

ASME B30.17-2020
(Revision of ASME B30.17-2015)

Cranes and Monorails (With Underhung Trolley or Bridge)

**Safety Standard for Cableways,
Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks,
and Slings**

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD



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Mechanical Engineers**

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Two Park Avenue • New York, NY • 10016 USA

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The next edition of this Standard is scheduled for publication in 2025. This Standard will become effective 1 year after the Date of Issuance.

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FOREWORD

This American National Standard, Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings, has been developed under the procedures accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). This Standard had its beginning in December 1916, when an eight-page “Code of Safety Standards for Cranes,” prepared by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Committee on the Protection of Industrial Workers, was presented at the annual meeting of the ASME.

Meetings and discussions regarding safety on cranes, derricks, and hoists were held from 1920 to 1925 involving the ASME Safety Code Correlating Committee, the Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers, the American Museum of Safety, the American Engineering Standards Committee (AESC) [later changed to American Standards Association (ASA), then to the United States of America Standards Institute (USASI), and finally to ANSI], Department of Labor — State of New Jersey, Department of Labor and Industry — State of Pennsylvania, and the Locomotive Crane Manufacturers Association. On June 11, 1925, the AESC approved the ASME Safety Code Correlating Committee’s recommendation and authorized the project with the U.S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and ASME as sponsors.

In March 1926, invitations were issued to 50 organizations to appoint representatives to a Sectional Committee. The call for organization of this Sectional Committee was sent out October 2, 1926, and the Committee was organized on November 4, 1926, with 57 members representing 29 national organizations.

Commencing June 1, 1927, and using the eight-page Code published by ASME in 1916 as a basis, the Sectional Committee developed the “Safety Code for Cranes, Derricks, and Hoists.” The early drafts of this safety code included requirements for jacks, but due to inputs and comments on those drafts, the Sectional Committee decided in 1938 to make the requirements for jacks a separate code. In January 1943, ASA B30.2-1943 was published, addressing a multitude of equipment types, and in August 1943, ASA B30.1-1943 was published, addressing only jacks. Both documents were reaffirmed in 1952 and widely accepted as safety standards.

Due to changes in design, advancement in techniques, and general interest of labor and industry in safety, the Sectional Committee, under the joint sponsorship of ASME and the Bureau of Yards and Docks (now the Naval Facilities Engineering Command), was reorganized on January 31, 1962, with 39 members representing 27 national organizations. The new Committee changed the format of ASA B30.2-1943 so that the multitude of equipment types it addressed could be published in separate volumes that could completely cover the construction, installation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation of each type of equipment that was included in the scope of ASA B30.2. This format change resulted in B30.3, B30.5, B30.6, B30.11, and B30.16 being initially published as “Revisions” of B30.2, with the remainder of the B30 volumes being published as totally new volumes. ASA changed its name to USASI in 1966 and to ANSI in 1969, which resulted in B30 volumes from 1943 to 1968 being designated as ASA B30, USAS B30, or ANSI B30, depending on their date of publication. In 1982, the Committee was reorganized as an Accredited Organization Committee operating under procedures developed by ASME and accredited by ANSI.

This Standard presents a coordinated set of rules that may serve as a guide to government and other regulatory bodies and municipal authorities responsible for the guarding and inspection of the equipment falling within its scope. The suggestions leading to accident prevention are given both as mandatory and advisory provisions; compliance with both types may be required by employers of their employees. In case of practical difficulties, new developments, or unnecessary hardship, the administrative or regulatory authority may grant variances from the literal requirements or permit the use of other devices or methods, but only when it is clearly evident that an equivalent degree of protection is thereby secured. To secure uniform application and interpretation of this Standard, administrative or regulatory authorities are urged to consult the B30 Committee, in accordance with the format described in Section IX of the B30 Standard Introduction, before rendering decisions on disputed points.

Safety codes and standards are intended to enhance public safety. Revisions result from committee consideration of factors such as technological advances, new data, and changing environmental and industry needs. Revisions do not imply that previous editions were inadequate.

B30.17-2015 consolidated the requirements of B30.17-2006 (R2012) and B30.11-2010. The Volume was completely revised to incorporate these revisions. This edition of B30.17 incorporates revisions to a figure and to sections on instructions, manuals, and translations, as well as other revisions.

This Volume of the Standard, which was approved by the B30 Committee and by ASME, was approved by ANSI and designated as an American National Standard on December 21, 2020.

ASME B30 COMMITTEE

Safety Standard for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings

(The following is the roster of the Committee at the time of approval of this Standard.)

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B30 STANDARD INTRODUCTION

SECTION I: SCOPE

The ASME B30 Standard contains provisions that apply to the construction, installation, operation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and use of cranes and other lifting and material-movement-related equipment. For the convenience of the reader, the Standard has been divided into separate volumes. Each volume has been written under the direction of the ASME B30 Standards Committee and has successfully completed a consensus approval process under the general auspices of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

As of the date of issuance of this Volume, the B30 Standard comprises the following volumes:

- B30.1 Jacks, Industrial Rollers, Air Casters, and Hydraulic Gantries
- B30.2 Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top Running Bridge, Single or Multiple Girder, Top Running Trolley Hoist)
- B30.3 Tower Cranes
- B30.4 Portal and Pedestal Cranes
- B30.5 Mobile and Locomotive Cranes
- B30.6 Derricks
- B30.7 Winches
- B30.8 Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks
- B30.9 Slings
- B30.10 Hooks
- B30.11 Monorails and Underhung Cranes (withdrawn 2018 — requirements found in latest revision of B30.17)
- B30.12 Handling Loads Suspended From Rotorcraft
- B30.13 Storage/Retrieval (S/R) Machines and Associated Equipment
- B30.14 Side Boom Tractors
- B30.15 Mobile Hydraulic Cranes (withdrawn 1982 — requirements found in latest revision of B30.5)
- B30.16 Overhead Underhung and Stationary Hoists
- B30.17 Cranes and Monorails (With Underhung Trolley or Bridge)
- B30.18 Stacker Cranes (Top or Under Running Bridge, Multiple Girder With Top or Under Running Trolley Hoist)
- B30.19 Cableways
- B30.20 Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices
- B30.21 Lever Hoists
- B30.22 Articulating Boom Cranes
- B30.23 Personnel Lifting Systems
- B30.24 Container Cranes
- B30.25 Scrap and Material Handlers
- B30.26 Rigging Hardware
- B30.27 Material Placement Systems
- B30.28 Balance Lifting Units
- B30.29 Self-Erecting Tower Cranes
- B30.30 Ropes
- B30.31 Self-Propelled, Towed, or Remote-Controlled Hydraulic Platform Transporters¹
- B30.32 Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Used in Inspection, Testing, Maintenance, and Lifting Operations¹

SECTION II: SCOPE EXCLUSIONS

Any exclusion of, or limitations applicable to, the equipment, requirements, recommendations, or operations contained in this Standard are established in the affected volume's scope.

SECTION III: PURPOSE

The B30 Standard is intended to

- (a) prevent or minimize injury to workers, and otherwise provide for the protection of life, limb, and property by prescribing safety requirements
- (b) provide direction to manufacturers, owners, employers, users, and others concerned with, or responsible for, its application
- (c) guide governments and other regulatory bodies in the development, promulgation, and enforcement of appropriate safety directives

SECTION IV: USE BY REGULATORY AGENCIES

These volumes may be adopted in whole or in part for governmental or regulatory use. If adopted for governmental use, the references to other national codes and standards in the specific volumes may be changed to refer to the corresponding regulations of the governmental authorities.

¹ This volume is currently in the development process.

SECTION V: EFFECTIVE DATE

(a) *Effective Date.* The effective date of this Volume of the B30 Standard shall be 1 yr after its date of issuance. Construction, installation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation of equipment manufactured and facilities constructed after the effective date of this Volume shall conform to the mandatory requirements of this Volume.

(b) *Existing Installations.* Equipment manufactured and facilities constructed prior to the effective date of this Volume of the B30 Standard shall be subject to the inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation requirements of this Standard after the effective date.

It is not the intent of this Volume of the B30 Standard to require retrofitting of existing equipment. However, when an item is being modified, its performance requirements shall be reviewed relative to the requirements within the current volume. The need to meet the current requirements shall be evaluated by a qualified person selected by the owner (user). Recommended changes shall be made by the owner (user) within 1 yr.

SECTION VI: REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Requirements of this Standard are characterized by use of the word *shall*. Recommendations of this Standard are characterized by the word *should*.

SECTION VII: USE OF MEASUREMENT UNITS

This Standard contains SI (metric) units as well as U.S. Customary units. The values stated in U.S. Customary units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI units are a direct (soft) conversion from the U.S. Customary units.

SECTION VIII: REQUESTS FOR REVISION

The B30 Standards Committee will consider requests for revision of any of the volumes within the B30 Standard. Such requests should be directed to

Secretary, B30 Standards Committee
ASME Standards and Certification
Two Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5990

Requests should be in the following format:

Volume: Cite the designation and title of the volume.
Edition: Cite the applicable edition of the volume.
Subject: Cite the applicable paragraph number(s) and the relevant heading(s).
Request: Indicate the suggested revision.
Rationale: State the rationale for the suggested revision.

Upon receipt by the Secretary, the request will be forwarded to the relevant B30 Subcommittee for consideration and action. Correspondence will be provided to the requester defining the actions undertaken by the B30 Standards Committee.

SECTION IX: REQUESTS FOR INTERPRETATION

The B30 Standards Committee will render an interpretation of the provisions of the B30 Standard. An Interpretation Submittal Form is available on ASME's website at <http://cstools.asme.org/Interpretation/Interpretation-Form.cfm>.

Phrase the question as a request for an interpretation of a specific provision suitable for general understanding and use, not as a request for approval of a proprietary design or situation. Plans or drawings that explain the question may be submitted to clarify the question. However, they should not contain any proprietary names or information. Read carefully the note addressing the types of requests that the B30 Standards Committee can and cannot consider.

Upon submittal, the request will be forwarded to the relevant B30 Subcommittee for a draft response, which will then be subject to approval by the B30 Standards Committee prior to its formal issuance. The B30 Standards Committee may rewrite the question for the sake of clarity.

Interpretations to the B30 Standard will be available online at <https://cstools.asme.org/Interpretation/SearchInterpretation.cfm>.

SECTION X: ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

The equipment covered by the B30 Standard is subject to hazards that cannot be abated by mechanical means, but only by the exercise of intelligence, care, and common sense. It is therefore essential to have personnel involved in the use and operation of equipment who are competent, careful, physically and mentally qualified, and trained in the proper operation of the equipment and the handling of loads. Serious hazards include, but are not limited to, improper or inadequate maintenance, overloading, dropping or slipping of the load, obstructing the free passage of the load, and using equipment for a purpose for which it was not intended or designed.

The B30 Standards Committee fully realizes the importance of proper design factors, minimum or maximum dimensions, and other limiting criteria of wire rope or chain and their fastenings, sheaves, sprockets, drums, and similar equipment covered by the Standard, all of which are closely connected with safety. Sizes, strengths, and similar criteria are dependent on many different factors, often varying with the installation and uses. These factors depend on

- (a) the condition of the equipment or material
- (b) the loads

(c) the acceleration or speed of the ropes, chains, sheaves, sprockets, or drums

(d) the type of attachments

(e) the number, size, and arrangement of sheaves or other parts

(f) environmental conditions causing corrosion or wear

(g) many variables that must be considered in each individual case

The requirements and recommendations provided in the volumes must be interpreted accordingly, and judgment used in determining their application.

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ASME B30.17-2020

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Following approval by the ASME B30 Committee and ASME, and after public review, ASME B30.17-2020 was approved by the American National Standards Institute on December 21, 2020.

ASME B30.17-2020 includes the following changes identified by a margin note, **(20)**.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Change</i>
viii	B30 Standard Introduction	Updated
1	Section 17-0.2	(1) Definition of <i>original language(s)</i> added (2) Definitions of <i>shall</i> and <i>should</i> revised
19	Section 17-1.9	Paragraphs 17-1.9.1(c), 17-1.9.1(d), 17-1.9.2(c), 17-1.9.2(d), 17-1.9.3(b)(3), and 17-1.9.4(b)(3) revised
23	Section 17-1.18	Subparagraph (a) revised
23	Section 17-1.19	(1) Title revised (2) Paragraphs 17-1.19.1(b) and 17-1.19.1(c) added, and subsequent subparagraph redesignated (3) Paragraph 17-1.19.2 revised in its entirety
28	Figure 17-1.18-1	Revised in its entirety

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Chapter 17-0

Scope, Definitions, References, and Personnel Competence

SECTION 17-0.1: SCOPE OF B30.17

Volume B30.17 includes provisions that apply to the construction, installation, operation, inspection, testing, and maintenance of hand-operated and power-operated overhead cranes and monorail systems with an underhung trolley and/or bridge. These cranes and monorail systems shall support one or more hoists used for vertical lifting and lowering of freely suspended, unguided loads, and include top running and underhung bridge cranes, gantry cranes, traveling wall cranes, jib cranes, polar gantry cranes, portable gantries, other cranes having the same fundamental characteristics, and monorail systems including trolleys (carriers) and end trucks. Track sections and their support systems for monorail systems, runways and their support systems for underhung cranes, and runway rails for top running cranes are also within the scope of this Volume.

Provisions for similar equipment used for a special purpose, such as, but not limited to, nonvertical lifting service, lifting a guided load, or lifting personnel, are not included in this Volume.

(20) SECTION 17-0.2: DEFINITIONS

abnormal operating conditions: environmental conditions that are unfavorable, harmful, or detrimental to or for the operation of the crane or trolley, such as excessively high or low ambient temperatures, exposure to weather, corrosive fumes, dust- or moisture-laden atmospheres, and hazardous locations.

below-the-hook lifting device: a device used for attaching loads to a hoist. The device may contain components such as slings, hooks, and rigging hardware addressed by other ASME B30 Volumes or other standards.

brake: a device, other than a motor, used for retarding or stopping motion by friction or power means.

braking, hydraulic: a method of controlling or reducing speed by means of displacement of a liquid.

braking, mechanical: a method of controlling or reducing speed by friction.

braking, pneumatic: a method of controlling or powering a brake by means of compressed gas.

braking means: a method or device used for stopping/holding motion by friction or power.

bridge: the part of an overhead crane consisting of one or more girders, trucks, and (if applicable) a drive mechanism that carries the trolley(s).

bridge girder: a crane member on which a trolley or trolleys travel horizontally, mounted between and supported by the end trucks.

bridge travel: the crane movement in a direction parallel to the crane runway.

bumper (buffer): a device for reducing impact when a moving crane or trolley reaches the end of its permitted travel, or when two moving cranes or trolleys come into contact. This device may be attached to the bridge, trolley, or runway stop.

cab: an operator's compartment attached to a crane or trolley.

cab, normal: an operator's compartment used for controlling a cab-operated crane or trolley.

cab, skeleton: an operator's compartment used for occasional cab operation of, normally, a floor- or remote-operated crane or trolley.

carrier: (also known as *trolley*) a unit that travels on the bottom flange of a monorail track, jib boom, or bridge girder to transport a load.

chain, load: the load-bearing chain in a hoist.

clamp, hanger: a type of suspension fitting used to support tracks from an overhead structure which is fastened to the structure by mechanical means rather than by welding or direct bolting.

clearance: the distance from any part of the crane to the nearest obstruction.

collectors, current: contacting devices for conducting current from runway or bridge conductors.

conductors, bridge: the electrical conductors located along the bridge structure of a crane that transmit control signals and power to the trolley(s).

conductors, runway (main): the electrical conductors located along a crane runway that transmit control signals and power to the crane.

conductors (electrification): the system by which the moving equipment receives its electrical power (see Figure 17-0.2-1).

controller: a device by means of which the operator controls the speed, acceleration, torque, and/or direction of motor-driven equipment.

controller, manual: a controller having all of its basic functions performed by devices that are operated by hand.

controller, spring-return: a controller that, when released, will return automatically to a neutral (OFF) position.

crane: a machine for lifting and lowering a load and moving it horizontally with the hoisting mechanism being an integral part of the machine.

crane, automatic: a crane that, when activated, operates through a preset cycle or cycles.

crane, cab-operated: a crane controlled by an operator in a cab attached to the crane or trolley (see Figure 17-0.2-2).

crane, cantilever gantry: a gantry or semigantry crane in which the bridge girder(s) or truss(es) extend transversely beyond the crane runway on one or both sides (see Figure 17-0.2-3).

crane, double-girder: a crane having two bridge girders mounted between, and supported from, the end trucks.

crane, floor-operated: a crane that is controlled by a means suspended from the crane or trolley, or from a wall-mounted station and operated by an operator on the floor or on an independent platform (see Figure 17-0.2-4).

crane, gantry: a crane similar to an overhead crane, except that the bridge for carrying the trolley(s) is rigidly supported on two or more legs running on fixed rails or other runway (see Figure 17-0.2-5).

crane, hot molten material-handling: an overhead crane used for transporting or pouring molten material.

crane, interlocking: a crane with an interlock mechanism on one or both ends, enabling it to be mechanically locked to another crane, fixed transfer section, or spur track for the purpose of transferring a trolley from one to another.

crane, jib: a fixed crane, usually mounted on a wall or building column, consisting of a rotating horizontal boom (either cantilevered or supported by tie rods) carrying a trolley or hoist (see Figure 17-0.2-6).

crane, manually operated: a crane whose travel mechanism is driven by pulling an endless chain, or by manually moving the load.

crane, outdoor: an overhead or gantry crane that operates outdoors and for which provisions are not available for storage in an area that provides protection to the crane from weather conditions.

NOTE: An indoor crane that may operate outdoors on a periodic basis is not classified as an outdoor crane.

crane, overhead: a crane with a movable bridge carrying a movable or fixed hoisting mechanism and traveling on an overhead, fixed runway structure (see Figures 17-0.2-2,

17-0.2-4, and 17-0.2-9 for the types covered by this Volume).

crane, pedestal (pillar-jib): a fixed crane consisting of a rotating vertical member with a horizontal arm carrying a trolley and hoist.

crane, polar: an overhead or gantry crane that travels on a circular runway.

crane, portable gantry (A-frame): a crane similar to an overhead crane, except that the bridge for carrying the trolley(s) is rigidly supported on two or more legs supported by casters (see Figure 17-0.2-7).

crane, power-operated: a crane whose mechanism is driven by electric, pneumatic, hydraulic, or internal combustion means.

crane, pulpit-operated: a crane operated from a fixed operator station not attached to the crane.

crane, remote-operated: a crane controlled by an operator not in a pulpit nor in the cab attached to the crane, and controlled by any method other than a means suspended from the crane.

crane, semigantry: a crane with one end of the bridge rigidly supported on one or more legs that run on a fixed rail, and the other end of the bridge supported by an end truck suspended from an elevated track (see Figure 17-0.2-8).

crane, single-girder: a crane having one bridge girder mounted between, and supported from, the end trucks.

crane, underhung: a crane with a single- or multiple-girder movable bridge carrying a movable or fixed hoisting mechanism and traveling on the lower flanges of an overhead runway (see Figures 17-0.2-4 and 17-0.2-9).

crane, wall: a crane with a jib and hoist, with or without a trolley, traveling on a runway attached to the sidewall or building columns.

crane operator, dedicated: an employee whose job is confined solely to the operation of an overhead or gantry crane.

crane operator, nondedicated: an employee who uses an overhead or gantry crane as a tool to assist in the performance of his/her regular job.

drift point: a point on a travel motion master switch or on a manual controller that maintains the brake released while the motor is not energized. This allows for coasting.

drop section: (also known as *lift section*) a mechanism that will permit a section of track(s) to be lifted or lowered out of alignment with the stationary track(s) (see Figure 17-0.2-10).

electric baffle: conductors that are wired to cut off electric power to approaching motor-driven equipment if track switches, drop sections, and other movable track devices are not properly set for passage of equipment.

end truck: an assembly consisting of the frame and wheels that support the crane girder(s) and allow movement along the runway.

fixed transfer section: (also known as *crossover*) a connecting track with an interlock mechanism on both ends, mounted between two interlocking cranes, that is used to transfer a trolley from one bridge to the other.

hanger: a steel rod, together with other fittings, that is used to suspend the track from the supporting structure.

hazardous (classified) locations: locations where fire or explosion hazards may exist. Locations are classified depending on the properties of the flammable vapors, liquids, or gases, or the combustible dusts or fibers that may be present, and the likelihood that a flammable or combustible concentration or quantity is present (see ANSI/NFPA 70).

hoist: a machinery unit that is used for lifting or lowering a freely suspended (unguided) load.

interlocking mechanism: a mechanical device used to lock together the adjacent ends of two cranes or a crane to a fixed transfer section or spur track, to permit the transfer of trolleys from one crane or track to the other (see Figure 17-0.2-11).

jib boom: a horizontal cantilever track for supporting the trolley (see Figure 17-0.2-6).

limit device: a device that is operated by some part or motion of a power-driven hoist, trolley, or bridge to limit motion.

load: the total superimposed weight on the load block or hook.

load bar: a load-carrying member between trolleys.

load block: the assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, bearing, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended by the hoist rope or load chain. This shall include any appurtenances reeved in the hoisting rope or load chain.

lockout/tagout: the placement of a lock/tag on the energy-isolating device in accordance with an established procedure.

master switch: see *switch, master*.

monorail: a single run of overhead track on which trolleys travel, including curves, switches, transfer devices, and lift and drop sections.

monorail system: a machine for lifting and lowering a load and moving it horizontally, suspended from a single track.

normal operating conditions (of cab-operated cranes or trolleys): conditions during which a crane or trolley is performing functions within the scope of the original design. Under these conditions, the operator is at the operating control devices and no other person is on the crane or trolley.

normal operating conditions (of floor-operated cranes or trolleys): conditions during which a crane or trolley is performing functions within the scope of the original design. Under these conditions, the operator is at the operating control devices that are attached to the crane or trolley, but operated with the operator off the crane or trolley, and with no person on the crane or trolley.

normal operating conditions (of remote-operated cranes or trolleys): conditions during which a crane or trolley is performing functions within the scope of the original design. Under these conditions, the operator is at the operating control devices that are not attached to any part of the crane or trolley.

original language(s): language(s) used by the manufacturer to develop product instructions and manual(s).

pendant station: controls suspended from the crane and/or hoist for operating the unit from the floor.

push-button station: an electrical control device consisting of push-button-operated contacts, in an enclosure used by the operator for control of the powered motions of the crane, carrier, hoist, and other auxiliary equipment.

qualified person: a person who, by possession of a recognized degree in an applicable field or certificate of professional standing, or by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter and work.

radio controlled: operated from a radio transmitter located at a point not mechanically attached to the device being controlled.

rail: the structural member that supports the top running crane or trolley wheels.

rail sweep: a device attached to the crane and located in front of the crane's leading wheels to push aside loose obstructions.

rated load: the maximum load designated by the manufacturer or qualified person, for which the crane or monorail system is designed and built.

remote controlled: controlled by a control station located at a point not mechanically attached to the device being controlled.

rope: refers to wire rope, unless otherwise specified.

runway: an assembly of rails, tracks, beams, girders, brackets, and framework on which the crane travels.

service, heavy: service that involves operation within the rated load limit that exceeds normal service.

service, normal: service that involves operation with randomly distributed loads within the rated load limit, or uniform loads of less than 65% of the rated load for not more than 15% of the time for manually operated hoists, and 25% of the time for electric or pneumatic-powered hoists of a single work shift.

service, severe: service that involves normal or heavy service with abnormal operating conditions.

service platform: a means provided for workers to perform maintenance, inspections, adjustments, and repairs of cranes.

shall: a word indicating a requirement.

should: a word indicating a recommendation.

side pull: the component of the hoist pull acting horizontally when the hoist lines are not operated vertically.

span: the horizontal distance, center to center, between runway rails.

splice: a mechanical device used to join the adjacent ends of track sections.

spur track: a fixed track arranged to interlock with an adjacent crane girder to permit passage of trolleys from the spur track to the crane, and vice versa.

stop: a device to limit travel of a trolley or crane and which normally does not have energy-absorbing ability.

support system: components whose sole purpose is to suspend or support the runway of an underhung crane, monorail, jib boom, or other equipment system components. These support system components include, but are not limited to, hanger rods, track hangers, clamps, sway bracing, and fasteners.

switch (valve): a device for making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electric, hydraulic, or pneumatic circuit.

switch, master: a device that dominates the operation of contactors and auxiliary devices of an enclosed circuit.

switch, master, spring-return: a master switch that, when released, will return automatically to a neutral (OFF) position.

switch, runway disconnect: a switch, usually at floor level, controlling the main power supply to the runway conductors.

switch, track: a device with a moving section of track that can be moved to permit passage of a trolley from incoming fixed track(s) to outgoing fixed track(s).

track: the structural member that supports the trolley or crane wheels on underhung systems.

track, enclosed: a structural member, generally in the shape of a rectangular tube, with a continuous slot running lengthwise along the underside that permits end trucks or trolley(s) to travel on the interior bottom flange (see Figure 17-0.2-12).

track curves: curved sections of monorail track used to change the direction of trolley travel.

track opener: a section of monorail track arranged to lift or swing out of line to make an opening through which a door may pass.

trolley (carrier): the unit that travels on the lower or upper flange of the bridge girder and carries the hoist.

trolley, automatic dispatch: a trolley that, when activated, operates through a preset cycle or cycles.

trolley, cab-operated: a trolley controlled by an operator in a cab attached to the trolley (see Figure 17-0.2-13).

trolley, floor-operated: a trolley that is controlled by a means suspended from the trolley or crane, or controlled from a wall-mounted station and operated by an operator on the floor or on an independent platform.

trolley, hot molten material: an overhead trolley used for transporting or pouring molten material.

trolley, power-operated: a trolley whose mechanism is driven by electric, pneumatic, or hydraulic means.

trolley, pulpit-operated: a trolley operated from a fixed operator station not attached to the trolley.

trolley, remote-operated: a trolley that is controlled by any method other than a means suspended from the trolley and operated by an operator not in a pulpit nor in the cab attached to the trolley.

trolley travel: the trolley movement in directions at right angles to the crane runway.

unattended: a condition in which the operator of a crane and/or hoist is not at the operating control devices. On a floor-operated crane, however, if the operating control devices are within sight of the operator and within a distance equal to the span of the crane, the crane should be considered attended.

SECTION 17-0.3: REFERENCES

The following is a list of publications referenced in this Volume:

AA ADM-1-2010, Aluminum Design Manual
Publisher: Aluminum Association, Inc. (AA), 1400 Crystal Drive, Suite 430, Arlington, VA 22202
(www.aluminum.org)

ANSI ECMA 15-2010, Specifications for Cable-less Controls for Electric Overhead Traveling Cranes
ANSI MH27.1-2009, Specifications for Underhung Cranes and Monorail Systems

ANSI MH27.2-2009, Specifications for Enclosed Track Underhung Cranes and Monorail Systems
Publisher: Monorail Manufacturers Association, Inc. (MMA), 8720 Red Oak Boulevard, Charlotte, NC 28217 (www.mhi.org/mma)

ANSI/ALI A14.3-2008, Safety Requirements for Fixed Ladders
Publisher: American Ladder Institute (ALI), 330 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611
(www.americanladderinstitute.org)

ANSI/ASCE 7-10, Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures
 Publisher: American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), 1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191 (www.asce.org)

ANSI/AWS D1.1/D1.1M:2010, Structural Welding Code — Steel

ANSI/AWS D14.1-2005, Specification for Welding of Industrial and Mill Cranes and Other Material Handling Equipment

Publisher: American Welding Society (AWS), 8669 NW 36 Street, No. 130, Miami, FL 33166 (www.aws.org)

ANSI/NEMA Z535.1-2006, Safety Colors

ANSI/NEMA Z535.3-2011, Criteria for Safety Symbols

ANSI/NEMA Z535.4-2011, Product Safety Signs and Labels

Publisher: National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22209 (www.nema.org)

ANSI/NFPA 70-2011, National Electrical Code

Publisher: National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471 (www.nfpa.org)

ASME B30.9-2010, Slings

ASME B30.10-2009, Hooks

ASME B30.16-2007, Overhead Hoists (Underhung)

ASME B30.20-2013, Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices

Publisher: The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990 (www.asme.org)

ASSE A1264.1-2007, Safety Requirements for Workplace Walking/Working Surfaces and Their Access; Workplace Floor, Wall and Roof Openings, Stairs and Guardrails Systems

ASSE Z244.1-2003, Control of Hazardous Energy Lockout/Tagout and Alternative Methods

Publisher: American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP), 520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068 (www.assp.org)

ASTM E2349-12, Standard Practice for Safety Requirements in Metal Casting Operations: Sand Preparation, Molding, and Core Making; Melting and Pouring; and Cleaning and Finishing

Publisher: American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM International), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 (www.astm.org)

CMAA Specification No. 74-2009, Specifications for Top Running and Under Running Single Girder Electric Overhead Traveling Cranes Utilizing Under Running Trolley Hoist

Publisher: Crane Manufacturers Association of America, Inc. (CMAA), 8720 Red Oak Boulevard, Suite 201, Charlotte, NC 28217 (www.mhi.org/cmaa)

ISO 7000:2012, Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Registered symbols

ISO 7296-1:1991, Cranes — Graphic symbols — Part 1: General

Publisher: International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Central Secretariat, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, Case Postale 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland (www.iso.org)

SAE Z26.1-1996, Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicle Equipment Operating on Land Highways — Safety Standard

Publisher: SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096 (www.sae.org)

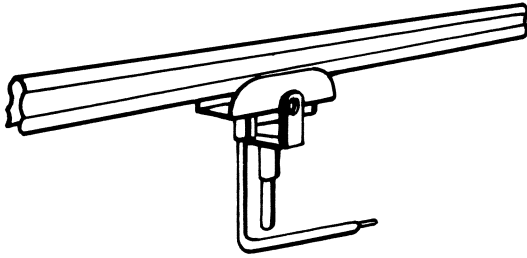
Steel Construction Manual, 14th ed., 2011

Publisher: American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC), 130 East Randolph Street, Suite 2000, Chicago, IL 60601 (www.aisc.org)

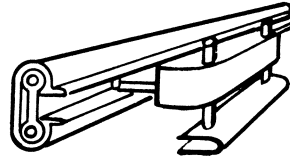
SECTION 17-0.4: PERSONNEL COMPETENCE

Persons performing the functions identified in this Volume shall meet the applicable qualifying criteria stated in this Volume and shall, through education, training, experience, skill, and physical fitness, as necessary, be competent and capable to perform the functions as determined by the employer or employer's representative.

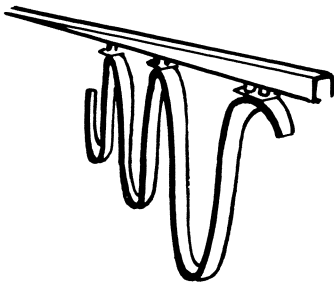
Figure 17-0.2-1 Examples of Styles of Electrification



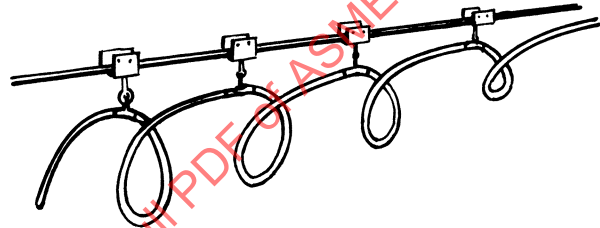
(a) Single Conductor (Bottom Entry)



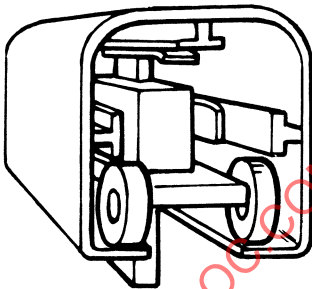
(b) Single Conductor (Side Entry)



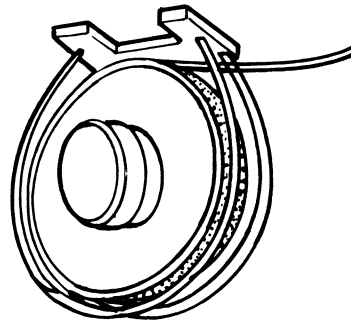
(c) Festooned Flat Cable



(d) Festooned Round Cable

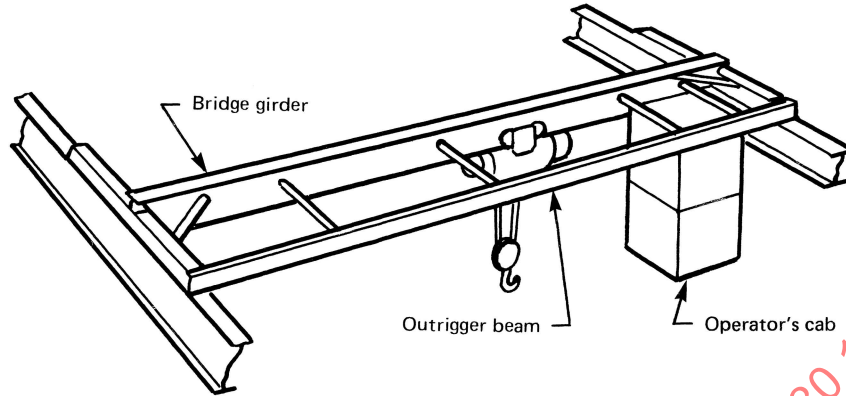


(e) Multi-Conductor Enclosed Bar

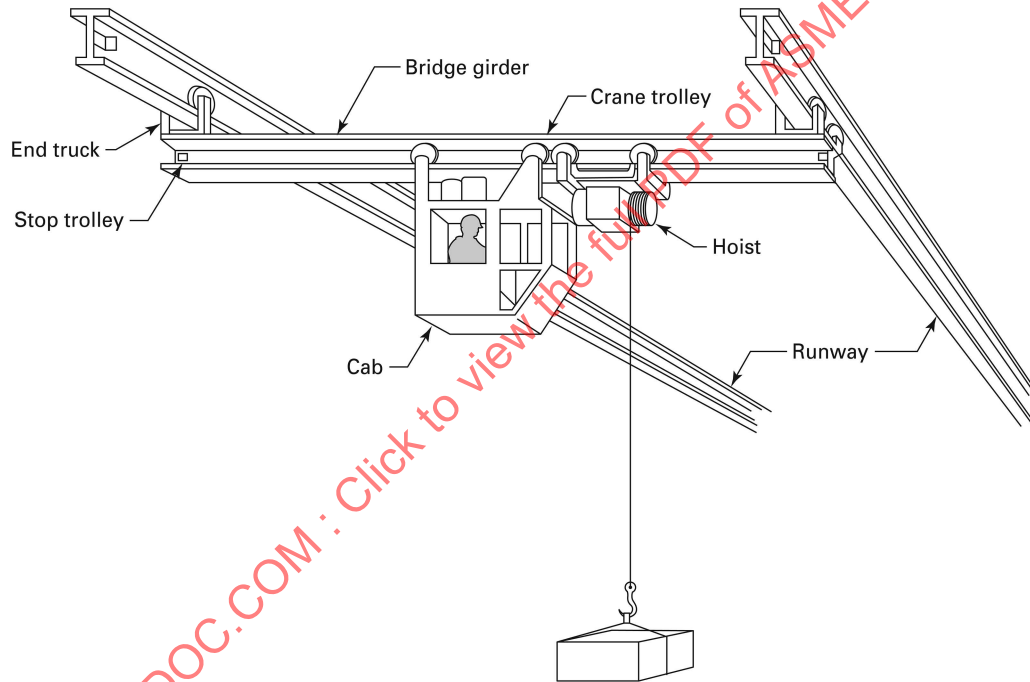


(f) Cable Reel

Figure 17-0.2-2 Cab-Operated Crane

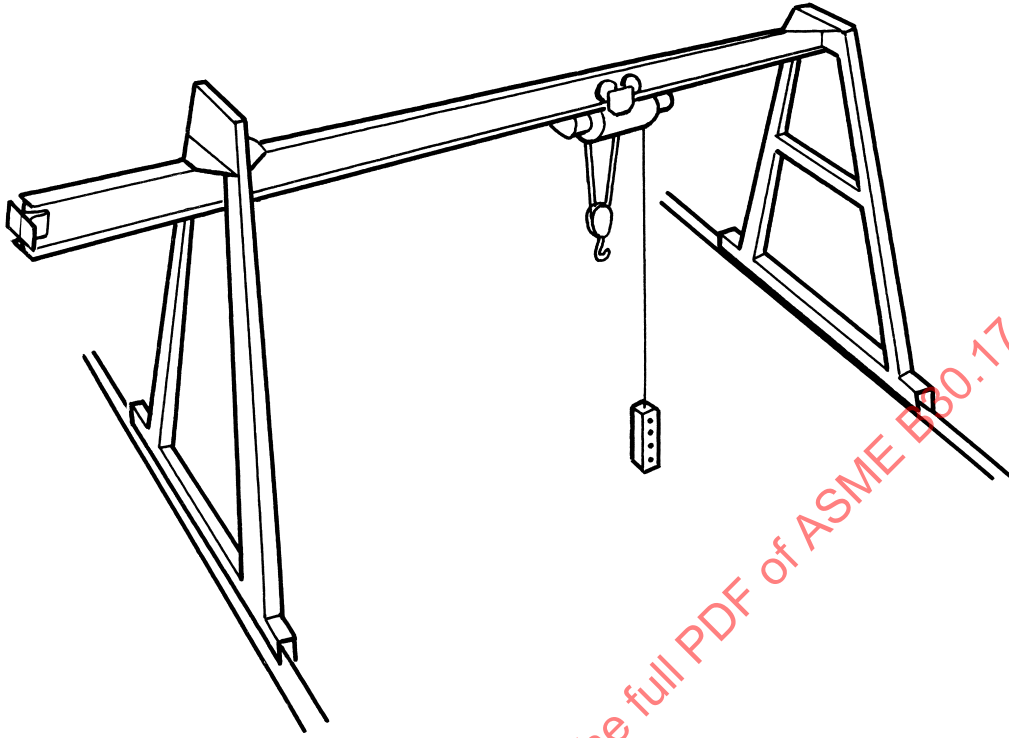


(a) Fixed Cab



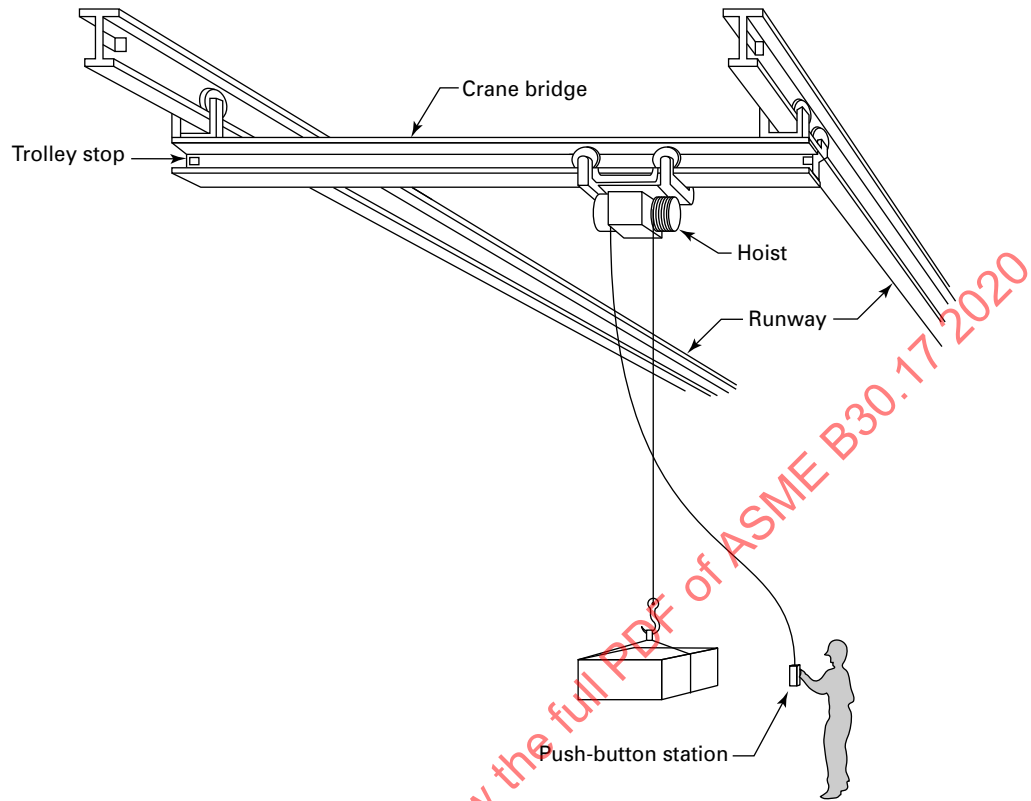
(b) Traveling Cab

Figure 17-0.2-3 Cantilever Gantry Crane

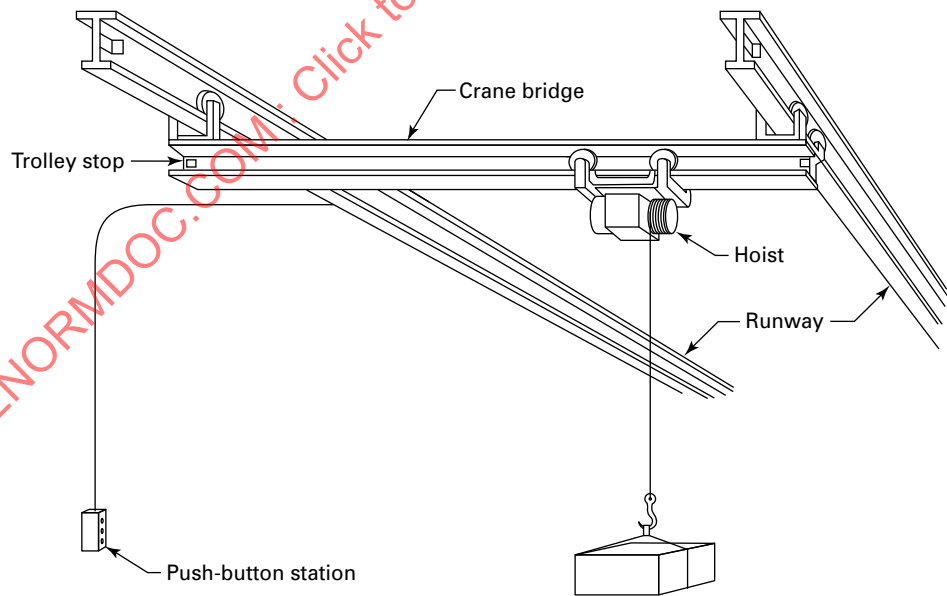


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Figure 17-0.2-4 Floor-Operated Cranes



(a) Handheld Push Button



(b) Wall-Mounted Push Button

Figure 17-0.2-5 Gantry Crane

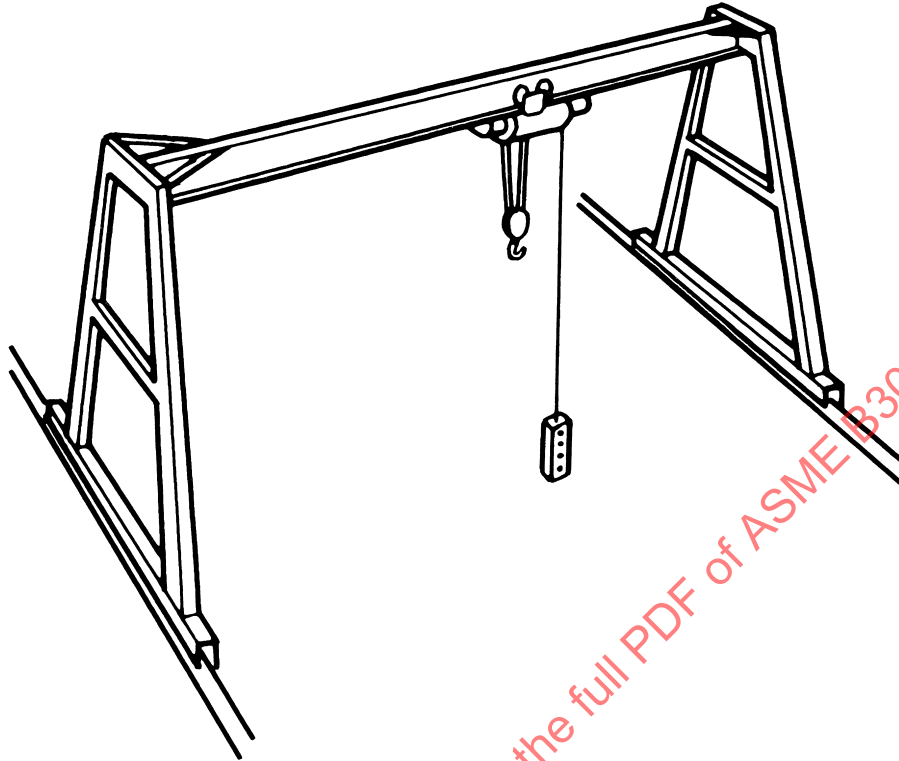


Figure 17-0.2-6 Wall-Supported Jib Crane

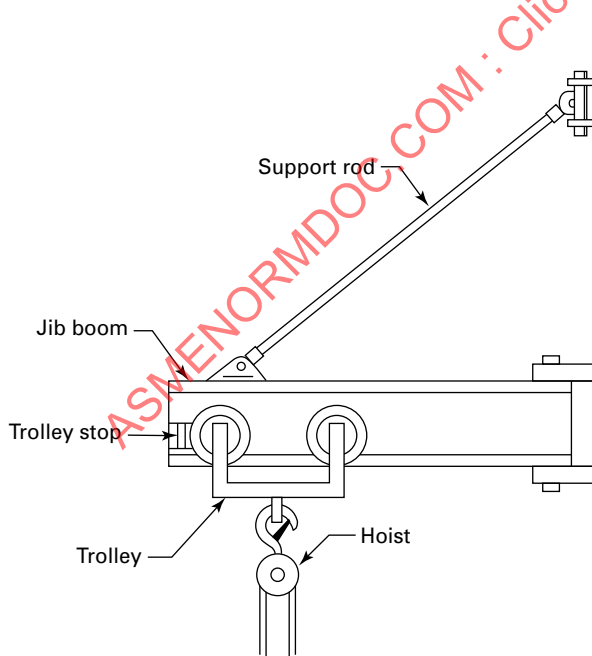


Figure 17-0.2-7 Portable Gantry Crane (A-Frame)

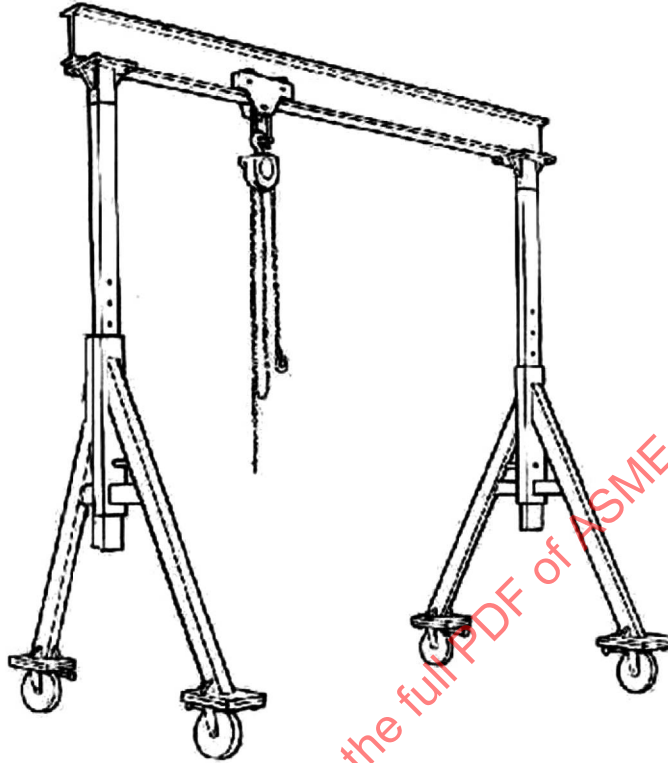


Figure 17-0.2-8 Semigantry Crane

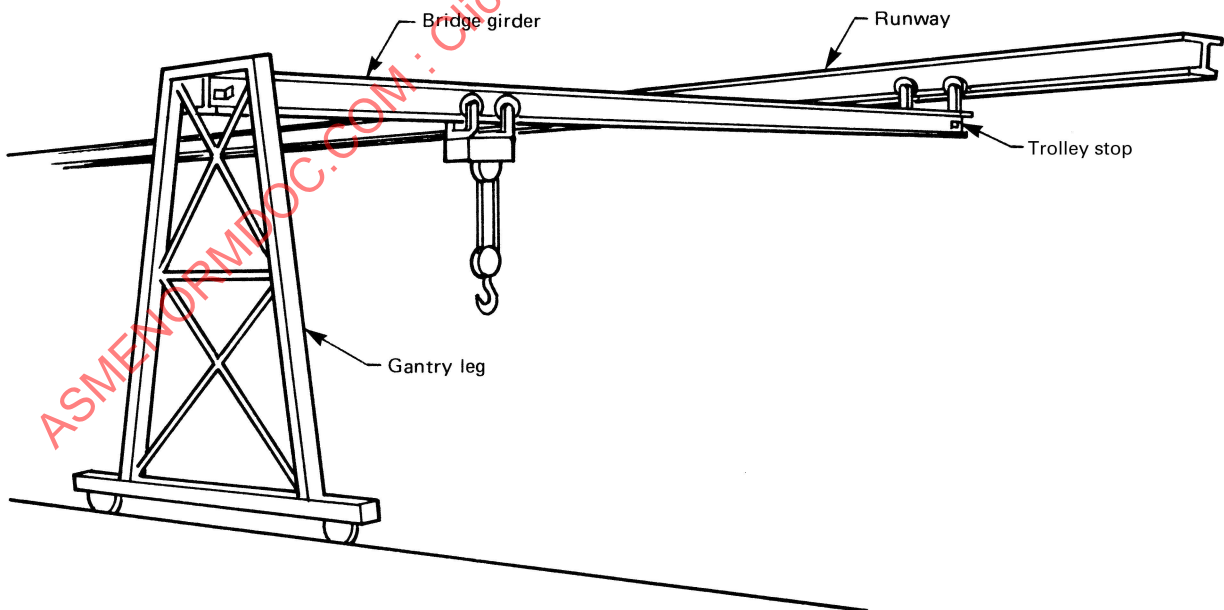


Figure 17-0.2-9 Underhung Bridge Crane With Top Running Trolley

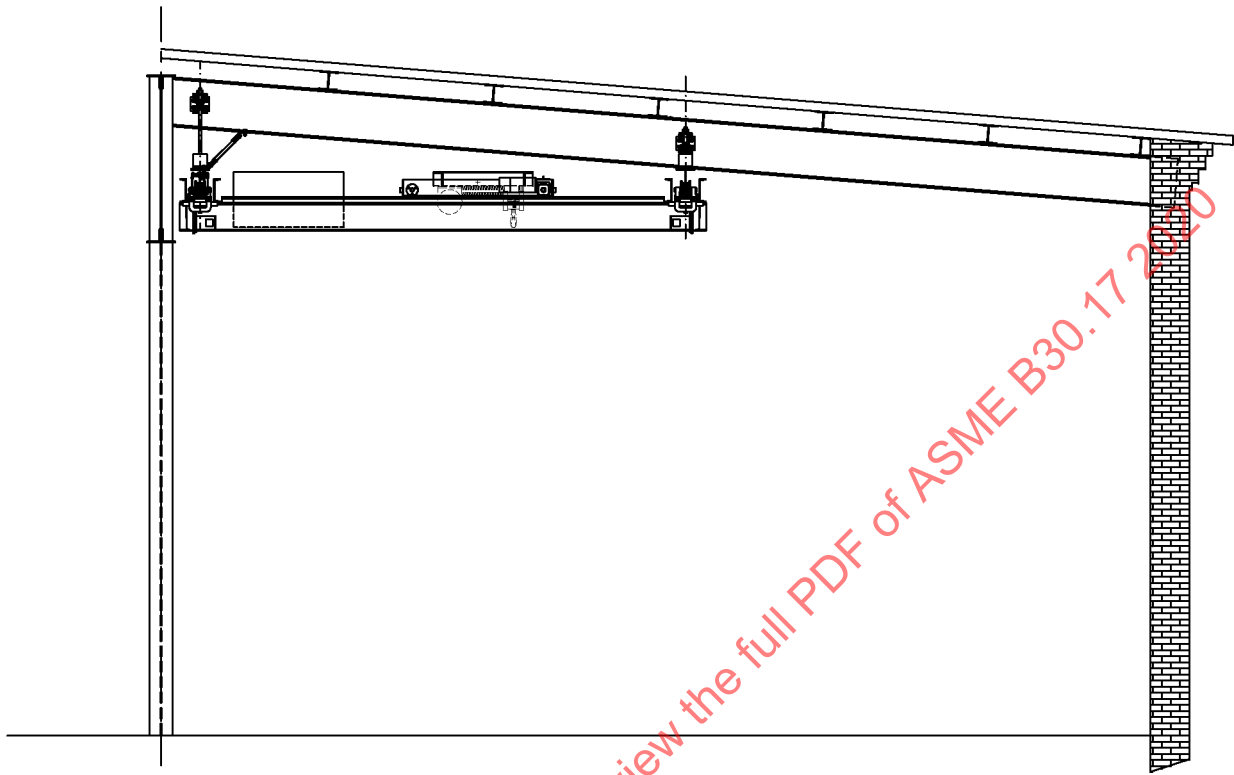


Figure 17-0.2-10 Drop Section (Lift Section)

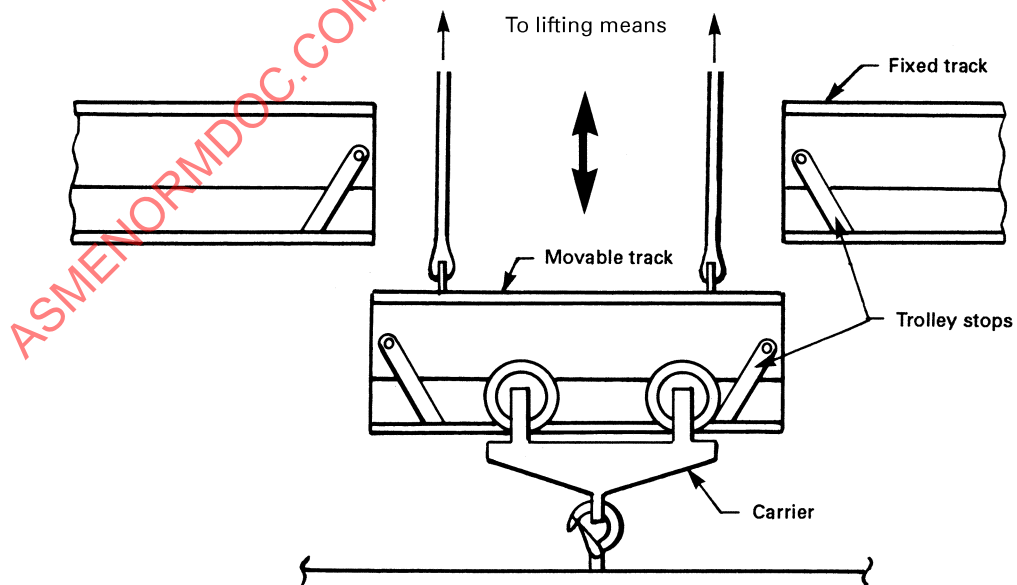


Figure 17-0.2-11 Interlocking System for Underhung Crane

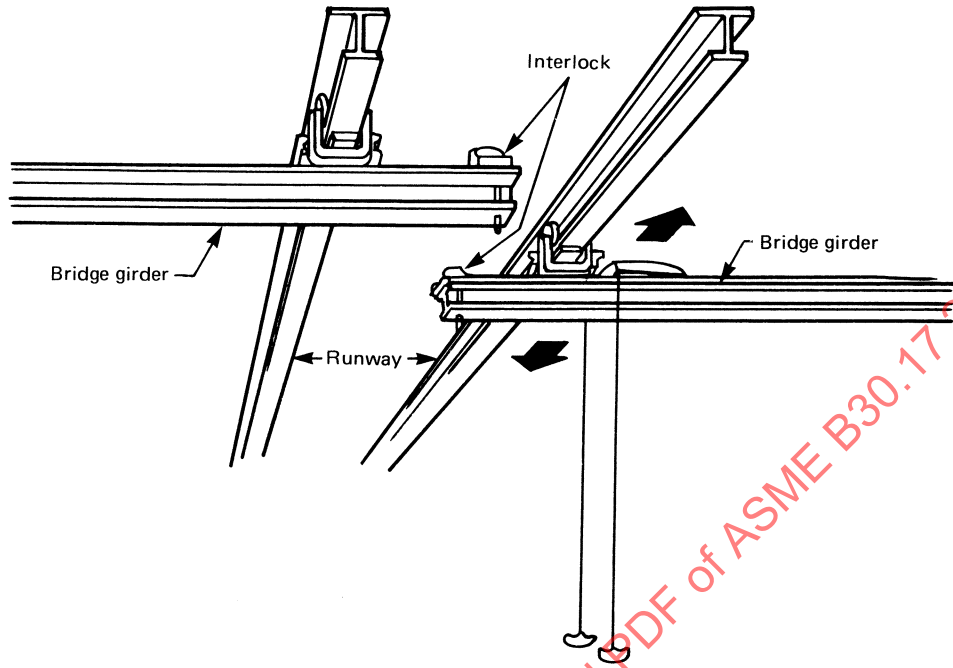


Figure 17-0.2-12 Example of One Type of Enclosed Track and Support Bracket

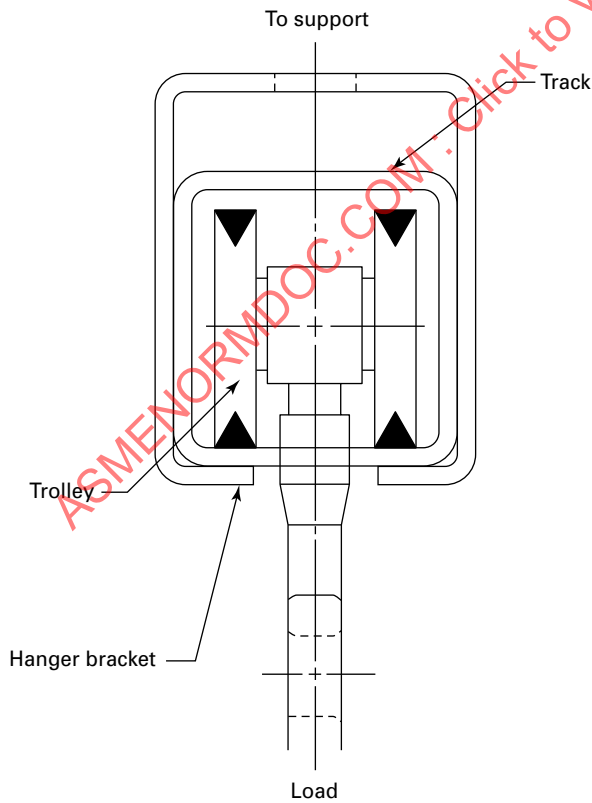
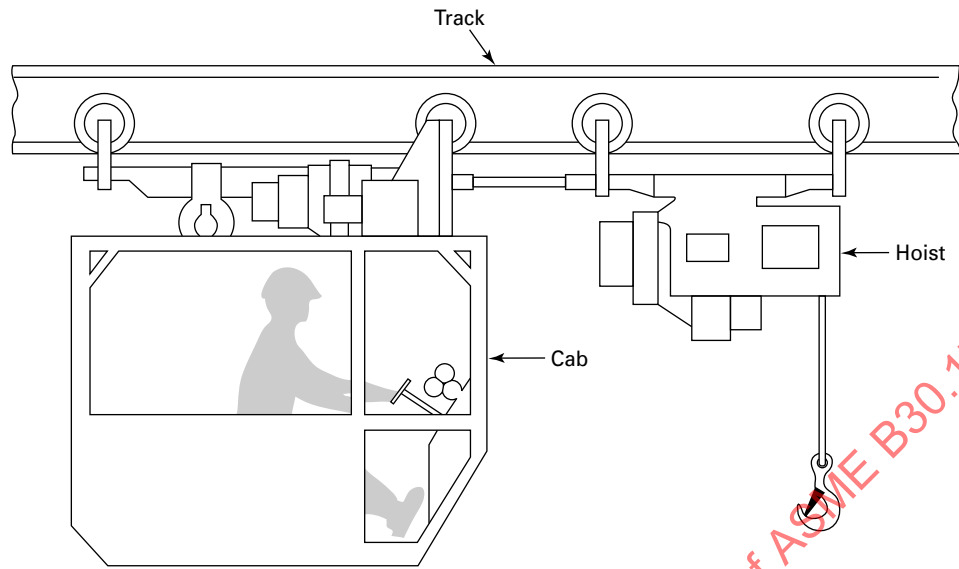


Figure 17-0.2-13 Cab-Operated Trolley



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Chapter 17-1

General Construction and Installation

SECTION 17-1.1: MARKINGS

17-1.1.1 Cranes

(a) The rated load shall be marked on each side of the crane, and if the crane has more than one hoisting unit, each hoist shall have its rated load marked on the hoist or its load block so that the rated load marking shall be legible from the ground or floor.

(b) The crane shall be marked with manufacturer's identification information on a plate or label attached to the crane, as follows:

- (1) name and address of manufacturer
- (2) manufacturer's unique identifier such as serial number

17-1.1.2 Monorails

The rated load of the monorail should be marked on the monorail and, if marked, shall be legible from the ground or floor.

17-1.1.3 Hoists

(a) The rated load of each hoist shall be marked in accordance with ASME B30.16.

(b) If there is more than one hoisting unit, each hoist shall have an identification marking on the hoist or trolley unit or its load block (e.g., #1 and #2, A and B, North and South, etc.) and shall be legible from the ground or floor. These markings shall also appear on the controllers used by the operator to indicate the controllers that operate each hoist.

17-1.1.4 General Markings

Directional markings (i.e., North, South, East, and West; Forward and Reverse; or Left and Right) shall be provided on the equipment or facility. These markings shall be legible to the operator and consistent with the direction of movement markings on the controllers.

17-1.1.5 Trolleys

The rated load, the equipment manufacturer's name, and the model or serial number shall be marked on each trolley.

17-1.1.6 Warnings

(a) Hoist warnings are to be in accordance with ASME B30.16 and legible from the operating location.

(b) Electrical control enclosure warning labels shall be in compliance with ANSI/NEMA Z535.4 and ANSI/NFPA 70 and shall include, but not be limited, to the following:

(1) Disconnect power and lockout/tagout disconnecting means before removing cover or servicing this equipment.

(2) Do not operate without cover in place.

(c) All control panels and any other electrical equipment, such as switchboards and panelboards that are likely to require inspection, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized, shall be marked to warn of potential electric arc flash hazards. The marking shall be located as to be clearly visible to personnel before inspection, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance of the equipment.

17-1.1.7 Controls

(a) Each controller shall be legibly marked to indicate the function and direction of movement.

(b) In locations or areas where multiple systems are used, the arrangement of control markings for function and directions should be the same for all crane and monorail systems in that location or area.

SECTION 17-1.2: CLEARANCES

17-1.2.1 Clearance From Obstruction

(a) Clearance shall be maintained between the crane or monorail systems and any potential obstructions, as well as cranes operating at different elevation(s), under all operating conditions. In the design of new cranes or monorails, all factors that influence clearance, such as wheel float, truss sag, bridge or trolley skewing, or trolley positions and configurations, shall be considered.

(b) Where passageways or walkways are provided on the structure supporting the crane, obstructions shall not be placed so that personnel will be jeopardized by movements of the crane.

17-1.2.2 Clearance Between Parallel Cranes

(a) If the runways of two noninterlocking cranes are parallel and there are no intervening walls or structures, clearance shall be provided and maintained between the two cranes.

(b) Where multiple cranes on parallel runways are designed for interlocking transfer of the trolley(s), means shall be provided to maintain clearance between the cranes so that the interlocking ends of the crane girders

(1) do not strike each other when passing

(2) do not strike a fixed interlocking crossover or spur track

17-1.2.3 Clearance at Curves

Clearances shall be provided at the curves of a monorail system to allow for the swing of the load when negotiating the curve. The amount of clearance shall be determined by giving due consideration to the size, weight, and speed of the trolley and the radius of the track curve.

SECTION 17-1.3: GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

17-1.3.1 Crane Runways and Monorail Tracks

(a) Crane runways, monorails, support systems, and supporting structures shall be designed to withstand the loads and forces imposed by the cranes and trolleys. Steel crane runways and supporting structure should conform to the design parameters as specified in the applicable Steel Construction Manual.

(b) The structure shall be free from excessive vibrations under normal operating conditions.

(c) If I-beams are to be used for the runway, monorail, or jib boom, Section 3 of CMAA Specification No. 74 should be considered for design purposes.

(d) Rails shall be level, straight, spliced, and spaced to crane span within recommended tolerances as specified in CMAA Specification No. 74, or within tolerances specified by the crane manufacturer or a qualified person.

(e) Where curves are required, special design will be necessary.

(f) Where change in elevation of the track is required, special design will be necessary.

17-1.3.2 Track Supports

(a) Tracks shall be fastened to a supporting structure by means of a support system.

(b) Hanger rods shall be installed plumb within the manufacturer's tolerances.

(c) Where multiple hanger rods are used at a suspension point, consideration should be given to the unequal load induced in the rods.

(d) Means shall be provided to restrain the track against damaging lateral and longitudinal movement.

(e) Where the track is suspended from hanger rod assemblies, restraining means shall be provided to prevent the hanger rod nuts from backing off the hanger rods.

(f) All track and track supports shall conform to the minimum design parameters as specified in ANSI MH27.1, ANSI MH27.2, Steel Construction Manual, the Aluminum Design Manual, or applicable design manual or standard for the material used.

17-1.3.3 Foundations and Anchorage

(a) Every outdoor crane shall be provided with a means to secure the crane against a wind pressure of 30 lb/ft² (1.436 kPa). Parking brakes may be considered to provide minimum compliance with this rule.

(b) Where wind forces are specified to be in excess of 30 lb/ft² (1.436 kPa), special anchorages such as latches or tie downs at the home position or remotely operated rail clamps for all positions to supplement the primary braking system shall be provided (ANSI/ASCE 7 may be used as a reference for this condition).

(c) Rail clamps should only be applied when the crane is not in motion.

(d) When rails are used for anchorages, they shall be secured to withstand the resultant forces applied by the rail clamps. If the clamps act on the rail, any projection or obstruction in the clamping area shall be avoided.

(e) Other than portable gantries, a wind speed indicating device shall be provided for cranes used outdoors. The device should be mounted on the crane or the crane runway structure and shall give a visible and audible alarm to the crane operator at a predetermined wind speed. A single wind speed indicating device may serve as an alarm for more than one crane.

17-1.3.4 Cranes and Monorail Systems

Cranes and monorail systems should conform to the minimum design parameters as specified in the Manual of Steel Construction, CMAA Specification No. 74, ANSI MH27.1, or ANSI MH27.2, as applicable.

17-1.3.5 Welded Construction

Welding procedures and welding operator qualifications to be used on load-sustaining members shall be in accordance with ANSI/AWS D1.1/D1.1M, except as modified by ANSI/AWS D14.1. Where special steels or other materials are used, the manufacturer or qualified person shall provide welding procedures. Field welding of track supports shall be in accordance with ANSI/AWS D1.1/D1.1M.

17-1.3.6 Modifications

Cranes and monorail systems may be modified or rerated, provided such modifications and the supporting structure are analyzed by a qualified person or

manufacturer of the equipment. A rerated system or one whose load-supporting components have been modified shall be tested in accordance with [Section 17-2.2](#). The new rated load shall be displayed in accordance with [Section 17-1.1](#).

SECTION 17-1.4: TRACK SWITCHES, TRACK OPENERS, AND INTERLOCKS

17-1.4.1 Track Switches

(a) Track switches shall be constructed and installed to maintain alignment with incoming and outgoing tracks. Control chains or ropes for hand-operated track switches, push buttons for electrically operated track switches, and operator-controlled valves for pneumatic or hydraulically operated track switches shall be located within reach of the operator.

(b) Stops shall be provided as an integral part of the switch to protect the end of an incoming track when the switch track is not aligned with the incoming track.

(c) Track switches should not be capable of being shifted with a trolley on the movable track. Means shall be provided to prevent a trolley on the movable track from running off the movable track when it is not aligned with an outgoing track.

(d) Means shall be provided to hold the movable frame in a stationary position during passage of trolleys through the track switch.

(e) Electric baffles shall be provided on track switches and incoming tracks on systems with cab control, automatic dispatch trolleys, or molten material trolleys as required in ASTM E2349. Baffles shall prevent trolley contact with the end of an incoming track when the switch track is not aligned with the incoming track. Baffles shall also prevent the trolley from interfering with a trolley on an adjacent track.

17-1.4.2 Stops at Track Openers

Stops shall be provided to prevent a hoist/trolley from running off either of the open ends of the track when the movable section is not in alignment with the track.

17-1.4.3 Interlocks

(a) Interlocking mechanisms for transfer and interlocking cranes shall maintain alignment of the bridge girder(s) with spur tracks, fixed transfer sections, or bridge girder(s) of interlocking cranes operating on adjacent runways to permit the transfer of a trolley from one to the other.

(b) Stops shall be an integral part of the interlock mechanism. When bridge girders and spur tracks or fixed transfer sections are aligned and interlock mechanisms are engaged, stops shall be in the open position to permit transfer of a trolley from one track, bridge girder, or section to the other. When bridge girders and spur

tracks or fixed transfer sections are not aligned, or interlock mechanisms are disengaged, stops shall be in the closed position and shall prevent trolleys from rolling off the end of spur tracks, transfer sections, or bridge girders.

SECTION 17-1.5: VERTICAL DROP OR LIFT SECTIONS

17-1.5.1 Trolley Passage

Vertical drop or lift sections shall maintain alignment of the fixed tracks and the movable tracks to enable the passage of a trolley.

17-1.5.2 Trolley Run-Off Protection

Means shall be provided to prevent a trolley from running off either end of the movable track when the movable track is not in alignment with the fixed tracks.

17-1.5.3 Stops

Stops shall prevent a trolley from running off the open ends of the fixed tracks when the movable track is not in alignment with the fixed tracks.

17-1.5.4 Electric Baffles

Electric baffles shall be provided on fixed and movable tracks on systems with cab-operated trolleys, automatic dispatch trolleys, or molten material trolleys. They shall limit trolley travel when the movable track is not in alignment with the fixed track.

SECTION 17-1.6: CABS — NORMAL OR SKELETON (IF PROVIDED)

17-1.6.1 Cab Location and Internal Arrangement

(a) The general arrangement of the cab and the location of the control and protective equipment should be such that all operating control devices are within reach of the operator when facing the area to be served by the load block or while facing in the direction of travel of the cab.

(b) The arrangement of the cab should allow the operator to view the load block in all positions. When physical arrangements obscure the operator's view, the operator shall be aided by other means such as, but not limited to, closed circuit TV, mirrors, radio, telephone, or a signalperson.

(c) The cab shall be clear of all fixed structures within its area of movement.

(d) The clearance of the cab above the working floor or passageway should be not less than 7 ft (2.1 m), except when operations require dimensions that are less. In this case, precautions shall be taken during the operation of the crane or trolley to keep personnel and other obstructions clear of the low overhead cab.

17-1.6.2 Cab Construction

(a) Where the cab operates on a single track, the cab may be mounted on a separate trolley or can be an integral part of the hoist trolley. On double-girder cranes, the cab shall be rigidly attached to the trolley or the crane to minimize swing.

(b) If an integral outside platform is provided, the door (if provided) shall slide or open outward.

(c) In the absence of an outside platform, the door, if provided, shall open inward or slide and shall be self-closing. It shall be equipped with a positive latching device to prevent inadvertent opening.

(d) The width of a doorway shall have a clear opening of no less than 18 in. (460 mm).

(e) A trap door, if provided above the cab or in the cab roof, shall have a clear opening of no less than 24 in. (610 mm) on each side. There should be no obstructions to prevent complete opening of the trap door.

(f) Guard railings and toeboards shall be in compliance with ASSE A1264.1.

(g) Outdoor cabs should be enclosed. All cab glazing shall be safety glazing material as defined in ANSI/SAE Z26.1.

(h) The cab construction shall offer protection from falling objects, if this possibility exists. The protection shall support a minimum static load of 50 lb/ft² (2.4 kPa).

(i) If the cab of a molten material crane is exposed to or near heat, it shall be provided with the following protection as determined by a qualified person:

(1) a heat shield located between the cab and heat source

(2) a floor insulated with heat-resistant material

(3) shielded or heat- and spatter-resistant clear panels or heat screens, where required, to provide operator vision and protection

(4) windows with metal sash and heat-resisting safety glazing material, as defined in ANSI/SAE Z26.1

(5) materials that will not propagate combustion or rekindle

17-1.6.3 Access to Cab

Access to the cab shall be by a fixed ladder, stairs, or platform requiring no step over any gap exceeding 12 in. (305 mm). Fixed ladders shall be in conformance with ANSI/ALI A14.3.

17-1.6.4 Toolbox

If a receptacle is provided for the stowing of tools and oil cans, it shall be made of a noncombustible material and shall be fastened in the cab or on the service platform.

17-1.6.5 Fire Extinguisher

A portable fire extinguisher, with a basic minimum extinguisher rating of 10 BC, shall be installed in the cab.

17-1.6.6 Lighting

Cab lighting, either natural or artificial, shall provide a level of illumination that enables the operator to observe the operating controls.

17-1.6.7 Egress

A means of egress from cab-operated cranes or trolleys shall be provided to permit evacuation under emergency conditions.

SECTION 17-1.7: LUBRICATION

If lubrication is required, accessible means for lubrication should be provided.

SECTION 17-1.8: SERVICE PLATFORMS (FOOTWALKS)

17-1.8.1 Construction of Service Platforms

Service platforms, when provided with or added to the crane, and attached to the crane, shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) The dimension of the working space in the vertical direction from the floor surface of the platform to the nearest overhead obstruction shall be a minimum of 48 in. (1.22 m) at the location where a person is performing a function while on the crane. Overhead platform clearance should be a minimum of 78 in. (1 980 mm). Where overhead clearance is less than 78 in. (1 980 mm), see [para. 17-4.2.3\(a\)\(10\)](#).

(b) Service platforms shall have a clear passageway at least 18 in. (457 mm) wide, except at the bridge drive mechanism, where not less than 15 in. (380 mm) of clear passageway shall be allowed.

(c) The dimension of the working space in the direction of access to live (energized) electrical parts that are likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized, shall be a minimum of 30 in. (762 mm).

(d) The door(s) of electrical control cabinets shall either open at least 90 deg or be removable.

(e) Service platforms shall be designed to sustain a distributed load of at least 50 lb/ft² (2.4 kPa).

(f) Service platforms shall have a slip-resistant walking surface.

(g) Service platforms shall be provided with guard railings and toeboards.

(1) Guard railings and toeboards shall be in compliance with ASSE A1264.1.

(2) Guard railings shall be at least 42 in. (1 065 mm) high and provided with an intermediate railing.

(20) SECTION 17-1.9: STOPS AND BUMPERS**17-1.9.1 Runway Stops**

(a) Stops shall be provided to prevent motion beyond the limits of travel of the bridge.

(b) Stops shall be provided at open ends of tracks, interlocking crossovers, track spurs, track openers, and track switches.

(c) Stops shall engage the bumper mounted on a power-driven bridge and withstand the forces applied by the bumpers.

(d) On a hand-operated bridge, the stops should engage parts of the crane other than the wheel. If a stop engages the tread of the wheel, its height shall be no less than the radius of the wheel.

17-1.9.2 Trolley Stops

(a) Stops shall be provided to prevent motion beyond the limits of travel of the trolley.

(b) Stops shall be provided at open ends of tracks, interlocking crossovers, track spurs, track openers, and track switches.

(c) Stops shall engage the bumper mounted on a power-driven trolley and withstand the forces applied by the bumpers.

(d) On a hand-operated trolley, the stops should engage parts of the trolley other than the wheel. If a stop engages the tread of the wheel, its height shall be no less than the radius of the wheel.

17-1.9.3 Bridge Bumpers

(a) A power-operated bridge shall be provided with bumpers or other automatic means providing equivalent effect.

(b) Bridge bumpers shall have the following minimum characteristics:

(1) energy-absorbing (or energy-dissipating) capacity to stop the bridge when traveling with power off in either direction at a speed of at least 40% of rated load speed.

(2) capability of stopping the bridge (but not the load block or lifted load) at a rate of deceleration not to exceed an average of 3 ft/sec^2 (0.9 m/s^2) when traveling with power off in either direction at 20% of rated load speed.

(3) design and installation with a means of retaining the bumper in case of broken or loosened mounting connections. The retention requirement may be omitted for elastomeric bumpers if determined unnecessary by a qualified person.

(c) Multiple power-operated bridges operating on the same runway shall have contact bumpers that meet the requirements of (b)(2).

(d) Consideration should be given to providing bumpers with greater capacity for energy absorption (or energy dissipation) than that specified in (b)(1)

and providing bridge end stops with corresponding increased strength when any of the following conditions are present:

(1) crane has a maximum bridge speed of 320 ft/min (100 m/min) or greater

(2) crane is a remote-operated crane

(3) crane is a pulpit-operated crane

(4) location of the runway end stops is obscured or uncertain

(5) crane is a cab-operated crane

17-1.9.4 Trolley Bumpers

(a) A power-operated trolley shall be provided with bumpers or other automatic means providing equivalent effect.

(b) Trolley bumpers shall have the following minimum characteristics:

(1) energy-absorbing (or energy-dissipating) capacity to stop the trolley when traveling with power off in either direction at a speed of at least 50% of rated load speed.

(2) capability of stopping the trolley (not including load block and lifted load) at a rate of deceleration not to exceed an average of 4.7 ft/sec^2 (1.4 m/s^2) when traveling with power off at one-third of rated load speed.

(3) a design and installation with a means of retaining the bumper in case of broken or loosened mounting connections. The retention requirement may be omitted for elastomeric bumpers if determined unnecessary by a qualified person.

(c) Multiple power-operated trolleys operating on the same bridge shall have contact bumpers that meet the requirements of (b)(2).

(d) Consideration should be given to providing bumpers with greater capacity for energy absorption (or energy dissipation) than that specified in (b)(1) and providing trolley end stops with corresponding increased strength when any of the following conditions are present:

(1) trolley has a maximum speed of 150 ft/min (46 m/min) or greater

(2) trolley is on a remote-operated crane

(3) trolley is on a pulpit-operated crane

(4) location of the trolley end stops is obscured or uncertain

(5) crane is a cab-operated crane

SECTION 17-1.10: RAIL SWEEPS

(a) Bridge truck rail sweeps shall be provided in front of the leading wheels on both ends of top running bridge end trucks.

(b) Trolley rail sweeps shall be provided in front of the leading wheels on both ends of top running trolleys.

(c) The rail sweep shall clear the rail of objects on the runway that, if they came into contact between the wheel and rail, could cause damage to the wheel or derail the wheel.

(1) Clearance between the top surface of the rail head and the bottom of the sweep should not exceed $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (5 mm).

(2) Clearance between the vertical inside surfaces of the sweep should be equal to the wheel tread width plus $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (10 mm) and clearance should be evenly spaced on each side of the wheel tread width.

(d) On bridge crane end trucks, the sweep shall extend below the top surface of the rail head, for a distance no less than 50% of the thickness of the rail head on both sides of the rail head.

(e) On top running trolleys, the sweep shall extend below the top surface of the rail head for a distance no less than 50% of the thickness of the rail head on both sides of the rail head.

(f) On gantry crane end trucks, when the rail head is located above the pavement or ground level, the sweep shall extend below the top surface of the rail head for a distance not less than 50% of the thickness of the rail head on both sides of the rail head.

SECTION 17-1.11: GUARDS

17-1.11.1 Guards for Moving Parts

(a) Exposed moving parts such as gears, set screws, projecting keys, chains, chain sprockets, and reciprocating components that constitute a hazard under normal operating conditions shall be guarded.

(b) Each guard shall be capable of supporting 200 lb (90 kg) without permanent deformation, unless the guard is located where it is not probable for a person to step on.

17-1.11.2 Guards for Hoisting Ropes

(a) If it is possible for hoisting ropes to foul or chafe on adjacent parts of the crane under normal operating conditions, guards shall be installed to minimize damage to the rope.

(b) A guard shall be provided to prevent contact between bridge or runway conductors and hoisting ropes, if they can come into contact under normal operating conditions.

SECTION 17-1.12: DROP PROTECTION

(a) Means shall be provided to limit the drop of bridge end trucks to 1 in. (25.4 mm) in case of wheel, axle, or load bar failure. Drop protection for underhung bridge end trucks shall be located on both sides of the track to provide central loading of the track about the vertical axis if failure occurs.

(b) Means should be provided to limit the drop of a trolley in case of wheel, axle, or load bar failure. Drop protection, if provided, shall limit the drop of a trolley to 1 in. (25.4 mm) and shall be located on both sides of the track to provide central loading of the track about the vertical axis if failure occurs.

SECTION 17-1.13: BRAKES

17-1.13.1 Hoist Brakes

Hoist brakes shall meet the requirements of ASME B30.16.

17-1.13.2 Trolley Brakes and Braking Means

(a) Each power-driven trolley unit of the crane shall either be equipped with a braking means or have trolley drive frictional characteristics that will provide the following stopping and holding functions, under conditions where the rails are dry and free of snow and ice:

(1) torque capability to stop trolley travel within a distance in ft (m) equal to 10% of rated load speed in ft/min (m/min), when traveling at full speed with rated load and with the power off

(2) torque capability to prevent horizontal motion of the trolley against a horizontal force equal to 1% of the combined weight of the trolley, hoist, and rated load when the trolley is in a parked condition

(b) A power-driven, cab-operated crane with the cab on the trolley shall be equipped with a trolley brake that will provide the stopping and holding functions described in (a)(1) and (a)(2).

(c) Each trolley brake shall have thermal capacity for the frequency of operation required by the service.

17-1.13.3 Bridge Brakes and Braking Means

(a) A power-driven bridge shall either be equipped with a braking means or have bridge drive frictional characteristics that will provide the following stopping and holding functions, under conditions where the rails are dry and free of snow and ice:

(1) torque capability to stop bridge travel within a distance in ft (m) equal to 10% of rated load speed in ft/min (m/min), when traveling at full speed with rated load and with the power off.

(2) torque capability to prevent horizontal motion of the bridge against a horizontal force equal to 1% of the combined weight of the bridge, trolley, hoist, and rated load when the bridge is in a parked condition

(b) A power-driven, cab-operated crane with the cab on the bridge shall be equipped with a bridge brake that will provide the stopping and holding functions described in (a)(1) and (a)(2).

(c) Each bridge brake shall have thermal capacity for the frequency of operation required by the service.

17-1.13.4 Trolley and Bridge Brake Provisions

The general provisions outlined below apply to trolley and bridge brakes.

(a) Brakes shall be provided with means of adjustment to compensate for lining wear.

(b) Brake pedals, latches, and levers should allow release without the exertion of greater force than was used in applying the brake.

(c) Foot-operated brakes shall require an applied force of not more than 70 lb (310 N) to develop rated brake torque.

(d) Foot-operated brake pedals shall be so constructed that the operator's foot will not readily slip off the pedal.

(e) Foot-operated brake pedals shall be so located that they are readily accessible to the operator at the controls.

(f) Foot-operated brakes shall be equipped with a means for positive release when force is released from the pedal.

(g) When provided, a parking brake shall

(1) be applied automatically or manually

(2) prevent horizontal motion of the trolley or bridge in accordance with the requirements of [para. 17-1.13.2\(a\)\(2\)](#) or [para. 17-1.13.3\(a\)\(2\)](#)

(3) not prohibit the use of a drift point in the control circuit

SECTION 17-1.14: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

17-1.14.1 General

(a) Wiring and equipment shall comply with ANSI/NFPA 70.

(b) The control circuit voltage shall not exceed 600 V for AC or DC.

(c) The voltage at pendant push buttons shall not exceed 150 V for AC or 300 V for DC.

(d) Where multiple-conductor cable is used with a suspended push-button station, the station shall be supported so that electrical conductors are protected from strain.

(e) Pendant control stations shall be constructed to prevent electrical shock. The push-button enclosure shall be at ground potential and marked for identification of functions.

(f) When equipment is used in hazardous locations as defined by ANSI/NFPA 70, modifications to these rules or additional safety requirements may be necessary. In these locations, cranes shall be designed and installed in a manner suitable for the conditions encountered.

17-1.14.2 Equipment

(a) Electrical equipment shall be so located or enclosed such that personnel will not be exposed to inadvertent contact with energized parts under normal operating conditions.

(b) Energized parts of electrical equipment shall be protected from direct exposure to grease, oil, and moisture, and they should be protected from dirt.

(c) Guards for energized parts, if provided, shall be constructed or located so that they cannot be inadvertently deformed so as to make contact with energized parts.

(d) Working space in the direction of access to energized parts that are likely to require inspection, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance, including all bridge-mounted control panel enclosures or switching devices, shall be a minimum of 30 in. (762 mm) from the surface of the enclosure or panel door. In addition, the work space in front of the enclosure or panel shall be at least as wide as the enclosure and shall be not less than 30 in. (762 mm) wide.

17-1.14.3 Controllers

(a) Cranes not equipped with spring-return controllers, spring-return master switches, or momentary contact push buttons shall be provided with a device that will disconnect all motors from the line in the event of a power failure. The disconnect device shall not permit any motor to be restarted until the controller or master switch handle is brought to the OFF position, or a reset switch or power-on button is operated.

(b) *Cab-Operated Controls*

(1) Lever-operated manual controllers and master switches shall be provided with an OFF-position notch or latch. A spring return to the OFF position is acceptable.

(2) The operating handle for a manual controller or master switch shall be located within reach of the operator.

(3) The movement of the handle of each manual controller or master switch should be in the same general direction as the resultant movements of the load, except as shown in [Figures 17-1.14.3-1](#) and [17-1.14.3-2](#).

(4) The arrangement of controllers or master switches should conform to [Figures 17-1.14.3-1](#) and [17-1.14.3-2](#). Compass directions may be substituted for "Right-Left" and "Forward-Reverse" in [Figure 17-1.14.3-3](#), and for the W, X, Y, and Z designations in [Figure 17-1.14.3-4](#).

(c) *Floor-Operated Controls*

(1) The controller or controllers, if rope operated, shall automatically return to the OFF position when released.

(2) Push buttons in pendant stations shall return to the OFF position when pressure is released by the crane operator.

(3) The arrangement of pendant push buttons should conform to [Figure 17-1.14.3-3](#). Compass directions may be substituted for "Right-Left" and "Forward-Reverse" in [Figure 17-1.14.3-3](#), and for the W, X, Y, and Z designations in [Figure 17-1.14.3-4](#).

(d) Automatic and Remote Controls

(1) Automatic cranes or trolleys shall be so designed that operation of all motions shall be discontinued if the automatic sequence control becomes ineffective. Completion of the last command is permissible if power is available.

(2) Remote-operated cranes or trolleys shall function so that if the control signal for any crane or trolley motion becomes ineffective, that crane or trolley motion shall stop. Conversely, signals received from any source other than the operating station shall not result in operation of any motion of the crane or trolley.

(e) The arrangement of pendant push-button stations and radio-controlled transmitters should conform to [Figures 17-1.14.3-3](#) and [17-1.14.3-4](#), respectively. Compass directions may be substituted for "Right-Left" and "Forward-Reverse" in [Figure 17-1.14.3-3](#), and for the W, X, Y, and Z designations in [Figure 17-1.14.3-4](#).

(f) Systems using radio controls shall be provided in accordance with ANSI ECMA 15.

(g) A minimum of two collectors for each runway conductor shall be furnished when the crane uses inverters.

(h) Push buttons of pendant stations shall be guarded or shrouded to prevent accidental actuation of crane motion.

(i) Overspeed protection shall be provided when inverters (variable frequency drives) are used. Dynamic braking resistors may be considered as overspeed protection for traversing drives.

17-1.14.4 Resistors (When Provided)

(a) Resistor units shall be supported to minimize the effect of vibration.

(b) Provisions shall be made to prevent broken parts or molten metal from falling upon the operator or from the crane or trolley.

(c) If resistor enclosures are provided, the enclosures shall be installed to limit exposure to combustible materials.

(d) Conductors connected to resistors shall have a flame-resistant outer covering or be covered with flame-resistant tape.

17-1.14.5 Switches*(a) Conductor Disconnecting Means*

(1) The power supply to the runway, bridge, or monorail conductors shall be controlled by a switch or circuit breaker located on a fixed structure, accessible from the floor, within view of the conductors, and arranged to be locked in the open position. The switch shall open all ungrounded conductors simultaneously and the means for locking shall remain in place with or without the lock installed.

(b) Disconnecting Means for Cranes and Monorail Hoists

(1) A switch or circuit breaker of the enclosed type with a provision for locking in the open position shall be provided in the leads from the runway conductors or other power supply. Means for locking shall remain in place with or without the lock installed.

(2) The disconnecting means required by (1) may be omitted for monorail hoists and hand-propelled bridge cranes if the installation meets all of the following:

(-a) The monorail hoist or crane is controlled from the ground or floor level.

(-b) The monorail hoist or crane is within view of the power supply disconnecting means.

(-c) No fixed platform has been provided for servicing the crane or monorail hoist.

(3) The disconnecting means required by (1) may be omitted for equipment when the controls enclosure is mounted remotely from the equipment.

(4) For portable or cord- and plug-connected monorail hoists, the attachment plug suitably horsepower rated per NFPA 70 shall serve as the disconnecting means required by (1).

(c) *Operation of Disconnecting Means.* One of the following should be provided within reach of the operator when the operator is in the operating position:

(1) a method for opening the disconnecting means in (b).

(2) a method for opening the disconnecting means in (a) if the disconnecting means specified in (b) is not required.

(3) a push button or switch operating a main line contactor. Operation of this device shall set the holding brake(s) and open the power circuit to all motors.

17-1.14.6 Conductors

(a) Conductors of the open type, mounted on the bridge, runway beams, or overhead, shall be so located or guarded that persons cannot inadvertently come into contact with the energized conductors under normal operating conditions or under maintenance procedures as stated in [para. 17-4.2.3](#).

(b) For grounding purposes, a separate grounding conductor shall be provided.

17-1.14.7 Permanently Mounted Magnets

(a) A crane configured with a permanently mounted magnet shall have a separate magnet circuit switch of the enclosed type with provision for locking in the open (OFF) position. The magnet disconnect switch shall be connected on the line side (power supply side) of the crane disconnect switch.

(b) Means shall be provided for discharging the inductive load of a lifting magnet.

(c) Indication or signal lights should be provided to indicate that power to a lifting magnet is ON or OFF. These lights, if used, shall be visible to the crane operator and to persons on the floor.

(d) For a remote-operated crane, the loss of the remote signal shall not result in demagnetizing the lifting magnet.

(e) A minimum of two collectors for each runway conductor shall be furnished when the crane is used with a lifting magnet.

(f) Lifting magnet units shall comply with the provisions of ASME B30.20.

17-1.14.8 Service Receptacle

If a service receptacle is provided in the cab or on the bridge, it shall be a grounded-type permanent receptacle not exceeding 300 V.

SECTION 17-1.15: HOISTING EQUIPMENT

Hoist units shall comply with the provisions of ASME B30.16.

SECTION 17-1.16: WARNING DEVICES

17-1.16.1 Cab- and Remote-Operated Equipment

(a) A warning device shall be provided to warn persons in the path of the load.

(b) Refer to [para. 17-3.3.4\(b\)\(23\)](#) for operation of the device.

17-1.16.2 Floor-Operated Equipment

(a) A warning device should be provided for installations where the ability of the operator to warn persons in the path of the load is impaired.

(b) Refer to [para. 17-3.3.4\(c\)\(15\)](#) for operation of the device.

17-1.16.3 Types of Warning Devices

One or more of the following devices shall be provided when required:

- (a) manually operated gong
- (b) power-operated audible signal
- (c) rotating beacon
- (d) strobe light

SECTION 17-1.17: INSTALLATION

The installation of the equipment shall be in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's or qualified person's recommendations.

(20) SECTION 17-1.18: TROLLEYS (CARRIERS)

(a) Trolley wheel configuration shall be matched to the track, beam, or rail shape and size (see [Figure 17-1.18-1](#)). Clearance between the trolley(s) and the support system

shall be maintained in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer or a qualified person.

(b) The trolley shall be suitable to operate on the minimum radius and contour of the beam.

(c) Refer to the equipment manufacturer, the operating manual, or other technical information from the manufacturer or a qualified person for suitable equipment application.

(d) Adjust the trolley for proper fit and clearance for the application as referenced in the manual provided with the equipment (see [Figure 17-1.18-2](#)).

SECTION 17-1.19: TECHNICAL AND SAFETY-RELATED INSTRUCTIONS AND MANUALS

(20)

17-1.19.1 General Information

(a) The crane manufacturer shall furnish with each crane at least one copy of the manual. The manual shall include general information applicable to the following:

- (1) installation
- (2) operation
- (3) inspection
- (4) testing
- (5) lubrication
- (6) maintenance
- (7) parts
- (8) wiring diagram (may be supplied separately)

(b) The instructions and manuals shall be provided in a language specified by the purchaser at the time of the initial sale by the manufacturer.

(c) Pictograms used to identify controls shall be described in the instructions. The pictograms should comply with ISO 7000, ISO 7296-1, or another recognized source, if previously defined.

(d) Personnel responsible for the supervision, installation, operation, inspection, or maintenance of the crane shall be familiar with the applicable contents of the manual furnished with the crane.

17-1.19.2 Translation of Technical and Safety-Related Instructions and Manuals

(a) The entities responsible for the operation, use, inspection, testing, maintenance, assembly, and disassembly of the covered equipment shall have the technical and safety-related information available in a language that their employees can read and understand. If the information is not available in a language understood by their employees, the entities shall obtain a translation of the original manufacturer's technical and safety-related information from the manufacturer or from a translation service provider.

(b) Translations of the original language instructions shall meet professional translation industry standards, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) translating the complete paragraph message, instead of word by word
- (2) ensuring grammatical accuracy
- (3) preserving the source document content without omitting or expanding the text
- (4) translating the terminology accurately

(5) reflecting the level of sophistication of the original document

(c) The finished translation shall be verified for compliance with (b)(1) through (b)(5) by a qualified person having an understanding of the technical content of the subject matter.

(d) If the manufacturer no longer exists, translation of the instructions with the machine is acceptable.

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Figure 17-1.14.3-1 Recommended Arrangement of Controllers or Master Switches (Three-Motion Crane)

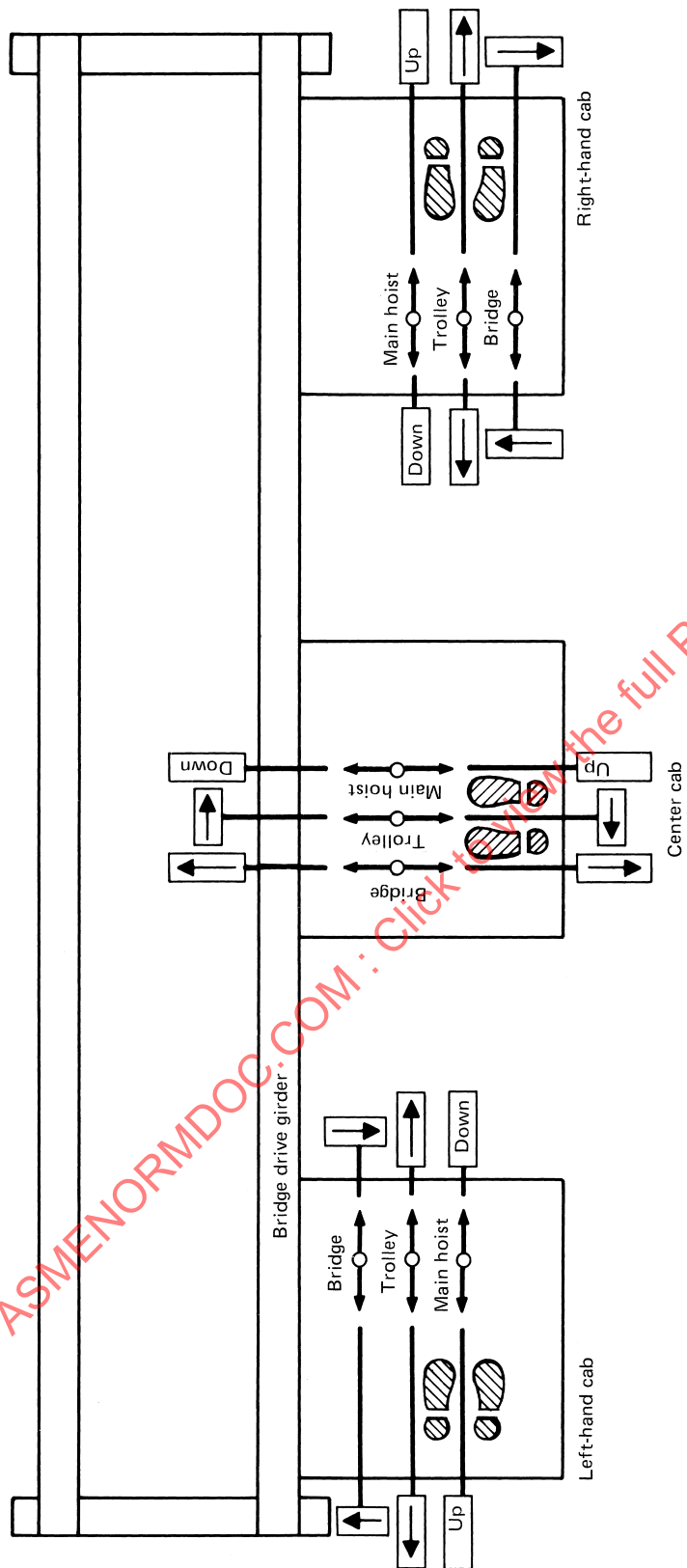


Figure 17-1.14.3-2 Recommended Arrangement of Controllers or Master Switches (Four-Motion Crane)

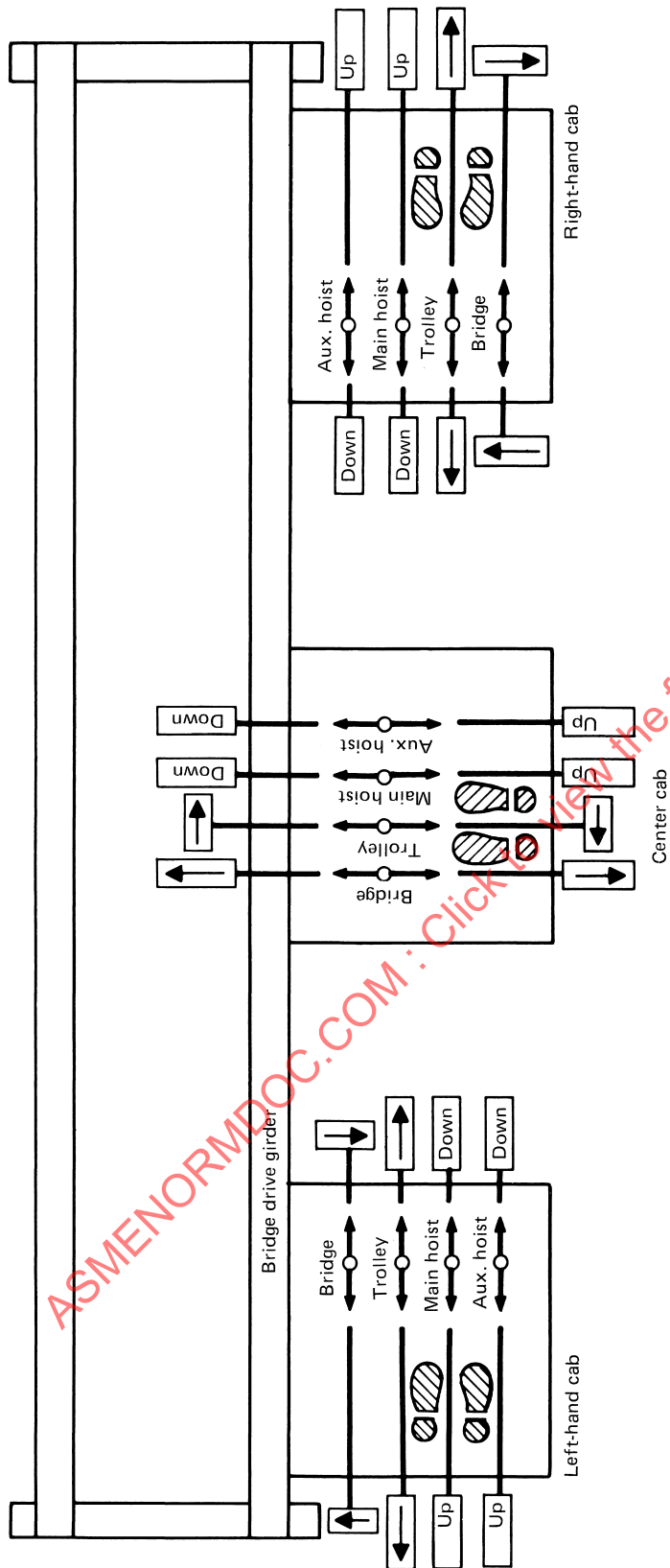


Figure 17-1.14.3-3 Recommended Arrangement of Controllers (Pendant Push-Button Station Arrangements)

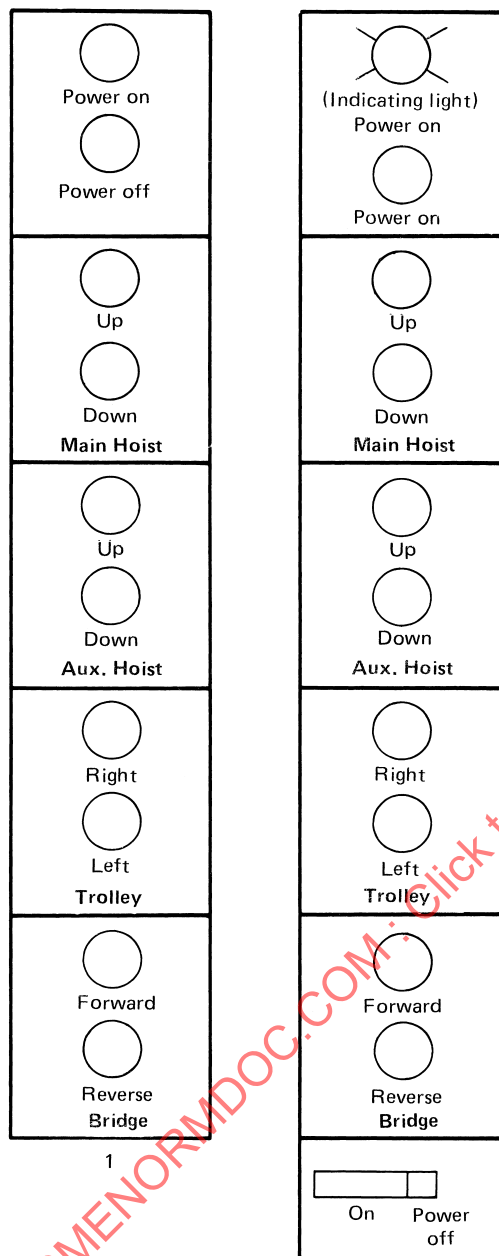
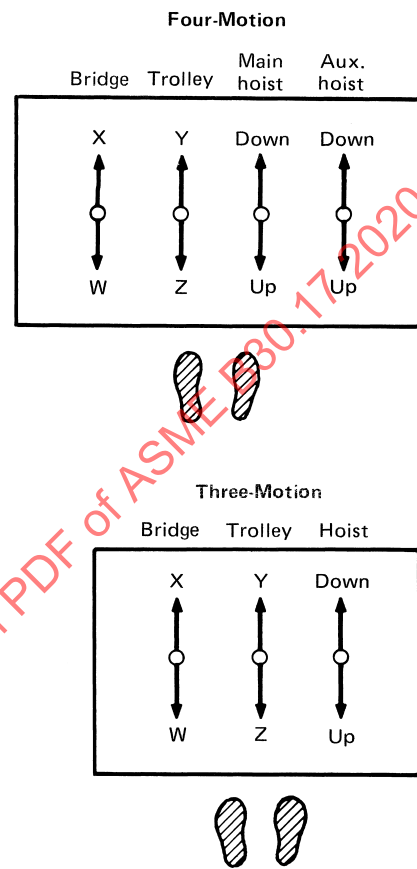


Figure 17-1.14.3-4 Recommended Arrangement of Controllers (Radio Crane Control Transmitter Lever Arrangements)



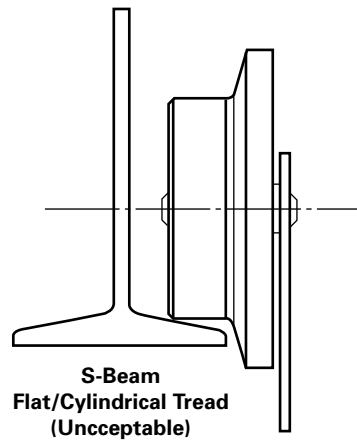
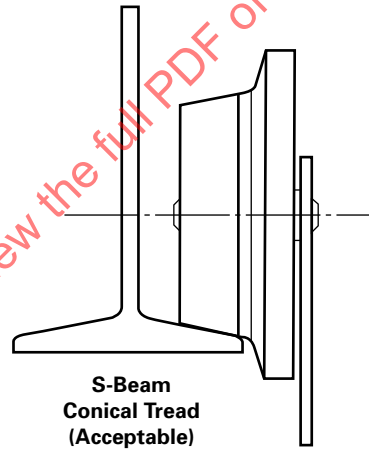
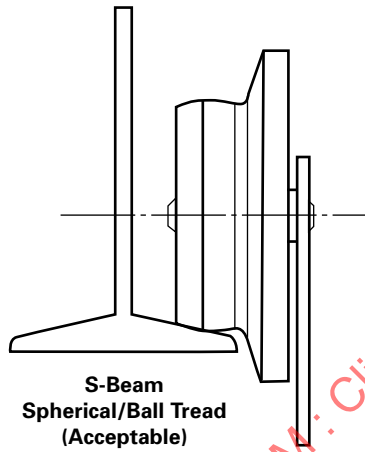
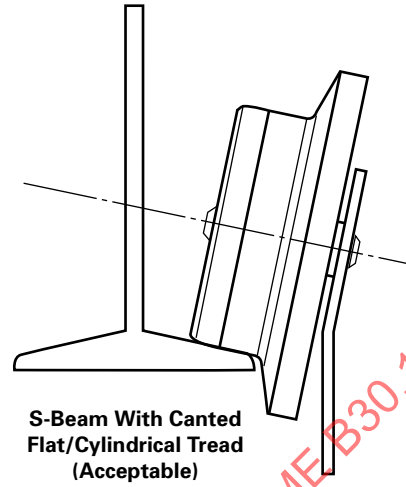
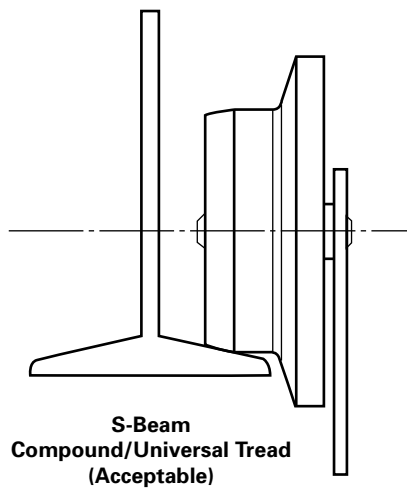
GENERAL NOTES:

- Markings on the crane, visible from the floor, shall indicate the direction of bridge and trolley travel corresponding to the W, X, Y, and Z designations on the transmitter.
- The letters used are only intended for the purpose of illustration.
- Designations should be selected as appropriate to each illustration.

GENERAL NOTE: In each user location, the relative arrangement of units on crane pendant push-button stations should be standardized. In the absence of such standardization, arrangements 1 and 2 above are suggested.

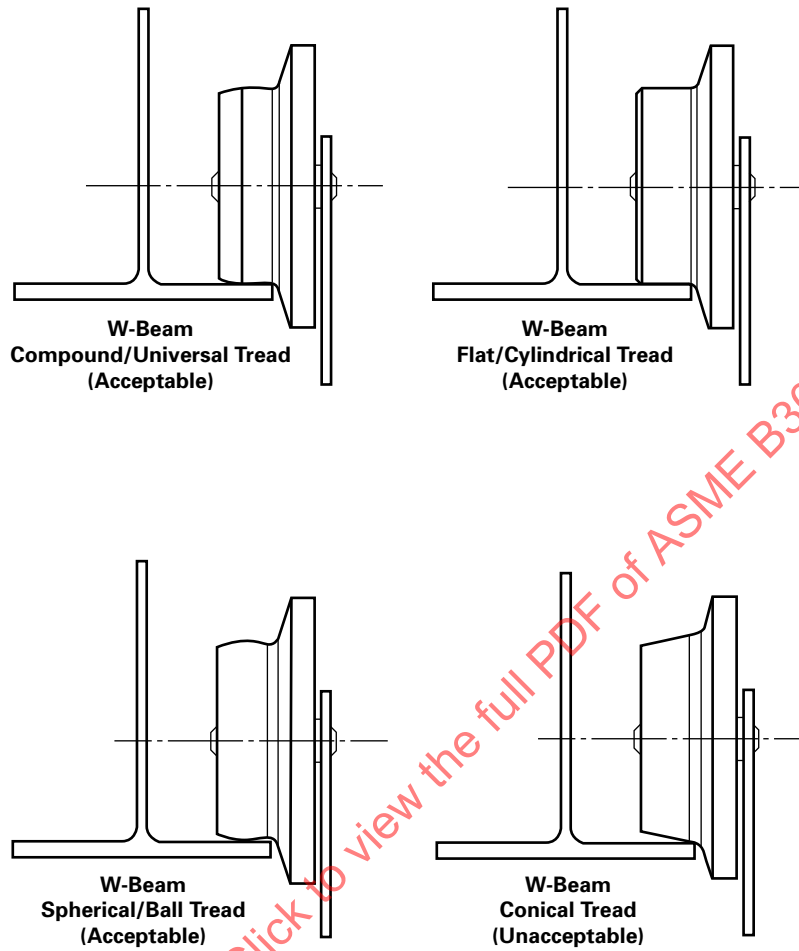
(20)

Figure 17-1.18-1 Trolley Wheel Configurations



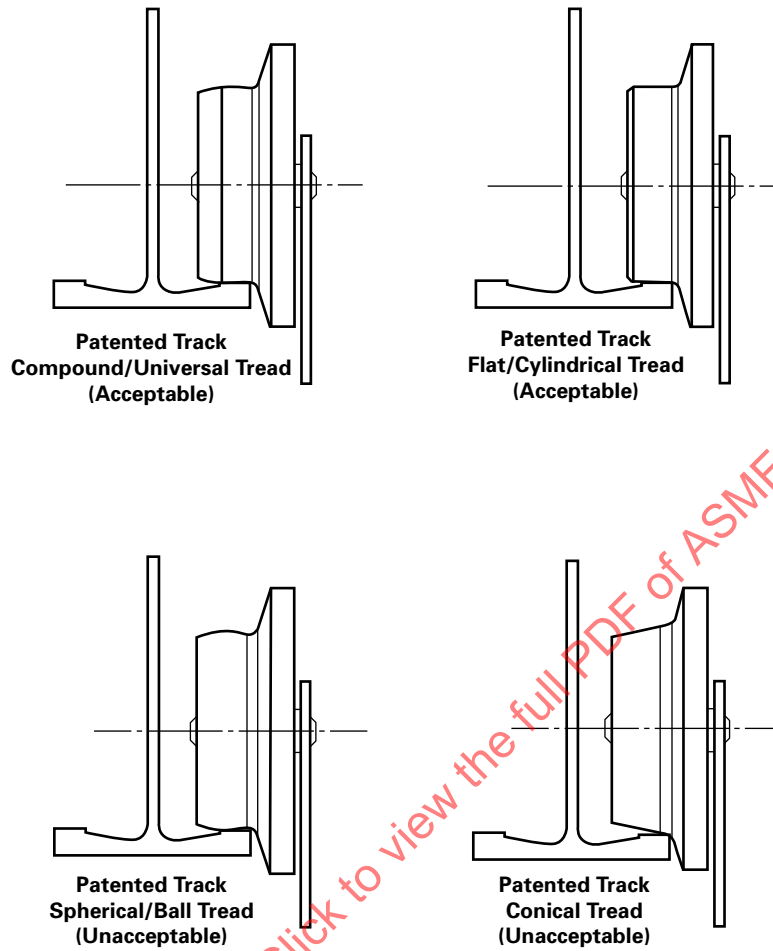
(a) Trolleys on S Flange Beams

Figure 17-1.18-1 Trolley Wheel Configurations (Cont'd)



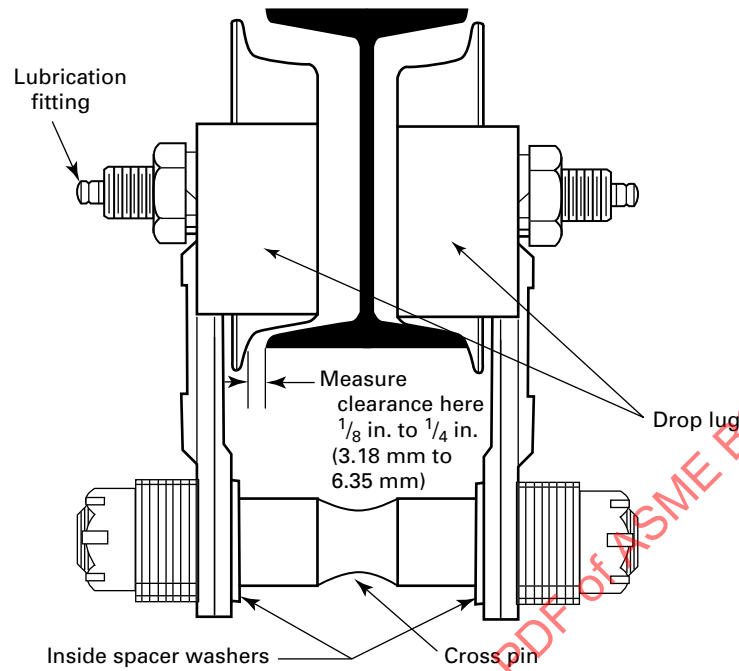
(b) Trolleys on W Flange Beams

Figure 17-1.18-1 Trolley Wheel Configurations (Cont'd)



(c) Trolleys on Patented Track

Figure 17-1.18-2 Recommended Trolley Fit



**Spacer Washer Arrangement
(Minimum Flange Width Shown)**

GENERAL NOTES:

- (a) To adjust for wider flange widths, use additional washers inside as required. Equal numbers of washers should be used at each cross pin.
- (b) Gap between drop lugs shall be less than half of the beam width.

Chapter 17-2

Inspection and Testing

SECTION 17-2.1: INSPECTION

17-2.1.1 General

(a) All inspections shall be performed by a designated person in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and with the requirements of this Volume. Any deficiencies identified shall be examined and a determination made by a qualified person as to whether they constitute a hazard and whether disassembly or a more detailed inspection is required. Any condition disclosed by these inspections that is determined to be a hazard to continued operation shall be corrected before continuing the use of the equipment.

(b) There are five types of inspections required, each directed toward a different set of circumstances. They are the following:

- (1) initial inspection
- (2) functional test inspection
- (3) frequent inspection
- (4) periodic inspection
- (5) inspection of equipment not in regular use

(c) In addition, the inspection and testing shall be based on the recommendations in the equipment manufacturer's manual and, when appropriate, recommendations by a qualified person based upon review of the equipment application and operation.

17-2.1.2 Initial Inspection

(a) An initial inspection is a visual and audible examination of the equipment.

(b) New, reinstalled, altered, repaired, and modified equipment as defined in the scope of this Volume shall be inspected prior to initial use to verify compliance with applicable provisions of Chapter 17-1 of this Volume.

(c) New, reinstalled, altered, repaired, and modified track sections and their support systems for monorail systems, runways and their support systems for underhung cranes, and runway rails for top running cranes shall be inspected prior to initial use to verify compliance with applicable provisions of Chapter 17-1 of this Volume.

(d) Inspection of altered, repaired, and modified equipment may be limited to the parts of the crane, runway, monorail systems, or support system affected by the alteration, repair, or modification as determined by a qualified person.

(e) The equipment, in addition to the inspection, shall be tested in accordance with Section 17-2.2.

(f) Adjustments, repairs, or replacements necessary to satisfy the requirements of this Section shall be made in accordance with para. 17-4.2.4 prior to initial use.

(g) Dated and signed inspection and test records shall be maintained to provide the basis for continuing evaluation. Records should be kept available.

17-2.1.3 Functional Test Inspection

(a) A functional test inspection is a visual and audible operational examination of the equipment, and shall be conducted at the beginning of each shift or before the equipment is first used during each shift. In special applications, when the handling of a suspended load is transferred from operator to operator at shift change, the functional test inspection shall be performed when that lift is completed.

(b) As a minimum, the following items shall be inspected during performance of the functional test inspection:

- (1) operational controls
- (2) upper limit device(s) in accordance with ASME B30.16
- (3) chain or wire rope in accordance with ASME B30.16

(c) Deficiencies discovered during this inspection shall be reported immediately to the supervisor or a designated person.

(d) Adjustments, repairs, or replacements shall be made in accordance with para. 17-4.2.4 prior to use.

17-2.1.4 Frequent Inspection

(a) A frequent inspection is a visual and audible examination of the equipment.

(b) Hoist inspection shall be in accordance with ASME B30.16.

(c) Equipment shall be inspected at intervals dependent on the use of the equipment as follows:

- (1) normal service — monthly
- (2) heavy service — weekly to monthly
- (3) severe service — daily to weekly

(d) As a minimum, the following items shall be inspected: