



Pict0347



0102 Funksjonstest



Brukskontroll_konecranes_1_eng_2014

12 Safety regulations for use

12.1 BEFORE OPERATING

A basic requirement for operating a crane, is that the crane is “legal” to use.

12.1.1 Documentation

Necessary documentation and periodic expert inspection must be met in accordance with the Labour Inspection’s regulations.

12.1.2 Maintenance journal

It is assumed that the employer has established a system for continuous inspection and maintenance of crane and equipment, and that this can be documented with a maintenance journal.

12.1.3 Operations log

For cranes operated by several operators there should be an operations log, where the crane operators, at the end of the work day can record information of importance for further safe operation of the crane.

Before operating the crane, the incoming operator should always look for messages in the operations log.

The operations log be combined with the maintenance journal.

12.1.4 Daily inspection / checklist

All hazardous work equipment must be inspected:

- before start
- under use
- after use

For overhead travelling cranes the daily check points are described thoroughly in the user manual, preferably with text and pictures.

Many companies have routines where the daily inspection is documented in a simplified checklist, containing the main points described in the user manual.

If several crane operators are operating the crane during the day, it is recommended that the checklist is filled in by the first crane operator starting the work day.



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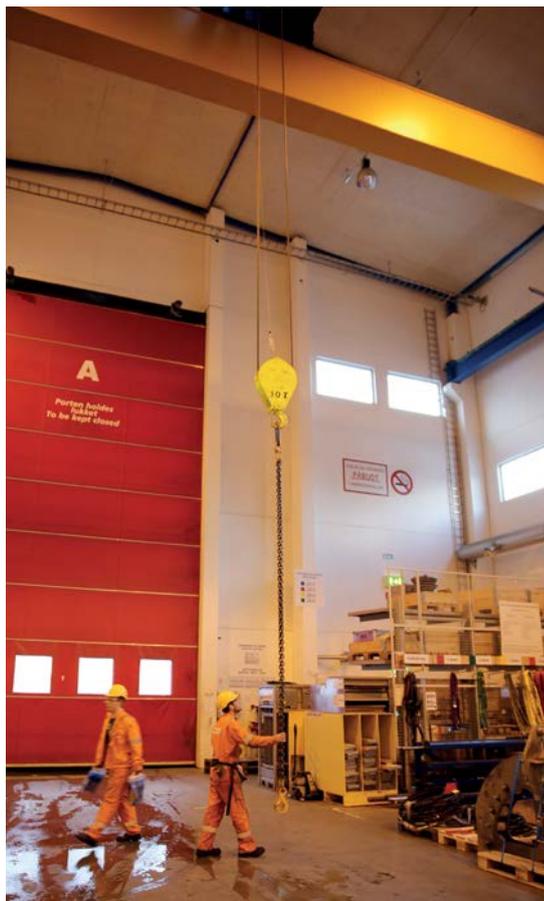


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Before a lifting operation the following has to be carried out by the crane operator:

12 CHECKPOINTS BEFORE USE

- 1 Make sure that **radio control / control equipment** is applicable to the actual crane.
- 2 Check the **power supply** and location of **main switch**.
- 3 Make sure that the **wire rope** lies properly on the drum, in the winder and on the discs.
- 4 Check for **oil leaks / oil dripping** on the floor where the crane has been parked.
- 5 Check the **labelling** of the crane's direction symbols up **against the control pendant** and local conditions.
- 6 Check that no driving movements are initiated when the **emergency stop button** is pushed.
- 7 **Unlock the emergency stop** by turning the red button clockwise, and pressing the **start button**.
- 8 **Function test the crane** by running the hook up and test that the **stop switch** works.
- 9 Run the **hook block** down and make sure that the protection around the wire rope sheaves is intact without any damage, and that the swivel bearings and the hook latch are working.
- 10 **Run the crane in the designated work area** with respect to any obstacles, and test the limit switches for running trolley and crane bridge.
- 11 Test **signalling devices**.
- 12 **Sign for control carried out** on checklist.



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12.2 DURING OPERATION

The crane operator must be aware of any unusual noise from the overhead travelling crane's various moving parts and components during operation.

This is especially important for the lift machinery with wire rope, blocks and wiring, as well as any suspicious sounds from the wheels and machinery for running bridge and trolley.

12.2.1 Slinging load

The crane operator will always be regarded as the “leader” of the lifting operation to be carried out, and must ensure that the load is slung with appropriate lifting equipment in a safe and proper way.

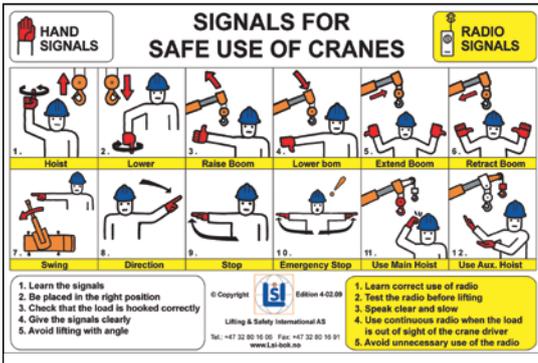


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12.2.2 In particular, when using radio control

It is important that the crane operator places himself so that he has the full overview and control over the load and the transport area.

If the crane operator during operation moves in the crane's moving direction, the operator must always go “**forward**” in the driving direction, in order to have the overview.



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12.2.3 Use of slinger / signaller

If the crane operator from his driving position is not able to see how the load is slung, and therefore has to use a slinger / signaller, the latter will be responsible for proper slinging.

Signals and signs

The crane operator must ensure that the personnel responsible for the signalling, has been trained in proper signalling and correct use of radio.

12.2.4 The lifting area

The crane operator must ensure that the load can be lifted without injury to persons or property located in the lifting area.

If necessary, access to all or parts of the lifting area must be denied to personnel not involved in the operation.

NOTE! Attaching a guide rope to the load will provide better control, and reduce risk of crushing injuries.

12.2.5 The lifting operation

Stuck load

The crane operator must ensure that the load to be lifted, is not stuck in for instance bolts.

Lifting height

The load must be lifted high enough so that it avoids collision with other objects on the floor when driving with trolley or crane bridge.

Loose load

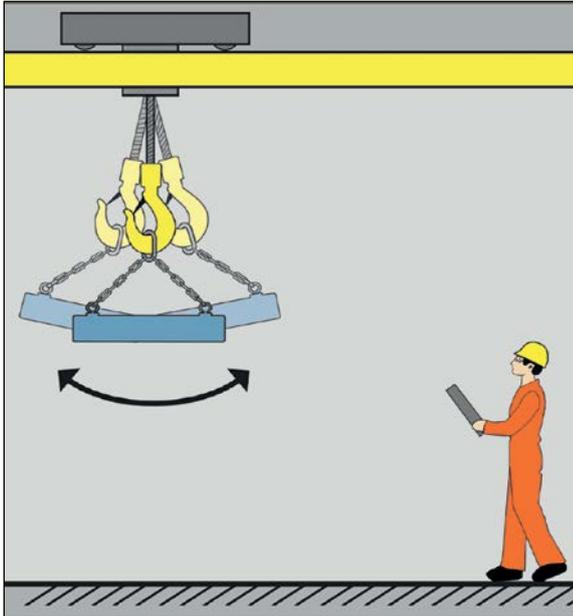
Loose parts of the load, or loose objects lying on top of the load, must be secured so that they do not fall down accidentally during lifting and transport.



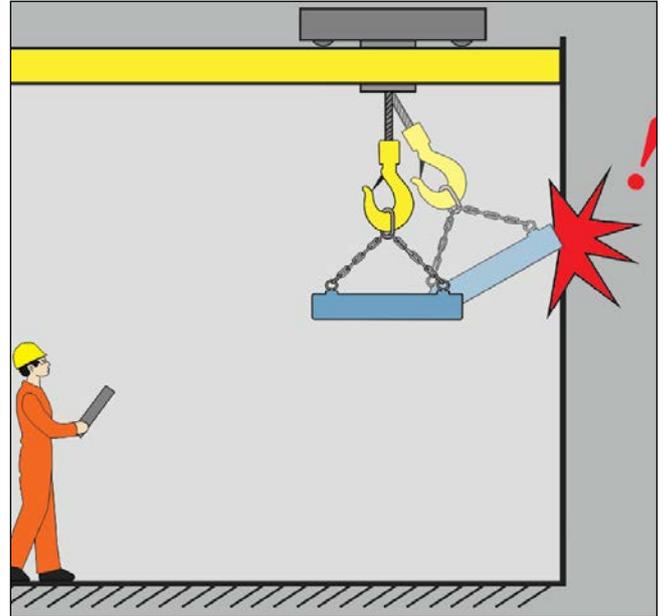
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Swing on load

If the load starts swinging during operation, the crane operator must immediately stop the swing with corrective operating movements to achieve control.



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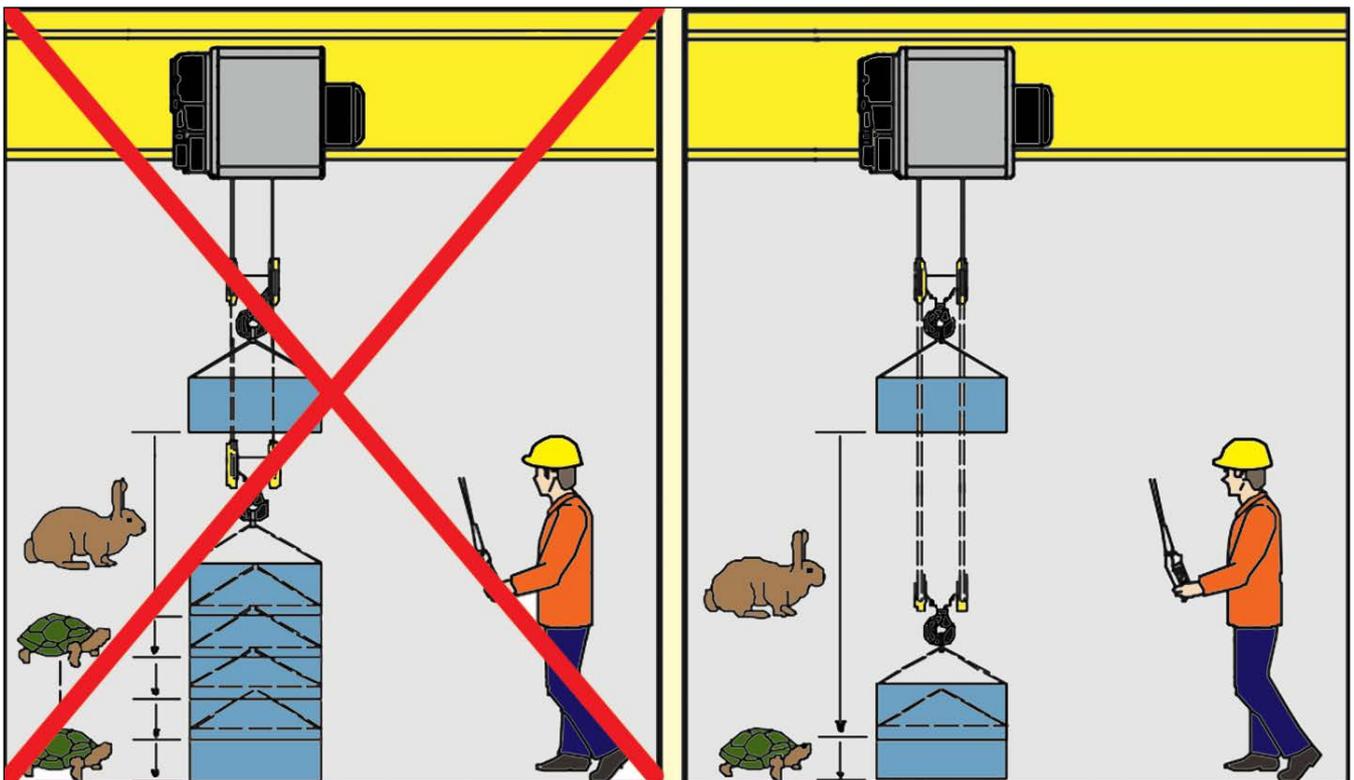
Travelling speed on crane bridge / trolley

The travelling speed, especially on crane bridge and trolley, must never be higher than that the operator and the slinger controlling the load, always have the complete control.

Hoisting speed

Avoid many “short” start – and stop movements, as this may cause unnecessary overheating in winch motor and subsequent wear on the components.

Try to achieve set hoisting speed as soon as possible after the lifting of the load has started.



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