 13135-2:2004+A1:2010.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

Since the previous edition, major changes have been made in 5.2.8, 5.3.3.2, 5.3.3.5, 5.3.6.2, 5.6.2, 5.7.2, 5.9 and in Annex D, which deals with a new issue. There are several updates in standard references, and a number of clauses have been redrafted for reasons of clarity and technical and editorial accuracy.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard is a type C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100.

This European Standard has been prepared to provide one means for equipment of cranes to conform with the essential health and safety requirements of the Machinery Directive.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and events are covered are indicated in the scope of this document.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the Ke ccord. provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards, for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for the design and selection of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment used in all types of cranes and their associated fixed load lifting attachments with the objectives of protecting personnel from hazards affecting their health and safety and of ensuring reliability of function.

NOTE Specific requirements for particular types of cranes, and for load lifting attachments, are given in the appropriate European Standard.

The electrical equipment covered by this European Standard commences at the point of connection of the supply to the crane (the crane supply switch) including systems for power supply and control feeders situated outside the crane, e.g. flexible cables, conductor wires or bars, electric motors and cableless controls.

The principles to be applied for cranes transporting hazardous loads are given in this standard. Particular requirements are given for cranes transporting hot molten metal.

The standard does not cover the detail design of individual items of equipment except with regard to their selection for specific aspects of use.

In general, the proof of competence calculations and related strength requirements or safety margins of equipment and components are not covered by this standard. These questions are covered in EN 13001 parts 1 and 2, and in the EN 13001-3 series that is partly under preparation (see Annex A). Exceptionally, some safety margins are given here for items not covered in EN 13001-series.

Hazards due to noise are not covered by this standard. They are addressed in safety standards specific to each type of crane.

The specific hazards due to potentially explosive atmospheres, ionising radiation, and operation in electromagnetic fields beyond the range of EN 61000-6-2 are not covered by this European Standard.

The significant hazards covered by this European Standard are identified in Clause 4.

This European Standard is not applicable to cranes, which are manufactured before the date of publication by CEN of this standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 818-1, Short link chain for lifting purposes — Safety — Part 1: General conditions of acceptance

EN 818-7, Short link chain for lifting purposes — Safety — Part 7: Fine tolerance hoist chain, Grade T (Types T, DAT and DT)

EN 1037, Safety of machinery — Prevention of unexpected start-up

EN 1561, Founding — Grey cast irons

EN 12077-2, Cranes safety — Requirements for health and safety — Part 2: Limiting and indicating devices

EN 12385-4, Steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 4: Stranded ropes for general lifting applications

EN 12644-2, Cranes — Information for use and testing — Part 2: Marking

EN 13001-1, Cranes — General design — Part 1: General principles and requirements

EN 13001-2, Crane safety — General design — Part 2: Load actions

EN 13001-3-1, Cranes — General design — Part 3-1: Limit states and proof competence of steel structure

CEN/TS 13001-3-2, Cranes — General design — Part 3-2: Limit states and proof of competence of wire ropes in reeving systems

CEN/TS 13001-3-5, Cranes — General design — Part 3-5: Limit states and proof of competence of forged hooks

EN 13155, Cranes — Safety — Non-fixed load lifting attachments

EN 13411-1, Terminations for steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 1: Thimbles for steel wire rope slings

EN 13411-3, Terminations for steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 3: Ferrules and ferrule-securing

EN 13411-4, Terminations for steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 4: Metal and resin socketing

EN 13411-6, Terminations for steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 6: Asymmetric wedge socket

EN 13480-3, Metallic industrial piping — Part 3: Design and calculation

EN 13557, Cranes — Controls and control stations

EN 60034-1:2010, Rotating electrical machines — Part 1: Rating and performance

EN 60204-11, Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 11: Requirements for HV equipment for voltages above 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c. and not exceeding 36 kV

EN 60204-32:2008, Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 32: Requirements for hoisting machines

EN ISO 4413, Hydraulic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components (ISO 4413)

EN ISO 4414, Pneumatic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components (ISO 4414)

EN ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction (ISO 12100:2010)

EN ISO 13732-1, Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces — Part 1: Hot surfaces (ISO 13732-1)

EN ISO 13849-1, Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design (ISO 13849-1)

EN ISO 13850, Safety of machinery — Emergency stop — Principles for design (ISO 13850)

IEC 60364-4-41, Low-voltage electrical installations — Part 4-41: Protection for safety — Protection against electric shock

ISO 4306-1:2007, Cranes — Vocabulary — Part 1: General

ISO 4309, Cranes — Wire ropes — Care and maintenance, inspection and discard

ISO 4347, Leaf chains, clevises and sheaves — Dimensions, measuring forces and tensile strengths

ISO 6336-1, Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears — Part 1: Basic principles, introduction and general influence factors

ISO 6336-2, Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears — Part 2: Calculation of surface durability (pitting)

ISO 6336-3, Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears — Part 3: Calculation of tooth bending strength

ISO 6336-5, Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears — Part 5: Strength and quality of materials

ISO 10300-1, Calculation of load capacity of bevel gears — Part 1: Introduction and general influence factors

ISO 10300-2, Calculation of load capacity of bevel gears — Part 2: Calculation of surface durability (pitting)

ISO 10300-3, Calculation of load capacity of bevel gears — Part 3: Calculation of tooth root strength

ISO 12482-1, Cranes — Condition monitoring — Part 1: General

ISO 12488-1, Cranes — Tolerances for wheels and travel and traversing tracks — Part 1: General

ISO/TR 14521, Gears — Calculation of load capacity of wormgears

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 12100:2010, ISO 4306-1:2007, EN 60204-32:2008 and the following apply.

3.1

backup brake

brake that is additional to the service brake that is able to stop and hold the load

Note 1 to entry: A backup brake can have fewer design cycles than the service brake.

Note 2 to entry: Such a brake is also known as emergency brake or safety brake.

3.2

backup limiter

limiter that is only activated if other (primary) limiting means fail to operate as intended

3.3

belt system

system for supporting and moving load or crane part via belt and wheel arrangement, comprising the belts and all the attachments and parts which are in contact with the belts

EXAMPLE Belt drive wheels, belts, belt reversing wheels, belt terminations and belt guides.

3.4

breakdown torque of an a.c. motor

maximum value of the steady-state asynchronous torque which the motor develops without an abrupt drop in speed, when the motor is supplied at the rated voltage and frequency

Note 1 to entry: In case of variable frequency drives, the breakdown torque can be defined in a similar manner for each combination of voltage and frequency.

[SOURCE: EN 60034-1:2010, 3.15]