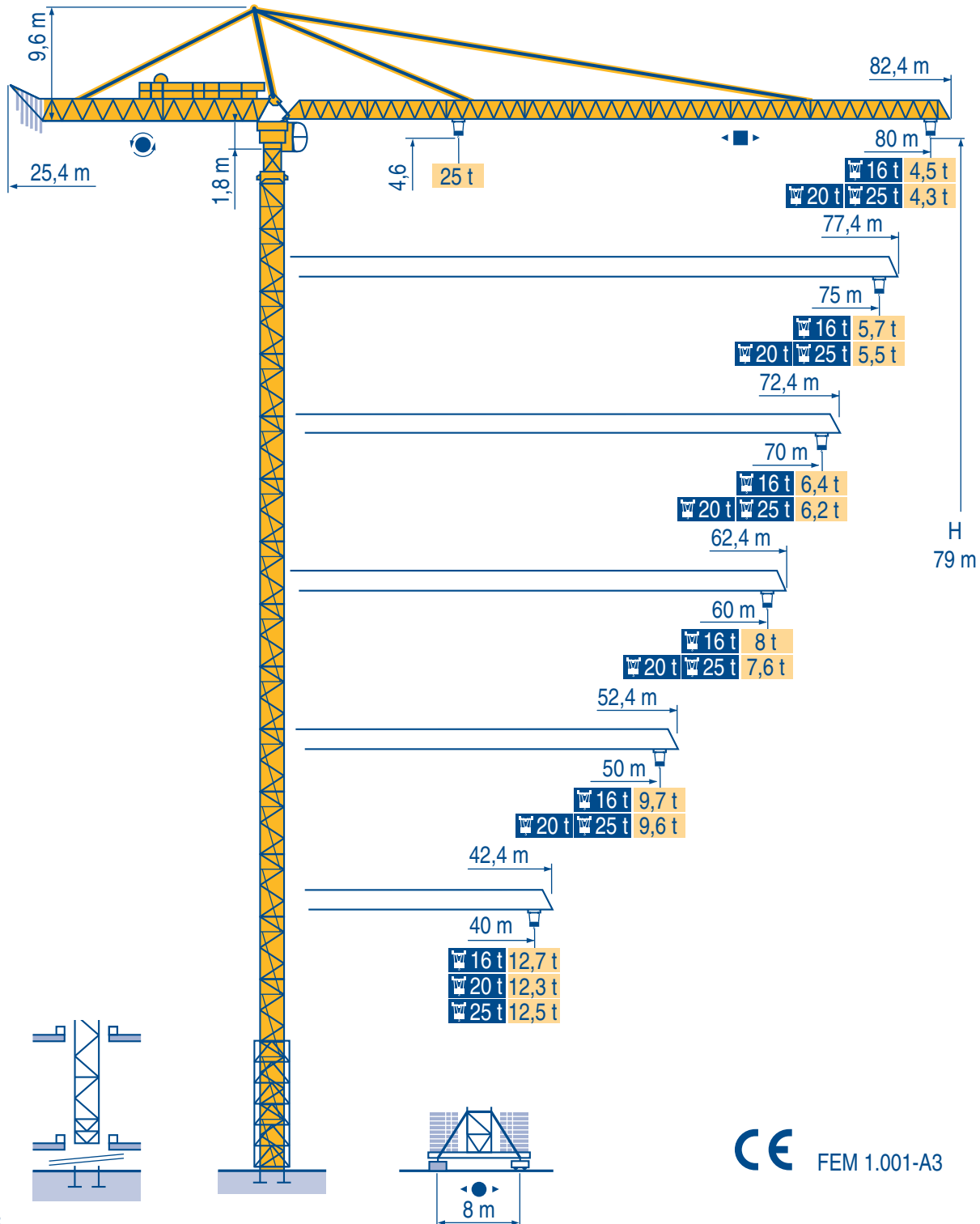


MD 550



Igo
HD
HDM



HDT



GTMR



CITY CRANE



TOPKIT MD
MAXI MD



MAXI TOPKIT



Topless MDT



MR

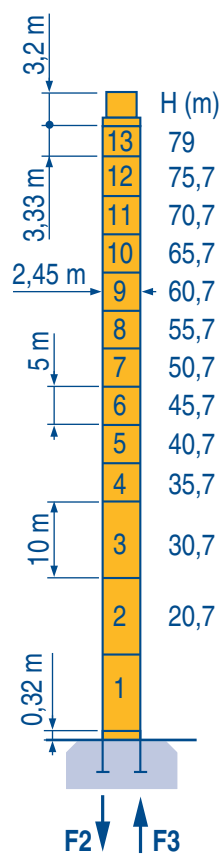


CE FEM 1.001-A3



POTAIN 

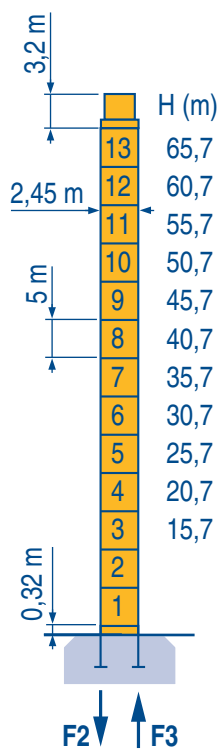
2,45 m x 2,45 m



P 850 A

F2 ● 286 t ■ 357 t
F3 ● 178 t ■ 233 t

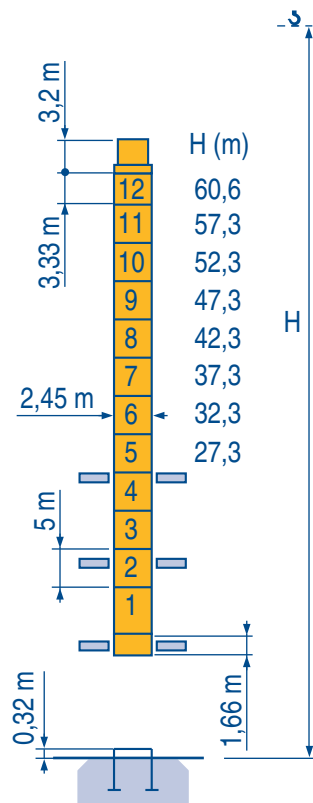
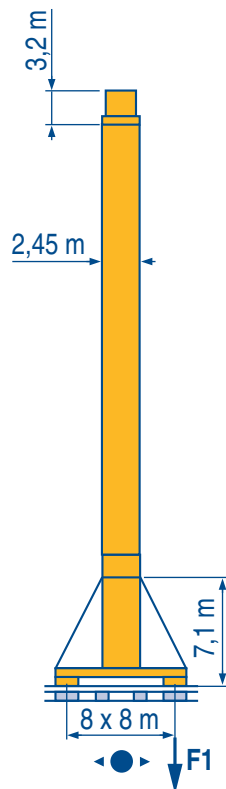
171 t



P 800 A

F2 ● 246 t ■ 248 t
F3 ● 140 t ■ 130 t

157 t



B 800 B



LWB 2



Voir
téléscopage
sur dalles
● Réactions en service
■ Réactions hors
service
A vide sans lest
(ni train de transport)
avec flèche et
hauteur maximum.
i Nous consulter



Siehe
Kletterkrane im
Gebäude
● Reaktionskräfte in
Betrieb
■ Reaktionskräfte
außer Betrieb
Ohne Last, Ballast
(und Transportachse),
mit Maximalausleger
und Maximalhöhe.
Auf Anfrage



See climbing
crane
● Reactions in service
■ Reactions out of
service
Without load, ballast
(or transport axles),
with maximum jib and
maximum height.
Consult us



Vea grua
trepadora
● Reacciones en
servicio
■ Reacciones fuera de
servicio
Sin carga, sin lastre,
(ni tren de
transporte), flecha y
altura máxima.
Consultarnos



Consultare
gru in cavedio
● Reazioni in servizio
■ Reazioni fuori servizio
A vuoto, senza zavorra
(ne assali di trasporto)
con braccio massimo
e altezza massima.
Consultateci

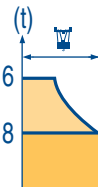


Ver
telescopagem sobre
lages
● Reações em serviço
■ Reações fora de
serviço
Sem carga (nem trem
de transporte)-
sem lastro com lança
e altura máximas.
Consultar-nos

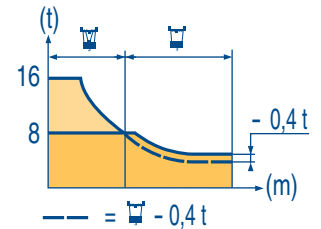


16 t

80 m	4	▶	29,4	30	32	35	37	40	42	45	47	50	51,2	53,1	55	57	60	65	70	75	80	m
▲▲▲			16	15,6	14,5	13	12,1	11	10,4	9,5	9	8,3	8	8	7,6	7,3	6,8	6,1	5,5	5	4,5	t
																						
75 m	4	▶			32,1	35	37	40	42	45	47	50	52	55	56,2	58,3	60	65	70	75	m	
▲▲▲					16	14,5	13,5	12,3	11,6	10,7	10,1	9,3	8,9	8,2	8	8	7,7	6,9	6,3	5,7	t	
																						
70 m	4	▶			32,4	35	37	40	42	45	47	50	52	55	57	59	60	65	70	m		
▲▲▲					16	14,6	13,7	12,5	11,8	10,8	10,2	9,5	9	8,4	8	8	7,8	7,1	6,4	t		
																						
60 m	4	▶			32,9	35	37	40	42	45	47	50	52	55	57	60	60	m				
▲▲▲					16	14,9	14	12,7	12	11,1	10,5	9,7	9,3	8,6	8,2	7,7	8	t				
																						
50 m	4	▶			32,9	35	37	40	42	45	47	50	m									
▲▲▲					16	14,9	14	12,7	12	11,1	10,5	9,7	t									
40 m	4	▶			32,9	35	37	40	m													
▲▲▲					16	14,9	14	12,7	t													



— =



20 t

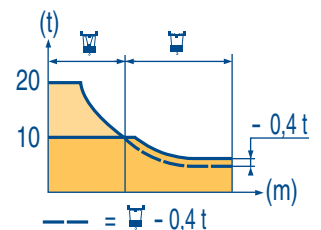
80 m	4	▶	24,1	25	27	30	32	35	37	40	42,6	43,9	45	47	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	m
▲▲▲			20	19,1	17,5	15,5	14,3	12,8	12	10,8	10	10	9,7	9,2	8,4	7,4	6,6	5,9	5,3	4,8	4,3	t
75 m	4	▶		26,3	27	30	32	35	37	40	42	45	46,6	48	50	55	60	65	70	75	m	
▲▲▲				20	19,4	17,1	15,9	14,3	13,4	12,1	11,4	10,5	10	10	9,5	8,4	7,5	6,7	6,1	5,5	t	
70 m	4	▶		26,5	27	30	32	35	37	40	42	45	47,1	48,6	50	55	60	65	70	m		
▲▲▲				20	19,5	17,3	16,1	14,4	13,5	12,3	11,6	10,6	10	10	9,6	8,6	7,6	6,9	6,2	t		
60 m	4	▶		26,5	27	30	32	35	37	40	42	45	47,1	48,6	50	55	60	m				
▲▲▲				20	19,5	17,3	16,1	14,4	13,5	12,3	11,6	10,6	10	10	9,6	8,6	7,6	t				
50 m	4	▶		26,5	27	30	32	35	37	40	42	45	47,1	48,6	50	m						
▲▲▲				20	19,5	17,3	16,1	14,4	13,5	12,3	11,6	10,6	10	10	9,6	t						
40 m	4	▶		26,5	27	30	32	35	37	40	m											
▲▲▲				20	19,5	17,3	16,1	14,4	13,5	12,3	t											

(t)

20

10

— =



Courbes de charges
Lastkurven

(F)
(D)

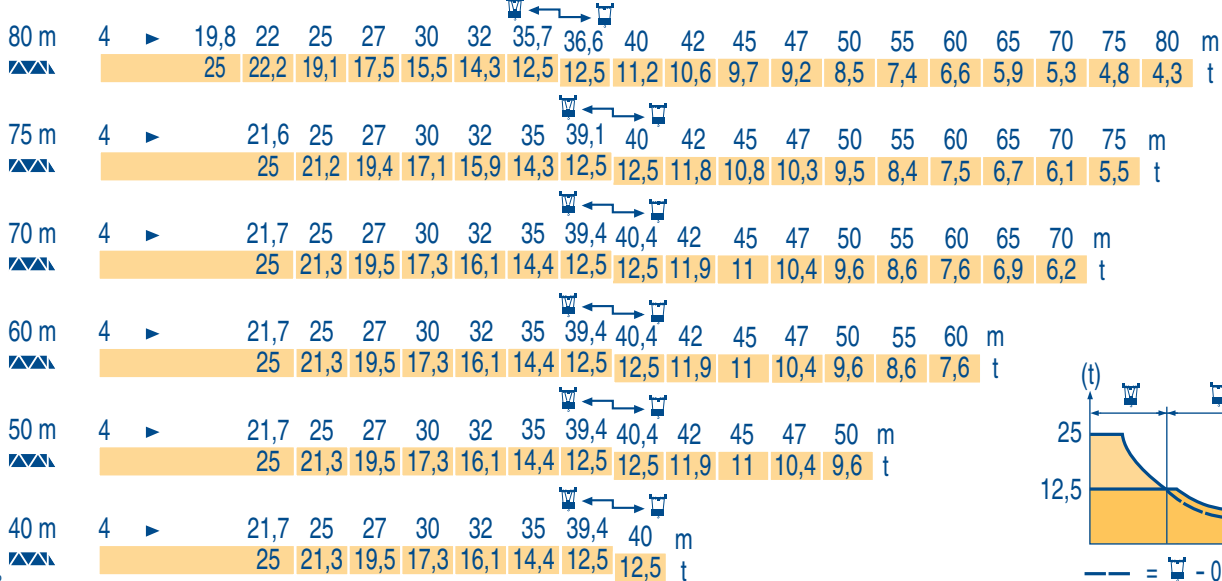
Load diagrams
Curvas de cargas

(GB)
(E)

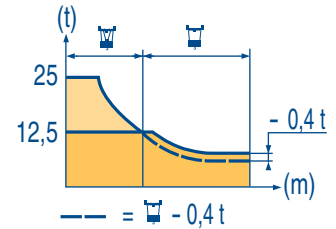
Curve di carico
Curva de cargas

(I)
(P)

25 t



LWB 2



Télescopage sur dalles
Kletterkrane im Gebäude

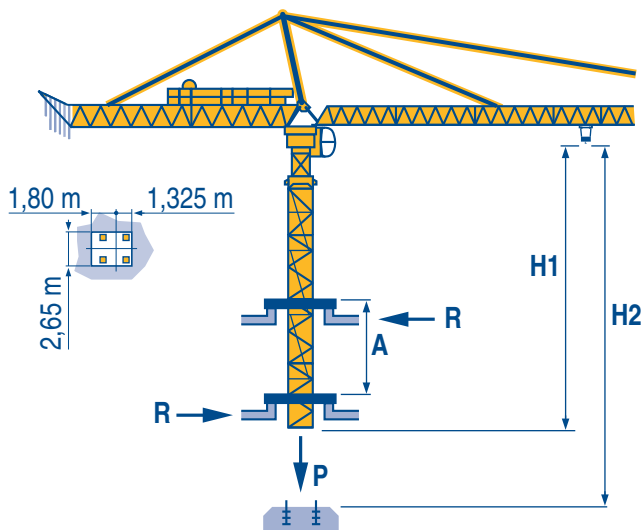
(F)
(D)

Climbing crane
Telescopage gruas trepadoras

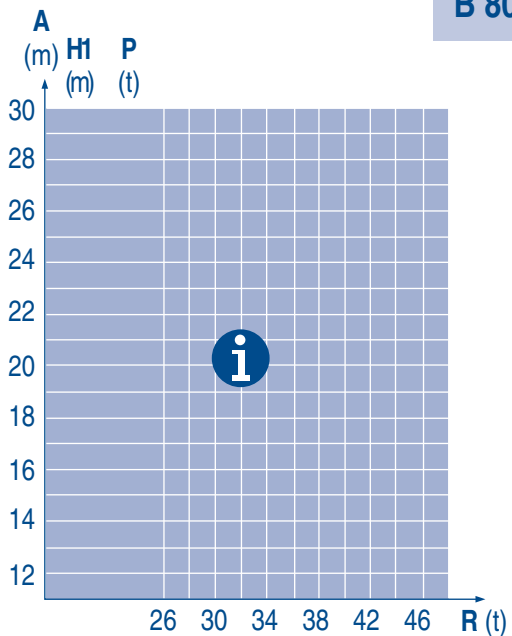
(GB)
(E)

Gru in cavedio
Telescopagem sobre lajes

(I)
(P)



LWB 2



B 800 B

A	Distance entre cadres	(F)	Abstand zwischen den Rahmen	(D)	Distance between collars	(GB)	Distancia entra marcos	(E)	Distanza fra i telai	(I)	Distância entre quadros	(P)
H1	Hauteur grue		Kranhöhe		Crane height		Altura grúa		Altezza gru		Altura da grua	
P	Poids de la grue (en service)		Krangewicht (in Betrieb)		Crane weight (in service)		Peso de la grúa (en servicio)		Peso della gru (in servizio)		Peso da grua (em serviço)	
R	Réaction horizontale		Horizontalkräfte		Horizontal reaction		Reaccion horizontal		Reazione orizzontale		Reacção horizontal	
i	Nous consulter		Auf Anfrage		Consult us		Consultarnos		Consultateci		Consultar-nos	

														ch - PS hp	kW	
	75 LVF 40	16 t	m/min	2,8	34	44	62	80	1,3	17	22	31	40	75	55	553 m > 553
			t	8	8	6	4	2	16	16	12	8	4			
	150 LCC 40	16 t	m/min	60	72	90	120	144	30	36	45	60	72	150	110	947 m > 947
			t	8	6	4	2	1	16	12	8	4	2			
	6 DVF 6	16 t	m/min	0 → 42 (16 t) - 0 → 84 (8 t) - 0 → 100 (4 t)										5,5	4	

	150 LCC 50	20 t	m/min	52	62	78	102	124	26	31	39	51	62	150	110	583 m > 583
	t	10	7,5	5	2,5	1,25	20	15	10	5	2,5					
	250 LCC 50	20 t	m/min	74	98	124	156	176	37	49	62	78	88	250	180	1018 m > 1018
	t	10	7,5	5	2,5	1,25	20	15	10	5	2,5					
	150 LCC 63	25 t	m/min	40	48	60	80	96	20	24	30	40	48	150	110	461 m > 461
	t	12,5	9,4	6,25	3,1	1,6	25	18,75	12,5	6,25	3,2					
	250 LCC 63	25 t	m/min	64	86	108	136	154	32	43	54	68	77	250	180	898 m > 898
	t	12,5	9,4	6,25	3,1	1,6	25	18,75	12,5	6,25	3,2					
	15 DVF 16	20 t	m/min	0 → 47 (20 t) - 0 → 63 (10 t) - 0 → 76 (5 t) - 0 → 100 (2,5 t)										15	11	
		25 t	m/min	0 → 47 (25 t) - 0 → 63 (12,5 t) - 0 → 76 (6,25 t) - 0 → 100 (3,1 t)												

	RVF 192 Optima	tr/min U/min rpm	0 → 0,6										2 x 15	2 x 11
--	----------------	------------------------	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------	--------

CEI 38		IEC 38	STANDARD	kVA	PILOT	
400 V (+6% -10%) 50 Hz			75 LVF - 6 DVF : 105 kVA 150 LCC - 6 DVF : 180 kVA 150 LCC - 15 DVF : 190 kVA 250 LCC - 15 DVF : 320 kVA			84/534 - 87/405

LWB 2

	Levage	F	Heben	D	Hoisting	GB	Elevación	E	Sollevamento	I	Elevação	P
	Distribution		Katzfahren		Trolleying		Distribución		Distribuzione		Distribuição	
	Orientation		Schwenken		Slewing		Orientación		Rotazione		Rotação	
	Translation		Kranfahren		Travelling		Traslación		Traslazione		Translação	
	Conforme aux directives CEE 84/534 et 87/405 sur le niveau acoustique		Gemäss EWG-Richtlinien 84/534 und 87/405 für den Schall-Leistungspegel		In compliance with the EEC 84/534 and 87/405 Instructions on noise level		Conforme con las directivas CEE 84/534 y 87/405 sobre el nivel acústico		Conforme alle direttive CEE 84/534 e 87/405 sul livello acustico		Conforme as directivas CEE 84/534 e 87/405 sobre o nível acústico	
	Fonction Dialog Pilot possible		Funktion Dialog Pilot möglich		Dialog Pilot function possible		Funcion Dialog Pilot Posible		Possibilità di funzione Dialog Pilot		Função Dialog Pilot possível	



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MD 550

Réf. 2001.38 LWB 2

REACTIONS SOUS BOGGIES (SANS COEFFICIENT) +/- 0.5 T
STRESSES UNDER BOGGIES (WITHOUT COEFFICIENT)
DRUCK UNTER BOGGIES (OHNE BEIWERT)

CHASSIS
BASE
UNTERWAGEN

8.00 X 8.00 M

+

!	EN SERVICE - IN SERVICE - IM BETRIEB				!!	HORS SERVICE - OUT OF SERVICE				!
!					!!	- AUSSER BETRIEB				!
!	VENT ARRIERE / FLECHE		!	!	PERPENDICULAIRE		!			
!	REAR WIND / JIB		!	!	PERPENDICULAR		!			
!	RUECKENWIND /AUSLEGER		!	!	SENKRECHT		!			

Y		*		*		*		*		*		*
!		*		*		*		*		*		*
!		*		*		*		*		*		*
X----		*		*		*		*		*		*
	D---C	D--*C	D---*	D---C	D--*C	D---*		D---C	D--*C	D---*		
HSC	***O*****	(O)	(O)	***O*****	(O)	(O)	MAX	***O*****	(O)	(O)	MAX	
LEST	A---B	A--*B	*---B	A---B	A--*B	*---B		A---B	A--*B	*---B		
		*			*				*			

M D C
A B

-----> TR

COUPLE DE TORSION MAXI - MAXIMUM SLEWING TORQUE - MAXIMALES TORSIONSMOMENT:

56096. M.DAN

+

TX TY

TX : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / X

TY : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / Y

(TORSION NON INCLUDE - TORQUE NOT INCLUDED - OHNE TORSIONSMOMENT)

18.3	46	89	85	90	66	98	41	76	72	94	66	95	98	81	42	42	42	61	34	89
72	46	90	46	50	37	70	59	94	41	63	40	70		81	42	81	81	89	61	
	7.4	0.1	2.5	5.0	6.4	3.9	2.5	7.9	10.4	0.1	10.7	2.0		13.2	0.0	0.0	13.2	10.6	10.6	
20.0	45	90	86	91	66	99	41	76	72	95	70	40	99	81	42	42	42	62	35	89
72	46	91	45	50	37	70	60	95	41	64	96	66		81	42	81	81	89	62	
	7.5	0.1	2.5	5.0	6.5	3.9	2.6	8.0	10.5	0.1	0.7	8.4		13.6	0.0	0.0	13.6	10.9	10.9	
21.7	45	91	86	91	66	100	40	76	71	96	71	40	100	81	43	43	43	62	35	89
72	46	91	45	50	36	71	61	96	40	65	97	66		81	43	81	81	89	62	
	7.6	0.1	2.6	5.1	6.6	4.0	2.6	8.1	10.6	0.1	0.9	8.6		13.9	0.0	0.0	13.9	11.2	11.2	
23.3	45	92	87	92	66	101	40	76	71	97	71	39	101	82	43	43	43	62	35	90
72	45	92	45	51	36	71	62	97	40	67	98	66		82	43	82	82	90	62	
	7.7	0.1	2.6	5.2	6.6	4.1	2.6	8.2	10.7	0.1	1.2	8.7		14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	11.5	11.5	
25.0	45	93	87	93	66	102	39	76	70	99	72	39	102	82	44	44	44	63	36	90
72	45	93	45	51	36	72	62	99	39	68	99	66		82	44	82	82	90	63	
	7.8	0.1	2.6	5.3	6.7	4.2	2.6	8.3	10.8	0.1	1.4	8.9		14.6	0.0	0.0	14.6	11.8	11.8	
26.7	45	94	88	94	67	103	39	76	70	100	72	38	103	82	44	44	44	63	36	90
72	45	94	45	51	35	72	63	100	39	69	100	67		82	44	82	82	90	63	
	7.9	0.1	2.6	5.4	6.8	4.2	2.6	8.4	10.9	0.1	1.7	9.0		15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	12.1	12.1	
28.3	45	94	88	95	67	104	38	75	69	101	73	38	104	83	44	44	44	63	36	91
72	45	95	45	51	35	73	64	101	38	70	102	67		83	44	83	83	91	63	
	8.0	0.1	2.6	5.5	6.9	4.3	2.6	8.4	11.0	0.1	1.9	9.1		15.3	0.0	0.0	15.3	12.4	12.4	

REACTIONS SOUS BOGGIES (SANS COEFFICIENT) +/- 0.5 T
STRESSES UNDER BOGGIES (WITHOUT COEFFICIENT)
DRUCK UNTER BOGGIES (OHNE BEIWERT)

CHASSIS
BASE
UNTERWAGEN

8.00 X 8.00 M

+

!	EN SERVICE - IN SERVICE - IM BETRIEB				!!	HORS SERVICE - OUT OF SERVICE				!
!					!!	- AUSSER BETRIEB				!
!	VENT ARRIERE / FLECHE		!	!	PERPENDICULAIRE		!			
!	REAR WIND / JIB		!	!	PERPENDICULAR		!			
!	RUECKENWIND /AUSLEGER		!	!	SENKRECHT		!			

Y		*		*		*		*		*		*
!		*		*		*		*		*		*
!		*		*		*		*		*		*
X----		*		*		*		*		*		*
	D---C	D--*-C	D---*	D---C	D--*-C	D---*		D---C	D--*-C	D---*		
HSC	***O*****	(O)	(O)	***O*****	(O)	(O)	MAX	***O*****	(O)	(O)	MAX	
LEST	A---B	A--*-B	*---B	A---B	A--*-B	*---B		A---B	A--*-B	*---B		
		*			*				*			

M D C -----> TR
A B COUPLE DE TORSION MAXI - MAXIMUM SLEWING TORQUE - MAXIMALES TORSIONSMOMENT:
56096. M.DAN

+

TX TY TX : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / X
TY : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / Y
(TORSION NON INCLUDE - TORQUE NOT INCLUDED - OHNE TORSIONSMOMENT)

30.0	44	95	89	96	67	105	38	75	69	102	73	37	105	83	45	45	45	64	37	91
72	45	96	44	51	35	73	65	102	38	71	103	67		83	45	83	83	91	64	
	8.1	0.1	2.6	5.6	7.0	4.4	2.6	8.5	11.1	0.1	2.2	9.2		15.7	0.0	0.0	15.7	12.7	12.7	
31.7	44	96	90	97	67	107	37	75	68	103	74	37	107	83	45	45	45	64	37	91
72	45	97	44	51	34	74	66	103	37	72	104	67		83	45	83	83	91	64	
	8.2	0.1	2.6	5.7	7.1	4.5	2.6	8.6	11.2	0.1	2.4	9.3		16.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	13.0	13.0	
33.3	44	97	90	98	67	108	37	75	68	105	74	36	108	84	45	45	45	65	37	92
72	44	98	44	51	34	74	67	105	37	74	105	67		84	45	84	84	92	65	
	8.3	0.1	2.6	5.7	7.1	4.6	2.7	8.7	11.3	0.1	2.7	9.4		16.4	0.0	0.0	16.4	13.3	13.3	
35.0	44	98	91	98	68	109	36	75	67	106	75	36	109	84	46	46	46	65	38	92
72	44	98	44	51	33	75	68	106	36	75	106	68		84	46	84	84	92	65	
	8.4	0.1	2.7	5.8	7.2	4.6	2.7	8.8	11.4	0.1	2.9	9.5		16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	13.6	13.6	
36.7	44	99	91	99	68	110	36	74	107	67	75	35	110	84	46	46	46	65	38	92
72	44	99	44	51	33	75	69	107	76	36	108	68		84	46	84	84	92	65	
	8.5	0.1	2.7	5.9	7.3	4.7	2.7	8.9	11.4	0.1	3.1	9.6		17.1	0.0	0.0	17.1	13.9	13.9	
38.3	43	100	92	100	68	111	35	74	66	108	68	109	111	85	46	46	46	66	38	93
72	44	100	43	52	32	76	69	108	35	77	34	76		85	46	85	85	93	66	
	8.6	0.1	2.7	6.0	7.4	4.8	2.7	9.0	11.5	0.1	12.3	0.8		17.4	0.0	0.0	17.4	14.2	14.2	
40.0	43	101	93	101	68	112	35	74	66	110	68	110	112	85	47	47	47	66	39	93
72	44	101	43	52	32	76	70	110	35	78	34	76		85	47	85	85	93	66	
	8.7	0.1	2.7	6.1	7.5	4.9	2.7	9.1	11.6	0.1	12.4	1.0		17.8	0.0	0.0	17.8	14.5	14.5	

REACTIONS SOUS BOGGIES (SANS COEFFICIENT) +/- 0.5 T
STRESSES UNDER BOGGIES (WITHOUT COEFFICIENT)
DRUCK UNTER BOGGIES (OHNE BEIWERT)

CHASSIS
BASE
UNTERWAGEN

8.00 X 8.00 M

!	EN SERVICE - IN SERVICE - IM BETRIEB			
!				
!	VENT ARRIERE / FLECHE	!	!	PERPENDICULAIRE
!	REAR WIND / JIB	!	!	PERPENDICULAR
!	RUECKENWIND /AUSLEGER	!	!	SENKRECHT

!	!
!	!

HORS SERVICE - OUT OF SERVICE !
- AUSSER BETRIEB !

	Y	*		*		*		*		*
	!	*		*		*		*		*
	!	*		*		*		*		*
X----		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
HSC	D---C	D-*--C	D---*	D---C	D-*--C	D---*	D---C	D-*--C	D---*	D---C
LST	**O*****	(O)	(O)	**O*****	(O)	(O)	MAX	**O*****	(O)	(O)
	A---B	A-*--B	*---B	A---B	A-*--B	*---B		A---B	A-*--B	*---B
		*			*				*	

M	D	C	----> TR	
	A	B	COUPLE DE TORSION MAXI - MAXIMUM SLEWING TORQUE - MAXIMALES TORSIONSMOMENT:	
			56096.	M.DAN
	TX	TY	TX : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / X	
			TY : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / Y	
			(TORSION NON INCLUDE - TORQUE NOT INCLUDED - OHNE TORSIONSMOMENT)	

41.7 72	43	102	93	102	68	114	34	74	65	111	77	33	114	85	47	47	47	66	39	93
	43	102	43	52	31	77	71	111	34	80	112	68		85	47	85	85	93	66	
	8.8	0.1	2.7	6.2	7.6	4.9	2.7	9.1	11.7	0.1	3.8	9.9		18.1	0.0	0.0	18.1	14.8	14.8	
43.3 72	42	103	94	103	68	115	33	73	65	112	77	32	115	86	47	47	47	67	39	94
	43	103	42	52	31	77	72	112	33	81	113	68		86	47	86	86	94	67	
	8.9	0.1	2.7	6.3	7.6	5.0	2.7	9.2	11.8	0.1	4.0	10.0		18.5	0.0	0.0	18.5	15.1	15.1	
45.0 72	42	104	95	104	69	116	33	73	64	113	69	115	116	86	48	48	48	67	40	94
	43	104	42	52	30	78	73	113	33	82	32	78		86	48	86	86	94	67	
	9.0	0.1	2.7	6.3	7.7	5.1	2.7	9.3	11.9	0.1	12.7	1.6		18.8	0.0	0.0	18.8	15.3	15.3	
46.7 72	42	105	95	105	69	117	32	73	63	115	78	31	117	87	48	48	48	67	40	94
	42	105	42	52	30	78	74	115	32	84	116	69		87	48	87	87	94	67	
	9.1	0.1	2.7	6.4	7.8	5.2	2.8	9.4	12.0	0.1	4.5	10.1		19.2	0.0	0.0	19.2	15.6	15.6	
48.3 72	42	105	96	106	69	119	32	73	63	116	69	118	119	87	48	48	48	68	40	95
	42	106	42	52	29	79	75	116	32	85	30	79		87	48	87	87	95	68	
	9.2	0.1	2.8	6.5	7.9	5.2	2.8	9.5	12.1	0.1	12.8	2.0		19.5	0.0	0.0	19.5	15.9	15.9	
50.0 72	41	106	96	107	69	120	31	72	62	117	79	29	120	87	49	49	49	68	97	97
	42	107	41	52	29	79	76	117	31	86	119	69		87	49	87	87	39	68	
	9.3	0.1	2.8	6.6	8.0	5.3	2.8	9.6	12.2	0.1	4.9	10.2		19.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	16.2	16.2	
51.7 72	41	107	97	108	69	121	30	72	62	119	80	28	121	88	49	49	49	68	99	99
	42	108	41	52	28	80	77	119	30	87	121	69		88	49	88	88	37	68	
	9.4	0.1	2.8	6.7	8.1	5.4	2.8	9.7	12.3	0.1	5.1	10.3		20.2	0.0	0.0	20.2	16.5	16.5	

REACTIONS SOUS BOGGIES (SANS COEFFICIENT) +/- 0.5 T
STRESSES UNDER BOGGIES (WITHOUT COEFFICIENT)
DRUCK UNTER BOGGIES (OHNE BEIWERT)

CHASSIS
BASE
UNTERWAGEN

8.00 X 8.00 M

+

!	EN SERVICE - IN SERVICE - IM BETRIEB				!!	HORS SERVICE - OUT OF SERVICE				!
!					!!	- AUSSER BETRIEB				!
!	VENT ARRIERE / FLECHE		!	!	PERPENDICULAIRE		!			
!	REAR WIND / JIB		!	!	PERPENDICULAR		!			
!	RUECKENWIND /AUSLEGER		!	!	SENKRECHT		!			

Y		*		*		*		*		*		*
!		*		*		*		*		*		*
!		*		*		*		*		*		*
X----		*		*		*		*		*		*
	D---C	D--*-C	D---*	D---C	D--*-C	D---*		D---C	D--*-C	D---*		
HSC	***O*****	(O)	(O)	***O*****	(O)	(O)	MAX	***O*****	(O)	(O)	MAX	
LEST	A---B	A--*-B	*---B	A---B	A--*-B	*---B		A---B	A--*-B	*---B		
		*			*				*			

M D C
A B

-----> TR

COUPLE DE TORSION MAXI - MAXIMUM SLEWING TORQUE - MAXIMALES TORSIONSMOMENT:

56096. M.DAN

TX TY TX : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / X
TY : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / Y
(TORSION NON INCLUDE - TORQUE NOT INCLUDED - OHNE TORSIONSMOMENT)

53.3	41	109	98	109	70	122	30	72	61	120	70	122	122	49	88	88	88	69	103	103
72	41	109	41	52	27	80	78	120	30	89	27	80		49	88	49	49	35	69	
	9.5	0.1	2.8	6.8	8.2	5.5	2.8	9.7	12.4	0.1	13.1	2.6		20.6	0.0	0.0	20.6	16.8	16.8	
55.0	40	110	99	110	70	124	29	71	60	121	81	26	124	48	90	90	90	69	106	106
72	41	110	40	52	27	81	79	121	29	90	124	70		48	90	48	48	32	69	
	9.6	0.1	2.8	6.9	8.2	5.5	2.8	9.8	12.5	0.1	5.5	10.4		20.9	0.0	0.0	20.9	17.1	17.1	
56.7	40	111	99	111	70	125	28	71	60	123	81	26	126	46	92	92	92	69	109	109
72	41	111	40	52	26	81	80	123	28	91	126	70		46	92	46	46	30	69	
	9.7	0.1	2.8	7.0	8.3	5.6	2.8	9.9	12.6	0.1	5.7	10.5		21.3	0.0	0.0	21.3	17.4	17.4	
58.3	39	112	100	112	70	126	28	71	59	124	82	25	127	44	95	95	95	70	113	113
72	40	112	39	52	25	82	81	124	28	93	127	70		44	95	44	44	26	70	
	9.8	0.1	2.8	7.0	8.4	5.7	2.8	10.0	12.7	0.1	5.8	10.6		21.9	0.0	0.0	21.9	17.9	17.9	
60.0	39	113	101	113	70	128	27	70	58	126	70	129	129	42	98	98	98	70	117	117
72	40	113	39	52	25	82	82	126	27	94	24	82		42	98	42	42	23	70	
	9.9	0.1	2.8	7.1	8.5	5.8	2.9	10.1	12.8	0.1	13.4	3.3		22.3	0.0	0.0	22.3	18.2	18.2	
61.7	39	114	101	115	70	129	26	70	127	58	70	131	131	41	100	100	100	70	120	120
72	39	115	39	52	24	83	83	127	96	26	23	83		41	100	41	41	20	70	
	10.0	0.1	2.9	7.2	8.6	5.8	2.9	10.2	12.9	0.1	13.4	3.4		22.6	0.0	0.0	22.6	18.5	18.5	
63.3	38	115	102	116	71	131	26	70	57	128	83	22	132	39	102	102	102	71	124	124
72	39	116	38	52	23	83	84	128	26	97	132	71		39	102	39	39	18	71	
	10.1	0.1	2.9	7.3	8.7	5.9	2.9	10.3	13.0	0.1	6.4	10.7		23.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	18.8	18.8	

REACTIONS SOUS BOGGIES (SANS COEFFICIENT) +/- 0.5 T
STRESSES UNDER BOGGIES (WITHOUT COEFFICIENT)
DRUCK UNTER BOGGIES (OHNE BEIWERT)

CHASSIS
BASE
UNTERWAGEN

8.00 X 8.00 M

+

!	EN SERVICE - IN SERVICE - IM BETRIEB				!!	HORS SERVICE - OUT OF SERVICE				!
!					!!	- AUSSER BETRIEB				!
!	VENT ARRIERE / FLECHE		!	!	PERPENDICULAIRE		!			
!	REAR WIND / JIB		!	!	PERPENDICULAR		!			
!	RUECKENWIND /AUSLEGER		!	!	SENKRECHT		!			

Y		*		*		*		*		*		*
!		*		*		*		*		*		*
!		*		*		*		*		*		*
X----		*		*		*		*		*		*
	D---C	D--*C	D---*	D---C	D--*C	D---*		D---C	D--*C	D---*		
HSC	***O*****	(O)	(O)	***O*****	(O)	(O)	MAX	***O*****	(O)	(O)	MAX	
LEST	A---B	A--*B	*---B	A---B	A--*B	*---B		A---B	A--*B	*---B		
		*			*				*			

M D C
A B

-----> TR

COUPLE DE TORSION MAXI - MAXIMUM SLEWING TORQUE - MAXIMALES TORSIONSMOMENT:

56096. M.DAN

TX TY TX : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / X
TY : EFFORT TRANCHANT TOTAL - TOTAL SHEARING FORCE - GESAMT QUERKRAFT / Y
(TORSION NON INCLUDE - TORQUE NOT INCLUDED - OHNE TORSIONSMOMENT)

65.0	38	116	103	117	71	132	25	69	56	130	84	21	134	38	105	105	105	71	128	128
72	39	117	38	52	22	84	85	130	25	98	134	71		38	105	38	38	15	71	
	10.2	0.1	2.9	7.4	8.7	6.0	2.9	10.4	13.1	0.1	6.6	10.8		23.4	0.0	0.0	23.4	19.2	19.2	
66.7	37	117	104	118	71	134	24	69	56	131	71	136	136	36	107	107	107	71	131	131
72	38	118	37	52	22	84	86	131	24	100	19	84		36	107	36	36	12	71	
	10.3	0.1	2.9	7.5	8.8	6.1	2.9	10.4	13.2	0.1	13.6	3.9		23.7	0.0	0.0	23.7	19.5	19.5	
68.3	37	118	104	119	71	135	23	69	55	133	85	18	138	34	109	109	109	72	135	135
72	38	119	37	52	21	85	87	133	23	101	138	71		34	109	34	34	8	72	
	10.4	0.1	2.9	7.6	8.9	6.1	2.9	10.5	13.3	0.1	6.9	10.9		24.1	0.0	0.0	24.1	19.8	19.8	
70.0	39	122	108	123	74	140	26	71	57	137	88	20	142	35	115	115	115	75	142	142
84	40	123	39	55	23	88	91	137	26	106	142	74		35	115	35	35	8	75	
	10.6	0.1	3.0	7.7	9.1	6.2	3.0	10.7	13.6	0.1	7.2	11.0		24.6	0.0	0.0	24.6	20.2	20.2	
71.7	39	123	109	124	74	141	25	71	139	56	89	19	144	33	117	117	117	75	146	146
84	40	124	39	55	22	89	92	139	107	25	144	74		33	117	33	33	5	75	
	10.7	0.1	3.0	7.8	9.2	6.3	3.1	10.7	13.7	0.1	7.3	11.0		25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	20.5	20.5	
73.3	39	124	110	125	75	143	24	71	140	56	89	18	146	31	120	120	120	76	150	150
84	40	125	39	54	21	89	93	140	108	24	146	75		31	120	31	31	2	76	
	10.8	0.1	3.1	7.9	9.3	6.4	3.1	10.8	13.8	0.1	7.5	11.1		25.3	0.0	0.0	25.3	20.8	20.8	



CHASSIS – INSTALLATION

ON TRAVELLING GEAR

Execution of tracks

Choosing the track

The track dimensions must correspond to:

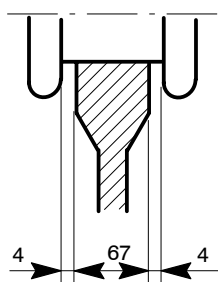
- ☐ the equipment which determines:
 - the track width and the radius of curvature
 - a reaction per corner depending on its working height
- ☐ the ground homogeneity or non homogeneity of its pressure
- ☐ the types of tracks:
 - on longitudinal concrete sleepers
 - on wooden sleepers

Certain conditions under which the machine will be used may require an "out of service" anchorage pad.

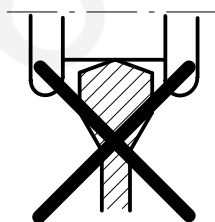
Track laying

Rail to be used

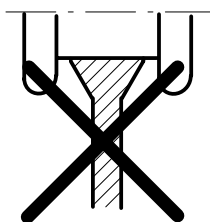
- ☐ The rail section must be suitable for the wheels it will support; maximum head width 67 mm. The best rail to use is one which is slightly worn as this has a good bearing surface. It is preferable to use standardized material (rails and accessories).
- ☐ The user must choose the other dimensional characteristics of the rail according to how latter will be connected to the longitudinal concrete sleeper or to the HEB girder and according to the maximum vertical or horizontal reactions.
- ☐ The horizontal reaction amounts to about 10 % of the vertical reaction.



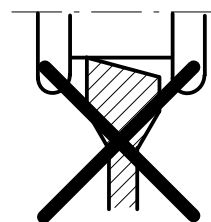
good



new rail



rail too worn out



rail worn on one side



Track laying

- The track must be carefully designed and laid. It must be:
 - perfectly level (longitudinally and transversely),
 - well bedded down on a solid base,
 - perfectly straight and with the rails absolutely parallel,
 - made up of the same type of rails throughout its length,
 - fitted with rail stops placed at least 1 m before the end sleeper,
 - correctly earthed,



CURRENT SUPPLY



For the erection, a minimum track length is required, at least 2 x the chassis wheel base.



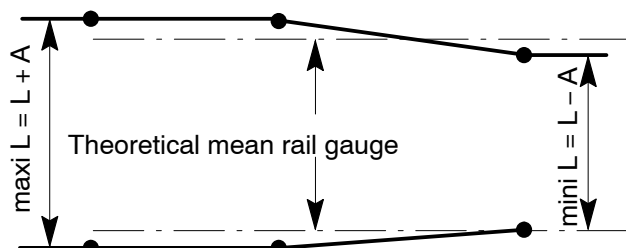
The following drawings are given as an indication only. They exclusively apply to a homogeneous soil with a resistance of at least 2 kg/cm². The crane user is responsible for the laying of the track which must be perfectly level and capable to take the maximum bogie reaction of the machine without causing any local subsidence.

The substructure elements participate in the good working order and the stability of the crane. Therefore, it is compulsory to observe the instructions and tolerances defined for each element.



Track tolerances for site cranes

Mean rail gauge (L)

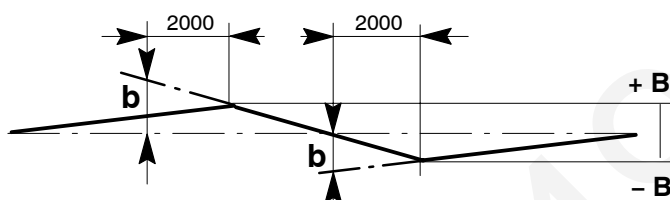


$$L < 15 \text{ m} : A = \pm 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$L > 15 \text{ m} : A = \pm \left[5 + 0,25(L-15) \right] \text{ mm}$$

with L (m)

Top view of the position of one rail

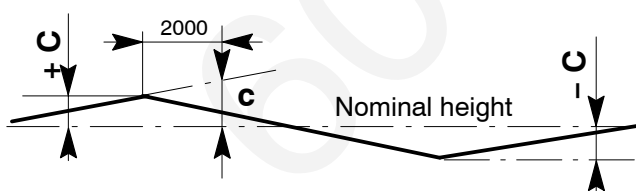


$$B = \pm 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = \pm 1 \text{ mm}^{**}$$

** = This dimension must not be exceeded over a measuring length of 2m

Level of one rail (gradient)

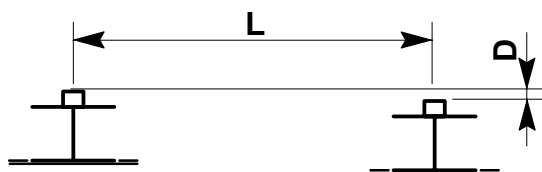


$$C = \pm 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \pm 2 \text{ mm}^{**}$$

** = This dimension must not be exceeded over a measuring length of 2m

Level of one rail with respect to the other (transversal slope)

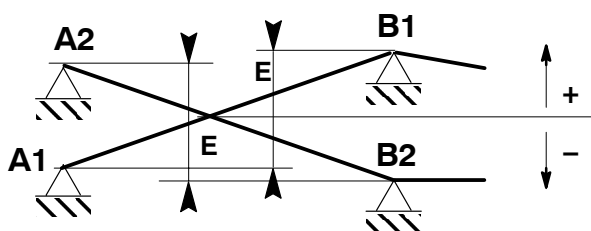


$$D = \pm 1 \text{ } ^0_{00} \text{ of } L$$

maxi $\pm 10 \text{ mm}$



Inclination of one rail with respect to the other (crossing)

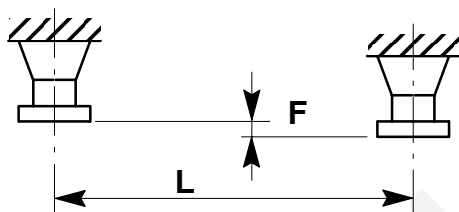


$$E = 0,5 \text{ ‰}$$

E = Inclination A1 B1 – Girder 1

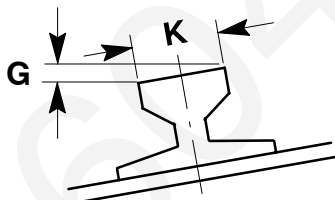
E = Inclination A2 B2 – Girder 2

Position of the buffers, one with respect to the other



$$F = \pm 1 \text{ ‰ of } L$$
$$\text{maxi } \pm 20\text{mm}$$

Inclination of the rail head tread (K) with respect to the horizontal line



$$G = \pm 8 \text{ ‰ of the rail head width (K)}$$

(with respect to the horizontal line)



Track end accessories

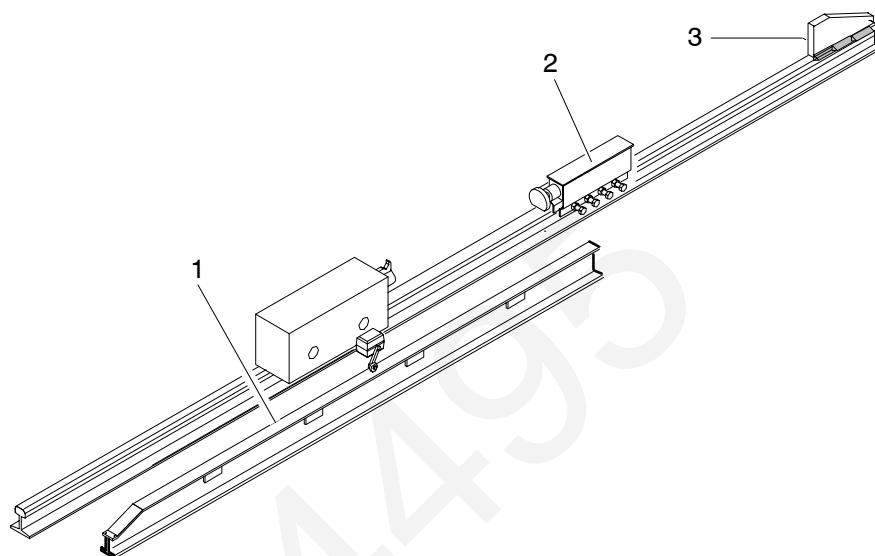
Track end stops

We remind you that the crane when approaching the track end must be stopped before hitting the safety devices.

These devices are not working systems.

There are three devices which are fitted as shown in the following drawing:

- ☐ Travelling limit switch and travelling overrun limit switch (optional) (1)
- ☐ Spring buffer (shock-absorber) (2)
- ☐ Fixed bumper, welded on the rail (3)



These devices are prescribed by the Safety Authorities and must be fitted and adjusted with particular care.



SAFETY DEVICES

The mounting of device (1) is described in the relevant section of the catalogue.



Travelling limit switch and overrun limit switch



Check that the ramp (1) is parallel to the rail so that the limit switch roller does not leave the ramp.

The supply and fixing of the devices (1), (2), (3), are the responsibility of the user.

The device (2) can be fixed onto the rail by clamping, various models are available from specialized suppliers.

When choosing these devices, pay attention to the crane weight (buffering capacity) and the buffer height which must correspond to that of the stop on the bogies.

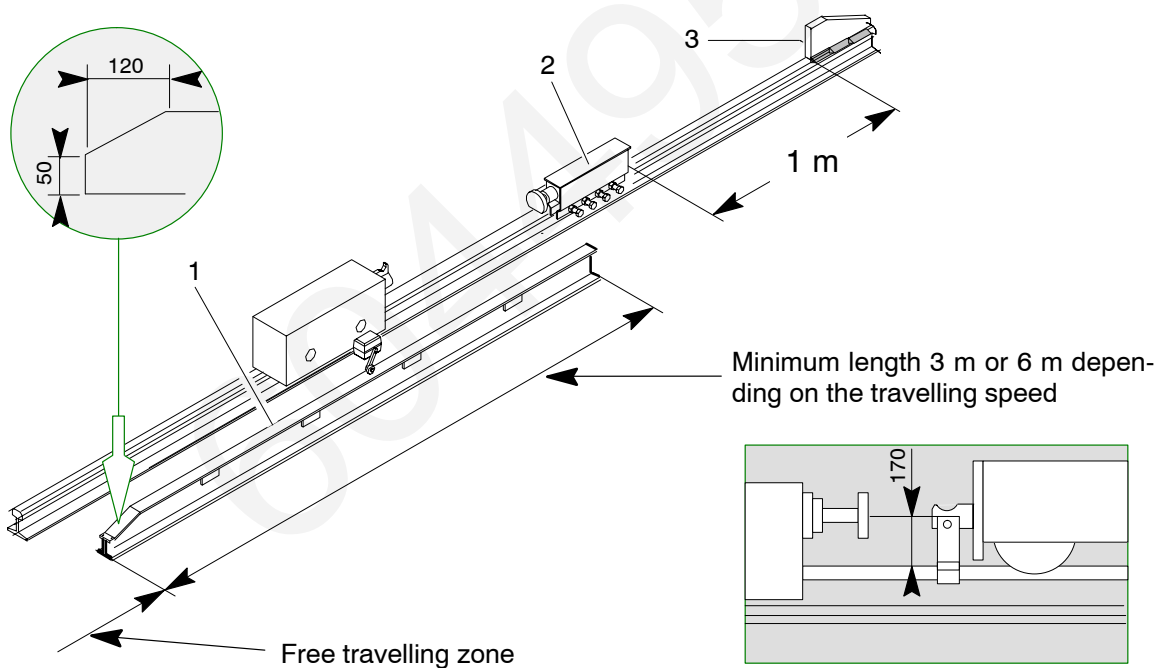
The device (3) must be welded onto the rail and must have the appropriate dimensions in order to avoid any derailling of the crane at track end. The following drawing serves as an indication only.



Each track end is to be fitted with two buffers; it is essential that they are positioned exactly so that they act together.



Track tolerances for site cranes





Preparing the tracks and the base ballast

Fabrication rules for reinforced concrete



Concrete and reinforcement determined according to the B.A.E.L. (reinforced concrete boundary condition) Rules, 1989.

Concrete

- ☐ **ftj** = characteristic tensile strength of the j days old concrete
- ☐ **fcj** = characteristic compressive strength of the j days old concrete



In any case, the compressive strength is measured by axial pressure of the cylinder having a periphery of 200 cm² cross section and a height which is the double of its diameter (16 cm). These dimensions suppose an aggregate size of at least equal to 40 mm, a condition generally fulfilled for reinforced concrete.

The dimensions and characteristics of the reinforcements and of the concrete for the execution of concrete works indicated in this manual, are defined by a compressive strength value at 28 days old (j = 28).

Reinforced concrete mixing of 350 kg/m³ – CPA45

that means, for 1 m³ of sand with gravel: 350 kg PORTLAND cement 45.

For a vibrated concrete correctly prepared, we obtain:

- ☐ **fc28** = 20 MPa
- ☐ **ft28** = 0,6+0,06 x fc28 = 1,8 MPa
- ☐ **P** = Weight of reinforced concrete in kg
- ☐ **D** = Average density of reinforced concrete equal to about 2,35

Steel (except other indications)

Es: Longitudinal modulus of elasticity of steel: 200 000 N/mm² i.e. 200 000 MPa

Type 1: Reinforcement with high adherence obtained by hot-rolling of natural high-carbon steel.

Quality: Fe E 50 i.e. fe = 500 MPa

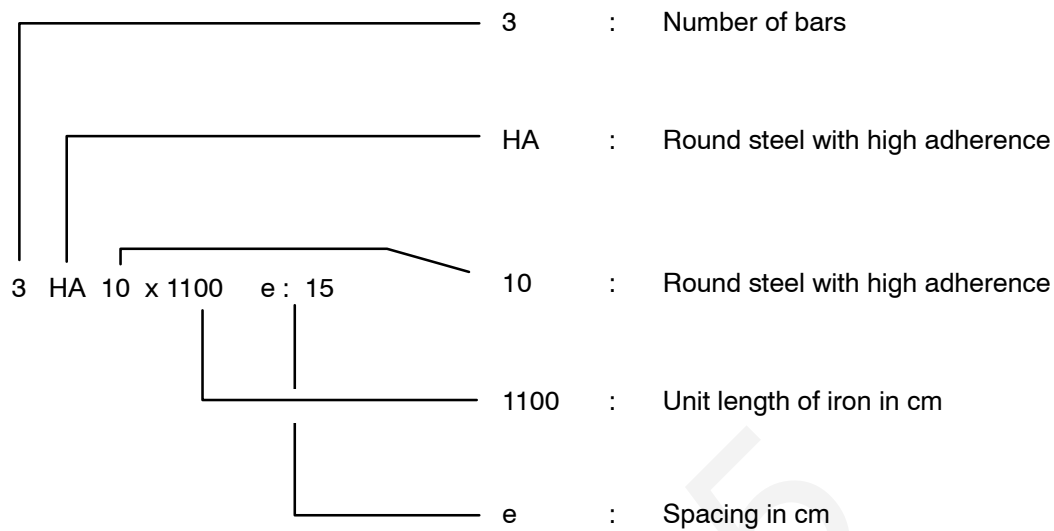


If the above rules are not applicable, refer to the rules applied in the user country.

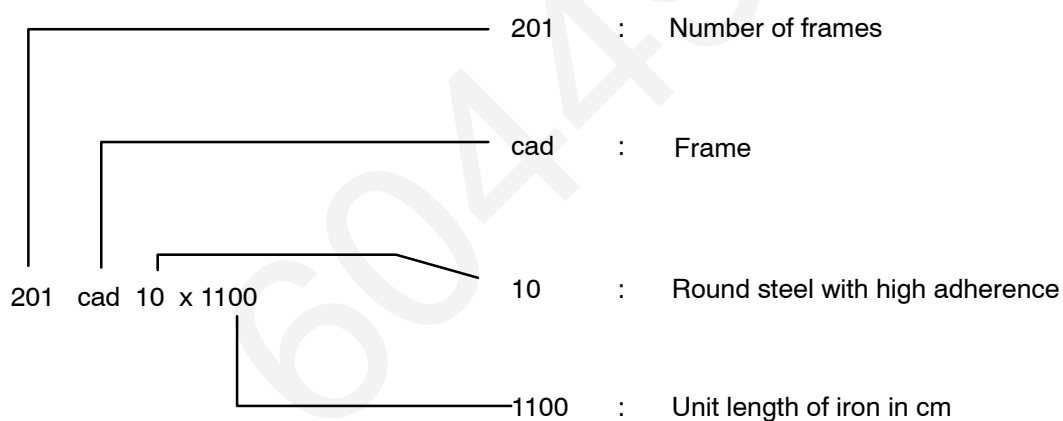


Tracks on longitudinal sleeper – explanation and symbols

(Example)



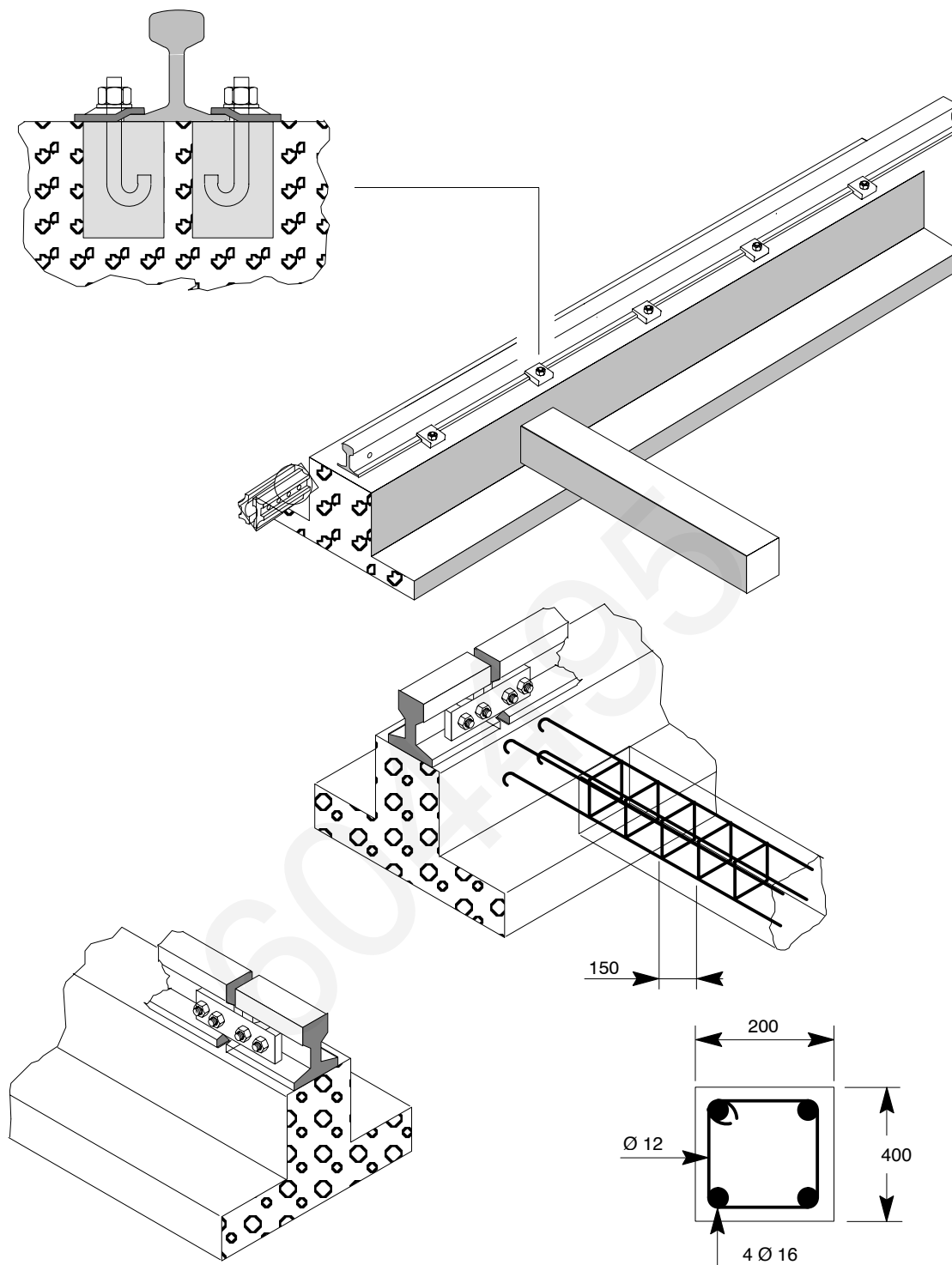
(Example)



L.B.	: lower layer
L.B. n°1	: 1st lower layer
L.B. n°2	: 2nd lower layer
L.H.	: upper layer
Z.N.	: neutralized zone
A.H.B.	: overlapping upper and lower steels
P.R.	: Rail weight per m in daN
T.R..	: Rail type



Longitudinal sleeper connections



The distance between longitudinal sleeper connections is equal to the distance between centres of the track.

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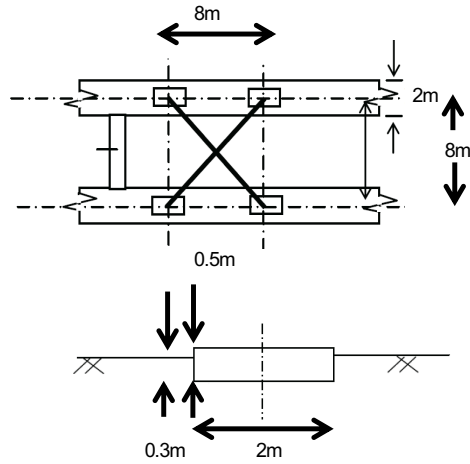
Project/Contr.Name:	SALINI
Location:	
Crane Type:	MD550 Y800
Hieght:	64.2m
Jib Length:	60m

Design Standards:

Concrete Grade fcu	40	(N/mm ²)
Steel fy	460	(N/mm ²)
Reinforcement Cover	65	(mm)
Concrete Desity	24	N/m ³
Soil Desnity	18	N/m ³
Soil Bearing capacity	600	kN/m ²
Factor (in service)	1.5	
Factor(Out of service)	1.35	

Dimensions Considered:

hassis centres, X direction Cd=	8	m
hassis centres, Y directionCd=	8	m

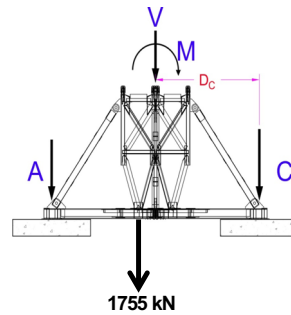


Static Chassis type

Base plate length(for Static)=	440	mm
Base plate length(for Static)=	580	mm

Tower Crane Loads & details :

Compressive Loads	Unit	In-Service	Out of Service
Corner A	kN	300	940
Corner B	kN	780	670
Corner C	kN	1170	400
Corner D	kN	690	670
Horizontal Loads	Unit	In-Service	Out of Service
Axis X	kN	78	156
Axis Y	kN	52	156
Twisting Moment	kN-M	560	0



a) Calculating length of notic]

Width of required base, B= 2000 mm
 Thicknes of required base, h= 500 mm
 Depth of foundation from ground level= 0 mm
 Soil desnity= 18 N/m³

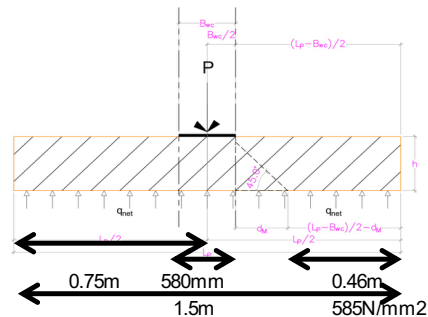
weight of soil displaced= 0 kN/m²
 hence, gross bearing pressure available= 600 kN/m²
 Self Weight of beam, Thicknes x Con. density= 12 kN/m²
 Bearing pressure due to Bogie load= 588 kN/m²

1.length of Beam req. for notion base, Lp=

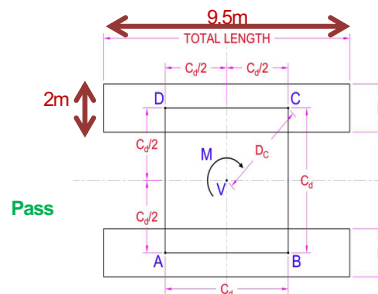
$P_{max}/(B \cdot P_b) = 1.5 \text{ m}$
 Req. length based on bogie centres= 8+1.50
 Weight of foundation, W= 36 kN(self weight)

Stability Against Overturning Moment

Distance from the base of centre, Dc= 5.7 m
 $\sqrt{((Cd/2)^2 + (Cd/2)^2)} = 2680 \text{ kN}$
 Sum of Min loads, Sum(I/S, O/S)=
 Max. Overturning moment= 6669 kN-m
 Mot, Max(I/s, O/s)*Dc= 15276 kN-m
 Stabilizing moement= 2.290598291 > 1.6



notional pad base



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B) Structural Design (BS8110):

FOS for structural design= 1.4

Length of min beam is design worst case as above evaluated.

For RC design, self weight of beam is balanced by ground bearing pressure in calculation of moments

use Net design bearing pressure=

$$(P/\text{Area of Beam}) = 585 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Longitudinal Bending:

Max bending moment and shear force occurs at centres of wheel

$$\text{eccentricity} = 0.460 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Design, ultimate moment, } M = 123.786 \text{ kN-m}$$

$$\text{effective depth, } d_m = 409 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{There for } k = m/bd^2 f_c = 0.009249855$$

$$\text{Therefore, } z = d(0.5 + \sqrt{0.25 - 0.9k}) = 0.989614525 = 0.99d$$

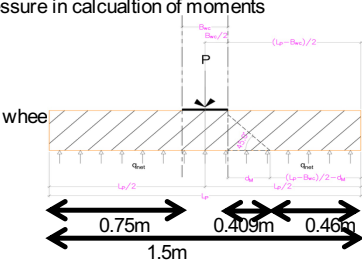
$$\text{Area of Reinforcement required, } A_s = M/(0.5f_y z) = 700 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\text{Provided Bottom reinforcement, } A_s = 2681 \text{ mm}^2$$

Top longitudinal reinforcement-provide min 0.13%

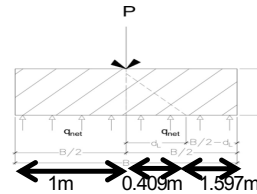
$$\text{Required bottom reinforcement} = 1300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Therefore, provided Top reinforcement, } A_s = 2681 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$



provide T 32 300 mm
Pass

provide T 32 300 mm



Longitudinal shear:

Design the shear force due to ultimate loads (at centre of wheels)

$$V = 538.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } V_{\max} = 0.65795 \text{ N/mm}^2 < 0.87 \times \sqrt{f_{cu}}$$

$$= 5.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Pass

For enhanced shear strength close to the point loads, the shear stress may be calculated at distance d from support

(Clause 3.4.5.10, BS8110)

$$\text{shear force at distance, } d = 409 \text{ mm from the centreline of wheel}$$

$$\text{therefore, eccentricity} = 0.051$$

$$\text{therefore, Shear force} = 60 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Table 3.8:- } 100A_s/bvd = 0.33$$

$$\text{Therefore, } v_c \approx 0.54 \text{ (Table 3.8 BS8110)}$$

$$v = V/bvd = 0.07 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Pass

Therefore, $0.5v_c < v < (v_c + 0.4)$, Provide min links (Applying BS8110 Table 3.7 for beams)

Base fixings are at 300 mm centres. so, provide the links at 300 mm

$$A_{sv} \geq 0.4 b v_{sv} / 0.95 f_y = 549.2 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (at 300 mm centre)}$$

$$\text{provide links T 16 at 300 mm}$$

$$\text{Provided Bottom reinforcement, } A_s = 670 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

Pass

Transverse Bending:

For simplicity, ignore the width of rail

$$M = 292.5 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$d = 403 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } K = 0.0451$$

$$\text{hence } Z = d(0.5 + \sqrt{0.25 - K(0.9)}) = 0.95 d > 0.95 d$$

$$\text{use } 0.95 d$$

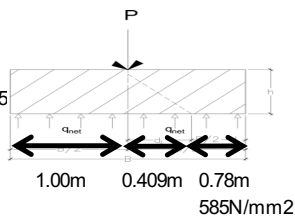
$$\text{therefore, required, } A_s = 1748.3 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\text{min reinforcement } 0.13\% = 650 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\text{reinforcement to be provided} = 1748.3 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

Arrangement of links will give one full width link T16 at 300mm

$$\text{provide ring T 25}$$



585N/mm²

at c/c 150 mm

Pass

$$\text{rovided min reinforcement, } A_s = 3273 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

Transverse Shear:

For simplicity, ignore the width of rail

$$M = 585 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$\text{eccentricity} = 413.595$$

$$\text{At centre line } V_{\max} = 1.41 (< 0.8 \sqrt{f_{cu}}) = 5.06$$

$$\text{Shear force distance } d = 403 \text{ mm}$$

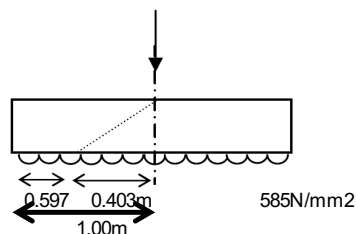
$$= 342.23 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$100A_s/bvd = 0.81$$

$$\text{therefore } V_c = 0.36 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ (BS8110 Table 3.8)}$$

$$\text{hence } v = 0.85 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

****Provided****



585N/mm²

For the transverse shear, we have a slab rather than a beam.

$A_s < v < v_c$ shear reinforcement is not required, but min links are to be provided for longitudinal shear

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C) Punching check :

Ultimate pressure for punching shear, q_{net} =
 Average effective depth of reinforcement, $(dM + dL)/2$, d =
 Area loaded for punching shear at T. C base, $AP = L_{wc} * B_{wc}$ =
 Length of punching shear, $2*L_{wc} + 2*B_{wc}$, Up =
 shear force at shear perimeter, $P_u + (F_{swt} * \gamma_{fi} - q_{net}) * AP$, V_{pu} =
 Effective shear force at shear perimeter, $V_{peff} = V_{pu} * \gamma_m$ =
Punching shear stress at face of T. C base (cl 3.7.7.2)
 Design shear stress, $vd_{pu} = V_{peff}/(Up * d)$ =
 Allowable shear stress, $v_{max} =$
 $\min(0.8N/mm^2 * (f_{cu}/1N/mm^2)^{1/2}, 5N/mm^2) =$
 Calculate ultimate punching shear force at the face of T. Crane base
 Ultimate pressure for punching shear, q_{net} =
 Average effective depth of reinforcement, $(dM + dL)/2 = d$ =
 Area loaded for punching shear at T. Crane base, $AP_{1.5d} =$
 $= (B_{wc} + 2 * 1.5d) * \min((L_{wc} + 2 * 1.5d), B)$ =
 Length of punching shear, $Up_{1.5d} = 2 * B$ =
 Ultimate shear force at shear perimeter =
 $P_u + (F_{swt} * \gamma_{fi} - q_{net}) * A_{p1.5d} =$
 Effective shear force at shear perimeter:
 from BS 8110-1:1997 (Table 2.2) $V_{pu1.5d} * \gamma_m =$
 $V_{peff1.5d} =$

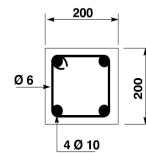
Punching shear stress at 1.5d of T. Crane base (cl 3.7.7.2)

Design shear stress: $V_{peff1.5d}/(Up_{1.5d} * d) = vd_{pu1.5d} =$
 Allowable shear stress, $vc =$
 $Vc = 0.79 \{ 100 A_s / b d \}^{1/3} * (f_{cu} / 25)^{1/3} \gamma_m =$
 $v_{max} =$
 $\min(0.8N/mm^2 * (f_{cu} / 1N/mm^2)^{1/2}, 5N/mm^2) =$

D) Tie Beam Design:

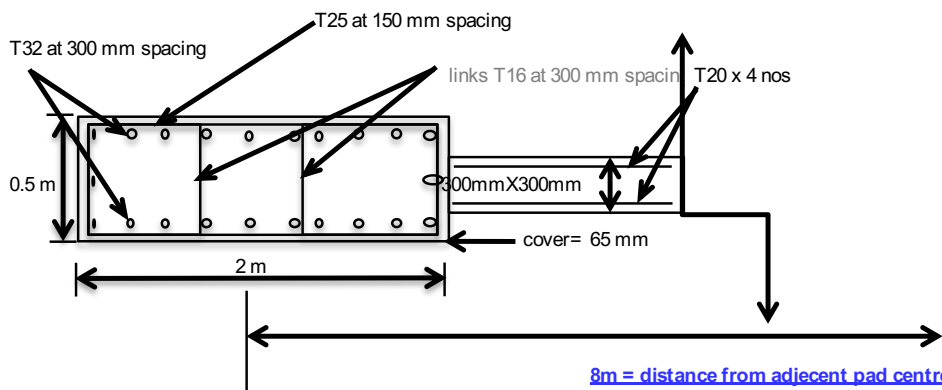
Max Horizontal reaction =
 =
 Required Steel Area for Ultimate tensile force acting on beam =
 $A_{st} = T_{ult} / (0.9 f_y) =$
 required Steel Area =
 provided reinforcement =

156 x 1.4
 218.4 kN
 527.53623 mm²/m
 provide **4 nos of T 20**
 1256.6371 mm²/m **Pass**



E) Sliding against Horizontal reaction:

Total Tower crane Load (W) = **2976 kN**
 Friction Coefficient (μ) = **0.6**
 Max. Horizontal reaction (Hmax) = **156 kN**
 Allowable Horizontal force, $u * W =$ **< 1785.6 kN** **Pass**



8m = distance from adjacent pad centre
9.5m = Total length of each pad

A2.2.2 Factors of safety

For each of the failure modes a minimum factor of safety is recommended in this report for each of the two approaches. The factors have been selected as representing current practice in accordance with British Standards or have been derived from the principles of BSEN1997-1, and have been based on current practice.

Stability (equilibrium)

The same factor of safety has been used for both approaches, derived from BSEN 1997-1. The partial factors recommended by BSEN 1997-1 relate to the effects of the destabilising actions and the stabilising actions. Different partial factors relate to actions that are permanent or variable (P/V), favourable or unfavourable (FAV / UNF).

Some manufacturers may require specific factors of safety to be applied to the stability of their cranes.

The loading on the tower crane base can be considered as follows:

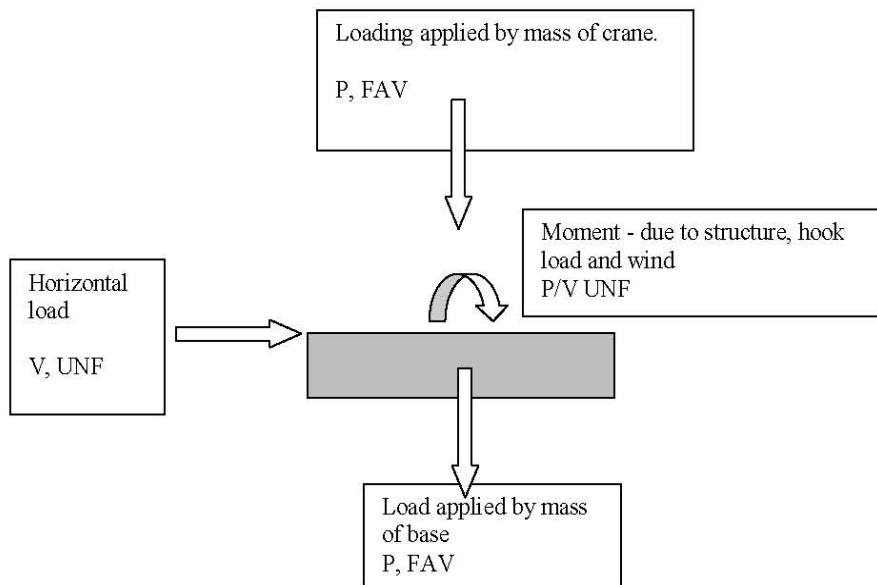


Figure A2.1 Loading applied to base by tower crane on cast-in anchors

Annex A2, BSEN 1997-1 recommends partial factors to be used in the calculation for the EQU limit state (overall stability). The factors are dependant on the type of loading applied - favourable, unfavourable, variable or permanent as shown in table A2.1.

Table A2.1 EQU limit state applied to stability of tower crane gravity base

Action	Partial factor recommended	Tower crane base application	
		Moment, vertical and horizontal loads specified	All load components specified
Permanent Favourable	0.9	Vertical (W_T)	Weight of crane and base
Permanent Unfavourable	1.1	Moment, horizontal (M_A , H)	Moment caused by crane weight and wind, horizontal wind load
Variable	0	Vertical	Actions caused by weights

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Favourable			
Variable Unfavourable	1.5	Moment, horizontal	Actions caused by winds

The stability calculation requires that the factored overturning moment due to the design actions (M_o) is less than the factored restoring moment (M_s):

$$M_o \times 1.5 \leq M_s \times 0.9$$

$$\text{i.e. } M_s \geq 1.67 M_o$$

where the base is a square of side length L and depth D .

When the partial factors associated with the effect of each action are combined (and neglecting the effect of any soil interaction in the stability) the minimum overall factor recommended is 1.67 (1.5 $\div$ 0.9). Where all load components are specified separately, it should be possible to separate the variable and permanent elements of the unfavourable action and apply partial factors accordingly. In these cases the overall factor may be slightly lower than 1.67.

Where a piled bases is used, the stability check requires a split of loads depending on whether the pile is in tension or compression.

Table A2.2 Foundations for tower cranes on piled bases: values of partial factors for stability check.

	Vertical load	Moment and horizontal load
For max pile load (o-o-s)	Permanent unfavourable 1.1	Variable unfavourable 1.5
Min pile load (o-o-s)	Permanent favourable 0.9	Variable unfavourable 1.5

Geotechnical capacity

In a traditional design, this would involve comparison of the calculated maximum stresses with allowable stress determined either from the SI or from BS 8004. In some cases the allowable stress may have been calculated from the ultimate bearing capacity with a large factor of safety applied to restrict settlements. In this guide, two approaches are described:

- An allowable stress method in which the calculated soil stresses are compared with allowable bearing capacity provided by either the SI report or from BS 8004.
- Design by calculation, in accordance with BSEN1997-1, in which both soil resistance and loads are factored by partial factors. The section on BSEN 1997-1 compliant design indicates the minimum partial factors to be used.

Where design is carried out using an allowable bearing capacity approach, a factor of safety of 3 should provide the required margin against both ultimate and serviceability failure.

The possibility of an increase in water level may need to be considered. This would reduce geotechnical capacity as well as require the use of a submerged density of concrete in the stability calculation.

The design of piles for piled bases is often carried out by the piling contractor, who is supplied with the required working loads in tension and compression. It is recommended that the pile designer is instructed to ensure a minimum factor of safety of 2.5 for working compression loads compared with ultimate capacity. Where a pile test close to the location of the tower crane is available, the factor required for compressive capacity may be reduced to 2. A factor of 3 for the tensile capacity should apply in all cases. Tension piles will always require reinforcement that must be fully tied into the pile cap.



3-Base reactions / Calculation / Tables reading

3-6 Reactions: safety coefficients

➤ Safety coefficients to apply to reactions

Standard usage with chassis or standard blocks

Important! The reactions indicated on the tables are not magnified. They do not take into account the dynamic effect nor safety partial coefficient.

A global magnification coefficient :

1.5 for reactions in service

1.35 for reactions out of service

... Leads us to an envelope dimensioning from approximately +5% up to +20%, when compared to a composition calculated according to FEM1.001 or Eurocode EN1991-3



PREPARATION OF THE JOB SITE



INTRODUCTION

The responsibility for the preparation of the crane job site rests entirely with the crane user. Any clearing, leveling, building up or reinforcing of the ground where the crane will be positioned and operated shall be carried out by him, as well as the verification of feasibility of the different crane installations proposed by the manufacturer.



CHECKING THE GROUND CONSISTENCY

The primary requirements to be met at the job site before the arrival of the crane are: concrete foundations, ground beneath the ballast placed under the undercarriage or rail tracks, depending on the crane configuration chosen.

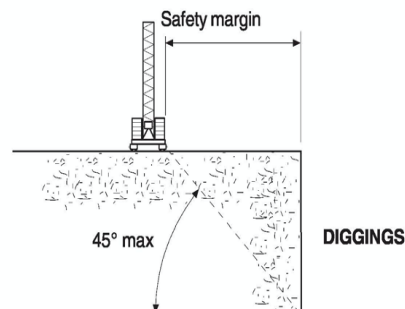
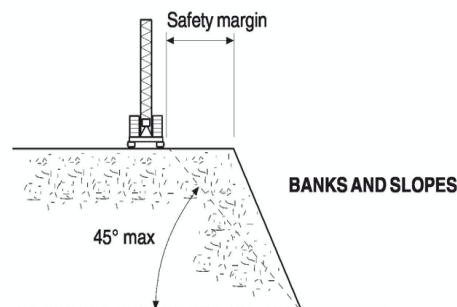
The installation of such elements depends particularly on the type of ground and foundation on which these assemblies are to be placed, as well as on the crane own characteristics.

The Buyer therefore must carry out a careful inspection and analysis of the ground consistency on which the crane shall stand.

Attention: When close to diggings, slopes, banks, etc., keep such a safety margin as to grant a load distribution angle of 45°.

The safety distance depends also on the ground characteristics (water quantity, friction, etc.).

Should ground conditions be critical, provide against sinkings with a containment concrete wall (picture 1.2.1).



Picture 1.2.1



- ☒ Information Only
☐ Product Update – Non-Warranty
☐ Product Update – Warranty
☐ Action Required

MEo8101

Subject: Safety Advice, Out of Service.

Model/s Affected: All tower cranes

Dear All,

We would like to remind you of some of the basic rules of safety concerning the use of towers cranes in windy conditions.

It is **strictly forbidden** to work with a speed wind greater than 72 km/h. At this speed and above, tower cranes must be rendered Out of Service. The effects of gusting wind must also be considered.

Out of Service implies (as a minimum):

- Crane does not have any load or slings on the hook.
- The hook must be fully raised and the trolley fully retracted.
- The jib must be positioned in the wind direction. It is imperative that the crane operator put the crane in weathervaning mode. The slewing brake must be free and the entire slewing structure must be able to turn freely through 360° (no buildings or other obstructions).
- Note that for luffing-jib cranes it is imperative to put the jib at the correct angle indicated on the catalogue. If this is not the case, weathervaning is impossible and will be ineffective.
- In cases of cranes on a travelling undercarriage, we remind you that the rail clamps must be tightened when the crane is out of service. The rails must be equipped with travelling limit switches, spring buffers and fixed bumpers (design dependent on crane specifications).
- Positioning of advertising/logo plates on jib and counter jib exceeding the manufacturer authorized surface area is not permitted. (In certain cases, it can be studied case by case by MCG/Potain but is ALWAYS subject to our approval).

06D - STORM WIND SPEED - OUT OF SERVICE

1. GENERAL NOTES

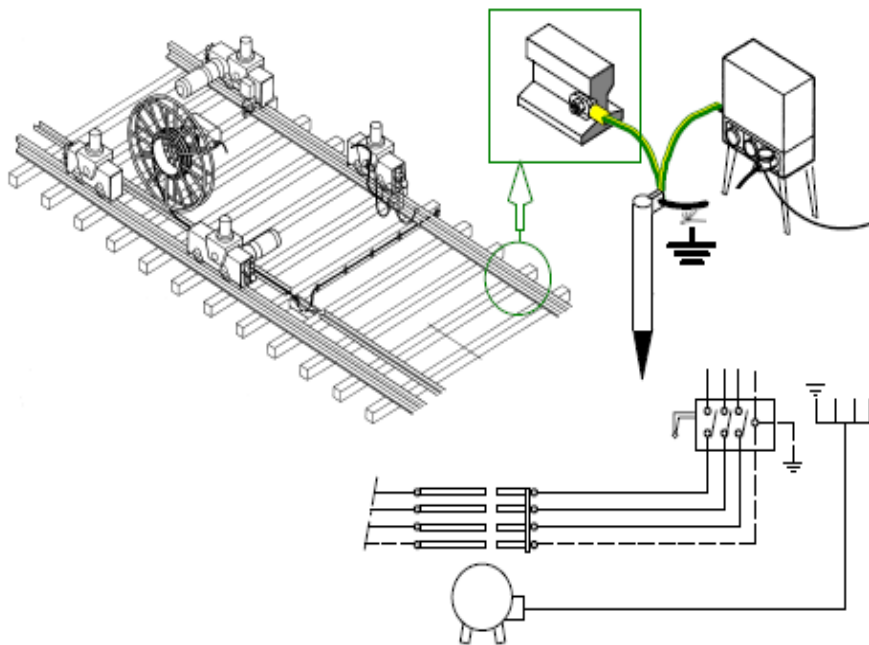
The storm wind reference speeds are determined according to the FEM 1.004 / Edition 07/2000 standard.

2. SPEED TABLE

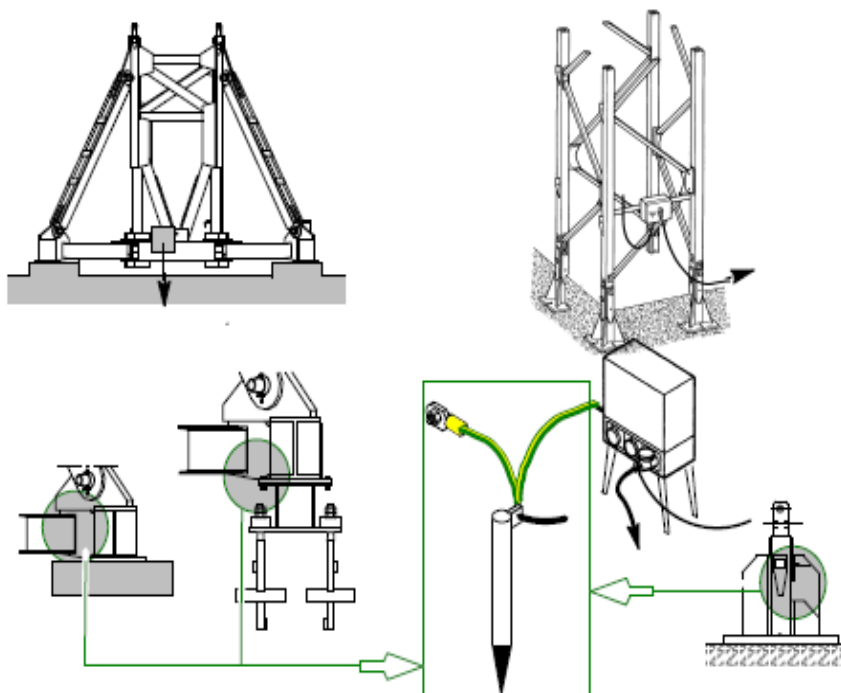
	Wind speed	Dynamic pressure
Height 0 - 20 m above the ground	130 km/h (36 m/s)	800 N/m ²
Height 20 - 100 m above the ground	150 km/h (42 m/s)	1 100 N/m ²
Height higher than 100 m above the ground	165 km/h (46 m/s)	1 300 N/m ²

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Rail-mounted crane



Static crane



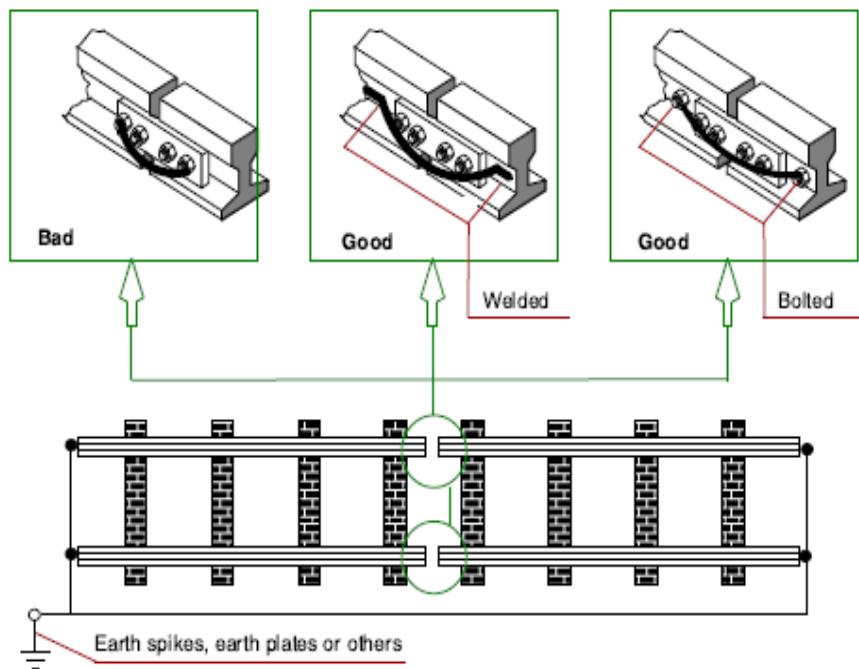
Earthing the track

The rails must be linked electrically in order to short-circuit the electric resistance due to the mechanical rail joints. Consequently, the electrical connection is never fixed at the bolts of the mechanical rail connections. It must be carried out:

- either by ground cables or copper braidings with a minimum section of 28 mm, bolted or soldered to the rails,
- or by iron conductors with a minimum section of 50 mm, welded to the rails.

All the earth or fishplate conductors which are to be bolted, must be equipped with soldering terminals or cable clamping ends.

The conductor, linking the rails to the earth connection, must have a section, depending on its type, which is at least equal to that of the fishplate conductor.



Various types of earth connection

To be prepared by the customer by means of:

Earth spike (type according to electrical rules) or steel tube 33 x 45 of 1,5 to 2 m length	A cross-sectional diagram showing a vertical earth spike being driven into the ground. A green line indicates the path of the spike, and a yellow arrow points to the top of the spike where it connects to the rail.
Earth plates made up of sheet or expanded metal of 1 m ² buried vertically,	A cross-sectional diagram showing an earth plate buried vertically in the ground. A green line indicates the path of the plate, and a yellow arrow points to the top of the plate where it connects to the rail.