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**Cranes — Training of drivers —**  
**Part 3:**  
**Tower cranes**

*Appareils de levage à charge suspendue — Formation des  
conducteurs —*

*Partie 3: Grues à tour*



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Published in Switzerland

## Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 9926-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 96, *Cranes*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Tower cranes*.

ISO 9926 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cranes — Training of drivers*:

- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 3: Tower cranes*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 2: Mobile cranes*
- *Part 4: Jib cranes*

## Introduction

ISO 9926-1 specifies the minimum training to be given to trainee drivers of lifting appliances with a suspended load in order to develop the person's operational basic skill in driving and to impart the knowledge required for the correct use of these appliances.

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# Cranes — Training of drivers —

## Part 3: Tower cranes

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 9926 covers the specific subjects considered necessary for training tower crane drivers.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 9926-1, *Cranes — Training of drivers — Part 1: General*

ISO 4302, *Cranes — Wind load assessment*

### 3 Content of training according to tower crane type

Practical or theoretical training shall take into account the following characteristics, according to tower crane type:

- a) positioning of loads;
- b) types of hoist controls, e.g. stepless contact, speed;
- c) type of jibs, e.g. horizontal jib, luffing jib, gooseneck jib, extending jib, jack knife boom or folding jib;
- d) type of erection/dismantling, e.g. cranes assembled from component parts, self-erecting tower cranes, travelling or stationary cranes, cranes climbing inside or outside the building (theoretical procedure);
- e) special operating precautions when more than one driver is used on one crane, e.g. the last crane user has to make sure that the crane is put out of service correctly;
- f) procedures for taking the crane out of service, including putting the jib to free slewing, applying rail clamps or any special procedure describing to in the manufacturer's instructions;
- g) making the crane ready for road transport, where applicable (theoretical procedure);
- h) the role and responsibilities of the crane driver;
- i) maintaining a safe distance from electrical power lines;
- j) operational interferences and proximity hazards;