

English

Original instructions



## OWNER'S MANUAL FOR CHAIN HOIST

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8.6.2015





R&M Materials Handling, Inc.  
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# 1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Foreword: About this Manual

This manual offers guidance to enable safe and efficient operation of the equipment.

Taking the time to read this manual will help you to prevent damage to the equipment, and, most importantly, personnel situated close to it. The equipment is designed to be safe when used correctly. However, there are many potential hazards associated with incorrect operation and these can be avoided when you know how to recognize and anticipate them.

This manual will also make you aware of your responsibilities with respect to the equipment and help you to ensure that it is kept in a safe operating condition throughout its lifetime.

This manual is not intended as a substitute for proper training but provides recommendations and methods for safe and efficient operation and maintenance. The equipment's owner must ensure that operators are properly trained prior to operation and, at all times, comply with all of the applicable and prevailing safety and other standards, rules and regulations.

Read also the safety instructions.

## 1.2 Symbols Used in this Manual

Readers should familiarize themselves with the following symbols which are used in this manual.

	<p>Indicates that the product is slowing down or is moving at its slowest speed.</p>
	<p>Indicates that the product is accelerating or moving at its highest speed.</p>
	<p><b>NOTE:</b> Indicates items which require special attention by the reader. There is no obvious risk of injury associated with notes.</p>

## 1.3 Safety Alert Symbols and Signal Words

The following symbols are used in this manual to indicate potential safety hazards.

	<p><b>Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.</b></p>
 <p><b>CAUTION</b></p>	<p><b>Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which if not avoided, MAY result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.</b></p>
 <p><b>WARNING</b></p>	<p><b>Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which if not avoided, COULD result in death or serious injury.</b></p>



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 <b>DANGER</b>	<b>INDICATES AN IMMEDIATELY HAZARDOUS SITUATION WHICH, IF NOT AVOIDED, WILL RESULT IN DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.</b>
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<b>NOTICE</b>	Addresses situations not related to personal injury, such as likely or possible damage to equipment.
---------------	--

<b>Shall</b>	Indicates that a rule is mandatory and must be followed.
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<b>Should</b>	Indicates that a rule is a recommendation, the advisability of which depends on the facts in each situation.
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### 1.4 Questions and Comments

Any questions or comments relating to the content of this manual and/or the operation, maintenance and/or service of manufacturer products should be directed to: [www.rmhoist.com](http://www.rmhoist.com)

### 1.5 Exclusion of Warranty

THE MANUFACTURER MAKES ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY WHATSOEVER WITH REGARD TO THE CONTENTS OF THIS MANUAL, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WHETHER ARISING BY OPERATION OF LAW OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

### 1.6 Manual Use

Every person exposed to the manufacturer's equipment must, prior to OPERATING, SERVICING AND/OR MAINTAINING SUCH PRODUCTS, read and understand the contents of this manual and strictly adhere AND CONFORM THEIR CONDUCT WITH AND TO THE INFORMATION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND warnings provided herein.



**Note:** Keep these instructions in a safe, accessible location for future reference by personnel operating the equipment or exposed to the equipment's operation.

	<b>Read and understand the contents of this manual prior to operating, servicing, and or/maintaining the equipment. Failure to do so can result in serious injury or death.</b>
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Manufacturer shall not be liable for and owner and READER shall release, and hold manufacturer, harmless from any and all claims, demands, AND damages, regardless of their nature or type losses and expenses, whether known or unknown, present or future, any and all liability, of and from any and all manner of actions, cause[s] of actions, all suits in law, in equity, or under statute, State or Federal, of whatever kind or nature, third party actions, including suits for contribution and/or indemnity on account of or in any way arising out of acts or omissions of the Owner or READER and relating in any way to this MANUAL or THE PRODUCTS referenced herein, including, but not limited to the Owner's or READER'S use thereof or any other cause identified herein or that may be reasonably inferred HEREFROM.



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## **1.7 Environmental Information**

Environmental aspects have been taken into account in designing and manufacturing this product. To prevent environmental risks during use, please follow instructions for safe lubricant handling and disposal of waste material. Proper use and maintenance improves environmental performance of this product.

### **1.7.1 Lifecycle Environmental Impacts**

The lifecycle stages are:

- production of materials,
- components and energy,
- transportation to factory,
- equipment manufacturing and assembly,
- transportation to customer,
- assembly at site,
- use phase including maintenance and modernization,
- end of life dismantling and recycling of the materials.

### **1.7.2 Energy Consumption**

Energy consumption during the use phase is the biggest environmental impact. Electricity is needed for lifting and traveling motors as well as lighting, heating, cooling and other optional electrical components as part of the hoist. Lighting may account for a significant part of total electricity used.



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## 1.8 Terminology

The following terms and definitions are used in this manual:

<b>ANSI</b>	American National Standards Institute
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>Authorized personnel</b>	Persons who are authorized by the owner and who have the necessary training to carry out operation or service actions.
<b>Experienced service person authorized by the manufacturer</b>	A person with service experience who is authorized by the manufacturer to perform service actions.
<b>CE marking</b>	The CE-marking indicates that the product complies with the appropriate CE regulations.
<b>Check</b>	A visual and functional assessment (not a test) of the product without dismantling.
<b>Emergency brake</b>	A brake that can be applied by the operator, or automatically upon loss of power.
<b>Electric panel</b>	Power to the motors is controlled through the electric panel.
<b>Operator</b>	Person operating the product for the purpose of handling loads.
<b>Inching</b>	Making very small movements by repeatedly and momentarily pressing the direction control.
<b>Main isolation switch</b>	The main isolation switch is the power switch which the operator should normally use to turn off power.
<b>Chain hoist</b>	Drive mechanism for lifting and lowering the load.
<b>Inspection</b>	Looking for defects and checking the operation of the controls, limiting and inspecting devices without loading the product. This is much more than a check but does not normally require any part of the product to be dismantled other than for removal or opening of covers or housings.
<b>Power supply</b>	Power is supplied to the motors via the power supply.
<b>Controller</b>	The pendant or other type of controller is used by the operator to give commands to the product.
<b>Qualified personnel</b>	Workers with necessary qualifications based on theoretical and practical knowledge of hoists. A qualified person must be in a position to assess the safety of the installation in conjunction with the application. Persons with the authority to undertake certain product maintenance work include the manufacturers' service engineers and trained fitters with a corresponding certification.
<b>Maximum capacity</b>	Load that the product is designed to lift for a given operating condition (e.g. configuration, position of the load).
<b>Runway</b>	The product rides on or under the runway.
<b>Trolley (hoisting unit)</b>	The trolley (hoisting unit) moves along the main girder.
<b>Sling</b>	A sling is used to attach the hook to the load when the load cannot be lifted directly by the hook.

## 2 SAFETY FIRST!

Safety requirements must be understood and followed.

### 2.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

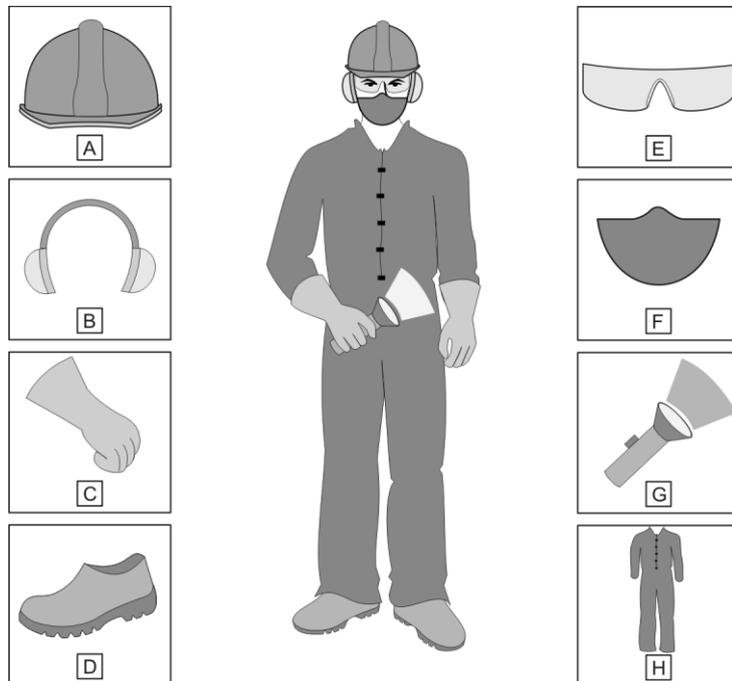


**Note:** This chapter proposes personal protective equipment to ensure operator's full safety. Local regulations and requirements of the working environment shall be followed.

For safety, the operator or others in close proximity to the product may be required to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Various types of PPE are available and must be selected according to the requirements of the working environment. Some examples of different types of PPE are:

#### Typical PPE

- A. Hard hat
- B. Hearing protection
- C. Gloves
- D. Safety shoes
- E. Safety goggles
- F. Face mask
- G. Flashlight for use in case of power failure
- H. Overalls



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Appropriate clothing must be selected for each task. For example:

- Fire-resistant clothing must be worn when welding, flame cutting or using an angle grinder.
- Tear-resistant clothing must resist damage from sharp edges in the steel structure.
- Anti-static clothing must be worn when working on electrical circuits so that components do not get damaged by a discharge of static electricity.
- When working with lubricants, clothing must prevent direct skin contact with the lubricant.
- Clothing should be chosen with consideration to the temperature at the working site.



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## 2.1.1 Fall Protection



While personnel are performing inspection or maintenance work at heights, they must follow fall protection procedures as required by local regulations. Fall prevention practices and fall protection equipment aim to protect personnel working on or around the equipment from exposure to falls.

If the equipment does not have a service platform or handrail, personnel must use a properly fitted safety harness that is attached to the dedicated fixing points on the building or equipment in order to prevent falls.

If the product does not have dedicated fixing points for fall protection, it is the owner's responsibility to make sure that there are suitable fixing points in the building structure.

If ladders must be used, personnel must practice setting and securing the ladders before using them for actual work.

A typical fall protection program may include:

- Documented and established site policies and procedures.
- Conducting site assessments for fall hazards.
- Selection of the proper fall protection system and equipment.
- Training on fall protection procedures and the proper use of fall protection systems.
- Inspection and proper maintenance of fall protection equipment.
- Measures to prevent falling objects.
- Rescue Plans.

If necessary, contact your supplier or service organization for assistance with designing your fall protection program.

## 2.2 Fire Safety

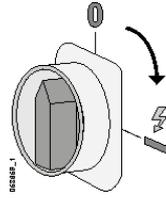
In the event of a fire, only attempt to fight it if you can do so without putting yourself in danger. Turn the power off if it is possible to do so. Evacuate the area. Notify other people about the potential danger, and call for help.



**WARNING**

**Never use a powder type fire extinguisher on high voltage.**

## 2.3 Main Isolation Switch



The product can only be driven when power is turned on. The owner must identify and document the location and function of the **main isolation switch** and must communicate this information to all operators.

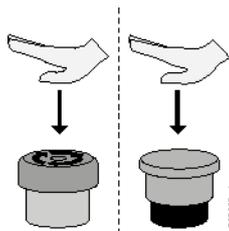
 <b>CAUTION</b>	<b>Owner/Operator shall be aware of main isolation switch functionality. Even though one switch is turned off, there may still be voltage present in some parts of the product. This may result in exposure to electric shocks.</b>
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	<b>The operator shall not operate the product unless he or she knows the location of the main isolation switch.</b>
---	---

 <b>CAUTION</b>	<b>Avoid turning off the main isolation switch during load movement. Sudden loss of power may cause the load to swing and cause serious damage to the product, personnel or load.</b>
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When the **main isolation switch** is turned on after being placed in the off position, the set-up procedure must be followed before the product can be used.

## 2.4 Emergency stop



In the event of an equipment malfunction or other emergency situation, all motions can be stopped immediately by pressing the red emergency stop button located on the controller. In normal operation, the emergency stop button should not be used instead of making proper use of the direction controls. Routinely using the emergency stop button increases wear on the product and can cause the load to swing.

<b>NOTICE</b>	<b>Only use the emergency stop button to stop movement in the event of a product malfunction or other emergency situation. Using the emergency stop button can cause the load to swing unexpectedly.</b>
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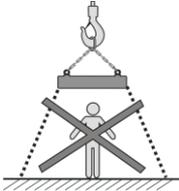
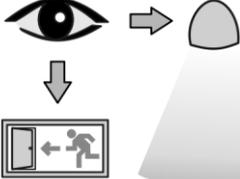
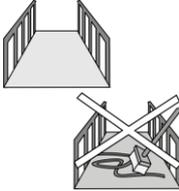
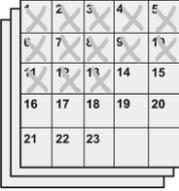
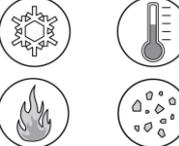
	<b>The operator shall not operate the product unless he or she knows the location of the emergency stop button.</b>
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## 2.5 Owner's Responsibilities

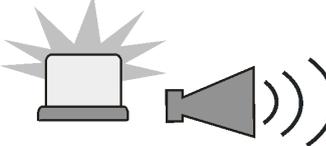
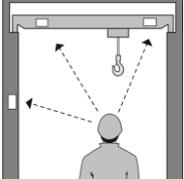
### 2.5.1 General Safety Issues

 <b>CAUTION</b>	<p><b>No modifications or additions to the equipment structures or performance values are permitted unless they are first discussed with and approved by the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative of the equipment.</b></p>
--	--

<b>NOTICE</b>	<p>Modifying the equipment without the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative approval can invalidate the guarantee. Furthermore, the manufacturer does not accept responsibility for accidents which happen as a consequence of unauthorized modifications.</p>
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<b>1</b>	<p><b>Maintain safe conditions under the load</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL make it clear to all parties (including operator, service personnel and visitors), that no-one must ever venture underneath the load for any reason. This rule must be respected at all times.</p>	
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Maintain the lighting</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that there is adequate lighting, in good working order, at the operating site so that the equipment can be operated safely and efficiently at all times.</p>	
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Maintain walkways and service platforms</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that there are adequate walkways and service platforms on the equipment and/or adequate equipment at the operating site for servicing and inspecting the equipment.</p> <p>Walkways and service platforms must be kept in a safe condition and free from obstructions.</p>	
<b>4</b>	<p><b>Maintain operating and safety requirements</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that the equipment meets the applicable (local and global) safety and operating requirements.</p>	
<b>5</b>	<p><b>Maintenance</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that maintenance is carried out at the recommended intervals as determined by the manufacturer.</p>	
<b>6</b>	<p><b>Maintain the operating conditions</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that conditions at the equipment operating site correspond to the operating conditions for which the equipment is designed.</p> <p>For example, factors which affect the operating conditions include indoor/outdoor use, temperature, weather, dust, humidity, hazardous materials and fire risks.</p>	

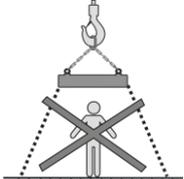
 <b>WARNING</b>	<p><b>Do not allow the equipment to be used unless it is in proper condition. In case of doubt, contact a service agent authorized by the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative! The use of defective equipment can result in serious damage, injury or death.</b></p>
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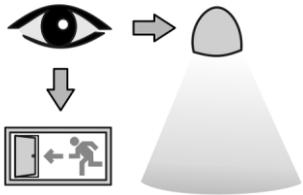
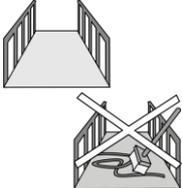
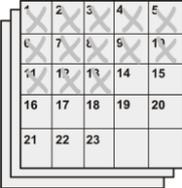
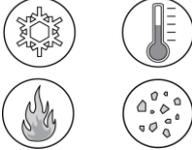
<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>Keep the product in a safe condition</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that the equipment is kept in a safe condition.</p> <p>For example, all warning devices must be kept in good working order.</p>	
<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>Fire safety</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that personnel are prepared in case of fire and that the correct fire-fighting equipment is available and maintained.</p>	
<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>First Aid</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that, in accordance with local regulations, personnel are prepared in case of accidents and that a suitable first-aid kit is available and maintained.</p>	
<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>Emergency Stop devices</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that they, and the operators, know the locations of emergency stop devices so that they can be activated in emergency situations.</p> <p>Emergency stop devices should never be used as a substitute for making proper use of the direction controls. Routinely using the emergency stop button increases wear on the product components and can cause the load to swing.</p>	
<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure that signs are maintained in good condition</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that signs and warnings are present on the equipment and are in good condition.</p>	
<p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>Keep the working site clean</b></p> <p>The working site should be kept free of clutter and dirt. Oil spills must be cleaned up immediately to reduce the risk of slipping.</p>	

## 2.5.2 General Safety Issues

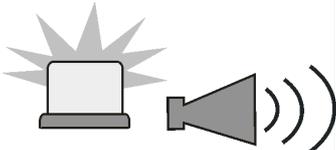
 <p><b>CAUTION</b></p>	<p><b>No modifications or additions to the equipment structures or performance values are permitted unless they are first discussed with and approved by the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative of the equipment.</b></p>
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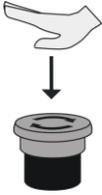
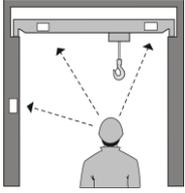
<p><b>NOTICE</b></p>	<p>Modifying the equipment without the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative approval can invalidate the guarantee. Furthermore, the manufacturer does not accept responsibility for accidents which happen as a consequence of unauthorized modifications.</p>
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<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain safe conditions under the load</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that the correct type of chain hoist is selected according to the type of use and hazard arising from that.</p> <p>Owners SHALL make it clear to all parties (including operator, service personnel and visitors), that no-one must ever venture underneath the load and that the hoist shall not be used to hold or move loads above people unless it is designed for that purpose (e.g. the BGV-D8+ or BGV-C1 hoist).</p>	
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<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain the lighting</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that there is adequate lighting, in good working order, at the operating site so that the equipment can be operated safely and efficiently at all times.</p>	 <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">CD002059_1</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain walkways and service platforms</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that there are adequate walkways and service platforms on the equipment and/or adequate equipment at the operating site for servicing and inspecting the equipment.</p> <p>Walkways and service platforms must be kept in a safe condition and free from obstructions.</p>	
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain operating and safety requirements</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that the equipment meets the applicable (local and global) safety and operating requirements.</p>	
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Maintenance</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that maintenance is carried out at the recommended intervals as determined by the manufacturer.</p>	
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Maintain the operating conditions</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that conditions at the equipment operating site correspond to the operating conditions for which the equipment is designed.</p> <p>For example, factors which affect the operating conditions include indoor/outdoor use, temperature, weather, dust, humidity, hazardous materials and fire risks.</p>	

 <p><b>WARNING</b></p>	<p><b>Do not allow the equipment to be used unless it is in proper condition. In case of doubt, contact a service agent authorized by the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative! The use of defective equipment can result in serious damage, injury or death.</b></p>
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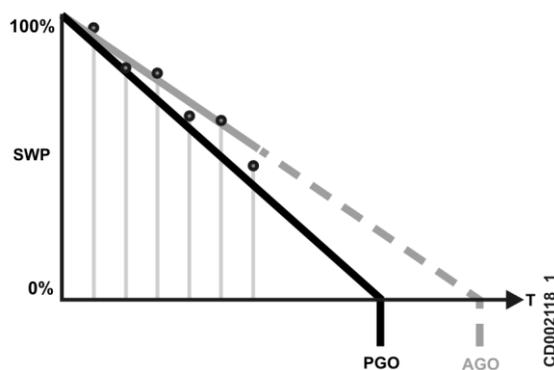
<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>Keep the product in a safe condition</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that the equipment is kept in a safe condition.</p> <p>For example, all warning devices must be kept in good working order.</p>	
<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>Fire safety</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that personnel are prepared in case of fire and that the correct fire-fighting equipment is available and maintained.</p>	
<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>First Aid</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that, in accordance with local regulations, personnel are prepared in case of accidents and that a suitable first-aid kit is available and maintained.</p>	

<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>Emergency Stop devices</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that they, and the operators, know the locations of emergency stop devices so that they can be activated in emergency situations.</p> <p>Emergency stop devices should never be used as a substitute for making proper use of the direction controls. Routinely using the emergency stop button increases wear on the product components and can cause the load to swing.</p>	
<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure that signs are maintained in good condition</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that signs and warnings are present on the equipment and are in good condition.</p>	
<p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>Keep the working site clean</b></p> <p>The working site should be kept free of clutter and dirt. Oil spills must be cleaned up immediately to reduce the risk of slipping.</p>	

### 2.5.3 Hoisting Machinery Safe Working Period (SWP)

Based on how the hoisting machinery will be used and on the actual hoisting machinery hardware supplied, the manufacturer will agree the anticipated hoisting machinery lifetime or safe working period (SWP) with the customer at the time of purchase.

The total lifetime of hoisting machinery consists of one or more Safe Working Period (SWP) where each SWP typically lasts around ten years when the equipment is used in accordance with the designed usage. It is possible for different hoisting machineries on the same crane, for example main and auxiliary, to have a different SWP. The SWP is the period in which, provided the equipment has been used and maintained in line with the original expectations, the equipment can be safely operated.



SWP = Safe Working Period  
 PGO = Predicted General Overhaul  
 AGO = Actual General Overhaul  
 T = Time

In practice the lifetime of the equipment can vary due to changes in the environment and usage of the equipment. For safety, in accordance with the ISO 12482-1 standard, it is important for authorized service personnel to periodically check the equipment duty group and operating conditions regularly for any changes, then to revise the remaining SWP% upwards or downwards accordingly. This action ensures that the equipment is kept operating for as long as it is safely possible before a General Overhaul must be conducted.



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## 2.5.4 How to Assess the Hoisting Machinery Safe Working Period

The hoist service organization assesses the hoisting machinery Safe Working Period but this table briefly describes how it is done.

Product	Method
Product equipped with condition monitoring unit	The SWP value can be read from the SWP-data counter display of the condition monitoring unit. Refer to the more detailed instructions provided in the condition monitoring unit operating instructions.
Product equipped with hour counter and log book	The remaining SWP% must be calculated in accordance with the ISO 12482-1 standard, using the formula presented in the "APPENDIX: Safe working period (SWP) Calculation".
Product with log book	
Product without log book	

## 2.6 Intended use of the product

The product for general use is an entity which has been designed to perform common lifting, traveling and lowering operations, within the limits specified by the product's duty group (see chapter "Duty group"). The hoisting machinery for general use must not be modified or used for any other purpose without the written approval of the manufacturer.

The hoisting machinery for general use is suitable for use in general manufacturing only; it is not suitable for use in harsh environments. Refer to "Operating environment". Please contact the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative in case of doubt.

The equipment must be positioned directly above (perpendicular to) the load so that there are no side-pulling forces.

 <b>CAUTION</b>	<b>Never allow the product to be used to pull or drag a load sideways. Side pulling accelerates hoisting machinery wear. The load must always be lifted clear of the ground before performing traveling movements.</b>
--	--

 <b>DANGER</b>	<b>DO NOT ALLOW THE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED FOR LIFTING PERSONNEL UNLESS THE MANUFACTURER OR MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE HAS DECLARED IN WRITING THAT IT MAY BE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE.</b>
---	---

Modifying the equipment without the permission of the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative can be dangerous and can invalidate the equipment guarantee. Any fundamental modifications to the equipment must be authorised in writing by the manufacturer. Examples of such modifications include:

- Welding or otherwise attaching new items to the product.
- Attaching devices for special material handling such as turning the load.
- Alterations to load-bearing components.
- Alterations to drives and speeds.
- Replacement of major items such as trolleys.

 <b>CAUTION</b>	<b>No modifications or additions to the equipment structures or performance values are permitted unless they are first discussed with, and approved by, the supplier of the equipment.</b>
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 <b>CAUTION</b>	<b>Never use the hoist as an earth reference for welding.</b>
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<b>NOTICE</b>	Modifying the equipment without the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative approval can invalidate the guarantee. Furthermore, the manufacturer does not accept responsibility for accidents which happen as a consequence of unauthorized modifications.
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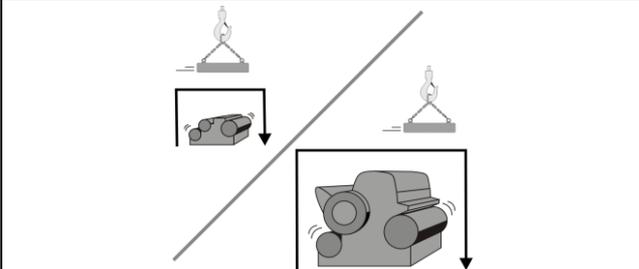
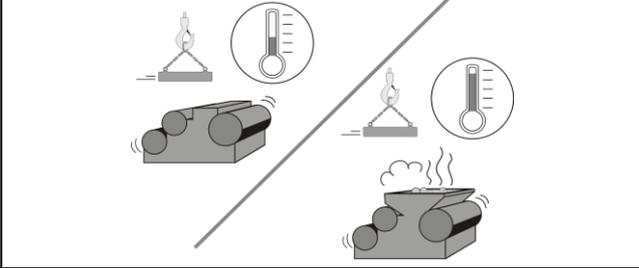
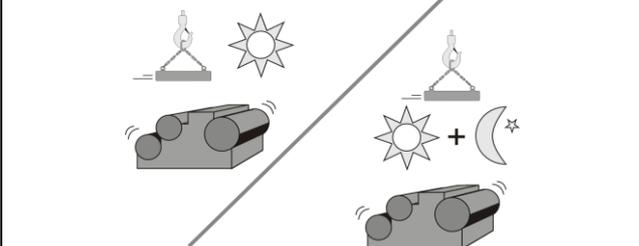
### 2.6.1 Duty Group

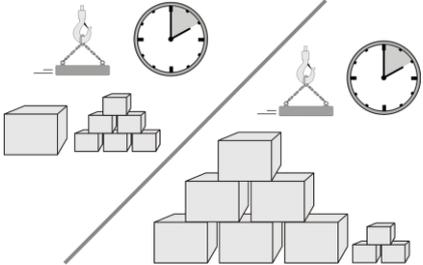
When the product is designed and purchased, the predicted lifetime of the product is agreed, based on the expected use of the product. This expected use is known as the duty group. Hoisting machinery which is used continuously to lift heavy loads is clearly in a very different duty group to a product of the same size which is used occasionally just to lift light loads. While the product is used in accordance with the designed duty group, the expected lifetime should be reached.

It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that the product is used according to the duty group that it has been designed for. By doing so, the product should reach the original predicted lifetime.

 <b>DANGER</b>	<b>DO NOT ALLOW THE PRODUCT TO BE USED OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF THE SPECIFIED DUTY GROUP. DOING SO RAISES THE RISK OF MECHANICAL FAILURE AND CAN SHORTEN THE PRODUCT'S LIFETIME.</b>
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The duty group is based on many factors including the hardware, the predicted lifetime, the number of shifts and lifts, the distances traveled, the ratio of heavy to light items lifted and the environmental conditions the product is used in. Notice that, if you moved from single-shift working to three-shift working, you would need to reduce the loads or distances lifted and/or traveled in order to remain within the requirements of the duty group.

Parameter	Variables	Light use and heavy use
Lifting height and working distances	Actual hoisting time and the average distances being traveled by the trolley and lifting devices.	
Operating environment	The product is designed to work within specific parameters of temperature, humidity and cleanliness.	
Product process	The number of shifts.	

	The number of work cycles per hour and the average lifted loads.	
--	--	--

Authorized service personnel must periodically check whether the product is being used according to the duty group. Owners and operators should recognize that any changes to product usage could, if left unchecked, raise overall maintenance costs and considerably reduce the safe operating lifetime of the product. Changes to any of the parameters and variables can require the duty group to be revised.

If there will be significant permanent changes in the product usage, authorized service personnel must revise the duty group and SWP as necessary. Changes to hardware or servicing frequency may be required.

## 2.7 Operating environment

 <p><b>DANGER</b></p>	<p><b>USING THE EQUIPMENT IN AN ENVIRONMENT FOR WHICH IT IS NOT DESIGNED CAN BE DANGEROUS. IT ALSO REDUCES THE EQUIPMENT LIFETIME AND INCREASES THE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS.</b></p>
--	---

If the operating environment deviates from the environment that is specified when the product was ordered, contact the manufacturer. Solutions are available to enable the product to work in a wide range of operating environments. If the product that is designed for general use would be used in exceptional ambient conditions or for handling dangerous substances, consult the manufacturer or the manufacturer's representative. Notice, for example, that molten metal is considered a dangerous substance. Examples of exceptional ambient conditions include windy areas, zones prone to earthquakes, and corrosive atmospheres.

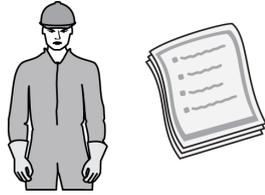
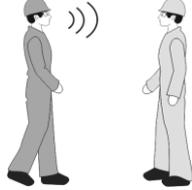
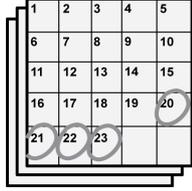
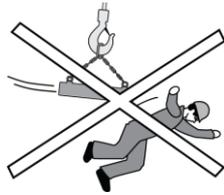
The product that is designed for general use may be used in normal industrial environments which fulfill the following conditions:

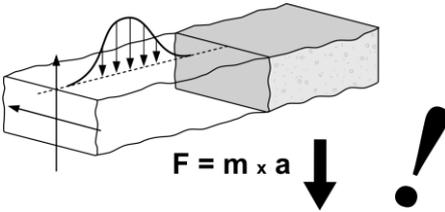
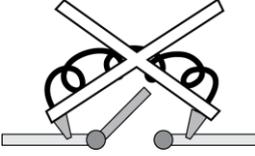
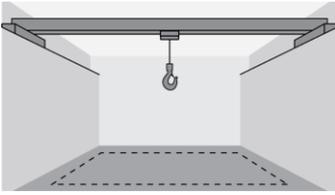
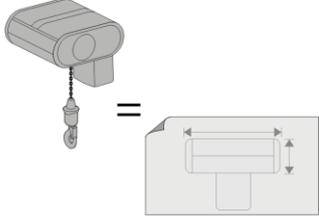
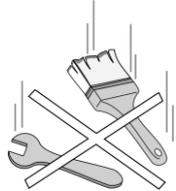
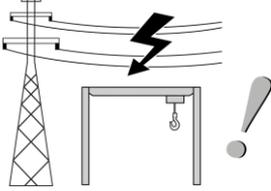
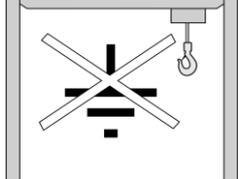
- Indoor products must be situated indoors, protected from outdoor weather conditions.
- Ambient temperature is specified in the order confirmation. Typically it is between -20 °C (-4 °F) and +40 °C (104 °F) or +50 °C (122 °F). For hoists that are driven by a frequency converter, the ambient temperature is between -10 °C (14 °F) and +40 °C (104 °F) or +50 °C (122 °F).
- Air quality meets the requirements of the EN standard 14611-1 1999.
- Product is not exposed to any corrosive chemicals or an explosive atmosphere.
- If the product is used in an area prone to earthquakes, special hazards may appear in case of an earthquake.
- Product performance and capacity are designed for altitudes of less than 1000 m (3280 ft) above sea level. Using the product in higher altitudes decreases its performance.
- Relative air humidity must not exceed 90 %.



**Note:** There can be extra optional features in your equipment to allow operation in special environments such as outdoors. In case of doubt, contact your manufacturer or the manufacturer's representative.

## 2.8 Safety during installation

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure the competence of installation personnel</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that installation personnel are professionally competent, professionally qualified and are provided with adequate instructions for carrying out the work.</p>	
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure proper commissioning and handover</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that the test loading, test drive, and commissioning inspection have been properly executed and that the handover log has been properly completed. Owners SHALL ensure that components, electrical connections, and steel structures of the product have been inspected and certified as defect-free.</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Documentation</b></p> <p>At handover, check with your supplier that you have received all of the documents that you are supposed to have and that they correspond to the product. Owners SHALL ensure that all product documentation is available and is in the agreed language.</p>	
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure availability of tools and equipment</b></p> <p>The owner must ensure that tools and equipment are available for installation, in accordance with the sales contract. Lifting equipment, manlifters, and test loads may be required. Hand lines, securely attached to the building structure, should be used for lifting or lowering materials and tools. Use proper safety equipment to prevent objects from falling when working in high places.</p>	
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Allow sufficient time</b></p> <p>Owners must ensure that sufficient time has been reserved for installation and testing.</p>	
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Prevent unauthorized access to the site</b></p> <p>Owners must prevent unauthorized persons and bystanders from walking on or below the work site. Ensure that the secured area is spacious enough to prevent injuries which could occur as a result of falling components or tools.</p>	
<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>Minimize the risks of moving machinery</b></p> <p>Make sure that there is no possibility for personnel or body parts to be struck, crushed, or compressed by moving machinery. Owners must secure the area so that installation personnel are not at risk from the movements of machines, automatic doors, or adjacent cranes at the installation site. Ensure that machinery and equipment cannot start accidentally and cannot move during installation and servicing. Maintain sufficient free space in the working area to reduce risks. Moving parts should be properly shielded with guards to prevent entrapment. Safety devices must never be overridden. Be prepared in case equipment moves in the wrong direction during testing.</p>	

<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure that the support structure is prepared for the product</b></p> <p>Owners must ensure that the support structure which the product is attached to is designed for the load of the product and meets the specific requirements and tolerances.</p>	
<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>Check the power supply is compatible</b></p> <p>Check that the supply voltage and frequency match the requirements of the product. Check that the installed bus bars are suitable for the product.</p>	
<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>Safety devices must be restored to operational status</b></p> <p>Ensure that any safety devices which have been bypassed for testing purposes have been restored to full operational status before allowing the product to be used for normal operation.</p>	
<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>Check the environmental and space requirements</b></p> <p>Ensure that the operating environment and space reserved for the product in the operating location is suitable for all functions of the product.</p>	
<p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>Check for dimensional conformance</b></p> <p>Before installation and prior to commissioning, check that the supplied parts conform to the drawings, instructions, parts lists, and structural measurements. Discuss any non-conformance with the supplier immediately.</p>	
<p><b>13</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure that there are no hazards from loose items</b></p> <p>Items which are not properly secured to the product, such as tools or detached components, could move or fall accidentally, with potentially serious consequences. When dismantling the product, lower components to the ground at the earliest practical opportunity.</p>	
<p><b>14</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure that there are no electrical hazards</b></p> <p>Check for any electrical hazards in and around the working area and take appropriate steps to minimize them. Only properly trained personnel may perform electrical work on the product and they must use safe methods at all times.</p>	
<p><b>15</b></p>	<p><b>Take precautions if welding is done at the site</b></p> <p>If there is a need for welding to be done at the site:      Provide suitable fire extinguishers.      Do not allow the product structure or any of the components to be used for grounding.      The hook must be isolated before any welding can be performed on it.</p>	

## 2.9 Safety during Usage

This chapter only presents the owner's responsibilities towards the operator with regard to equipment usage. See instructions for the operator for detailed safety information concerning actual usage of the equipment.

<b>1</b>	<p><b>Operator training</b></p> <p>Owners SHALL ensure that operators are properly trained. Operators must know how to operate the equipment safely before starting to work with the equipment.</p>	
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## 2.10 Safety during maintenance

- Before and during product maintenance, the product owner must take the following precautions:

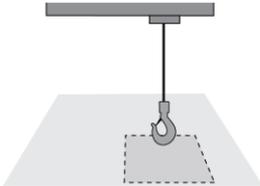
<b>NOTICE</b>	Safe access to the product is the owner's responsibility.
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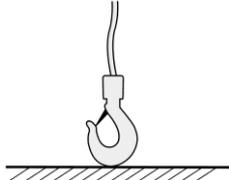
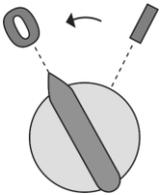
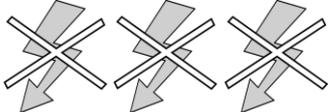
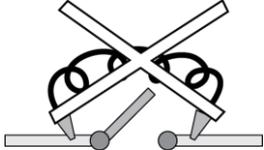
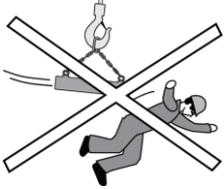
 <b>CAUTION</b>	<p><b>Use experienced service personnel, authorized by the manufacturer of the product, for servicing the product. The person servicing the product must be competent for the task and must be familiar with the servicing and inspection instructions.</b></p>
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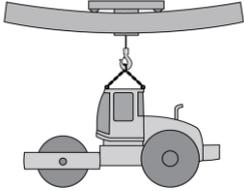
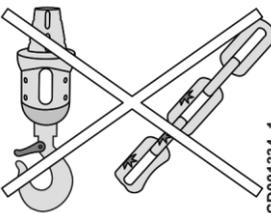
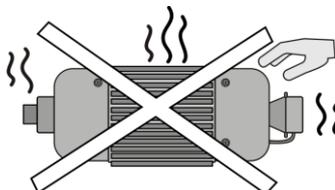
 <b>CAUTION</b>	<p><b>After a collision or overload situation, inspection and repair operations to be carried out on the product must be discussed with the supplier.</b></p>
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 <b>CAUTION</b>	<p><b>Only use genuine spare parts approved by the manufacturer.</b></p>
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- Before and during product maintenance, the product owner must be aware that the following precautions should be taken by maintenance personnel:

<b>1</b>	<p><b>Choose a safe working location</b></p> <p>The product should be moved to a location where it will cause the least disturbance and where it can be accessed easily.</p>	
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Prevent unauthorized access to the site</b></p> <p>Prevent unauthorized persons and bystanders from walking on or below the work site. For example, you can lock doors, install barriers and display notices. Ensure that the secured area is spacious enough to prevent injuries which could occur as a result of falling components or tools.</p>	

<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Inform that equipment will be undergoing maintenance</b></p> <p>Before starting maintenance, people must be properly informed that the equipment is being removed from operation.</p>	
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure that there is no load on the lifting device</b></p> <p>Before starting maintenance there should be no load on the hook or lifting device. Park the hook on the ground if there is any chance that the hoisting brake will be opened during maintenance. A raised empty hook will fall to the ground if the hoisting brake is opened.</p>	
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Use hand lines for lifting and lowering tools</b></p> <p>Hand lines, securely attached to the building structure, should be used for lifting or lowering materials and tools. Use proper safety equipment to prevent objects from falling when working in high places.</p>	
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Turn controllers off</b></p> <p>All controllers must be placed in the off position before starting maintenance.</p>	
<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>Verify that power is completely disconnected</b></p> <p>Measure between the phases and between each phase and ground to ensure that power is completely disconnected from the product.</p>	
<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>Lockout – Tagout</b></p> <p>The equipment power source must be locked out and tagged out when necessary, in accordance with local regulations. See chapter “Lockout - Tagout Procedure”</p>	
<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>Safety devices must be restored to operational status</b></p> <p>Ensure that any safety devices which have been bypassed for testing purposes have been restored to full operational status before allowing the product to be used for normal operation.</p>	
<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>Minimize the risks of moving machinery</b></p> <p>Secure the area so that personnel are not at risk from the movements of machines, automatic doors or adjacent cranes at the installation site. Ensure that machinery and equipment cannot start up accidentally and cannot move during installation and servicing. Be prepared in case equipment moves in the wrong direction during testing.</p>	
<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>Perform regular inspections and preventive maintenance</b></p> <p>To ensure ongoing safe and efficient operation of the product, carry out regular inspections and preventive maintenance in compliance with the instructions. Keep a record of all inspections and servicing. If in doubt, contact the supplier of the product.</p>	

<p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>Returning the product to operation after overload or collision</b></p> <p>After an overload or collision incident, the appropriate inspection and repair operations must be discussed with the supplier of the product.</p>	
<p><b>13</b></p>	<p><b>Pay special attention to all safety-critical components</b></p> <p>The brakes, limit switches, hook, chain and controller are all safety-critical items which must always be kept in good order.</p> <p>Ensure that safety devices (overload protectors, limit switches, etc.) work properly so that they provide protection against human error.</p>	 <p>CD001334_1</p>
<p><b>14</b></p>	<p><b>Beware of high temperature components</b></p> <p>Some components of the product, such as the motors, can become very hot during use. Check that components are cool before working on them.</p>	

### 2.10.1 Lockout - Tagout Procedure



During installation, inspection and maintenance, lockout-tagout procedures must be followed in accordance with local regulations and the documented site lockout-tagout policy. The owner must ensure that the operators are fully aware of the applicable lockout - tagout practices.

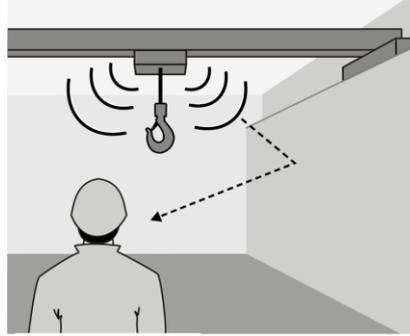
Lockout-tagout procedures are primarily intended to protect personnel by preventing accidental starting or exposure to electric shocks. Individual locks and tags are placed on controls to prevent their use until the person who installed the lock or tag removes it.

 <p><b>CAUTION</b></p>	<p><b>Never attempt to operate a control, switch, valve or other device when it is locked out or tagged out.</b></p>
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Items which are normally included in the documented lockout-tagout policy:

- Communication requirements: who to inform before using lockout - tagout.
- When the use of lockout - tagout is permitted.
- Identification of each of the switches, controls, valves and other energy isolating devices present at the site. The role of each device should also be explained.
- The lockout - tagout sequences to be followed before, during and after maintenance.
- Safety and operational considerations regarding other products on the same runway or on adjacent runways.

## 2.11 Sound Intensity Level



Hoists generate some audible noise during operation. The total noise level experienced in the operating area is a combination of the individual noise sources around the operator. The main sources of noise from the hoist arise from its components, vibrating structures and reflective surfaces.

Hoist components which generate noise:

- Hoisting machinery
- Trolley, bridge or other moving structures associated with the hoist.

Typically, when the operating location is more than 5m from the hoist and associated moving components, the average combined noise pressure level due to the hoist and its associated components will not exceed 70 dB(A) at the operating location. The noise pressure level rises as the operator moves closer to the sources of noise.

The noise pressure level can exceed 70 dB(A) if, for example:

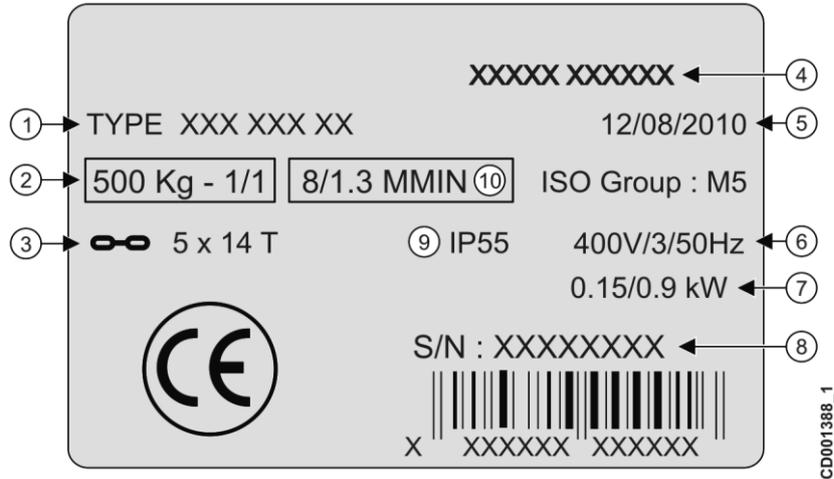
- The operator operates the hoist from somewhere close to the moving components
- The crane or building structures resonate heavily
- The walls or other surfaces at the working site reflect noise towards the operator
- The optional warning devices are functioning.

If the noise levels seem high, measurements should be taken while the equipment is working under normal operating conditions. Follow local recommendations and use personal hearing protection if recommended.

### 3 IDENTIFICATION

#### 3.1 Hoist identification data

The hoist serial number is stated on the hoist's data plate located on the trolley.



1	Product	Exact type of the product
2	Load	Maximum load that can be lifted with the product
3	Chain type	Diameter and pitch of the chain used
4	Manufacturer's reference	Factory work number
5	Manufacturing date	Manufacturing day/month/year
6	Voltage/Phase/Frequency	Voltage and frequency with which the product can be connected to a power source and phase quantity of the motor
7	Power	Power rating of the product
8	Serial number	A unique product identification number
9	Protection class	Protection class type for enclosures
10	Hoisting speed	High/low hoisting speed

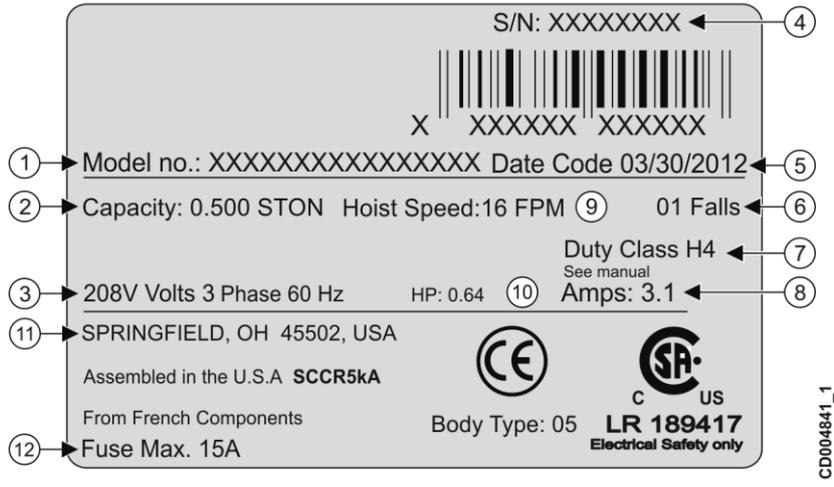


**Note:** The example data in the above figure is shown for illustration purposes only and does not match the data on your product.



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**Hoist data plate for CSA labeled hoist**



CD004841\_1

1	Product	Exact model of the product
2	Load	Maximum load that can be lifted with the product
3	Voltage/Phase/Frequency	Voltage and frequency with which the product can be connected to a power source and phase quantity of the motor
4	Serial number	A unique product identification number
5	Manufacturing date	Manufacturing day/month/year
6	Number of falls	Number of falls of the chain
7	Duty cycle	Duty class of the product
8	Amps	Ampacity
9	Hoisting speed	High/low hoisting speed
10	Power	Power rating of the product
11	Manufacturer	Indicates the manufacturer of the product
12	Fuse max. 15A	The maximum allowed size for the fuse



**Note:** The example data in the above figure is shown for illustration purposes only and does not match the data on your product.

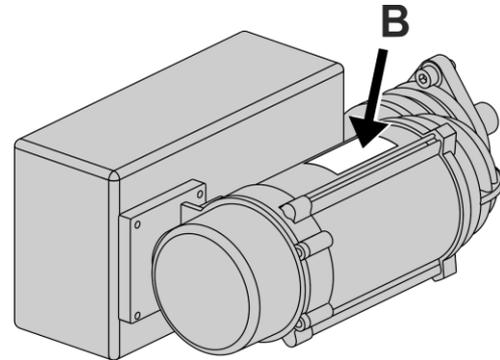
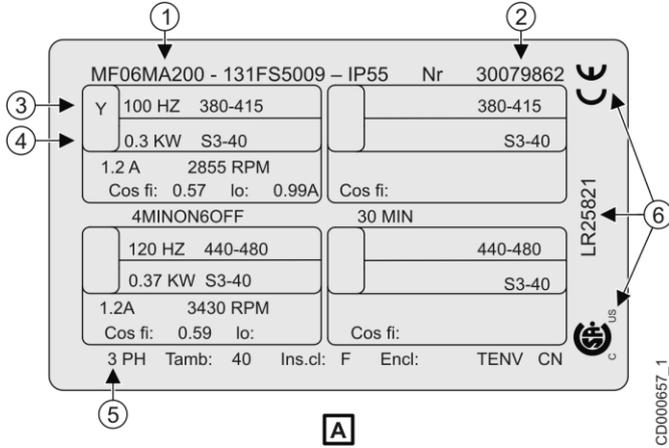


**Note:**

Duty class
Duty class <b>H4</b> results in cycle time of 48 seconds and 300 starts per hour at 65% of rated load.
Duty class <b>H3</b> results in cycle time of 48 seconds and 150 starts per hour at 65% of rated load.

### 3.2 Motor Identification Data

#### Traveling motor



<b>A</b>	Motor rating plate	Product identification data
<b>B</b>	Bar code sticker	Product order references
<b>1</b>	Motor type code	Exact model of the product
<b>2</b>	Motor number	Unique number which identifies the unit
<b>3</b>	Input	Acceptable main voltage range and frequency of the power source that the product can be connected to
<b>4</b>	Output	Voltage range the product is able to provide at a specified output capacity
<b>5</b>	Phases	Phase quantity of the motor
<b>6</b>	Approvals and standards	Directives and approvals which the product complies to. Refer to chapter "Standards and directives".



**Note:** The example data in the above figure is shown for illustration purposes only and does not match the data on your product.



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### 3.3 Manufacturer

Manufacturer: **R&M Materials Handling Inc.**  
Address: **4501 Gateway Boulevard**  
**45502 SPRINGFIELD, OH**  
**USA**



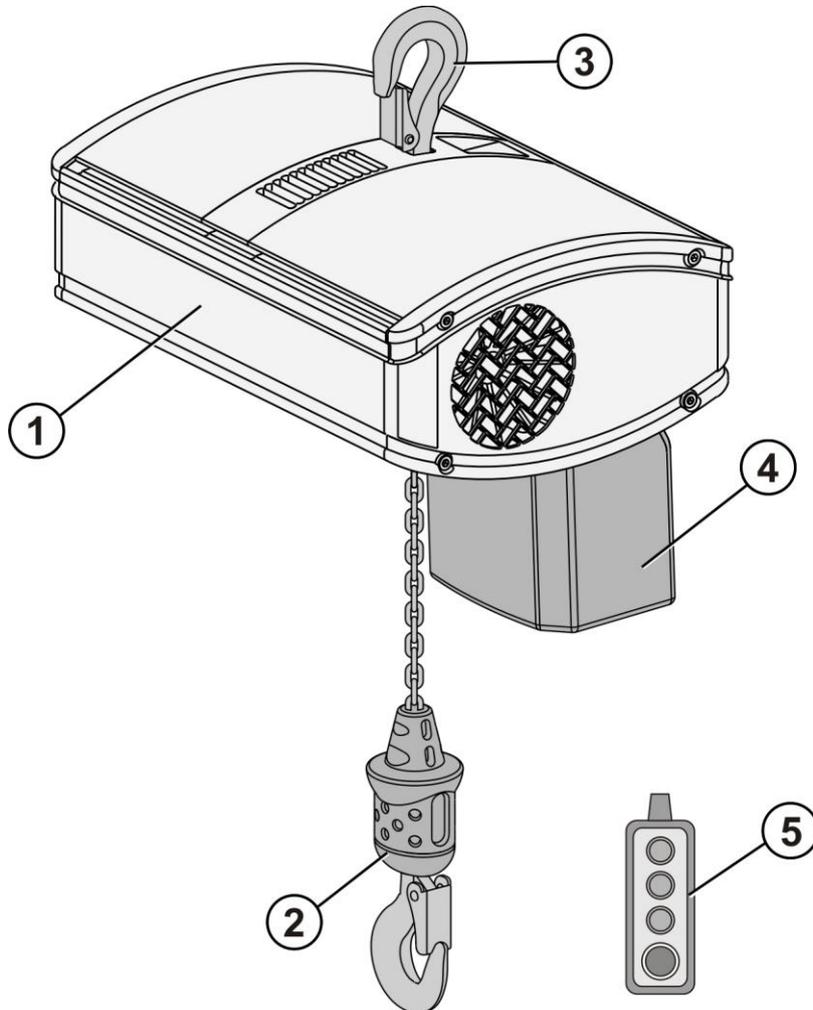
**Note:** For further information about the product, operational training or servicing, please contact the closest representative of the manufacturer.

### 3.4 Standards and directives

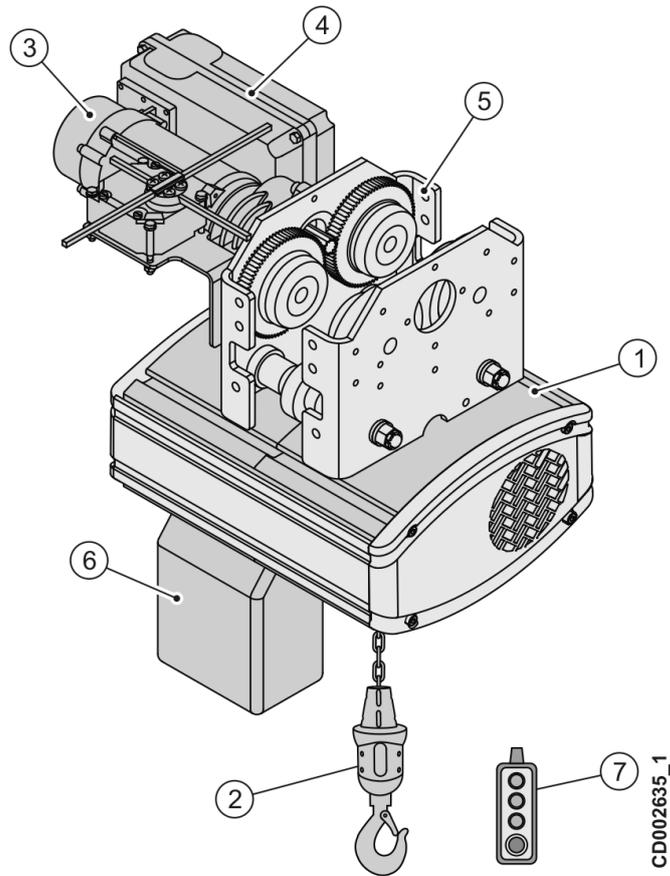
This state of the art product has been designed and manufactured to conform to European and international standards and directives. The product also fulfils the requirements of the following standards (if applicable): CSA, UL, OSHA, CCC.

## 4 CONSTRUCTION

### 4.1 Identifying the key parts of the hoist



Pos.	Part	Description
1	Hoisting machinery	Equipment composed of hoist frame, hoisting motor, gear and brake
2	Hook	Composed of hook and hook block
3	Suspension hook	The upper hook with which hook-suspended hoist is fixed to its support structure
4	Chain bucket	Bucket where the lifting chain is gathered and stored
5	Controller	Pendant or radio device for operating the hoist

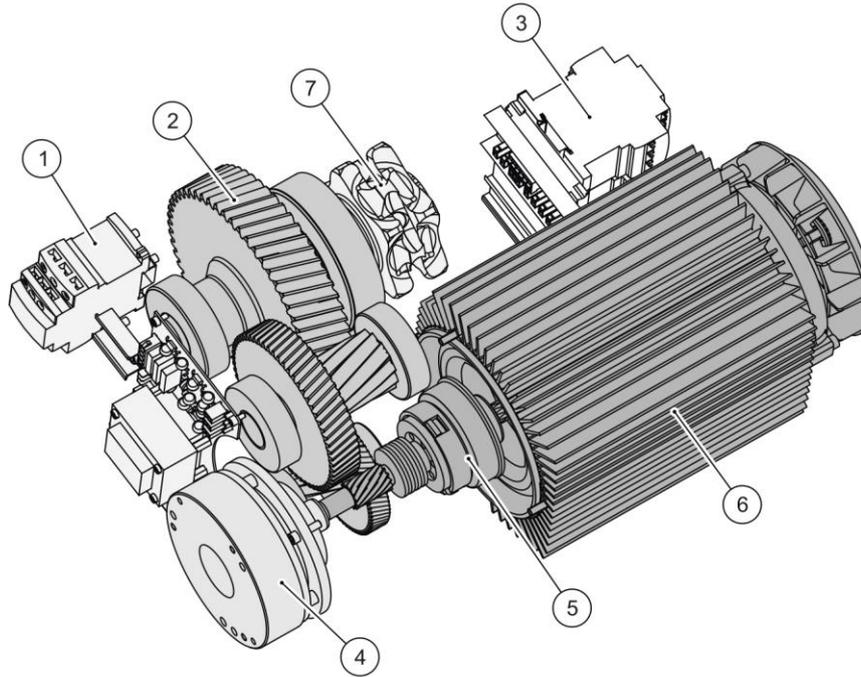


(For hoists with trolleys):

Pos.	Part	Description
1	Hoisting machinery	Composed of hoist frame, hoisting motor, gear, brake and rope drum
2	Hook	Composed of hook and hook block
3	Traveling machinery	Composed of traveling motor, gear and brake
4	Electrical cubicle	Electrical control system on the trolley
5	Trolley	Composed of trolley frame and traveling wheels
6	Chain bucket	Bucket where the lifting chain is gathered and stored
7	Controller	Pendant or radio device for operating the hoist

## 4.2 Main Functions

### 4.2.1 Hoisting function



CD0006674\_1

Pos.	Part
1	Main power board
2	Hoisting gear
3	Motor board
4	Brake
5	Slipping clutch
6	Motor
7	Chain drive

#### How the hoisting function works

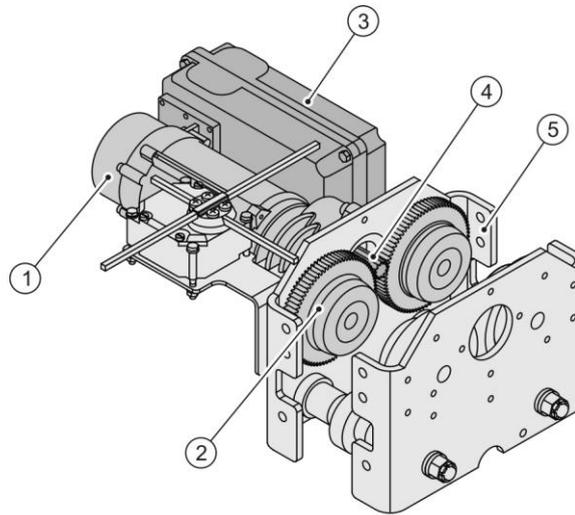
The electric motor rotates the axle, which makes the hoisting gear helical steps turn. The gear transfers the motor power to the hoisting chain which then moves according to the selected direction (up/down).

The assembly includes a slipping clutch that allows the lifting of loads corresponding to 110% of nominal SWL (safe working load), and prevents the lifting of loads that exceed 160% of the SWL. An overload slips the clutch, allowing the motor to continue running while preventing the gearbox helical steps (and hoisting chain) from moving.

#### NOTICE

Only use the emergency stop button to stop movement in the event of malfunction or other emergency situation. Using the emergency stop button can cause the load to swing unexpectedly.

## 4.2.2 Traveling Function



CD002638\_1

Pos.	Part
1	Motor
2	Wheel
3	Electric panel
4	Traveling gear
5	Trolley

### Operation of the traveling function

When the relevant button or joystick is activated on the controller, the trolley travels horizontally along the rail. Direction and speed can be selected with the direction buttons or with the joystick. When the motor is not running, the brake holds the motor in place and prevents it from moving unintentionally.

The motor drives the traveling gear, which in turn drives the wheel. The traveling gear reduces rotation speed and increases the torque to move the trolley. In normal use, when direction control is released on the controller, the main brake closes and brings the hoist to a gradual, controlled stop.

### NOTICE

Only use the emergency stop button to stop movement in the event of malfunction or other emergency situation. Using the emergency stop button can cause the load to swing unexpectedly.



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## 4.2.3 Safety Functions

### Hoisting unit

Device	Description
<b>Emergency stop button</b>	The emergency stop button is used to turn off power to the system in dangerous situations. The emergency stop button cuts the supply voltage to the system from the main contactor. Always eliminate the danger before releasing the emergency stop button. There are several types of emergency stop buttons, but they are always red.
<b>Slipping clutch</b>	Slipping clutch protects the machinery against overloading. Overload occurs at around 110 % of the rated capacity of the hoist. When activated, the slipping clutch prevents further hoisting but it is still possible to lower the load. Never use the slipping clutch to assess the weight of the load.
<b>Second disk brake (holding brake) (option)</b>	The second disk brake (holding brake) supports the load if the main brake fails. The second disk brake closes just after the main brake and opens just before the main brake. For more information about the secondary brake, see chapter Checking the brake lining.
<b>Upper and lower mechanical limit switch</b>	The mechanical limit switches are adjusted to prevent the hook from moving too high or low, which may cause damages. When the chain stop touches the limit switches, it is activated, which stops the hook movement. The upper limit switch stops the upward hook movement, and the lower limit switch the downward hook movement. It is, however, not recommended to use the mechanical limit switches as operational end stops.

### Trolley

Device	Description
<b>Emergency stop button</b>	The emergency stop button is used to turn off power to the system in dangerous situations. The emergency stop button cuts the supply voltage to the system from the main contactor. Always eliminate the danger before releasing the emergency stop button.
<b>Stop limit switch (option)</b>	The stop limit switch prevents the trolley from traveling beyond a certain point at the end of the bridge. The trolley can only be driven in the opposite direction when the switch is activated.
<b>Slow-down limit switch (option)</b>	After passing the slow-down limit switch, the trolley can only move at a low speed towards the end of the bridge.
<b>Two-step travel limit switch (option)</b>	The two-step travel limit switch stops the travel motion of the trolley. When the first limit is activated, the travel motion switches from fast to slow. When the second limit is activated, it stops the travel motion before reaching the end of the bridge.
<b>Derailment catches</b>	Derailment catches prevent the trolley from coming off of the bridge rail due to obstacles on the bridge, for example.

## 4.3 Signs

### 4.3.1 Safety Signs

Safety signs inform the operator about potential hazards and also about special features concerning the product's operation.

	<b>Failure to avoid dangers identified by these signs can result in death or serious injury.</b>
--	--

Sign	Description	Location on product
	Danger of electric shock	On electric cubicle and other cubicles.



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## 5 OPTIONS

### 5.1 Manual brake release

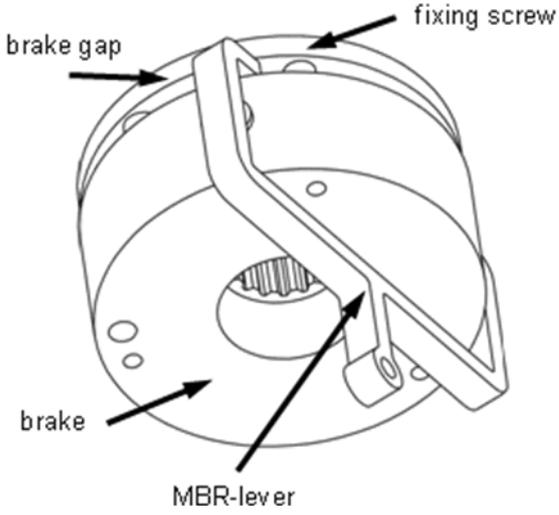
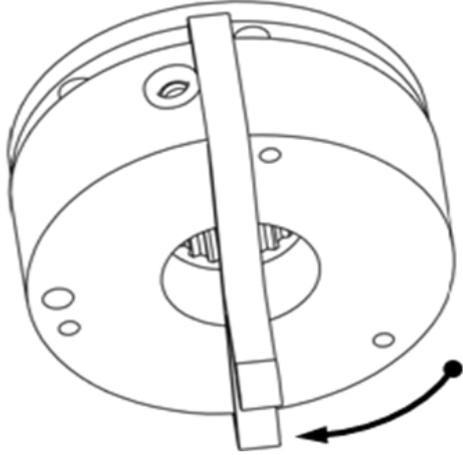
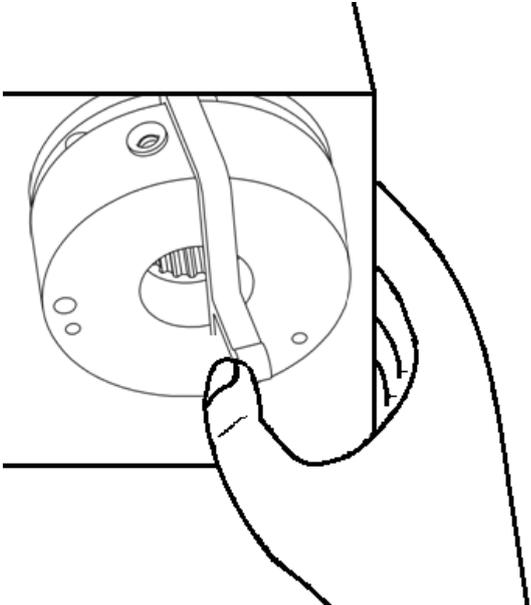
The manual brake release feature is available as an option. With the help of this feature, the brake can be released by hand in situations where there is a need to be able to lower the load manually.

The manual brake release should only be used in emergency situations where the brake cannot be released normally, since extensive use of it as well as high lowering speed can result in immediate wear-out of the brake lining. Note the warnings related to the use of the manual brake release stated below.

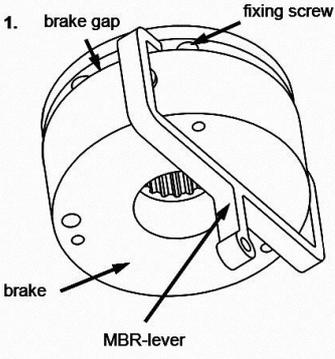
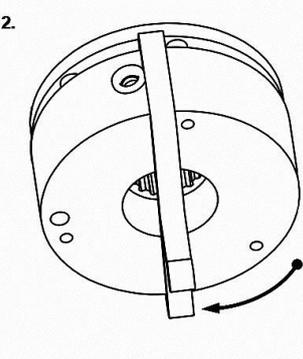
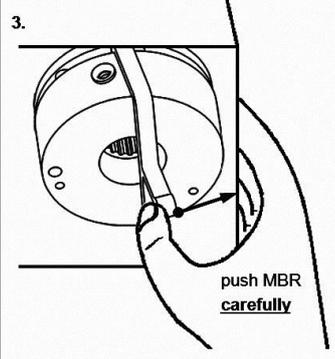
#### 5.1.1 Important notice before starting to use the manual brake release:

 <b>WARNING</b>	<b>Note that extensive use and high lowering-speed can make the brake lining wear out immediately.</b>
 <b>WARNING</b>	<b>Make sure that the hoist is not connected to any source of electricity, and that the electricity cannot be activated accidentally.</b> 
 <b>WARNING</b>	<b>No-one must stand within the danger area of the moving load. Clear and secure the danger area.</b> 
 <b>WARNING</b>	<b>Before using the hoist again, make sure that the manual brake release is stored safely.</b>

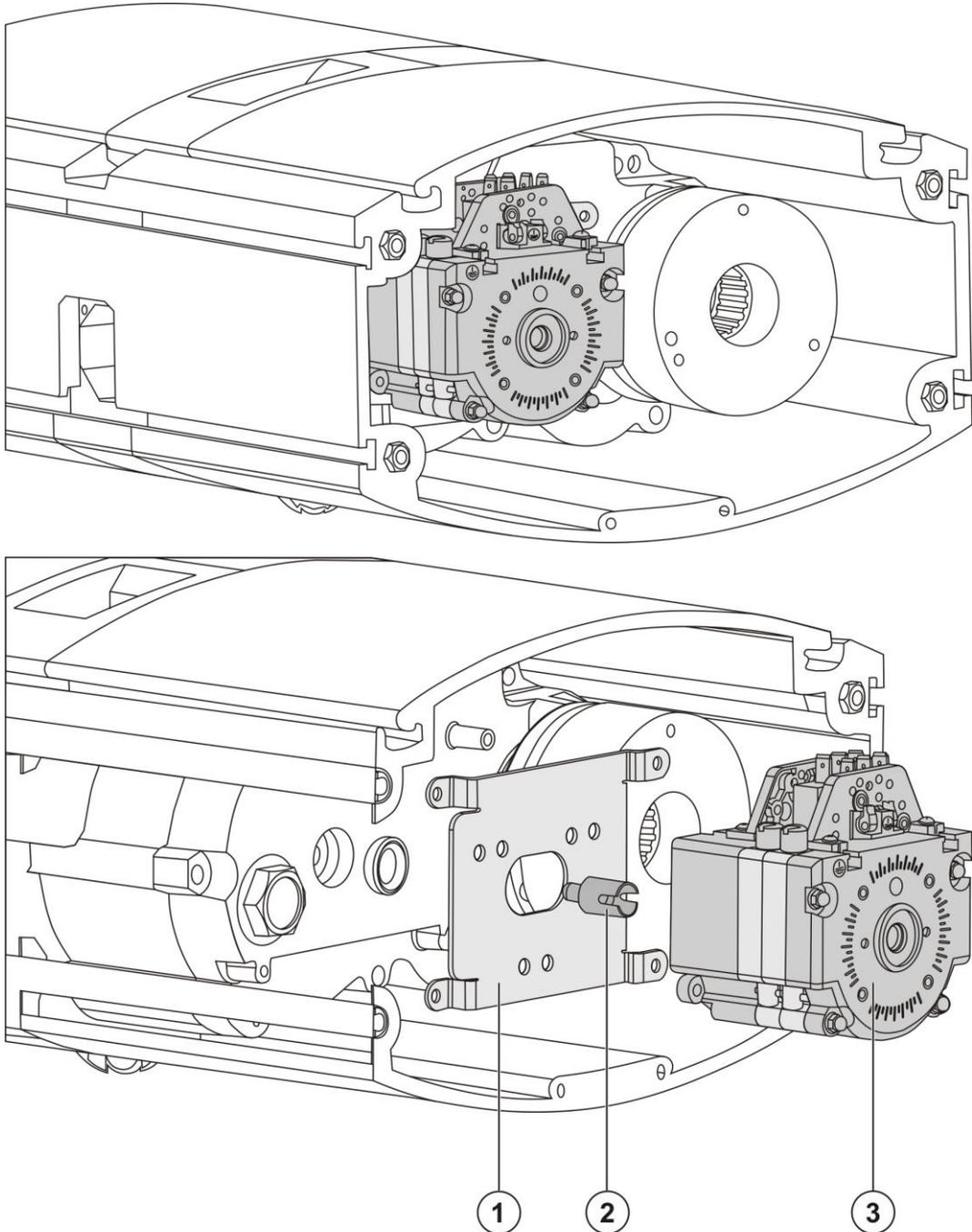
### 5.1.2 How to use the manual brake release

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>Take the manual brake release lever and place it on the brake. Insert one arm of the lever into the brake gap on the left side of the upper fixing screw.</p>	 <p>Labels: brake gap, fixing screw, brake, MBR-lever</p>
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>Turn the manual brake release lever in a way that its second arm fits into the brake gap on the opposite side of the brake.</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>Tilt the manual brake release lever in the brake gap and push it <b>carefully</b> to open the brake.</p> <p><b>Do not open the brake for more than one (1) second before stopping again.</b></p> <p>Repeat the procedures for pushing the lever and lowering the load within short intervals.</p>	

The instructions concerning the use of the manual brake release function as well as the relevant warnings are stated in a sticker attached to the housing of the hoist, see the example illustration.

<p><b>Before usage of Manual Brake Release (MBR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>WARNING:</b> Extensive use and high lowering-speed can wear out the brake lining immediately!</li> <li>➤ Make sure, hoist is not connected to any source of electricity and electricity cannot be activated accidentally!</li> <li>➤ No-one must stand within the danger area of the moving load! Clear and secure danger area!</li> <li>➤ Before using the hoist again, make sure the MBR is stored safely!</li> </ul>			
<p><b>How to use the MBR</b></p>			
<p>1. brake gap</p> 	<p>2.</p> 	<p>3.</p>  <p>push MBR <b>carefully</b></p>	

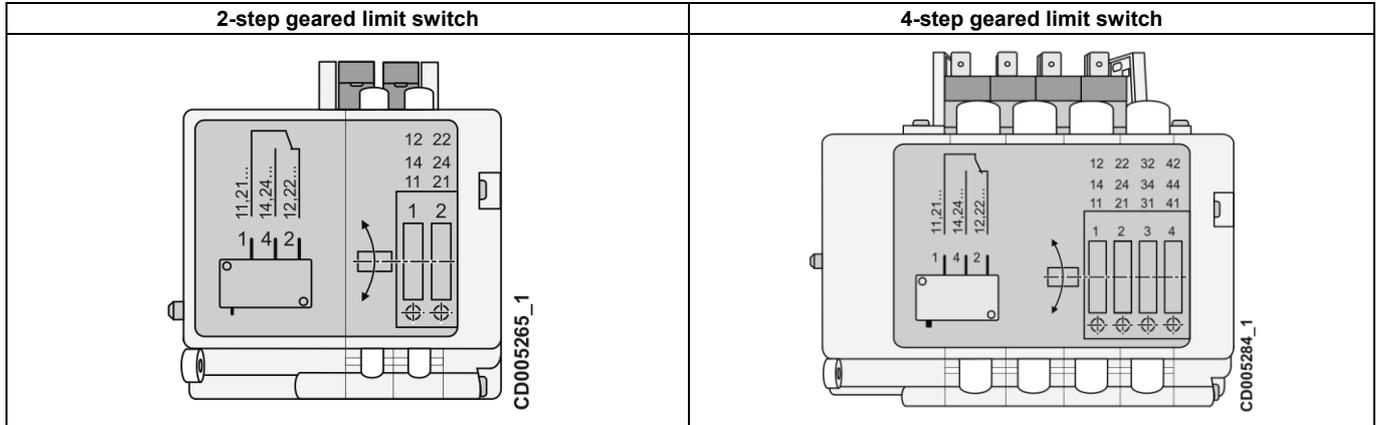
## 5.2 Geared limit switch



Pos.	Part
1	Fixing plate
2	Coupling
3	Geared limit switch, 2-step

## 5.2.1 Functional description of the geared limit switch

### Geared limit switch types



#### 2-step geared limit switch

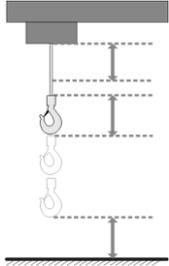
The 2-step geared limit switch works together with the internal controls as an adjustable upper and lower stop limit.

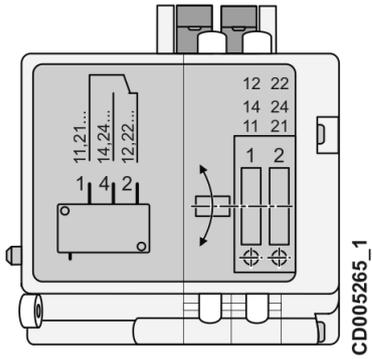
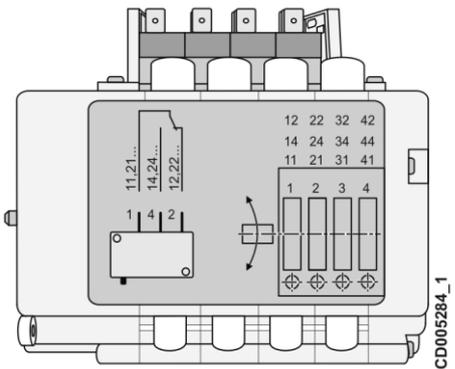
#### 4-step geared limit switch

The 4-step geared limit switch provides, together with the internal controls, an adjustable upper and lower stop limit. Two (2) of the cams are not connected to the controls, and can thus be used freely for end-user requirements.

## 5.2.2 Adjusting the geared limit switch

If the hoist is equipped with a geared limit switch, the cutting points of the limit switch need to be adjusted before starting to operate the hoist.

<p><b>1</b> <b>Checking the operation of the limit switch</b></p> <p>First check the operation of the limit switch.</p> <p>Check for correct operation of the limit switches by raising and lowering the hook <b>at low speed</b>, until the limit switches are activated and prevent further upward or downward movement.</p> <p>If the desired function does not activate at the chosen position, adjust the limit switches according to the following instructions.</p>	
--	---

<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Adjusting the limit switch</b> After checking the operation of the limit switch, adjust the cutting points.</p> <p>Access the geared limit switch by opening the end cover of the hoist from the brake side.</p> <p>Adjust the cutting points by turning the setscrews (1) ... (4) – depending on the number of the switching elements:</p> <p>Turn to the left: The switching point is moved '<b>downwards</b>' Turn to the right: The switching point is moved '<b>upwards</b>'</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>2-step geared limit switch</b> The setscrew 1 is the down limit and the setscrew 2 the upper limit.</p> <p><b>4-step geared limit switch</b> The setscrews 1 and 2 are the down limit and the setscrews 3 and 4 the upper limit.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right;">CD005265_1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2-step geared limit switch</b></p>  <p style="text-align: right;">CD005284_1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>4-step geared limit switch</b></p>
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>If the limit switches cannot be adjusted, the geared limit switch needs to be replaced.</p>	



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## 6 INSTALLATION



Before installation, read instructions in chapter “Safety first”.

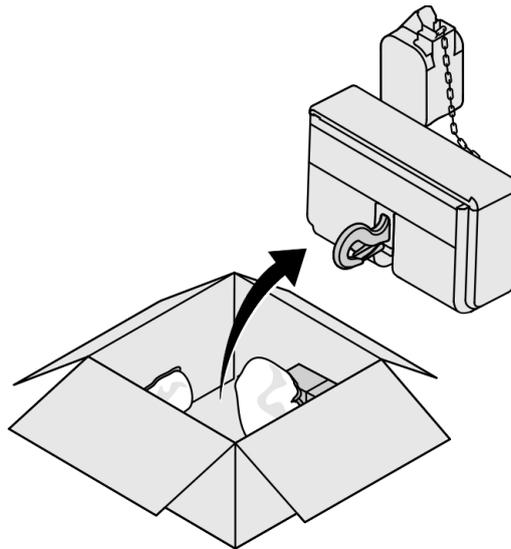


Installation procedure requires special skills and tools to ensure safe and reliable operation of the product. Installation work shall be carried out only by authorized service personnel or an experienced service technician authorized by the product’s manufacturer.

### 6.1 Installation preparations

The product is packed in a box for transportation. To remove the hoist from the box, first remove the temporary transport supports.

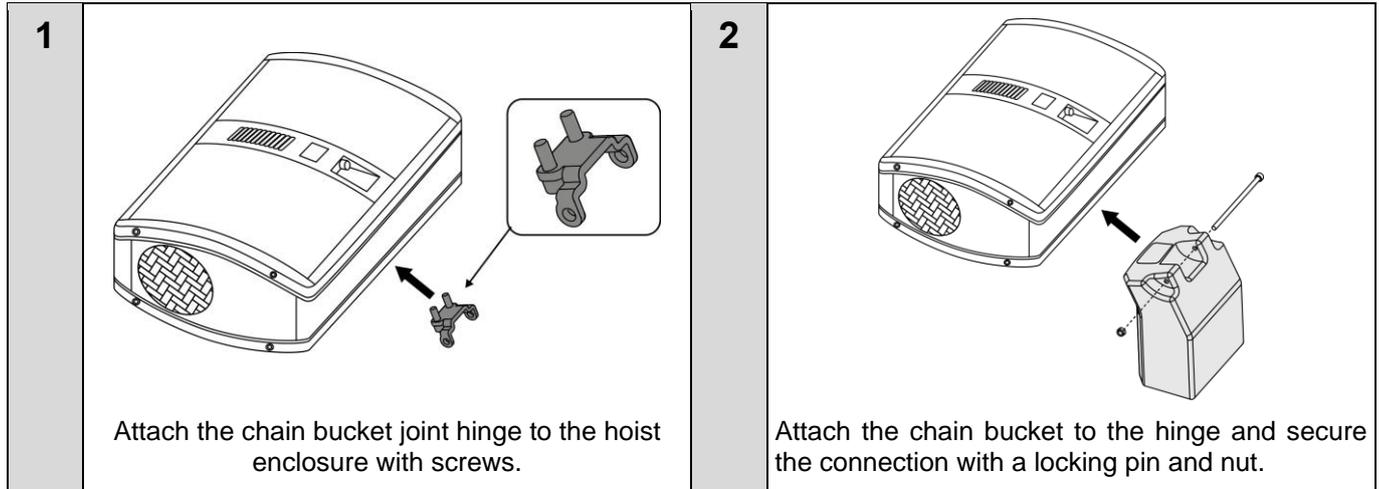
Chain bucket is not fixed to the hoist during transportation, so lift the hoist and chain bucket from the box simultaneously. Notice that the chain connects the bucket and the hoist.



**WARNING**

Do not bundle the chain into the chain bucket.

## Fitting the chain bucket



If the hoist has been stored for a long time or has been transported by sea, check that the motors are dry. Move the hoist to the installation location.



**Read instructions in chapter “Lifting the hoist” before lifting the hoist.**

### 6.1.1 Lifting the hoist

#### Evaluating the weight of hoist

It is important that you know the weight of the hoist before commencing lifting so that you can select an appropriate lifting device and prevent overloading. The weight of the hoist can often be found from the packing list, the technical documents or the data plate.



**WARNING**

**Never lift a load that is heavier than the rated capacity of the lifting device. The load will fall if the lifting device fails.**



**WARNING**

**Never attempt to lift a load before ensuring that it weighs less than the maximum permitted load of the auxiliary lifting devices. Overloading can damage the auxiliary lifting devices.**



**WARNING**

**Do not use any overload device like the slipping clutch to determine whether the load can be lifted. Overload devices are not accurate enough and a load which does not trigger the overload device may still be heavier than the maximum permitted load. Overloading can damage the auxiliary lifting devices.**



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### Auxiliary lifting device

The hoist is usually lifted by using an auxiliary hoist and some kind of lifting device. The most common lifting devices are chains, wire rope slings and lifting belts. Every lifting device must be clearly marked with the maximum capacity and must be approved by authorities.

	<b>Always follow instructions provided by the lifting device manufacturer and the local authorities! As the manufacturer of the hoist we are not responsible for lifting accessories provided by other manufacturers.</b>
--	---

<b>WARNING</b>	<b>Never use a lifting device which does not clearly display the maximum capacity or is not approved by authorities. The load falls down if the lifting device fails.</b>
----------------	---

<b>WARNING</b>	<b>Never use a lifting device which is unsuitable for the purpose. The load falls down if the lifting device fails.</b>
----------------	---

<b>WARNING</b>	<b>Never use a damaged lifting device. Carefully inspect lifting devices before using them. The load falls down if the lifting device fails.</b>
----------------	--

### Before lifting

Check that the load is balanced and safely fastened at the lifting points. The load must not be able to slide, slip or detach itself when suspended.

<b>WARNING</b>	<b>Do not move the load before ensuring that it is properly attached to the lifting device. Moving the load prematurely can cause serious injury.</b>
----------------	---

<b>WARNING</b>	<b>Use lifting devices in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.</b>
----------------	--

<b>WARNING</b>	<b>An unbalanced load is likely to drop and/or damage the product. Slings and harnesses must be positioned so that the pulling force of the auxiliary lifting devices lies on the hoist's center of gravity.</b>
----------------	--



**Note:** When you begin the lifting, check that the load is properly balanced before lifting it high off the ground. If the load is not balanced, lower it down and adjust the lifting point.

<b>WARNING</b>	<b>If the load is not balanced, do not try to support it with your hands. Lower the load down and adjust the lifting point again.</b>
----------------	---



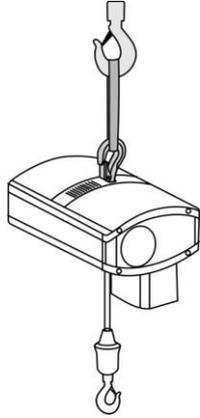
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### Lifting points

Lifting points, if available, are marked with a sticker. Refer to chapter “Information signs used on the hoist”.

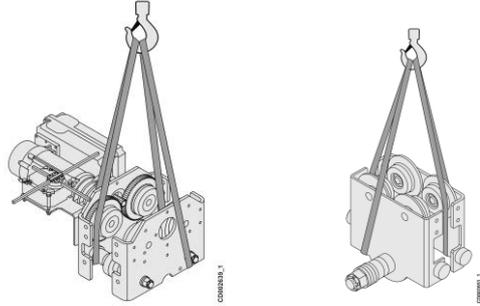
#### Hook-suspended models

Lift the hoist from suspension hook



#### Motorized trolley or push trolley

Lift the hoist from trolley side plates



## 6.2 Normal headroom hoist

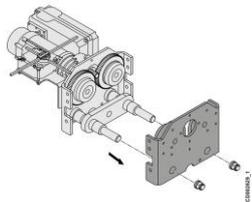
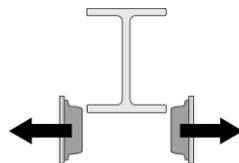
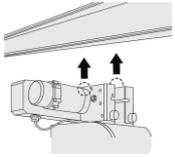
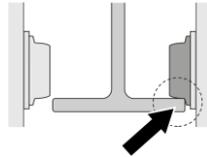
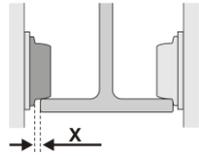
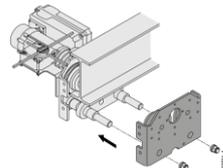
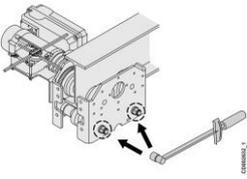
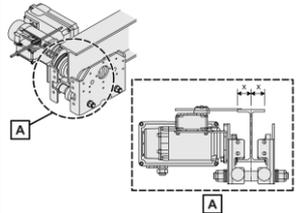
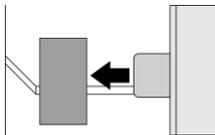
### Adjusting the normal headroom trolley on the beam



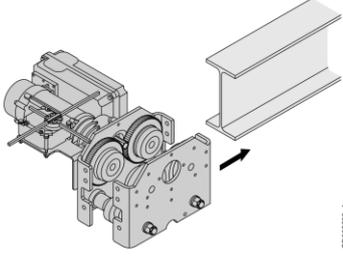
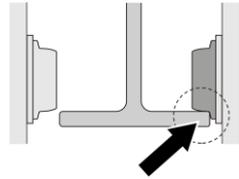
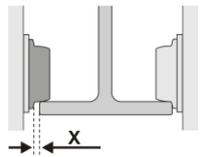
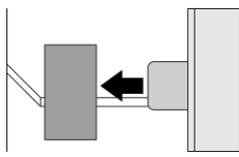
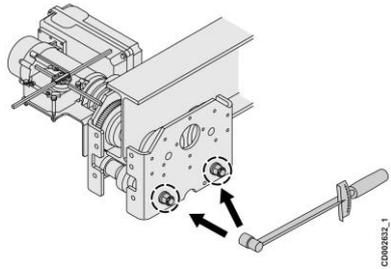
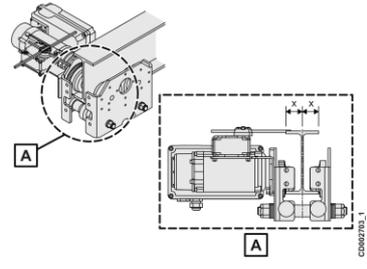
**Make sure the profile is secured and suitable for the loads to be supported. Make sure the dimensions are compatible with the trolley which is to be installed.**

The trolley can be installed to girder by disassembling the trolley or by sliding it on the profile at the end of the girder.

### Installation by disassembling the hoist

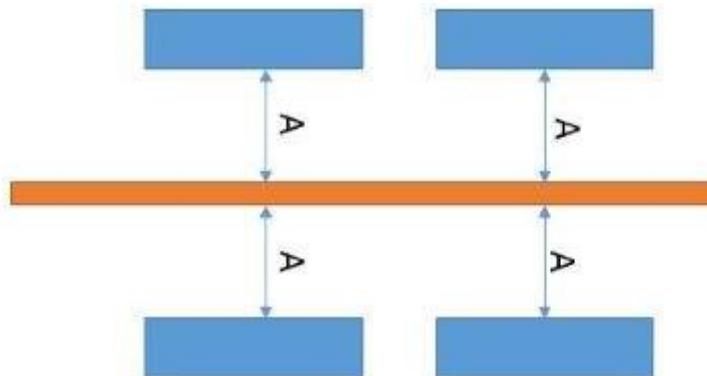
<p><b>1</b></p>	 <p>Loosen the side plate on the counterweight side.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	 <p>The nuts should be loosened so that the trolley can be moved to the beam. Adjust the distance between travel wheels slightly wider than the beam itself to make lifting the hoist to position easy.</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	 <p>Lift the hoist to the beam from below with a fork lift, for example.</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>	 <p>Ensure that the flanges of the wheels on the hoisting machinery side are in contact with the flange of the beam.</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	 <p>The gap between the flange of the travel wheels and the flange of the beam must be less than 3 mm (0.12 in).</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>	 <p>Refit the side plate.</p>
<p><b>7</b></p>	 <p>Check that all the nuts and locking nuts are correctly tightened. Refer to the section "Recommended tightening torques".</p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	 <p>Check that the coupling part center is located in the center of the beam.</p>
<p><b>9</b></p>	 <p>Check the position of the end stops of the runway. Ensure that buffers meet the end stops or other buffers before other structures.</p>		

**Installation without disassembling the hoist**

<p><b>1</b></p>	 <p>Install the trolley on the profile by the end of the profile.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	 <p>Ensure that the flanges of the wheels on the hoisting machinery side are in contact with the flange of the beam.</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	 <p>The gap between the flange of the travel wheels and the flange of the beam must be less than 3 mm (0.12 in).</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>	 <p>Add the end stops on the runway. Ensure that buffers meet the end stops or other buffers before other structures.</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	 <p>Check that all the nuts are correctly tightened. Refer to the section "Recommended tightening torques".</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>	 <p>Check that the coupling part center is located in the center of the beam.</p>



**Note:** Make sure that the clearance between the wheel flange and the main girder flange is the same with every wheel pair. For more information, see the related drawing about clearance between wheels.



Wheel clearance with multiple wheel pairs.



**Do not use the equipment before proper commissioning. For commissioning instructions, refer to chapter Commissioning.**

## 6.3 Electrical connections



Only qualified electrician shall make any electrical connections.



Electrical connections shall be made according to wiring diagrams provided with the product.



### WARNING

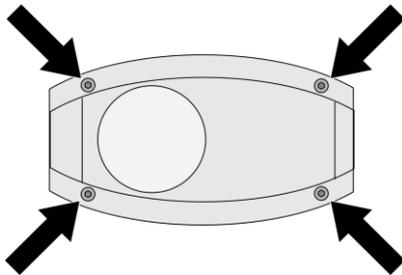
Power supply shall be OFF and locked before making any electrical connections. Lockout-tagout procedures must be followed in accordance with local regulations. Refer to chapter "Lockout - Tagout procedure".



**Note:** There are wires hanging from the connector of hoist that were used in manufacturing. They shall be removed later as instructed.

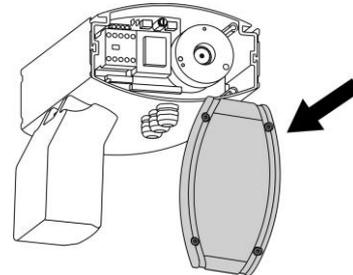
### Installing pendant cable

1



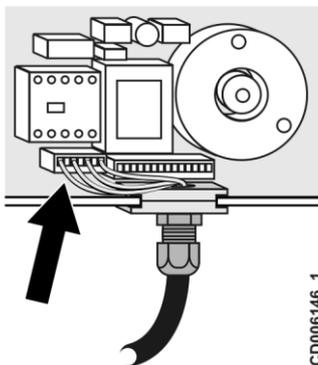
Remove four screws that hold the cover plate in place.

2



Leave the cover plate hanging from the strip.

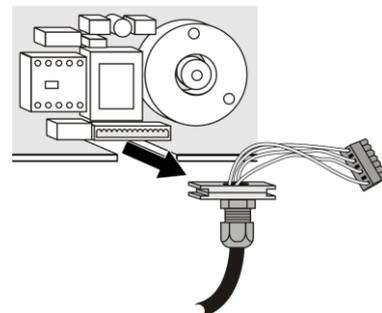
3



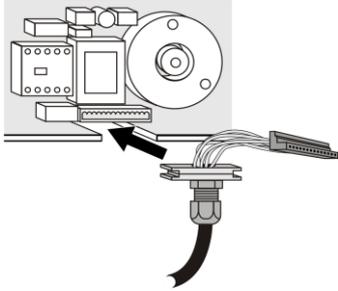
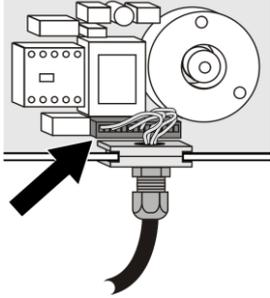
Disconnect the power supply plug from the power supply socket.

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4

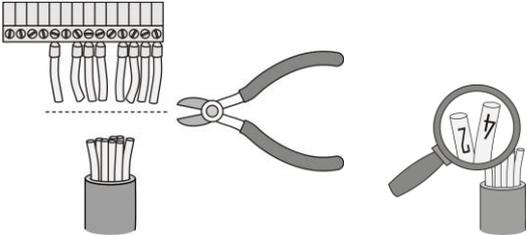
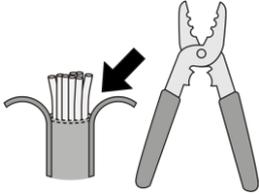
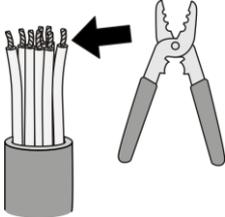
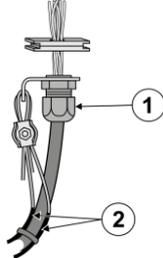
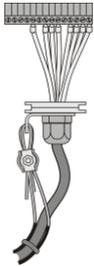


Slide the power cable assembly out. It is put back in place later, when the main power is connected (power plug connected to power socket).

<p><b>5</b></p>	 <p>If the pendant is not already pre-assembled, slide the pendant assembly firmly to the place.</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>	 <p>Connect the pendant plug to pendant socket by pushing it until you feel or hear a click.</p>
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Follow the next steps if there is a need to shorten the pendant cable.

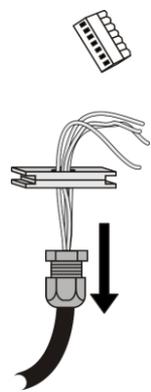
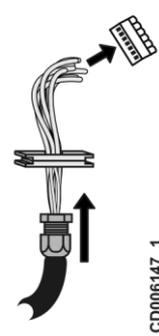
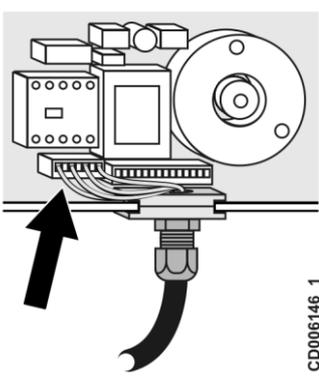
### Adjusting pendant cable length

<p><b>1</b></p>	 <p>Cut the wires of socket so that you have a model on how wires are connected to the socket.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	 <p>Open the cable gland and peel the retaining wires off from the length needed.</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	 <p>Cut the cable to selected length and peel the wires.</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>	 <p>Tighten the cable gland (1) and shorten the retaining wire. Make sure that the retaining wire (2) is shorter than the cable, so that the cable itself will not be disconnected accidentally.</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	 <p>Connect the wires to the socket.</p>		

Carry out the following procedures before connecting the hoist to the main network:

<b>1</b>	Check that the rated voltages correspond to the main voltage. Voltages and frequencies marked on the data plate of the motors that are driven by a frequency converter, can deviate from the values on the data plate of the hoist.
<b>2</b>	Check that the power supply to the hoist is protected with fuses of the correct size.
<b>3</b>	Check that the phase sequence is correct.
<b>4</b>	Check carefully all connections.

### Connecting the hoist to power supply

<b>1</b>	 <p>Remove wires from power socket and open the cable gland.</p>	<b>2</b>	 <p>Place the main power cable through the cable gland and the cable entry to the connector and connect wires to the plug. Pay attention to the order of wires to ensure correct phase sequence.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CD006147_1</p>
<b>3</b>	 <p>Slide the power cable assembly in place and connect the power plug to the power socket. Close the cover and tighten the four screws to the correct torque.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CD006146_1</p>		



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FAX: (937) 325-5319

## 7 COMMISSIONING



**Note:** Before handing over the equipment, proper commissioning shall be done. Inspections and adjustments are listed in "Installation and commissioning instructions".



The equipment shall not be used before proper commissioning.



The commissioning procedure requires special skills and tools to ensure safe and reliable operation of the equipment. Commissioning shall be carried out only by authorized service personnel or an experienced service technician authorized by the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative.



Before commissioning the instructions in chapter "Safety first" shall be read.



**CAUTION**

Any defects or abnormalities which are detected during commissioning must be investigated and corrected in accordance with the instructions relevant to component in question.

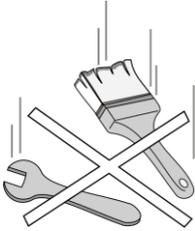
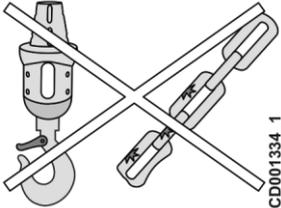
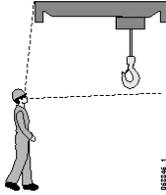
**NOTICE**

Local requirements may demand other commissioning testing to be performed before the equipment can be taken into use. Make sure all of the local requirements are fulfilled.

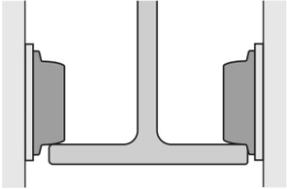
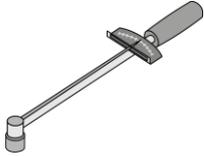
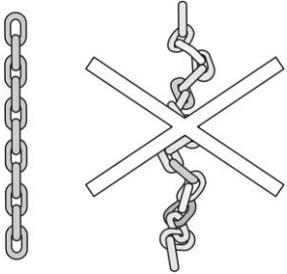
## 7.1 Commissioning preparations



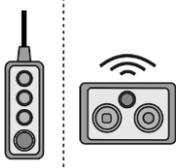
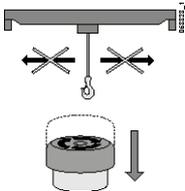
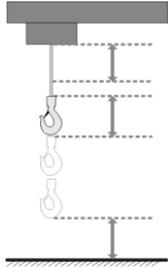
**During installation, commission and maintenance, lockout-tagout procedures must be followed in accordance with local regulations and the documented site lockout-tagout policy. Refer to chapter "Lockout - Tagout procedure".**

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Ensure that there are no hazards from loose items</b></p> <p>Items which are not properly secured to the product, such as tools or detached components, could move or fall accidentally, with potentially serious consequences.</p>	
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Pay special attention to all safety-critical components</b></p> <p>Note any damaged parts from installers or in shipping.</p>	 <p>CD001334_1</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Check the environmental and space requirements</b></p> <p>Check that no permanent or temporary obstructions are in the way of the hoist when the hoist is operated.</p>	 <p>002246_1</p>

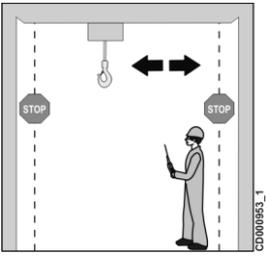
## 7.2 Checks before first run

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Lubrication</b></p> <p>Check the lubrication of the chain, the traveling gear, and the hoisting gear. Read the lubrication instructions that are given in chapter Lubrication and in the sticker that is attached to the chain.</p> <p>Check that the traveling gear box is vented.</p>	
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Installation</b></p> <p>Check that the trolley is properly mounted on the track.</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Bolted connections</b></p> <p>Check the bolted connections. The bolts need to be torqued with a proper torque wrench, especially in the motor, the brake, and the sprocket wheel house. Check the installation of the jam and the locking nuts. Refer to chapter "Tightening torques".</p>	
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Electrical connection</b></p> <p>With the product disconnect OFF, check the proper electrical grounding of the product.</p> <p>Check that the connections of electrical devices comply with the wiring diagrams and meet local requirements. In particular, check connections that affect the safety and controlling of the equipment. Check the condition of wiring and connections.</p>	
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Chain</b></p> <p>Check that the chain has no damages from the transport and that it is not twisted. Check the fixing of the chain ends.</p> <p>Check that the chain is correctly lubricated according to the instructions given in chapter Lubrication and in the sticker that is attached to the chain. Lubricate the chain carefully before the first run.</p>	
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Hook</b></p> <p>Check the hook. Check to ensure that the hook safety latch is on the hook, is in good condition, and closes automatically. Check that the hook forging rotates freely. Measure the dimension of hook opening of the suspension hook and hook block. Note it for a follow-up.</p>	

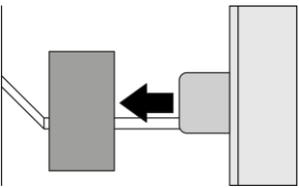
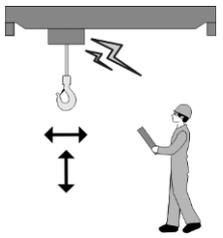
## 7.3 Test run without load

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Electrical connections</b></p> <p>Turn on the power to the hoist.</p> <p>Check that the rated voltages correspond to the main voltage. Check that the power supply to the hoist is protected with fuses of the correct size. Check that the phase sequence is correct.</p> <p>Check possible fault messages from hoist control device and inverters (not in all models).</p>			
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Controller</b></p> <p>Check that the controller is correctly installed and in good condition. The controller may not cause any disturbance for other controllers. Check the functionality of push buttons, joysticks, and switches.</p> <p>Check that all motions occur to the correct direction. Make sure that desired functions occur when operating the push button, joystick, or switch. Check that the hook movement corresponds to the control direction.</p>			
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Emergency stop button</b></p> <p>Check the operation and condition of the emergency stop button.</p>			
<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="97 1120 440 1256" style="background-color: blue; color: white; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> <p><b>NOTICE</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="440 1120 1463 1256"> <p>Only use the emergency stop button to stop movement in the event of product malfunction or other emergency situations. Using the emergency stop button can cause the load to swing unexpectedly</p> </td> </tr> </table>			<p><b>NOTICE</b></p>	<p>Only use the emergency stop button to stop movement in the event of product malfunction or other emergency situations. Using the emergency stop button can cause the load to swing unexpectedly</p>
<p><b>NOTICE</b></p>	<p>Only use the emergency stop button to stop movement in the event of product malfunction or other emergency situations. Using the emergency stop button can cause the load to swing unexpectedly</p>			
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Hoisting limit switch</b></p> <p><b>Mechanical limit switch</b></p> <p>Check the operation of the limit switch.</p>			

	<p><b>Geared limit switch (option)</b></p> <p>Check the operation of the limit switch.</p> <p>If the hoist is equipped with electrical limit switches, check for correct operation of the limit switches by raising and lowering the hook <b>at low speed</b>, until the limit switches are activated and prevent further upward or downward movement.</p> <p>If the desired function does not activate at the chosen position, adjust the limit switches according to the instructions given under <b>Options → Geared limit switch</b>.</p> <p>If the limit switches cannot be adjusted, the geared limit switch needs to be replaced.</p> <p><b>Functional description of the limit switch</b></p> <p><b>2-step geared limit switch</b></p> <p>The 2-step geared limit switch works together with the internal controls as an adjustable upper and lower stop limit.</p> <p><b>4-step geared limit switch</b></p> <p>The 4-step geared limit switch provides, together with the internal controls, an adjustable upper and lower stop limit.</p> <p>Two (2) of the cams are not connected to the controls, and can thus be freely used for end-user requirements.</p>	
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<b>5</b>	<p><b>Traveling limit switch (not in all models)</b></p> <p>Check that traveling limit switches are in the center position before driving against the trigger. Adjust the triggering locations of the traveling limit switch. Check the operation of the limit switch.</p> <p>After adjusting traveling limits, do the start-up procedure for the traveling inverter (not in all models).</p> <p>Check that control method for traveling is correct.</p>	
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	<p><b>The traveling limit switches must always be adjusted before the commissioning tests can be continued.</b></p>
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<b>6</b>	<p><b>Buffers and buffer stops</b></p> <p>Check that the buffer hits center of the buffer stop. Check that the hoist buffers are able to bump into the runway end stops or buffers of other trolley.</p>	
<b>7</b>	<p><b>Operating sound and movements</b></p> <p>Listen to the operating sound when the product is hoisting or traveling. Pay attention to unusual noises such as squealing.</p> <p>Check that the hoist is running smoothly. There should not be any strong vibration.</p>	

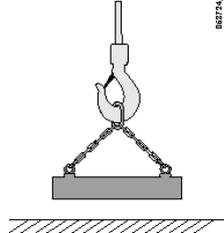
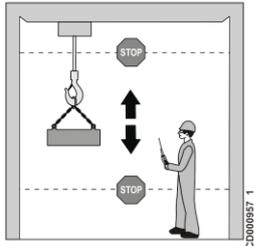
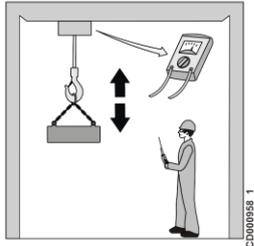
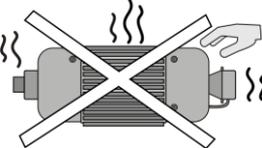
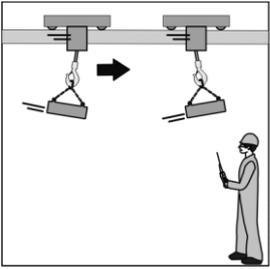
 <p><b>CAUTION</b></p>	<p><b>Any defects or abnormalities which are detected during the commissioning must be investigated and corrected in accordance with the instructions relevant to the component in question.</b></p>
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<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>Slipping clutch</b></p> <p>Check that the slipping clutch mechanism works correctly. When the torque caused by load (1) exceeds the designed hoisting limit, the clutch discs (2) should begin to slip, preventing upward hoisting movement.</p>	
<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>Trolley</b></p> <p>Run the trolley at least 3...5 times over the whole length of the girder. Check that the trolley moves smoothly. Check that the wheelbase of the trolley is correctly adjusted.</p>	
<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>Brake operation</b></p> <p>Check that the hoisting brake operates correctly in both upward and downward directions. The braking distance is normal when it is two links or less.</p>	

## 7.4 Test run with test load



The test load must be securely fastened and properly balanced.

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Static and dynamic tests</b></p> <p>The equipment shall be tested with dynamic tests 110% of the nominal load and static tests with 125% of the nominal load.</p> <p>Make sure that the hook does not turn around while lifting.</p>	
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Power supply measurements</b></p> <p>Check that voltage is over the required minimum value under 100 % load.</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Brake operation</b></p> <p>Check that the brake is able to stop the motion adequately. The braking distance is normal when it is two links or less.</p>	
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Motor current</b></p> <p>Check the motor current in each phase during hoisting motion with rated load. The current should be in balance in all phases and may not exceed the ratings for the motor. Check the current at both hoisting speeds.</p>	
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Running temperature</b></p> <p>If the thermal protection halts hoisting prematurely, identify the reason for overheating before continuing the commissioning tests.</p>	
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Traveling machinery (option)</b></p> <p>Check that the acceleration and braking motions operate smoothly.</p> <p>Run the trolley at least 3...5 times over the whole length of the girder. Remove the paint coming loose from the runway of the trolley.</p>	

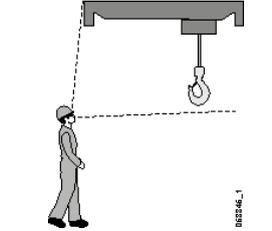
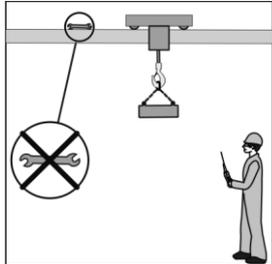
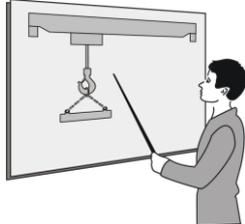
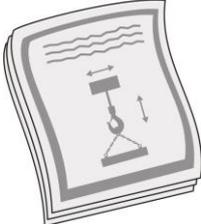
### NOTICE

Local requirements may demand other commissioning testing to be performed before the product can be used. Make sure all the local requirements are fulfilled.



**All optional features must be tested before using the product.**

## 7.5 After test runs

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Visual check</b></p> <p>Check visually that the hoist or any other part has not been damaged in any way during commission testing.</p>	 <p>Illustration showing a person standing next to a hoist hook, inspecting it. Dashed lines indicate the inspection path.</p>
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Cleaning</b></p> <p>Check that all tools and materials used during installation are removed from the hoist and track.</p>	 <p>Illustration showing a person cleaning a hoist. A crossed-out icon of tools and materials indicates that they should be removed.</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>User training</b></p> <p>Ensure that the hoist operator and supervision personnel are aware of the need for user training. The authorized service organization of the hoist manufacturer can arrange user training by separate agreement.</p>	 <p>Illustration showing a person pointing at a screen displaying a hoist diagram, representing user training.</p>
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Handover documents</b></p> <p>Check the documents delivered with the hoist. Ensure that entries in the documents are properly recorded and that the reference data in the documentation matches that on the type rating plates. Compile a commissioning log for the hoist and store it together with the other documentation for the hoist.</p>	 <p>Illustration showing a stack of documents, representing the handover of documentation.</p>

## 8 INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OPERATOR

### 8.1 Operator's Responsibilities

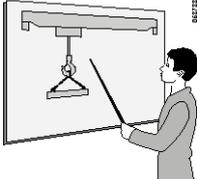
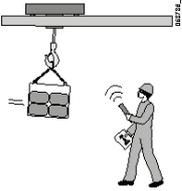
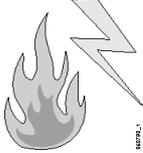
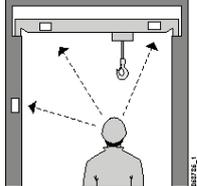
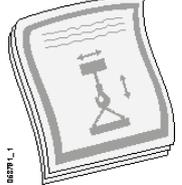
Hoists are used for various purposes, handle different types of loads and are operated different ways by many operators. Many workers, as part of their regular job responsibilities, normally operate hoists as non-dedicated operators.

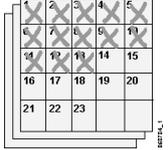
Because the manufacturer of the hoist has no direct involvement or control over the hoist's operation and application, conforming to good safety practices is the responsibility of the owner, and the equipment's operating personnel. Only those **Authorized Personnel** and **Qualified Personnel** who can demonstrate that they have read and understood this manual and that they understand the proper operation and maintenance of the product should be permitted to work with it.



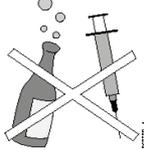
**Failure to adhere to the instructions and warnings provided in this manual can result in serious injury or death.**

#### Operators SHALL:

1	Operators SHALL be trained by the owner of the equipment or a qualified designee and be competent for the task.	
2	Operators SHALL learn how to operate the equipment safely before actually starting to work with it.	
3	Operators SHALL know all the controls and must be able to use them correctly and safely.	
4	Operators SHALL learn how to control the movements of the hook and load.	
5	Operators SHALL be aware of any risk of accident posed by the operating site.	
6	Operators SHALL familiarize themselves with the signs and warnings marked on the equipment.	
7	Operators SHALL use this manual to familiarize themselves with the equipment and equipment's controls.	
8	Operators SHALL learn the hand signals for directing equipment's movements.	

<b>9</b>	Operators SHALL be familiar with proper rigging procedures.	
<b>10</b>	Operators SHALL carry out daily inspections	
<b>11</b>	Always follow the local regulations.	

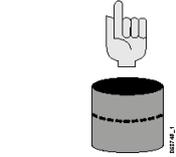
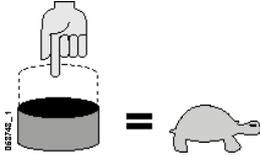
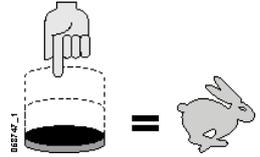
**Operators SHALL NOT:**

<b>1</b>	Operators SHALL NOT operate the equipment when under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Alcohol and drugs can impair judgment and thereby cause a hazard.	
<b>2</b>	Operators SHALL NOT operate the equipment when under medication which may cause a hazard to the operator or others. If unsure, consult your doctor or pharmacist. Always comply with local regulations regarding working under the influence of medication.	
<b>3</b>	Operators SHALL NOT operate the equipment while suffering from any illness or injury which might impair their ability to properly use the equipment.	

## 8.2 Control Devices and their Location

### 8.2.1 Controls for Movements

The speed corresponds to the position of the direction control. Equipment moves at the slowest speed when the pushbutton is partially pushed and at the maximum speed when the pushbutton is fully pushed. Equipment stops moving when the pushbutton is released.

1	When the pushbutton is released the equipment will stop moving.	
2	When the pushbutton is partially pressed, the equipment will move at a slow speed.	
3	When the pushbutton is fully pressed, the equipment will accelerate up to the maximum speed.	



**Note:** If you press a pushbutton (for example **hoist UP**) while the opposite direction pushbutton is pressed (for example **hoist DOWN**) the lifting device will not change direction.



**Note:** Sudden speed changes increase wear on motors and brakes.

### 8.2.2 Controller

The layout of controls may vary from product to product. The function of each control is indicated by a symbol and it is important that the operator knows what the symbols mean in order to operate the equipment safely.

#### Pendant controller

Travelling and lifting movements are controlled using a pendant controller which is connected to the product by a cable.

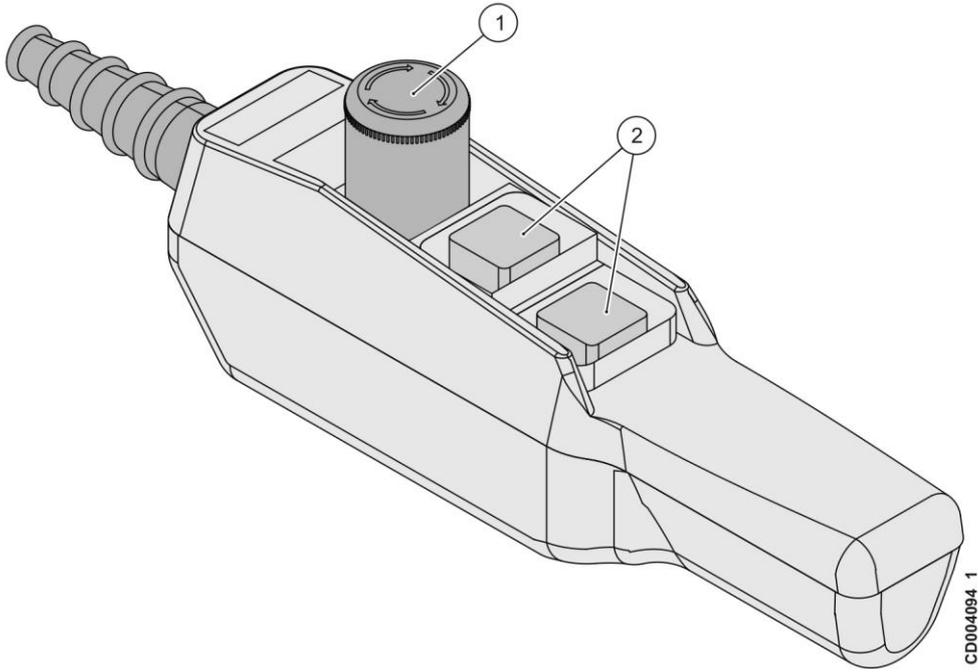


**Note:** The illustration is provided as an example only. There are many different **controller** designs and layouts.



#### WARNING

**Pressing the incorrect control on the controller can lead to unintended movements. Unintended movements can result in serious injury or death or serious damage to the product.**



	Description	Symbol
<b>1</b>	Emergency stop	Always red and conspicuous.
<b>2</b>	Direction controls	

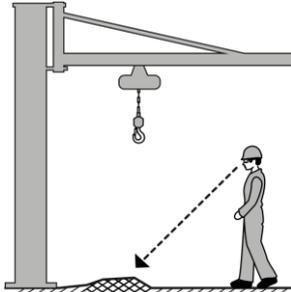
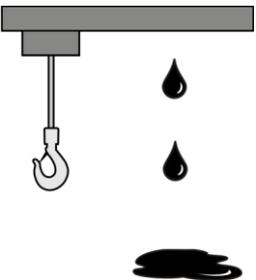
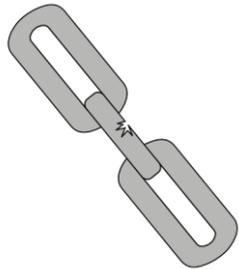
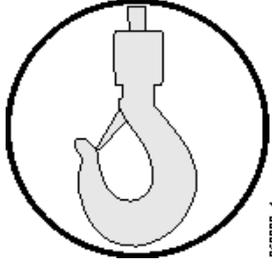
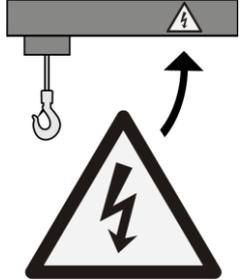
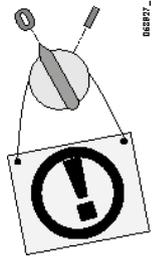
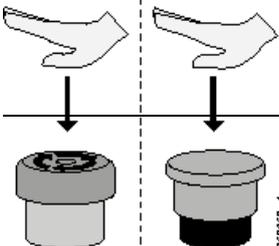
### 8.3 Checks to Be Done Before Every Working Shift

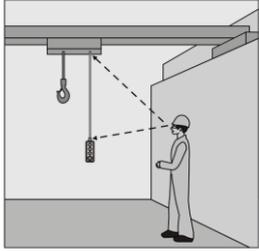
Before every working shift, the operator SHALL make the following checks to ensure that the product is in a safe operating condition. By carrying out these simple checks, the operator can identify potential problems at any early stage, thereby enhancing safety and minimizing down time.

<b>NOTICE</b>	If any abnormal condition or malfunction is noted on the daily inspection or occurs during daily operation, report it to the supervisor immediately and remove the product from use. Operation may only continue when safe operation is ensured.
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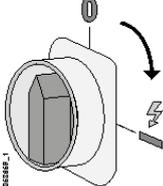
 <b>WARNING</b>	<b>Operating a product with an abnormal condition or malfunction can result in serious injury or death or serious damage to the product.</b>
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#### 8.3.1 Checks to be performed by the operator

<b>1</b>	Check the general condition of the hoist.		<b>2</b>	Visually check the operating environment to make sure that there are no new hazards which might prevent the safe use of the product.	
<b>3</b>	Visually check to see if there are any oil leaks from the product.		<b>4</b>	Visually check the chains for any deformation, damage or twists. Check the chain for cleanliness and correct lubrication according to the instructions given in chapter Lubrication.	 CD000906_1
<b>5</b>	Inspect the load hook for nicks, gouges, deformation of the throat opening, wear on the saddle or load bearing point, and twisting. Also check that the hook rotates freely.	 068828_1	<b>6</b>	Check that all warning signs are in place, in good condition, and can be read easily. See section Signs.	
<b>7</b>	Never operate the product if it is locked or tagged out. Follow the local safety procedures.	 068827_1	<b>8</b>	Check that the emergency stop button can be pressed down and that it will stay in that position.	 068825_1

<p><b>9</b></p>	<p>Check the condition of the pendant cable and the retaining wire : Check that there are no damages and that no wires are coming out.</p>			
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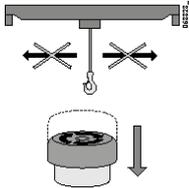
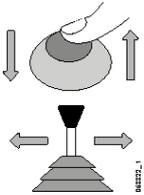
### 8.3.2 Operational Checks with the Emergency Stop Button Pushed Down

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>Turn on the main power isolation switch. After the main isolation switch has been turned on, the product becomes operational (energized).</p>	
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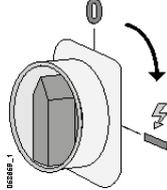
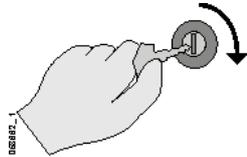
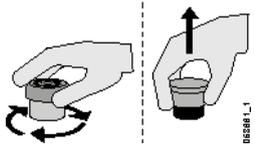
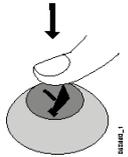
**WARNING**

**If the emergency stop button is faulty, the product might move unexpectedly during the following checks. Unexpected movements during checks could result in death or serious injury.**

<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Emergency stop button</b> With the emergency stop button pressed down, check that the product does not move when the direction control pushbuttons are pressed. This verifies that the emergency stop button is working properly.</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Control devices without power</b> Check for smooth mechanical operation of each pushbutton, joystick or safety switch on the <b>controller</b>.</p>	

### 8.3.3 Controller Set Up

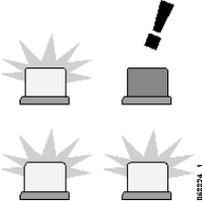
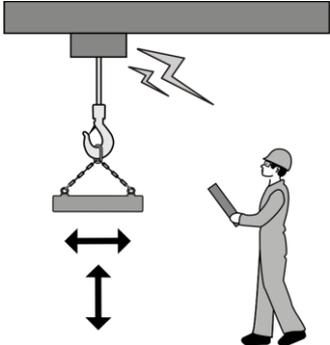
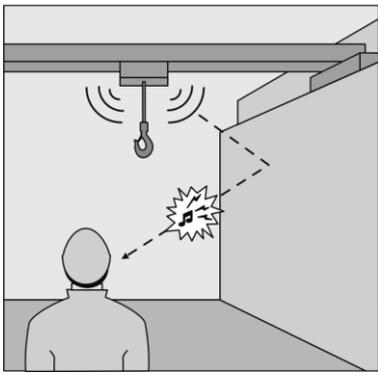
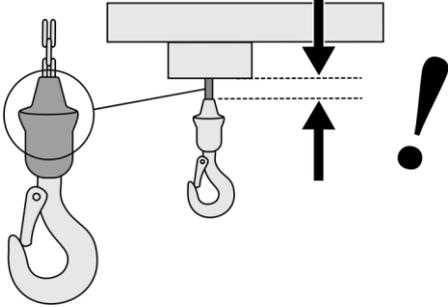
 <b>WARNING</b>	<p><b>Never release the emergency stop button and drive the product until you are sure that it is safe to do so. Releasing the emergency stop button and driving the product when it is unsafe to do so could cause death or serious injury.</b></p>
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<b>1</b>	<p>Make sure that the main power isolation switch is ON.          The product only becomes operational (energized) after the necessary steps have been followed to established communication between the product and controller.</p>	
<b>2</b>	<p>If applicable, use the key switch to turn on the <b>controller</b>.</p>	
<b>3</b>	<p>To prepare the <b>controller</b> for operation, release the emergency stop button by turning it clockwise (or, if it is a push-pull button, by lifting it up) so that it is in the raised position.</p>	
<b>4</b>	<p>Energize the product by pressing the start pushbutton (if available).</p>	

Now the **controller** is ready for operational checks.

### 8.3.4 Operational Checks with Controller Enabled

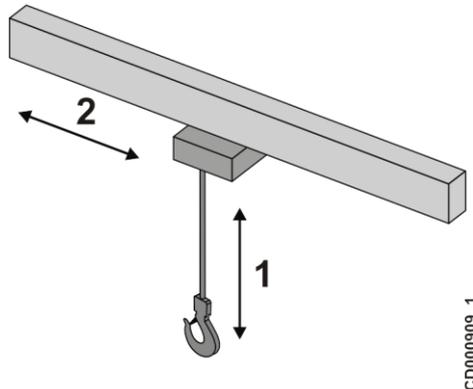
Before every working shift, all of these checks must be done with the emergency stop button released and with the power turned on.

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Warning devices</b></p> <p>Check that all warning devices (for example, pilot lamps, LEDs, displays, horns, gongs, bells, sirens, beacons, strobe lights) are working correctly before using the hoist.</p>	
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Control devices with power</b></p> <p>Starting at low speed, check that movements correspond to the <b>controller</b> labels. Check that the brakes operate in all directions and that the speed increases as it should do in relation to the control.</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Noise</b></p> <p>Listen for unusual noises.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">CD000508_1</p>
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Upper and lower mechanical limit switches</b></p> <p>Check the condition of the rubber pad on top of the load hook. The rubber parts activate the mechanical upper and lower limit switches on the hoist. If a rubber part is damaged or not in place, it is a sign that a limit switch is not functioning correctly.</p> <p>Check for correct operation of the limit switches by raising and lowering the hook <b>at low speed</b>. When doing this check for limit switch operation, the chain needs to be driven from one end to the other.</p>	

	<p><b>Geared limit switch (option, not available for all models)</b></p> <p><b>Checking the operation of the limit switch</b></p> <p>If the hoist is equipped with a geared limit switch, the cutting points of the limit switch need to be adjusted before starting to operate the hoist.</p> <p>First check the operation of the limit switch. For instructions on how to check the operation of the limit switch, refer to chapter Test Run Without Load.</p> <p><b>Adjusting the limit switch</b></p> <p>After checking the operation of the limit switch, adjust the cutting points. For instructions on how to adjust the cutting points of the geared limit switch, refer to chapter Options → Geared limit switch.</p>	
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Safety latch</b></p> <p>Check to ensure that the hook safety latch is on the hook, it is in good condition, and closes automatically.</p>	

 <p><b>WARNING</b></p>	<p><b>Never release the emergency stop button and drive the product until you are sure that it is safe to do so. Releasing the emergency stop button and driving the product when it is unsafe to do so could cause death or serious injury.</b></p>
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## 8.4 Movements



The hoist moves in the following directions.

Movements	Description
1. Hoist movements	Vertical up and down movements of the lifting device
2. Trolley movements	Horizontal movements of the trolley

### Essential prerequisites for this section

 <b>WARNING</b>	<p><b>When operating the product, make sure that there are no people situated underneath or nearby the load. Operating the product when people are underneath or near the load could cause death or serious injury.</b></p>
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<b>NOTICE</b>	<p>Do not deliberately use mechanical limit switches to stop the motion. Always stop the motion, before reaching the mechanical end limits, by using the control devices on the controller.</p>
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<b>NOTICE</b>	<p>If the product malfunctions during use, push the emergency stop button and contact the supervisor.</p>
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**Note:** Motors get hot when they are running, even without a load on the hook. Operate the motors at the highest practical safe speed because low speeds generate more heat. Allow the motors to cool down frequently so that they do not overheat. Refer to the owner's manual for the maximum permissible continuous operation times. If a motor gets too hot then the thermostat will prevent further operation.

### 8.4.1 Motor Control Methods

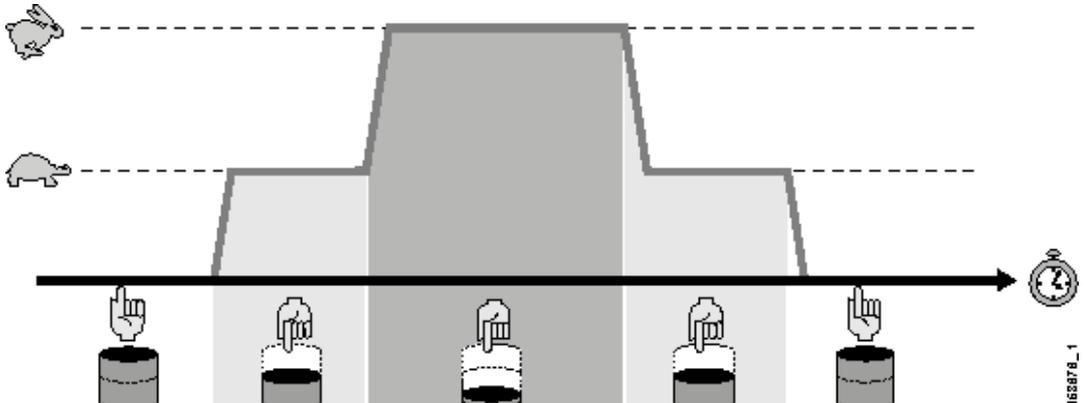
The components are controlled by a variety of electrical circuits called “drive circuits”. The motors can all be driven by the same type of drive circuits or a mixture of types.



**Note:** Sudden speed changes increase wear on motors and brakes.

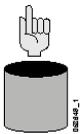
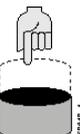
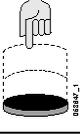
#### Hoist

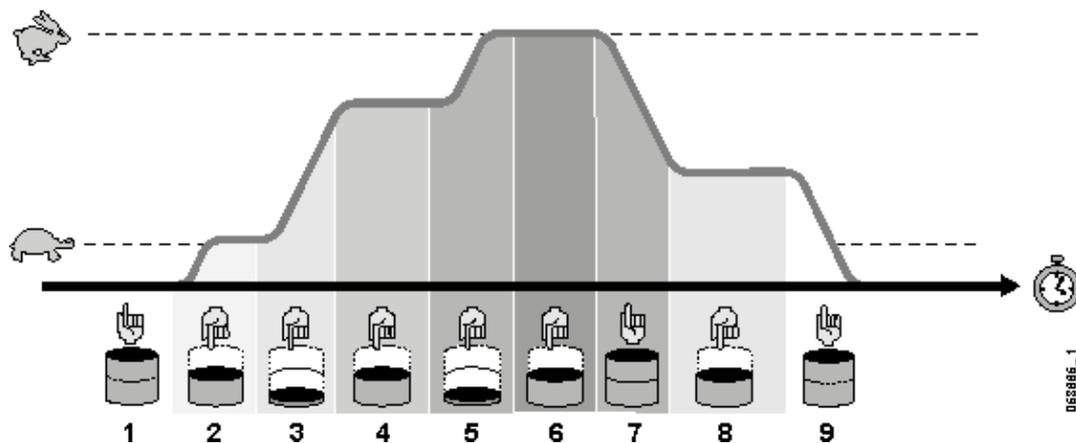
**Two speed pushbutton control**



The motor moves at one of two preset speeds corresponding to the force applied to the direction control. The motor moves at its slowest speed when the control is partially pushed and at its maximum speed when the control is fully pushed. The motor stops moving when the pushbutton is released.

#### Trolley

<b>EP (Electronic Potentiometer) push-button control</b>	
	<p><b>Released (stop):</b>            The device does not move or if it is already moving, it decelerates to a complete stop.</p>
	<p><b>Step 1 (slow/hold):</b>            If push-button is half-pressed (step 1) the device accelerates, until it reaches the preset slow speed.            If push-button is half-pressed (step 1) when the device is moving above the preset slow speed, the current speed is held without accelerating or decelerating.</p>
	<p><b>Step 2 (accelerate):</b>            The device accelerates continuously until the push-button is released or the maximum speed is reached.</p>



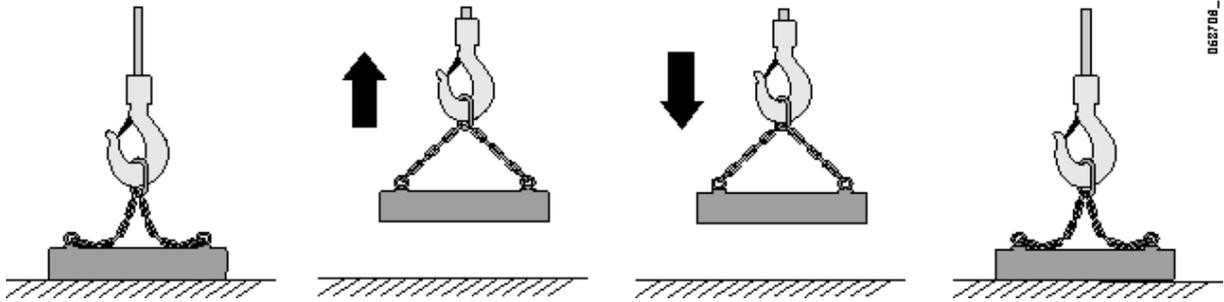
- 1 Push-button released: the motor does not run
- 2 Push-button step 1 pressed: the motor accelerates until it reaches the preset slow speed
- 3 Push-button step 2 pressed: the motor accelerates towards maximum speed
- 4 Push-button step 1 pressed: the current speed is held
- 5 Push-button step 2 pressed: the motor accelerates until it reaches maximum speed
- 6 Push-button step 1 pressed: the current (maximum) speed is held
- 7 Push-button released: the motor decelerates
- 8 Push-button step 1 pressed: the current speed is held
- 9 Push-button released: the motor decelerates to a complete stop.



**CAUTION**

**When a push-button is pressed or released, the movement accelerates or decelerates smoothly. The operator SHALL account for the starting and stopping distances before making crane movements.**

## 8.4.2 Lifting and Lowering Motions



### Before lifting

After securely attaching the load to the lifting device, the hoist must be correctly positioned and attached to perform the lift. The following steps must be followed before lifting.



### WARNING

Moving a load that is not properly attached to the lifting device could cause death or serious injury.



**Note:** Do not attempt to lift a load which is fastened to the ground or to a base which will prevent it from being lifted.

## 8.5 Load Handling

Correct load handling allows the operator to move loads quickly and safely.

 <b>WARNING</b>	<p><b>Handle the load safely at all times. During movements, ensure that the hook, the load, the product and its moving parts will not collide with objects or people. Failure to do so could cause death or serious injury.</b></p>
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### Evaluating the load

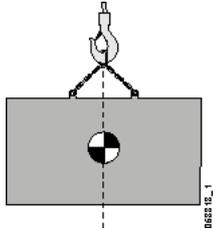
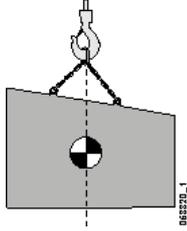
To prevent overloading, the operator shall determine the weight of the load before lifting. The operator shall only lift the load when he or she is sure that it weighs no more than the permitted load of the product and accessories. The product's overload device shall not be used to determine whether the load can be lifted.

Never attempt to lift a load that weighs more than the maximum permitted load of the equipment and accessories.

 <b>CAUTION</b>	<p><b>Attempting to lift a load that weighs more than the maximum permitted load of the equipment and accessories could cause death or serious injury.</b></p>
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### Balancing the load

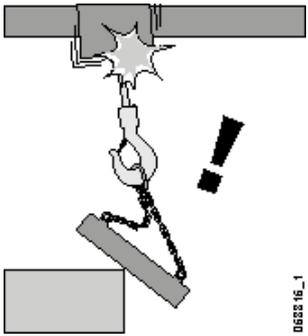
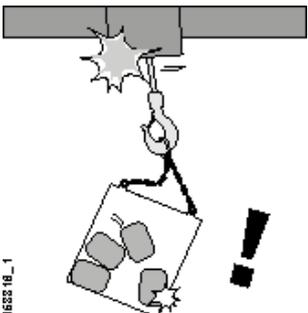
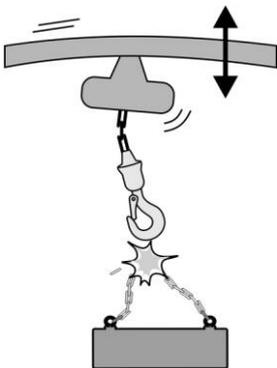
The hook, slings and harnesses must be positioned so that the pulling force of the product lies on the load's center of gravity so that the load is balanced. When the operator begins to hoist a load, he or she shall check that it is properly balanced before lifting it high off the ground. If the load is not balanced, lower it down and adjust the lifting point.

<b>1</b>	<p><b>Lifting centrally balanced loads</b>          The center of gravity will usually be in line with the center of the load.          Provided that the contents of the container cannot move around, the balance of the load stays the same.</p>	
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Lifting off-center balanced loads</b>          The center of gravity of an off-center balanced load will usually be towards the heavier end of the load.          Provided that the contents of the container cannot move around, the balance of the load stays the same.</p>	

 <b>WARNING</b>	<p><b>Never try to balance an unbalanced load with your hands. Lower the load and adjust the lifting point. Trying to balance an unbalanced load with your hands could cause death or serious injury.</b></p>
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## Shock loading

The hoist and accessories are designed to take up the weight of loads gradually and steadily. They are not designed to withstand sudden increases or decreases in the apparent weight of the load. Shock loading can occur in any situation where the load on the hoist suddenly increases or decreases. Some examples of how shock loading can occur are shown in the following text:

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Change of load balance</b> A change in load balance can suddenly pull on the hoisting chain.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">0622 16_1</p>
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Unstable load</b> If the load is unstable, it can exert a sudden force on the hoisting chain. Fasten the contents of packing cases securely, so that they cannot move around during lifting.</p>	 <p style="text-align: left; font-size: small;">0622 16_1</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Rapid load reduction</b> A sudden loss of the load can cause the <b>trolley or hoist</b> to jump.</p>	

<b>NOTICE</b>	Avoid shock loading the product. Shock loading the product could damage the product or the load.
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 <p><b>CAUTION</b></p>	<p><b>After a shock load, do not use the equipment before the authorized service personnel or an experienced service technician that is authorized by the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative has determined that the equipment is safe to use. The usage of a defective product can result in serious damage, injury, or death.</b></p>
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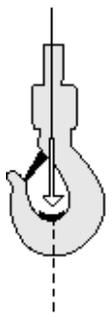
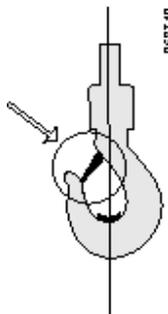
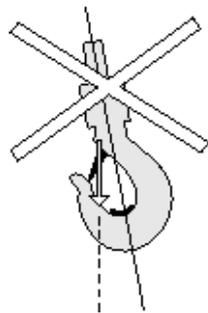
### Attaching the load

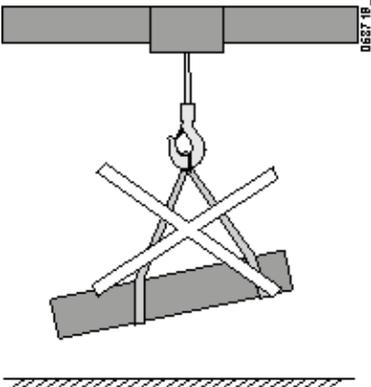
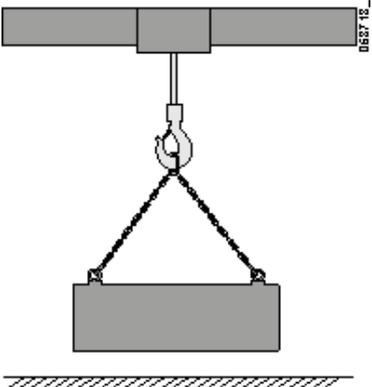
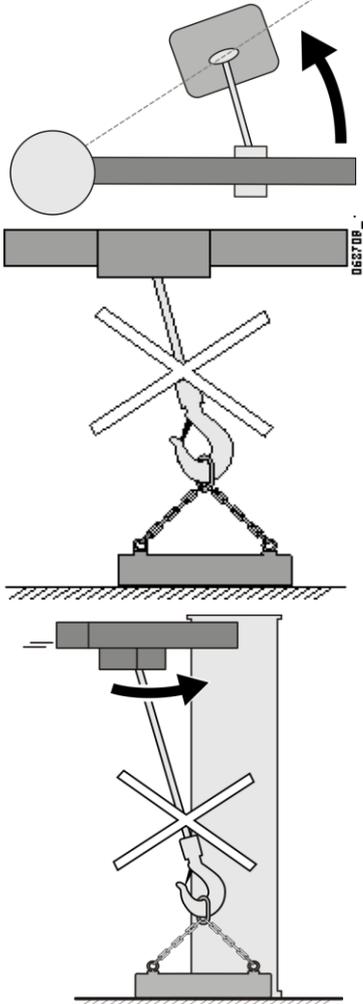
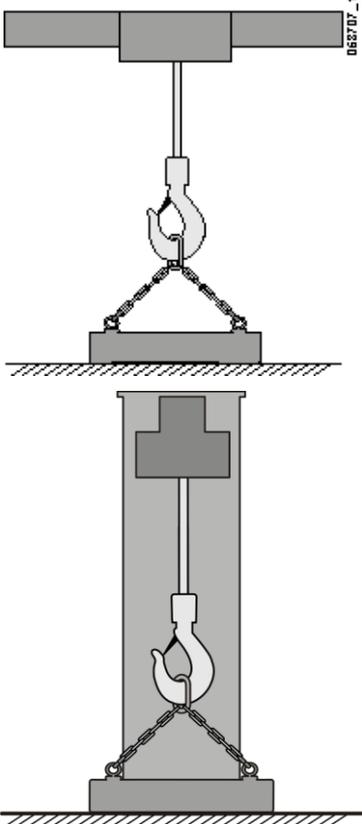
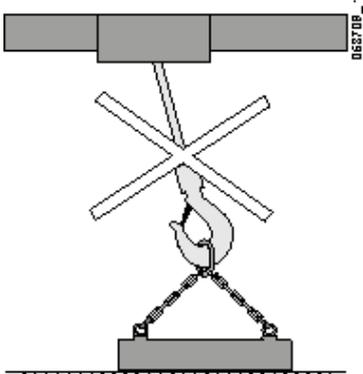
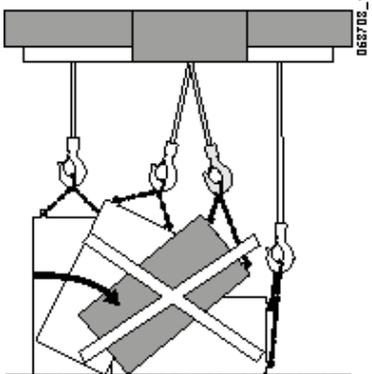
The load is usually attached to the product by means of some kind of under-the-hook lifting device. The most common under-the-hook lifting devices are chains, wire rope slings and lifting belts. The operator shall select a lifting device designed for the product being transported.



**Always follow instructions provided by the lifting device manufacturer when using under-the-hook lifting devices. Never use the product's ropes or chains as a sling to attach to the load.**

### Load handling

<b>1</b>	To avoid damaging the hook, lifting devices must only be positioned on the load bearing surface of the hook. That is, the lowest point of the hook. Forces on ramshorn hooks must be equal on both load bearing surfaces.	 068728_1
<b>2</b>	Ensure that the hook safety latches are closed. Check that the safety latch is not subjected to any force by the load.	 068710_1
<b>3</b>	The weight of the load must be centered on the center line of the hook forging so that the load does not bend the neck of the hook. Never try to lift anything with the tip of the hook!	 068722_1

<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>Check that the load is balanced and safely fastened at the lifting points. The load must not be able to slide, slip or detach itself when suspended.</p>		
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>The <b>hoist</b> must be positioned directly above (perpendicular to) the load so that there are no side-pulling forces.</p> <p>The jib arm is liable to swing towards a load which is not situated directly under the hoist.</p>		
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p>Do not drag the load along the ground.</p>		

**NOTICE**

Never drag loads or pull loads from the side.

**NOTICE**

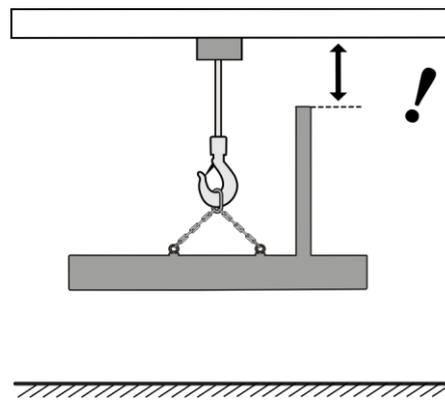
Never twist the load chains.

**NOTICE**

Never swing the load intentionally.

**7**

The operator shall ensure that the hoist or the load does not collide with anything or fall from the lifting device.



**NOTICE**

Observe the load at all times while it is in motion to ensure that it does not collide with anything or fall from the lifting device.

**NOTICE**

Never add load to a lifted hook. Always lift load from the floor.

**NOTICE**

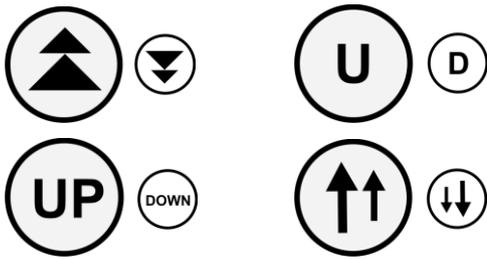
Do not always drive the hook up to the highest or down to the lowest position. It is not recommended to use the mechanical limit switches as operational end stops. This can cause damages and lead to dangerous situations or accidents.

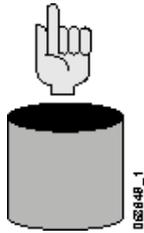
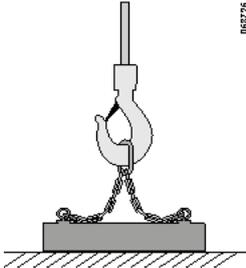
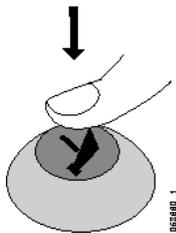
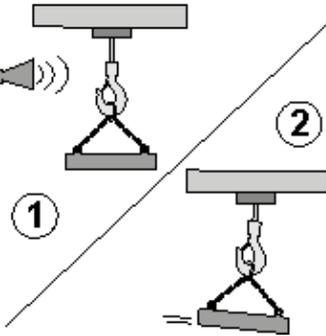
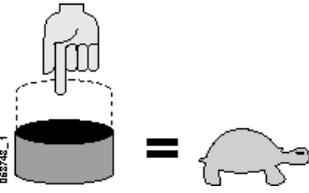
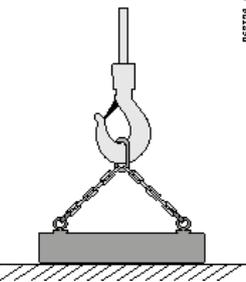
**NOTICE**

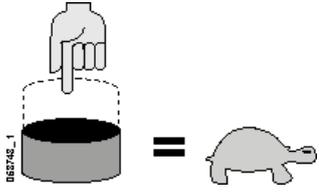
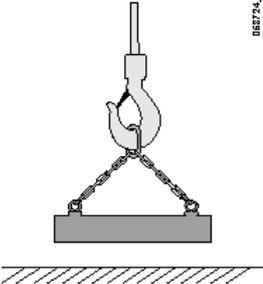
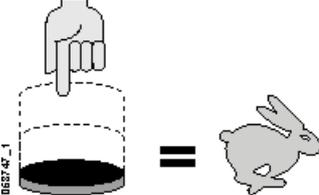
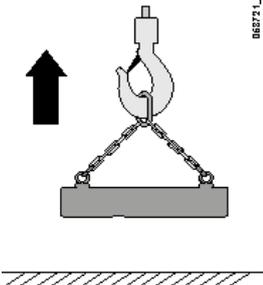
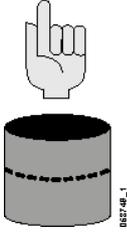
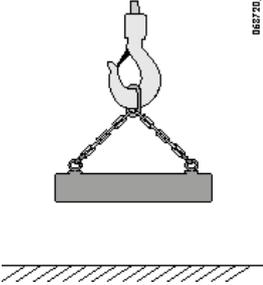
Do not drive the hook up to the upper limit and leave it at this position for a longer period of time. This will damage the rubber part that activates the mechanical upper and lower limit switches.

### Lifting

 <b>WARNING</b>	<p><b>Never touch the ropes, chains or slings during lifting. There is a risk of catching or trapping your hands in the hook block or hoist. Catching or trapping your hands in the hook block or hoist could cause serious injury or death.</b></p>
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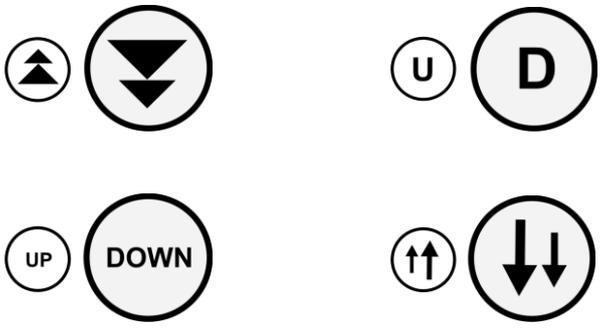


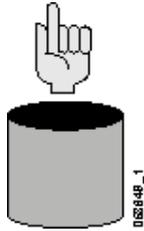
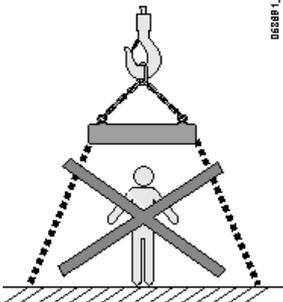
<b>1</b>	Ensure that everything is ready for lifting.		
<b>2</b>	If the crane has a horn, push the horn pushbutton to warn people nearby that a load is about to be moved.		
<b>3</b>	Gently push the UP pushbutton to slowly take up the slack from the chains or sling before lifting the load from the ground.		

<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>Continue to push the UP pushbutton until the load is just clear of the ground.</p>		
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>Push the UP pushbutton to lift the load at high speed.</p>		
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p>Release the UP pushbutton gently when the load is at the desired height. Do not raise the load higher than is needed to avoid colliding with objects.</p>		

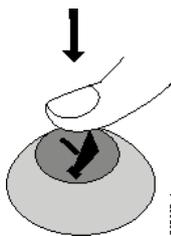
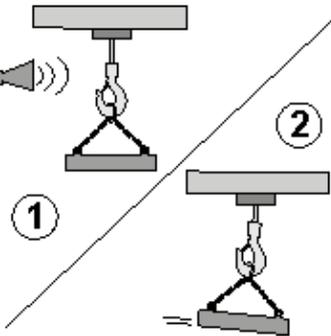
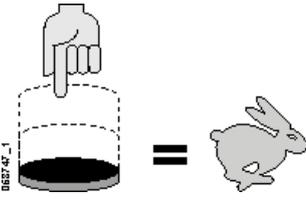
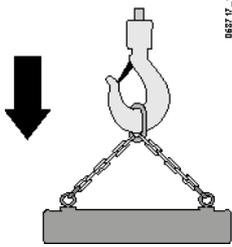
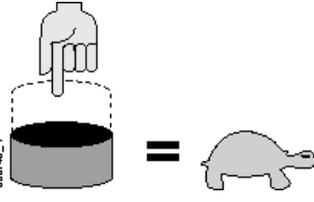
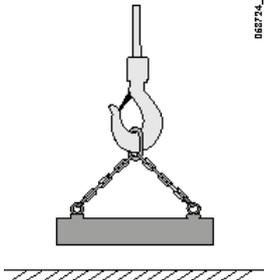
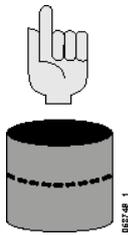
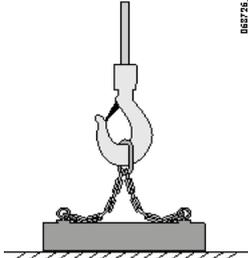
**NOTICE** Do not raise the load higher than necessary to avoid colliding with objects on the ground during movements.

**Lowering**



<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the landing area is clear of people and obstacles.</p>	 <p>062948_1</p>	 <p>062981_1</p>
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 <p><b>WARNING</b></p>	<p><b>When operating the crane, make sure there are no people situated underneath or nearby the load. Operating the crane when people are underneath or near the load could cause death or serious injury to those situated underneath or near the load.</b></p>
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<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>If the crane has a horn, push the horn pushbutton to warn people nearby that a load is about to be moved.</p>	 <p>062988_1</p>	 <p>062786_1</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>Push the DOWN pushbutton to lower the load.</p>	 <p>062747_1</p>	 <p>062717_1</p>
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>Decrease the lowering speed by gradually releasing the DOWN pushbutton when the load is approaching the ground.</p>	 <p>062748_1</p>	 <p>062734_1</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>Fully release the DOWN pushbutton when there is slack in the lifting device but before the hook or lifting device impacts the load.</p>	 <p>062746_1</p>	 <p>062726_1</p>



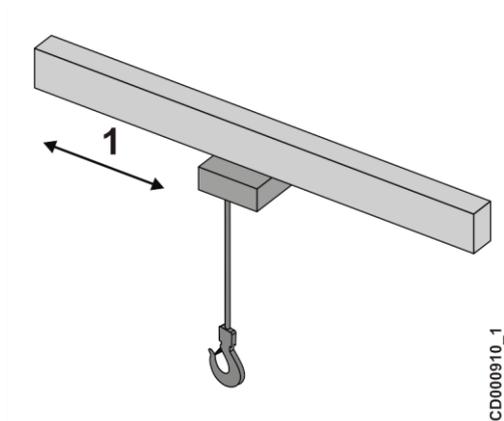
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### Detaching the load

Always remove the load from the hook by hand. Never try to use crane motions to remove the load from the hook. The safety latch on the hook should prevent this.

### 8.5.1 Traveling movements

This chapter describes the use of the controls so that you can drive the hoist properly and avoid hazards.



Movements / items	Description
1. Trolley movements	Horizontal movements of the trolley

End stops are fitted to the **runway** of the trolley to limit travel of the **trolley** respectively. Bumpers are fitted to absorb the impact if the **trolley** runs into the end stops.

Stops and bumpers are intended for emergency use only. Do not use buffers and stops as an operational means to stop travel during normal operations.

<b>NOTICE</b>	Do not use buffer stops and buffers during normal operations.
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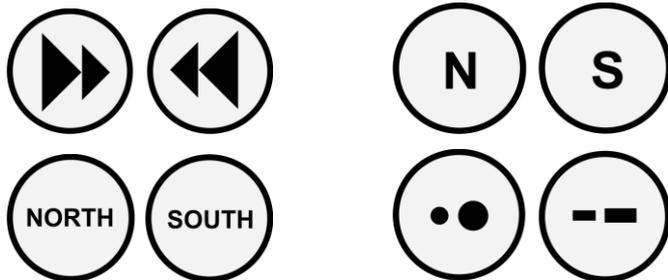
### Manual push trolley

<b>1</b>	<p>Move the trolley by pushing from the load or load hook, not on the chain or pendant cable. Never move the trolley by pulling on the load, load hook, chain, or pendant cable.</p> <p>Never leave unattended loads hanging from the hook.</p>	
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<p><b>WARNING</b></p>	<p><b>Never PULL on the load or chain. Only move the trolley by PUSHING on the load hook or load. If you move the load by pulling, you can get trapped for example, between a wall and the moving load, and get crushed.</b></p>
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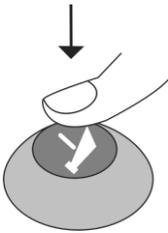
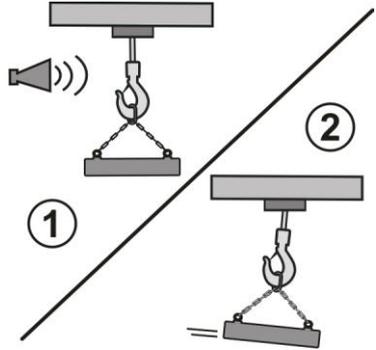
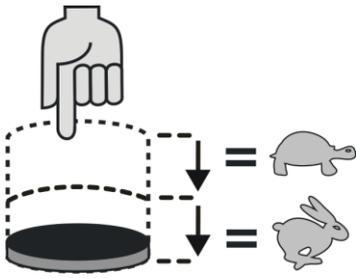
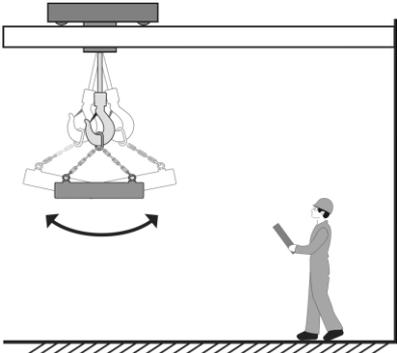
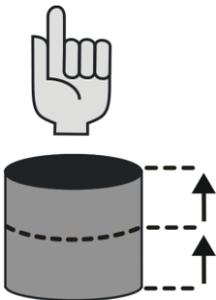
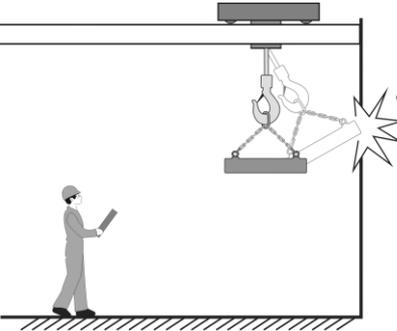
<p><b>CAUTION</b></p>	<p><b>Be very careful when handling the movements by hand. Gloves or other clothes may get entangled with the load or chain, which may cause hazardous situation or injuries.</b></p>
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### Trolley movements



### Two-speed contactor control

With contactor control, an automatic electric brake activates as soon as the direction control is released. In some cases, this fast deceleration could cause the load to swing. The operator can reduce brake wear and load swing by accurately judging where the **trolley** will stop so that the brake is not applied more often than necessary.

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>If the crane has a horn, push the horn push button to warn people nearby that a load is about to be moved.</p>		
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Starting:</b> Always start the <b>trolley</b> motion by selecting the low speed first and then, when the <b>trolley</b> is moving, the high speed. Starting the <b>trolley</b> motion in high speed causes wear to the hoist and reduces your working efficiency.</p>		
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Stopping:</b> Stop the <b>trolley</b> movement by bringing the push button to the "off" position step by step to reduce load swing and brake wear. You can reduce wear on the hoist and improve your spotting of the load by learning to judge the <b>trolley</b> drift after power is removed. Use <b>inching</b> if necessary to make very fine <b>trolley</b> movements.</p>		



**Be very careful when handling the movements by hand. Gloves or other clothes may get entangled with the load or chain, which may cause hazardous situation or injuries.**



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## 8.6

### 8.7 Load Control

The operator must use the correct techniques to properly control the load at all times to prevent uncontrolled movements such as load swing or rotation.

If the load has a tendency to rotate or swing, a third person can guide the load with a tag line, provided that it is safe to do so.

#### Guiding or steadying loads by hand

Guide and steady the load by controlling it by hands.



#### WARNING

Never **PULL** on the load or chain. Only move the trolley by **PUSHING** on the load hook or load. If you move the load by pulling, you can get trapped, for example, between a wall and the moving load, and get crushed.



#### WARNING

Never try to stop load swing with your hands. A swinging load moves with considerable force. Your hands or body could be seriously injured between the load and an obstacle or wall.

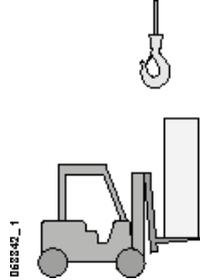
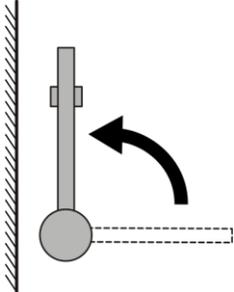
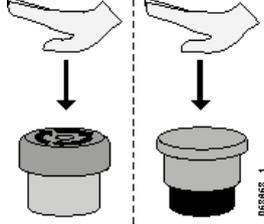
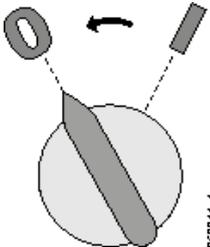
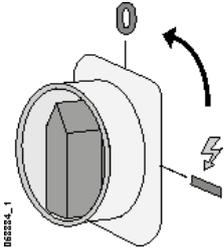
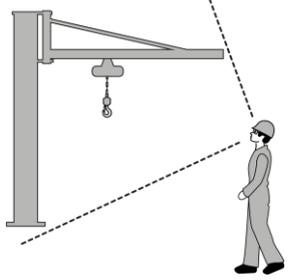


#### WARNING

Guiding or steadying suspended loads directly with your hands is prohibited. Use a tag line to guide the load or a more suitable lifting device. Your hands or body could be seriously injured between the load and an obstacle or wall.

## 8.8 Safety procedure after using the hoist

The following checks must be done **after every working shift** to ensure that the hoist is in a safe condition.

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>Ensure that there is no load on the lifting device.</p>	 <p>0682822_1</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>Park the hook or other lifting device where it will not present a hazard to people or traffic but do not park at the top safety limit. Above head height is recommended.</p>	 <p>0682842_1</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>If applicable, park the jib arm so that it does not obstruct the movement of other hoists, for example.</p>		<p><b>4</b></p> <p>Engage the emergency stop button.</p>	 <p>0682843_1</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>Turn off all controls on the controller.</p>	 <p>0682844_1</p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>Turn off power to the hoist.</p>	 <p>0682845_1</p>
<p><b>7</b></p>	<p>If applicable, close mechanical brakes such as rail clamps, storm locks etc.</p>	 <p>0682846_1</p>	<p><b>8</b></p> <p>Check the hoist for any visible damages.</p>	
<p><b>9</b></p>	<p>Report all observed defects and abnormalities in equipment or operation to the foreman and to the next operator.</p>	 <p>0682848_1</p>		

 <p><b>WARNING</b></p>	<p><b>Always remove the product from service immediately if it is in a dangerous condition. Operating a product that is in dangerous condition could cause death or serious injury.</b></p>
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## 8.9 Hand Signals and Other Methods of Communication

When one person is operating the product and another is giving hoisting instructions, communication must be clear. Both people must agree on and understand the language they use to describe hoisting actions.

If electronic voice communication is used, such as telephone or radio, a dedicated channel must be used so that any commands from other personnel in the area will not confuse the operator.

**ANSI** standard hand signals can be used for communication (see Appendix – ANSI standard hand signals). Other standards for hand signals exist. The operator must be trained in the use of appropriate hand signals. A copy of the hand signals should be displayed at the operator's station and anywhere else where it could be useful.

Special operations may require additional hand signals. Special signals must be agreed upon and understood before hoisting. It should not be possible to confuse special signs with the standard signs.

The operator should only respond to hand signals from the person giving hoisting instructions, except to obey a stop signal, regardless of who gives it. The operator takes overall responsibility for movement and should only follow movement instructions when he or she judges it safe to do so.



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## 9 MAINTENANCE

### 9.1 Why You Must Care About Maintenance

- It is the **product owner's responsibility** to organize proper regular inspections maintenance to ensure long-term safety, reliability, durability, operability and warranty for the product. Keep this manual in a safe, accessible location during the whole lifetime of the product.
- The owner must keep a record (log book) of all maintenance activities and usage relating to the product.
- Different maintenance actions must be carried out at different intervals and by different persons, all of whom must be qualified and authorized to perform the checks which relate to them.
- Daily checks and minor lubrication must be carried out by operators. These checks are very important to catch small faults before they become major faults.
- Maintenance actions, excluding the daily actions performed by operators, must be done by service personnel who are authorized by the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative.
- The owner shall ensure that replacement parts and materials meet the specifications defined by the product manufacturer.

 <b>WARNING</b>	<b>Do not modify the product without the manufacturer's permission. Any modifications to the product structures or performance values must only be made after they have been approved by the product's manufacturer.</b>
--	--

<b>NOTICE</b>	Modifying the product without the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative approval can invalidate the guarantee. Furthermore, the manufacturer does not accept responsibility for accidents which happen as a consequence of unauthorized modifications.
---------------	--

 <b>WARNING</b>	<b>Failure to regularly and properly maintain the product can result in death, injury or damage.</b>
--	--

 <b>WARNING</b>	<b>Do not allow the product to be used if it is not in proper condition. Contact a service agent authorized by the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative immediately in case of doubts! The usage of a defective product can result in serious damage, injury or death.</b>
--	---

 <b>CAUTION</b>	<b>Only use genuine spare parts, materials and lubricants approved by the product's manufacturer or manufacturer's representative. Consult your spare parts catalog for further information.</b>
--	--

	<b>Before maintenance the owner must see the instructions in chapter "Safety first"</b>
---	---



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## 9.2 Service Personnel

Only authorized service personnel or an experienced service technician authorized by the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative may perform the detailed examinations necessary for scheduled maintenance. Such examinations must be performed in accordance with the inspection and maintenance plan provided by the product's manufacturer. The original manufacturer or manufacturer's representative has approved authorized service personnel to maintain its products.

The owner or operator of the product must perform the daily checks and, if required, daily lubrication. Service personnel authorized by the owner may also lubricate the product at the necessary intervals.



**Note:** Mechanical and electrical maintenance work requires special skills and tools to ensure safe and reliable operation of the product. Maintenance work shall be carried out only by authorized service personnel or an experienced service technician authorized by the product's manufacturer or manufacturer's representative.

## 9.3 Inspections

The operator/owner of a product shall carry out regular inspections to ensure the safe operation. The product's owner shall also keep record of the inspections and findings.

Periodic inspections must be carried out by authorized service personnel or experienced service technician authorized by the product's manufacturer or manufacturer's representative. Inspections must be carried out according to manufacturer's instructions.



**Note:** If the working environment or product usage changes, the inspection and maintenance intervals may need to be revised.



**Note:** Products used under harsh conditions may require shorter service intervals. Consult with the manufacturer or manufacturer's representative for a tailored service agreement.



**Note:** Periodic inspections SHALL be carried out in accordance with local regulations.



**CAUTION**

**Any defects or abnormalities which are detected during the inspections must be investigated and corrected in accordance with the instructions relevant to component in question.**

### 9.3.1 Daily Inspections

Daily inspection items are listed in chapter "Instructions for the operator". In most cases these checks will be performed by operators.

### 9.3.2 Monthly inspections

The monthly inspection items include the same check-ups as the daily inspections (refer to chapter Instructions for the operator).



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### General

Component	Objective
Chain	Check the cleanness and lubrication of chain
Slipping clutch	Check the operation of slipping clutch

### 9.3.3 Quarterly inspections

The quarterly inspection items include the same check-ups as the daily (refer to chapter Instructions for the operator) and the monthly inspections as well as the following inspections:

#### General

Component	Objective
Suspension part	Check the suspension part for nicks, gouges, deformations or wear

### 9.3.4 Annual inspections

The annual inspection items include the same check-ups as the daily (refer to chapter Instructions for the operator), monthly and quarterly inspections as well as the following inspections:

#### General

Component	Objective	Reference
Hoist	Check the condition of the fixing of the covers	
Chain	Measure the wear of the chain (if the hoist is in continuous use, check the chain wear more frequently)	For instructions on how to measure the chain wear, refer to <b>Inspecting chain wear</b>
Rubber parts	Check the condition of the rubber pad in the idle end of the chain (inside the chain bag)	
Stickers and markings	Check the condition and readability of the warning etc. stickers	
Instructions and log books	Check the readability of the instructions Check the validity of the log book	

### Limiting devices

Component	Objective
Buffers	Check the condition of the buffers and the buffer end stops
Slipping clutch	Check the and operation of the slipping clutch

### Electrics

Component	Objective
Main switch	Check the condition and operation of the main switch
Wiring	Check the condition of the wiring and the connections
Cubicle	Check the security of the fastenings in the electrical cubicle
Contactors	Check the condition and operation of the contactors
Fuses	Check the condition of the fuses



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Braking resistors	Check the cleanness of the braking resistors
-------------------	--

### Motors and brakes

Component	Objective	Reference
Motors	Check the operation of the motors	
Brakes	Check the operation and wearing of the brake	For instructions on how to check the brake wear, refer to chapter <b>Inspections</b> → <b>Checking the brake lining</b>

### Mechanical component

Component	Objective
Chain sprocket	Check the condition of the chain sprocket With two-fall hoists, also check the return sprocket
Chain guide	Check the condition of the chain guide
Chain bucket	Check the fixing and the condition of the chain bucket
Bearings	Check the greasing of the return sprocket bearing
Traveling machinery units	Check the fastenings of the traveling machinery units
Trolley wheels	Check the condition of the trolley wheels Check that the wheels are correctly aligned Check the flange width
Load carrying structure	Check the condition of the bolted joints and load carrying structures Check the condition and mounting of the securing components

### Controls

Component	Objective
Pendant	Check condition and functionality of push buttons and switches
Radio	Check condition and functionality of push buttons, joysticks and switches

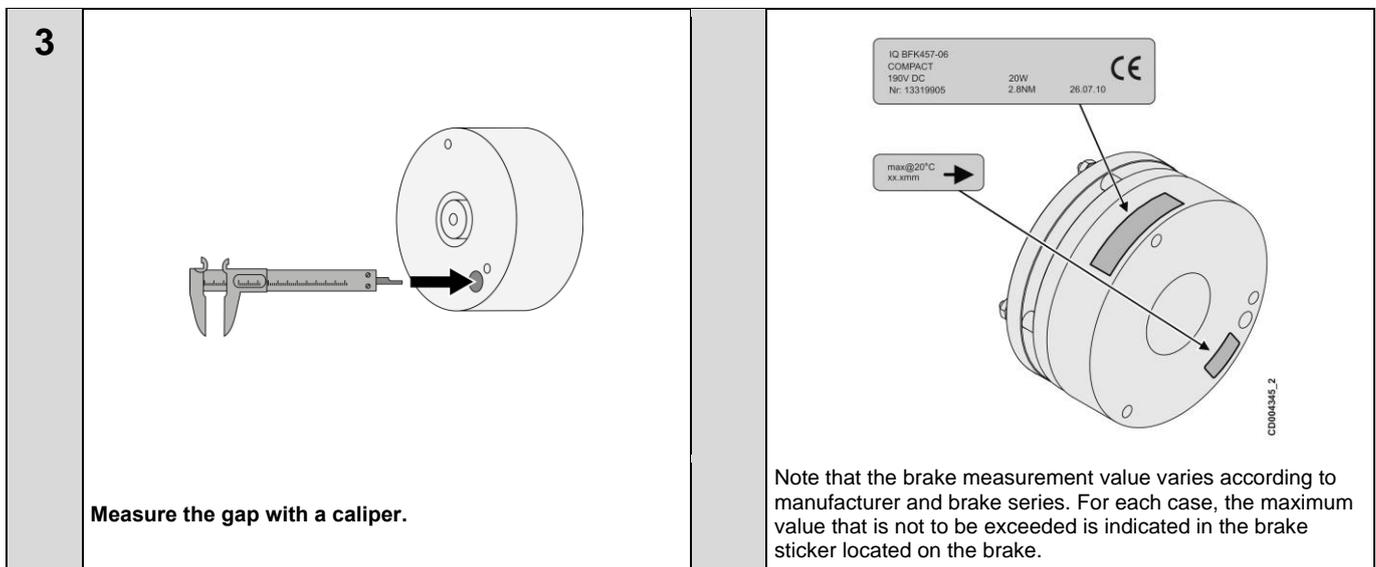
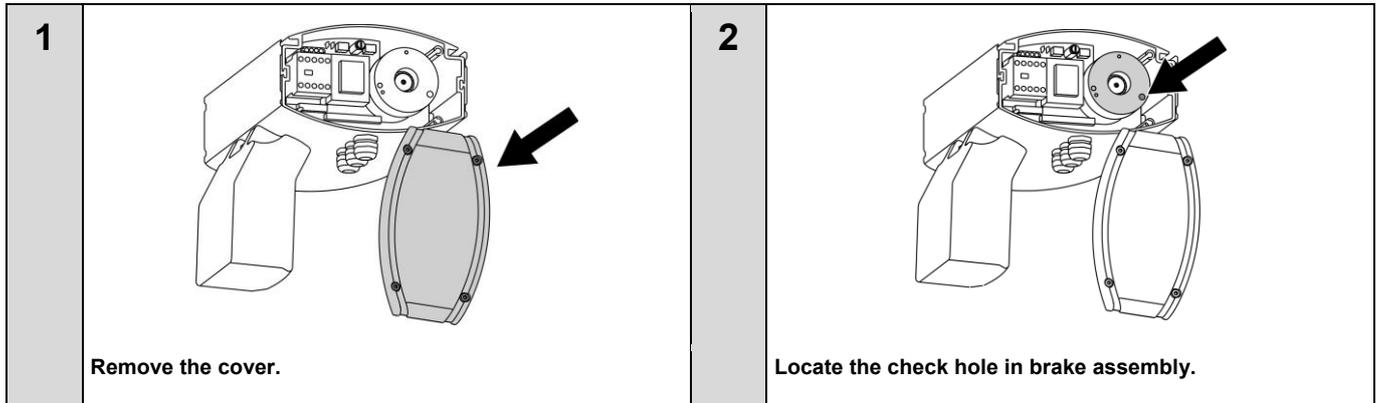
### Options



**Note:** The product may have options which also require inspection. Make sure that all components are inspected.

### Checking the brake lining

For accessing the control electrics and brake, remove the end cover as follows.



Brake lining criteria is indicated in the sticker next to the measurement hole.

In case that brake has worn more than maximum criteria, contact authorized service personnel for brake change.

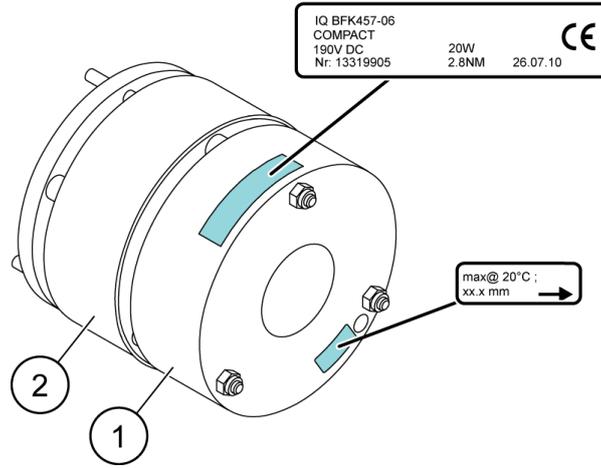
### Checking the brake lining: Secondary brake (double brake option)

The secondary brake, located in the double brake assembly that is available as an optional feature, works only as a back-up brake for the main brake. It will be the functional brake only, if the main brake is damaged in a way that it cannot hold the load.

If the main brake operates normally, there is no need to check the wear on the secondary brake.

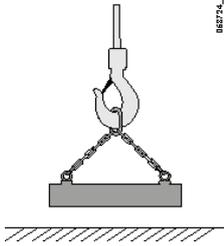
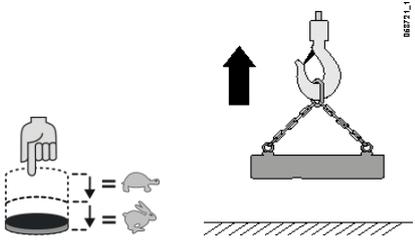
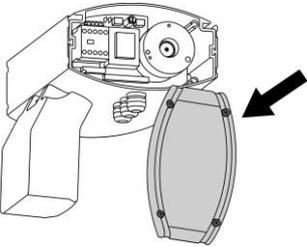
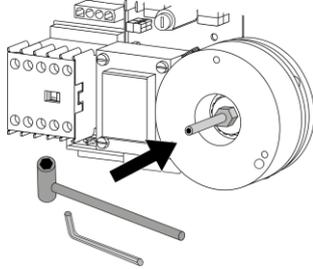
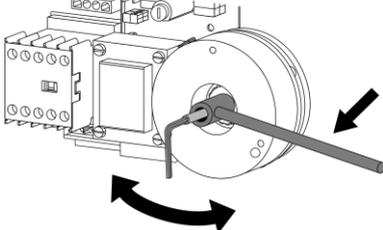
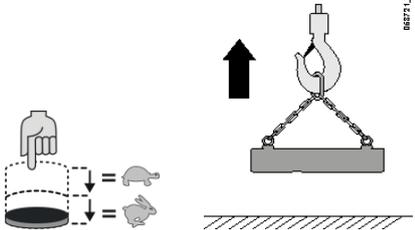
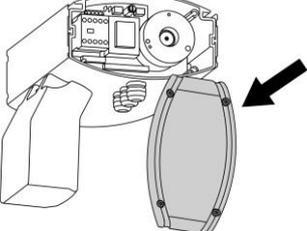


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- 1. Main brake
- 2. Secondary brake

**Adjusting the clutch**

<p><b>1</b></p>	 <p>Hook a load of 1.25 times the nominal load into the hoist.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>	 <p>Try to lift the load with slow and fast speed. If the hoist cannot lift the load with fast speed proceed to step 3. Before proceeding to step 3 make sure to bring the load to floor so that the chain is tensionless (slack). Also turn off the power from the hoist.</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	 <p>Remove the cover.</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>	 <p>Loosen the nut to adjust the setting with the screw. Use a key to turn the adjusting screw in the required direction.</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	 <p>Turn the screw clockwise to increase the torque, counterclockwise to decrease the torque. Hold the screw position with the key. Unscrew the nut to adjust the setting with the screw and tighten the nut to lock the setting when it's correct.</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>	 <p>Turn on the power to the hoist. Try to lift the load with slow and fast speed. If the load can be lifted, proceed to step 7. If the load cannot be lifted, turn off the power and repeat step 5.</p>
<p><b>7</b></p>	 <p>When the clutch has been adjusted, turn off the power from the hoist and attach the cover.</p>		



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**WARNING**

**Do not touch the moving components. Before pressing the "lift" button on the pendant, check that there is nothing in contact with the adjusting nut (key, for example).**



**CAUTION**

**When the slipping clutch is adjusted the motor must not be running.**  
Always turn off the power before operating with adjusting tools.



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**Note: The value of the factory setting is 1,4 x the nominal load because friction lining is not run in yet.**



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**Note: To adjust the slipping clutch, it is recommended to use the chain force measuring device. Nevertheless, it is possible to use loads.**

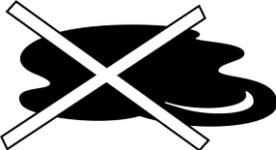
## 9.4 Lubrication

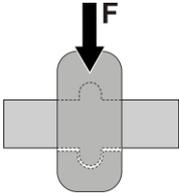
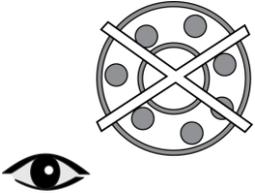
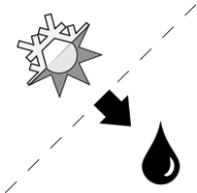
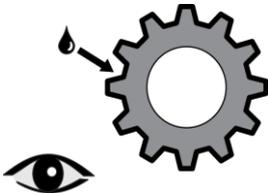
### 9.4.1 General lubrication instructions



**Note:** The bearings in the product have lifetime lubrication. There is no need to add lubricant to the bearings under normal operating conditions.

The following table provides advice on the lubrication procedures to be followed.

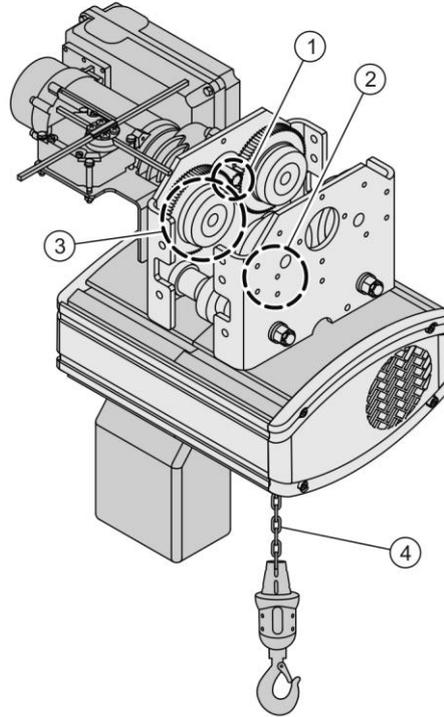
<p><b>1</b></p>	<p>Usage of a low grade or incompatible lubricant can damage the gearing or bearings. Use only lubricants recommended by the product's manufacturer. See the lubricant tables for more information.</p> <p>Use only fresh oils/greases. Different kinds of greases shall not be mixed up.</p> <p>Information about each chemical's safe handling, risks and handling as waste are described in the Safety Data Sheet that is available from manufacturer of the lubricant.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> equipment may have synthetic lubricant as a factory installed lubricant. Please refer to order confirmation.</p>	
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p>Handle lubricants carefully. Prevent leakages to waters, sewers, cellars and other closed places.</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>Keep lubricants away from heat and open fires. Do not smoke.</p>	
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p>Avoid contact with skin. Protection gloves and safety goggles shall be worn when handling lubricants. Hands shall be washed thoroughly after lubrication.</p>	
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p>Keep lubricants away from food and drink. Do not inhale any fumes or swallow lubricants.</p>	
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p>Used lubricant shall be handled as hazardous waste following local legal requirements.</p> <p>Store used lubricant in containers indicated for the purpose and dispose by a licensed company.</p>	

7	Keep grease nipples clean.	
8	All slide bearings must be depressurized for the grease to be able to penetrate.	
9	While lubricating, check the functioning of the bearings and observe whether there is any bearing slackness.	
10	The specified lubrication periods apply in favorable conditions and normal use. More frequent lubrication is recommended in more demanding conditions and in heavy use, particularly of the slide bearings.	
11	Verify that the gear teeth of the open gear transmission are entirely lubricated.	



**Note:** Do not use excessive lubricant. Excessive grease may cause the bearings to overheat and reduces the lifetime of the bearings.

## 9.5 Lubrication charts

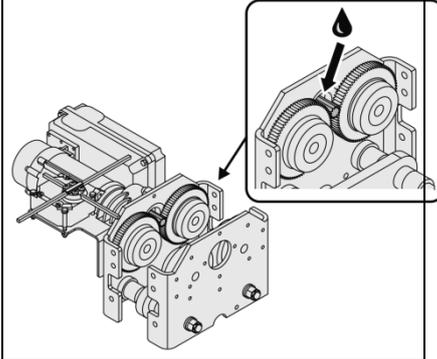
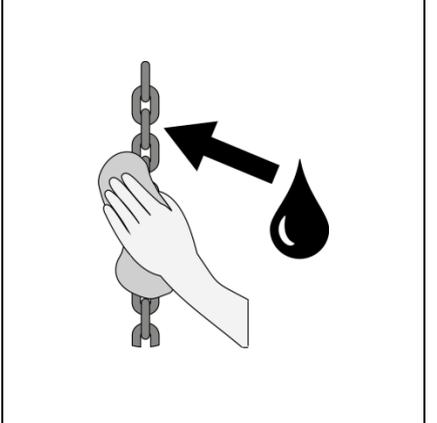


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Pos.	Component	Intervals
1	Secondary/output shaft (traveling transmission)	Annual
2	Hoisting transmission	Lubricated for the designed working period of the product
3	Traveling wheel bearings	Lubricated for the designed working period of the product
4	Chain	From 1 week – up to a year (depending on the usage)Min. monthlyMonthly



**Note:** Only lubricate the instructed components. Other parts are lubricated for the designed working period of the product.

<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Traveling transmission (secondary/output shaft)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove the plug and grease open transmission</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Installation</th> <th>Trade name and number</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Factory installed</td> <td>MOBILITH SHC 460</td> <td>7.5 cl</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Installation	Trade name and number	Quantity	Factory installed	MOBILITH SHC 460	7.5 cl																			
Installation	Trade name and number	Quantity																								
Factory installed	MOBILITH SHC 460	7.5 cl																								
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Hoisting transmission (gear)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricated with oil. Lubrication will last for the designed working period of the hoist.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Installation</th> <th>Trade name and number</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Factory installed</td> <td>Dexron III</td> <td>Lubricated for the designed working period of the hoist*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*NOTE: If you need to add lubricant for the hoisting transmission, see the table below for correct fill amount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available as an option: Food industry oil</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Installation</th> <th>Trade name and number</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Factory installed</td> <td>Klüberoil 4 UH1- 220 N</td> <td>See table</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Frame size</th> <th>Quantity of oil needed [l]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>02</td> <td>0.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05</td> <td>0.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Installation	Trade name and number	Quantity	Factory installed	Dexron III	Lubricated for the designed working period of the hoist*	Installation	Trade name and number	Quantity	Factory installed	Klüberoil 4 UH1- 220 N	See table	Frame size	Quantity of oil needed [l]	02	0.25	05	0.23	10	0.6	16	2.0	25	2.5	
Installation	Trade name and number	Quantity																								
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10	0.6																									
16	2.0																									
25	2.5																									
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Chain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lubricate the chain carefully before the first run (commissioning). Grease the chain with a substantial amount of lubricant and make sure that the chain is lubricated all over its surface and links, especially on all contact areas between the chain links.</li> <li>To extend chain lifetime, continue to lubricate the chain within regular intervals.</li> <li>The lubrication interval varies from a minimum of one week to one year, depending on the usage.</li> <li>Perform the lubrication before any signs of corrosion or dryness. Using the chain without proper and sufficient lubrication will result in a strong increase of the chain wear.</li> <li>Lubricate the chain with a suitable lubricant. The lubricant for the chain shall be water resistant, non-adhesive oil or grease which is able to penetrate.</li> <li>Excessive lubrication may cause dribbling.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Installation</th> <th>Trade name and number</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Factory installed</td> <td>Mobil Gear 632</td> <td>As required</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Installation	Trade name and number	Quantity	Factory installed	Mobil Gear 632	As required																			
Installation	Trade name and number	Quantity																								
Factory installed	Mobil Gear 632	As required																								

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## 9.6 Approaching Theoretical Calculated Lifetime

In order to ensure safe operation of cranes, the proper working and operational condition shall be maintained according to standard ISO 9927.

This requirement covers also special assessments to be carried out by an expert engineer at regular intervals to check the remaining Safe Working Period (SWP) of the hoist as stated in standard ISO 12482-1.

The condition monitoring unit (CID) (if fitted) provides two different SWP values: the runtime-based SWP (CID parameter 2-12 SWPRT% ), and the working cycle-based SWP (CID parameter 2-15: SWPHC%). The CID display of the data counter SWP always shows the lesser value of two parameters.

If the component does not have a condition monitoring unit, use the method explained in the APPENDIX: SAFE WORKING PERIOD (SWP) CALCULATION to calculate the remaining SWP%.



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### 9.6.1 General Overhaul

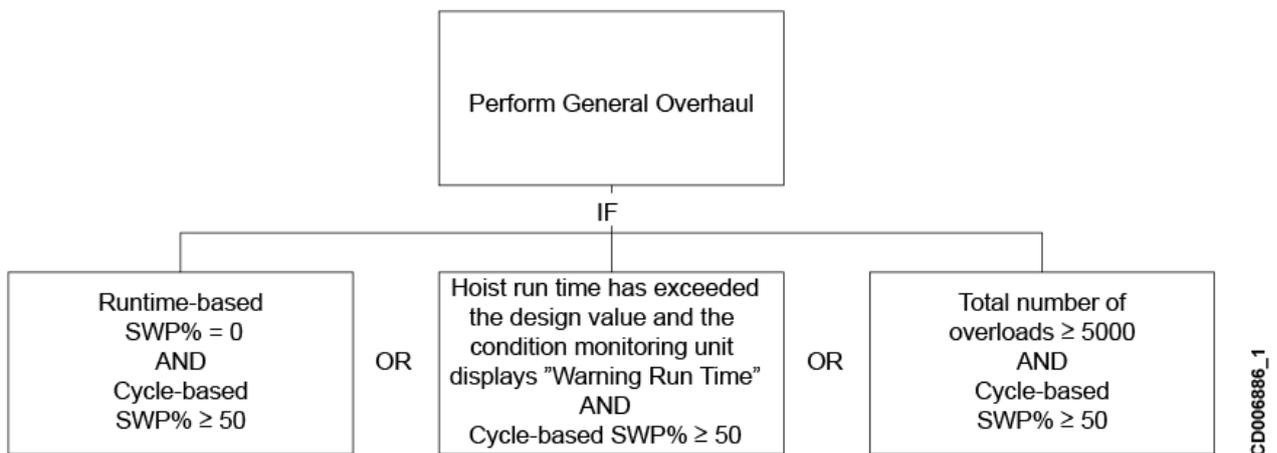
In the GO service, the product is assigned with a new, runtime-based SWP, provided that it is safe to continue the operation. The runtime-based SWP means the lifetime of the interchangeable rotating components of the hoist like hoisting gear, hoisting motor, and rope sheaves. Note that in case of hoists with a smaller drum size, it is often more cost-efficient to replace the hoist with a new one.

 <b>WARNING</b>	<p><b>When the Safe Working Period (SWP) of the hoist has decreased to zero or is counting in the negative, the hoist may only be used after a GO service has been conducted, or the hoist must be replaced with a new one. Any usage of a defective hoist can result in serious damage, injury, or death.</b></p>
--	--

<b>CAUTION</b>	<p><b>When performing General Overhaul, the construction of the hoist may not be changed or the supporting structures repaired without permission from the manufacturer. If there are any deformations, cracks or corrosion in the supporting structures of the hoist, the parts have to be replaced or repaired according to the instructions given by the manufacturer.</b></p>
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Only authorized service personnel or an experienced service man that is authorized by the manufacturer or manufacturer representative may conduct a General Overhaul service.

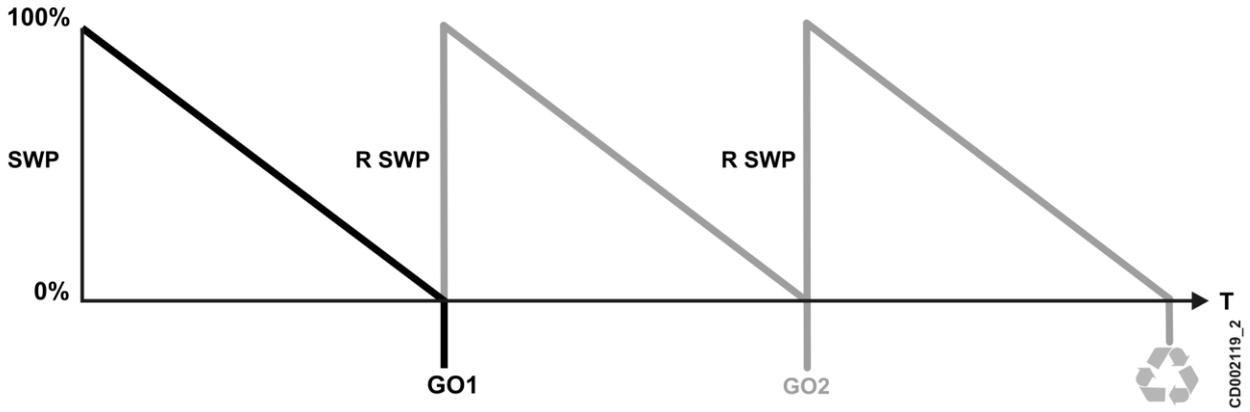
The following figure summarizes the conditions based on which General Overhaul can be performed.



The same hoisting machinery can undergo no more than two GOs before it must be replaced completely:



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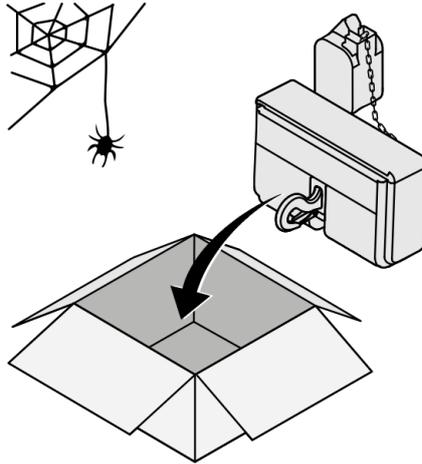
SWP = Safe Working Period  
R SWP = Runtime-based Safe Working Period  
GO1 = First General Overhaul  
GO2 = Second General Overhaul  
T = Time

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## 9.7 Returning the Product to Use after a Long Period Out of Service



**Note:** These actions should also be carried out if the product has been exposed to extreme weather conditions.



For storing conditions refer to the Appendix “Transportation and storing the product”.

When taking the product into use after a long period, checks must be done according to chapter “Checks to be done before every working shift”.

Before returning the product to use, carry out the relevant checks listed in the “General safety”, “Safety during installation and disassembly” and “Safety during maintenance”.

Further, for complete re-commissioning instructions, refer to chapter “Commissioning”.



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## 10 DISMANTLING

### 10.1 Dismantling the Product

The product will need to be dismantled at the end of its life or if it must be moved to a new location.

Strict safety precautions shall be followed when dismantling the product. For example, when working at heights, fall protection procedures must be followed. Only experienced service personnel are permitted to dismantle the product.

The owner shall nominate a person to be responsible for the dismantling process. This person shall give instructions and monitor the process.

All controls must be placed in the OFF position, safety switches must be opened and the main isolator switch must be turned off. The product must be electrically isolated before dismantling commences.

Make sure that all personnel involved are aware that the product will be dismantled before dismantling commences.

The owner must prevent unauthorized persons and bystanders from walking on or below the work site. Ensure that the secured area is spacious enough to prevent injuries which could occur as a result of falling components or tools.

Only use safe tools and machinery for dismantling.

Make sure that removed fastenings and components will not fall.

Pay attention to the environmental conditions. For example, do not disassemble the product if the prevailing weather could compromise safety.

The disassembly sequence is completed in the reverse order to the assembly sequence. Refer to installation/assembly instructions for correct sequence.

After the product has been dismantled, the owner or person responsible for the dismantling can return the working area back to normal use.



**Note:** Remove all greases and oils from the hoist before discarding it.



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## 10.2 Disposal of Waste Material

Waste material from installation, maintenance or dismantling shall be handled and disposed of according to local regulations. From the sustainability point of view, the preferred waste handling methods are reuse, recycle as material, recycle to energy, and as a final resort, safe disposal.

As waste regulations and types of recovery and disposal methods vary so much regionally, no general detailed guidance can be given. The chart below gives example of manufacturer's proposals for adequate waste handling methods.

<b>NOTICE</b>	Use always licensed recycling companies.
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<b>1</b>	<b>Metals</b> should be recycled.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Electronics and electromechanical components</b> should be collected separately and recycled. Some electrical parts may be treated as hazardous waste, e.g. standard fluorescent lamps contain mercury.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Batteries</b> and other energy storage components may contain hazardous substances. These items should be collected separately and recycled according to local regulations.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Plastics</b> should be either recycled as material or used for energy recovery or landfilled. PVC plastic should be recycled according to local regulations.	
<b>5</b>	<b>Chemicals</b> , like oil, grease and other liquids shall never be spilled onto the ground, soil or sewage. Waste oil and grease shall be stored in containers indicated for the purpose. More detailed information of chemical handling as waste can be found in the chemical's Safety Data Sheet that is available from manufacturer of the chemical.	
<b>6</b>	<b>Packing materials</b> , like plastics, wood and cardboard, should be reused or recycled as material or to energy.	



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## 11 TECHNICAL DATA

### 11.1 Technical Features

The basic technical specifications can be found on the hoist's data plate. In this chapter you can see more extensive technical specifications.

### 11.2 Tightening torques

The recommended tightening torques for steel are presented in the following table.

#### NOTICE

Values shown in the table are nominal values. In practice, for example for lubricated bolts, you need to use higher torques.

Bolt size	Tightening torque			
	Strength 8.8		Strength 10.9	
	[Nm]	[Ft lb]	[Nm]	[Ft lb]
M4	2.7	2.0	4.0	2.9
M5	5.4	4.0	7.9	5.8
M6	9.3	6.8	14	10.3
M8	23	17.0	33	24
M10	45	33.0	66	48.5
M12	77	56.6	115	84.6
M14	125	92	180	132
M16	190	140	280	206
M18	275	202	390	287
M20	385	283	550	404
M22	530	390	750	552
M24	660	485	950	699
M27	980	721	1400	1030
M30	1350	993	1900	1398



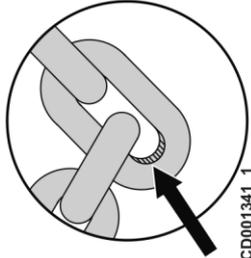
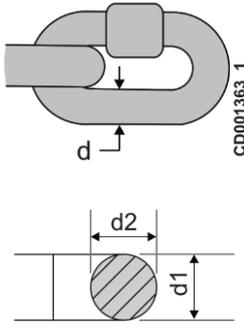
**Note:** It is recommended that self-locking nuts (Nyloc nut) are always replaced when removed. Self locking nuts can be reused no more than 5 times.

## APPENDIX: INSPECTING CHAIN WEAR

### Measuring wear on the chain

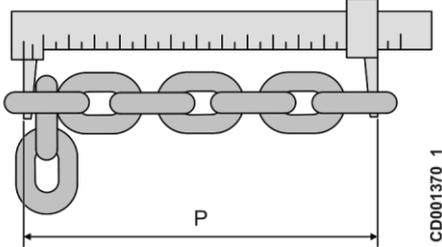


**Note:** The chain should be inspected regularly for wear, rust, and corrosion.

	<p><b>VISUAL CHECKS</b>          Examine visually for gouges, nicks, weld splatter, corrosion, or distorted links and slacken chain. Check bearing surfaces between links for wear.          A chain with excessively pitted, corroded, nicked, gouged, twisted, or worn links should be replaced with a factory approved chain.</p>	 <p>CD001341_1</p>																							
	<p><b>MEASURE LINK THICKNESS (d)</b>          Measure the dimension (d) at several points of the chain and calculate the dimension (dm).  <math>dm = (d1 + d2) / 2 \leq 0.9 * dn</math>          dn = Nominal          t = Pitch  <b>Criteria:</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="258 1093 965 1272"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">d * t</th> <th colspan="5">Chain size</th> </tr> <tr> <th>4x11</th> <th>5x14</th> <th>7x20</th> <th>9x27</th> <th>11.3x31</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>dn</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>11.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dm max [mm] (in)</td> <td>3.6 (0.142)</td> <td>4.5 (0.177)</td> <td>6.3 (0.248)</td> <td>8.1 (0.319)</td> <td>10.17 (0.4)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	d * t	Chain size					4x11	5x14	7x20	9x27	11.3x31	dn	4	5	7	9	11.3	dm max [mm] (in)	3.6 (0.142)	4.5 (0.177)	6.3 (0.248)	8.1 (0.319)	10.17 (0.4)	 <p>CD001363_1 CD004987_1</p>
d * t	Chain size																								
	4x11	5x14	7x20	9x27	11.3x31																				
dn	4	5	7	9	11.3																				
dm max [mm] (in)	3.6 (0.142)	4.5 (0.177)	6.3 (0.248)	8.1 (0.319)	10.17 (0.4)																				



**Note:** Use only a "knife-edge" caliper to eliminate the possibility of false reading by not measuring full pitch length.

	<p><b>MEASURE ELONGATION (P)</b>          Measure (P), the pitch over 11 links, at different regions of the chain.</p> <p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="258 1657 965 1836"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">d * t</th> <th colspan="5">Chain size</th> </tr> <tr> <th>4x11</th> <th>5x14</th> <th>7x20</th> <th>9x27</th> <th>11.3x31</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>dn</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>11.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P max [mm] (in)</td> <td>123.42 (4.859)</td> <td>157.08 (6.184)</td> <td>224.4 (8.835)</td> <td>302.94 (11.927)</td> <td>347.82 (13.694)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*NOTE : 2% elongation as per ISO 7592</p>	d * t	Chain size					4x11	5x14	7x20	9x27	11.3x31	dn	4	5	7	9	11.3	P max [mm] (in)	123.42 (4.859)	157.08 (6.184)	224.4 (8.835)	302.94 (11.927)	347.82 (13.694)	 <p>CD001370_1</p>
d * t	Chain size																								
	4x11	5x14	7x20	9x27	11.3x31																				
dn	4	5	7	9	11.3																				
P max [mm] (in)	123.42 (4.859)	157.08 (6.184)	224.4 (8.835)	302.94 (11.927)	347.82 (13.694)																				



**Note:** If these limits are exceeded, the chain must be replaced immediately. In this case, wear on the chain guide and chain sprocket should also be checked and they should be replaced if necessary.



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**Note:** If a single link is defective in any way whatsoever, the chain must be replaced.



**CAUTION**

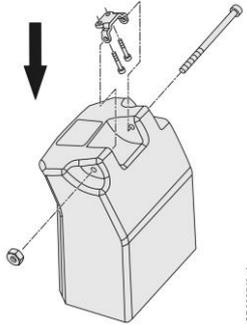
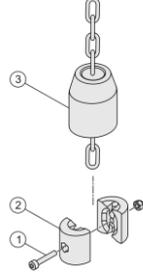
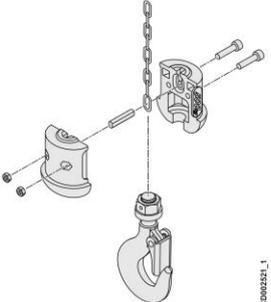
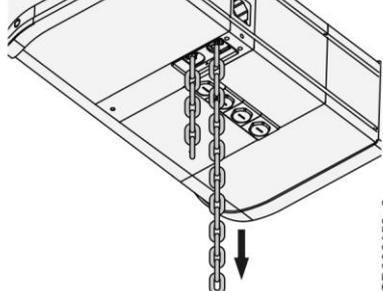
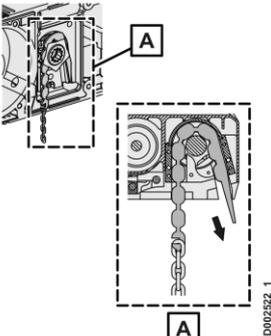
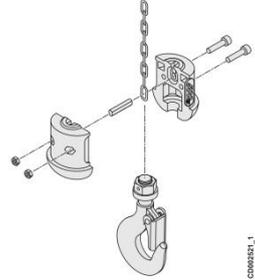
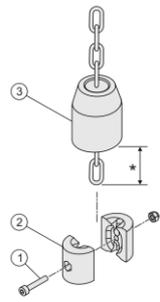
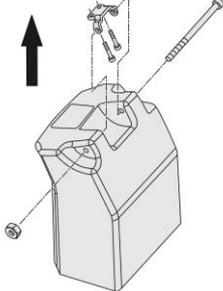
**Do not assume that a load chain is safe because it measures below replacement points that are given herein. Other factors, such as those mentioned in visual checks above, may render the chain unsafe or ready for replacement long before elongation replacement is necessary.**



**CAUTION**

**A repetitive stop and start at the same point of the chain creates a more severe wear on the 2-3 links in the chain sprocket.**

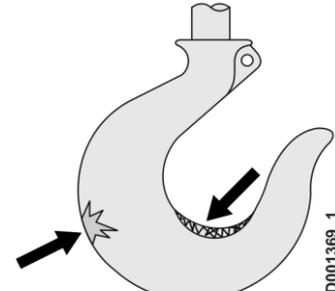
**Replacing the chain**

<p><b>1</b></p>	 <p>CD002540_1</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>  <p>CD002518_1</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	 <p>CD002521_1</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>  <p>CD0006153_2</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	 <p>CD002522_1</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>  <p>CD002521_1</p>
<p><b>7</b></p>	 <p>CD002519_1</p>	<p><b>8</b></p>  <p>CD002541_1</p>

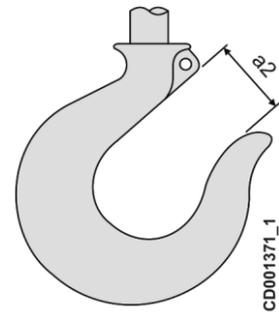
## APPENDIX: INSPECTING THE HOOK OPENING

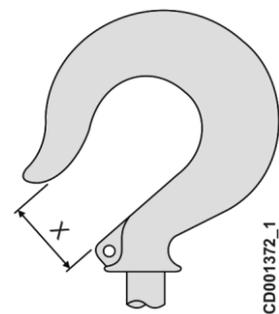
### Measuring wear on the hook

Wear on the suspension and lifting hooks should be checked regularly. Damaged safety catches should be replaced immediately.

<p><b>Visual checks</b>          Hook surface should be free of significant rust, weld splatter, deep nicks, or gouges.          Check for damage from chemicals, deformation or cracks or twisted more than 10 degrees from the plane of the unbent hook, or opening, allowing the hook latch to bypass hook tip.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">CD001369_1</p>
--	--

 <p><b>WARNING</b></p>	<p><b>Any hook that is twisted or has excessive throat opening indicates abuse or overloading of the hoist. Other load bearing components of the hoist should be inspected for damage.</b></p>
---	--

<p><b>Measure bottom hook opening (a2)</b>          If the maximum dimension (a2) on the lifting hook is greater than the initial dimension by more than 15 %, the hook should be replaced.</p> <p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hook size</th> <th>a2 max [mm] (in)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>012</td> <td>25.3 (0.996)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>020</td> <td>28.75 (1.132)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05</td> <td>39 (1.535)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08</td> <td>41.4 (1.630)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hook size	a2 max [mm] (in)	012	25.3 (0.996)	020	28.75 (1.132)	05	39 (1.535)	08	41.4 (1.630)	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">CD001371_1</p>
Hook size	a2 max [mm] (in)										
012	25.3 (0.996)										
020	28.75 (1.132)										
05	39 (1.535)										
08	41.4 (1.630)										

<p><b>Measure top hook opening</b>          If the maximum dimension (X) on the suspension hook is greater than the initial dimension by more than 15 %, the hook should be replaced.</p> <p><b>Criteria:</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hook size</th> <th>X max [mm] (in)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>012</td> <td>25.3 (0.996)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>020</td> <td>28.75 (1.132)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08</td> <td>41.4 (1.630)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hook size	X max [mm] (in)	012	25.3 (0.996)	020	28.75 (1.132)	08	41.4 (1.630)	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">CD001372_1</p>
Hook size	X max [mm] (in)								
012	25.3 (0.996)								
020	28.75 (1.132)								
08	41.4 (1.630)								



**Note:** The hook dimensions are nominal since they are not controlled to a tolerance. The reference measurement of throat opening (a2) should be taken when the hook is new.



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## APPENDIX: TROUBLESHOOTING (3 PHASES)

Problem	Cause	Solution
The chain hoist does not work	The emergency stop button is activated	Deactivate the emergency stop button
	Triggered fuse	Replace the fuse
	Temperature control (optional) activated	Allow for cooling
	Contactors terminal screws loose	Tighten the screws
	Main switch is off	Turn the main switch on
The load cannot be lifted	Overload	Reduce the load
	Slipping clutch worn or incorrectly adjusted	Replace or adjust the clutch
Braking path of more than 10 cm	Brake lining is worn	Adjust the brake and replace the brake components if necessary
The travel direction does not correspond to that indicated on the control	The power supply is incorrectly connected	Change two phases of the power supply
Abnormal noises when the load is being moved	The chain components are not lubricated	Lubricate the components
	The chain is worn	Replace the chain
	The sprocket or chain guide is worn	Replace the sprocket or chain guide
	Idler sprocket is worn	Replace the sprocket
	A supply phase is missing	Check the connection of the three phases



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## APPENDIX: TRANSPORTING AND STORING THE PRODUCT

### Transportation Instructions

- Products shall be loaded and transported with caution and using appropriate methods, making proper preparations and taking appropriate caution.
- Loading or transporting products is prohibited if your alertness or working ability is impaired, for example by medication, illness or injury.
- The load must be securely fastened during transportation.
- During loading and transportation, the product package shall be orientated in the same way as when it was received from the manufacturer. Inverting the product could cause lubricants to leak.

### Storage Instructions

- The product should be stored at room temperature.
- The product shall be protected from dust and humidity.
- The product shall be stored the same way up as it would be during normal operation.
- The product shall be protected from adverse weather conditions, if stored outdoors.

#### NOTICE

Defects or faults which are due to improper transportation or storage are not covered by the product's warranty.

#### NOTICE

Essential parts of the product can become damaged if stored improperly.



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## APPENDIX: SAFE WORKING PERIOD (SWP) CALCULATION

The end of the Safe Working Period (SWP) must be calculated in accordance with the ISO 12482-1 standard during each recurring inspection and service. If the component does not have a condition monitoring unit, use the following method to calculate the remaining SWP%.



**Note:** If a condition monitoring unit is fitted, it performs the SWP calculation and displays the remaining SWP% automatically.



**Note:** For some products, the condition monitoring unit can be retrofitted as a modernization to enhance safety (not available for chain hoists). Contact your supplier for more details.



**Note:** The values used in each SWP calculation, as well as the result and date, must be carefully recorded in the log book. Each SWP calculation requires the use of figures recorded during previous calculations.

### Step 1: Calculate the motor operating hours (running hours) per inspection interval, $T_i$

Check the following values for this inspection interval:

- $J$  = the number of working days during the inspection interval [days]
- $H$  = the average hoisting height [m]
- $N$  = the average number of work cycles per hour [cycles/h]
- $T$  = the average daily working time [h]
- $V$  = the maximum hoisting speed [m/min] (as shown on the data plate)

Use the following formula to calculate  $T_i$ , the motor operating hours (total lifting time) per inspection interval:

$$T_i = \frac{2 * H * N * T * J}{V * 60}$$

**For example**, if we use:

$J = 180$  [days],  $H = 5$  [m],  $N = 20$  [cycles/h],  $T = 12$  [h],  $V = 5$  [m/min]

$$T_i = \frac{2 * 5 * 20 * 12 * 180}{5 * 60} = 1440$$

### Step 2: Calculate the actual load spectrum factor per inspection interval, $K_{mi}$

1. Divide the total lifting time in proportion to the actual load spectrum during the inspection interval. For example, if the product has lifted full loads (100%) for half of the time and no load (0%) for half of the time then record 50 for each of these in the "Lifting time %" column of the table below.

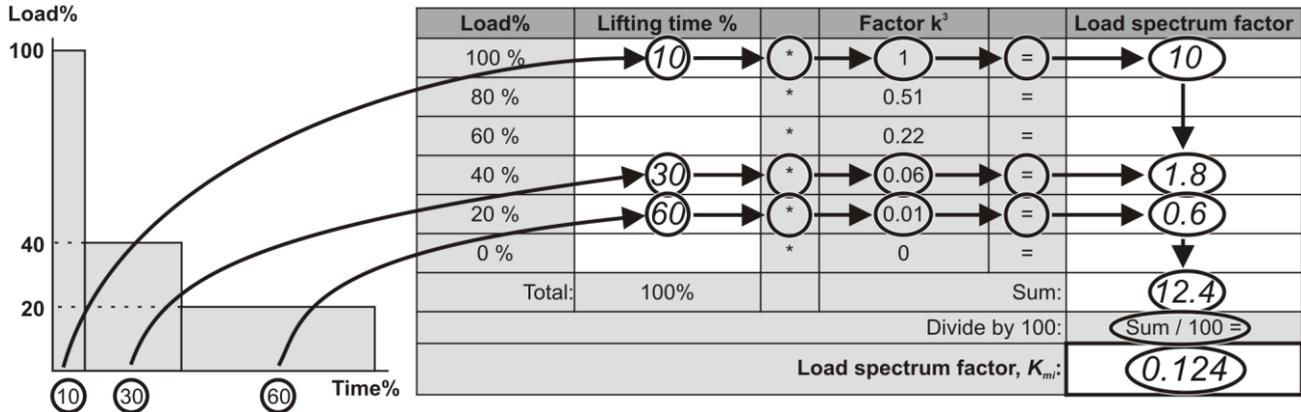
Load %	Lifting time %		Factor $k^3$		Load spectrum factor
100 %		*	1	=	
80 %		*	0.51	=	
60 %		*	0.22	=	
40 %		*	0.06	=	
20 %		*	0.01	=	
0 %		*	0	=	
Total:	100%			Sum:	
				Divide by 100:	Sum / 100 =
<b>Load spectrum factor, <math>K_{mi}</math>:</b>					



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2. The sum of the figures in the "Lifting time %" column must always be 100.
3. Multiply each entry in the "Lifting time %" column by the multiplier in the "Factor k3" column. Write the results in the "Load spectrum factor" column.
4. Add up the numbers in the "Load spectrum factor" column and record the result of this sum.
5. Divide the sum of the "Load spectrum factor" column by 100 to get the  $K_{mi}$

**For example**, if we use: 100% load for 10% of the time, 40% load for 30% of the time and 20% load for 60% of the time:



**Step 3: Calculate the partial duration of service,  $S_i$**

Use  $T_i$  and  $K_{mi}$  in the following formula to calculate  $S_i$  [hours]

Select the value of  $X$ , from the table below.

$$S_i = X * K_{mi} * T_i$$

Product	Value of $X$
With counter and log book	1.2
With log book	1.4
Without counter, log book or CMS	1.5

Record the value of  $S_i$  in the log book. This value will be needed for future SWP calculations.

**For example**, if we use:  $X=1.2$ ,  $K_{mi}=0.124$  and  $T_i=1440$ :

$$S_i = 1.2 * 0.124 * 1440 = 214.272$$

**Step 4: Calculate the actual duration of service,  $S$**

Add together each of the  $S_i$  partial duration of service values gathered from this and previous inspection intervals since the start of the safe working period.

The earlier  $S$  values ( $S_1...S_i$ ) can be read from the log book.

$$S = S_1 + S_2 + ... + S_i$$

**For example**, if we use  $S_1 = 215.468$ ,  $S_2 = 210.26$ ,  $S_3 (S_i) = 214.272$ :

$$S = 215.468 + 210.26 + 214.272 = 640$$



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**Step 5: Calculate the SWP% and remaining service life**

Check the hoist operating group which can be found on the hoist's rating plate.

In the appropriate column of the following table, find the number closest to S. The two final columns on the same row will tell you the remaining SWP% and the estimated remaining service life.

Hoist operating group marked on hoist's rating plate						SWP%	Estimated remaining service life [years]
M3 (1Bm)	M4 (1Am)	M5 (2m)	M6 (3m)	M7 (4m)	M8 (5m)		
Actual duration of service, S [h]							
0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	10
40	80	160	320	630	1250	90%	9
80	160	320	640	1260	2500	80%	8
120	240	480	960	1890	3750	70%	7
160	320	640	1280	2520	5000	60%	6
200	400	800	1600	3150	6250	50%	5
240	480	960	1920	3790	7500	40%	4
280	560	1120	2240	4410	8750	30%	3
320	640	1280	2560	5040	10000	20%	2
360	720	1440	2880	5670	11250	10%	1
400	800	1600	3200	6300	12500	0%	0

Record the value of SWP% in the log book.

**For example**, if we use S = 640, Hoist duty group = M5 (2m) then SWP%=60%:

Hoist operating group marked on hoist's rating plate						SWP%	Estimated remaining service life [years]
M3 (1Bm)	M4 (1Am)	M5 (2m)	M6 (3m)	M7 (4m)	M8 (5m)		
Actual duration of service, S [h]							
0	0	0	0	0	0	100%	10
40	80	160	320	630	1250	90%	9
80	160	320	640	1260	2500	80%	8
120	240	480	960	1890	3750	70%	7
160	320	640	1280	2520	5000	60%	6
200	400	800	1600	3150	6250	50%	5
240	480	960	1920	3790	7500	40%	4
280	560	1120	2240	4410	8750	30%	3
320	640	1280	2560	5040	10000	20%	2
360	720	1440	2880	5670	11250	10%	1
400	800	1600	3200	6300	12500	0%	0

When SWP% reaches zero, a General Overhaul (GO) must be conducted. Refer to chapter 'General Overhaul (GO)'.

## ANNEX, ANSI HAND SIGNALS

These are the most commonly used **ANSI** hand signals. A copy of the hand signals should be placed close to the operator's station for reference.

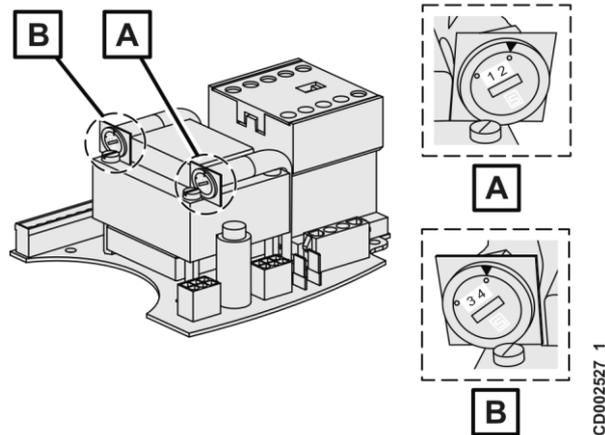
Description	ANSI hand signal	Description	ANSI hand signal
<p><b>Hoist</b></p> <p>With forearm vertical, and forefinger pointing up, move hand in a small horizontal circle.</p>		<p><b>Lower</b></p> <p>With arm extended downward, forefinger pointing down, move hand in a small horizontal circle.</p>	
<p><b>Trolley travel</b></p> <p>Palm up, fingers closed, thumb pointing in direction of motion, jerk hand horizontally.</p>		<p><b>Bridge travel</b></p> <p>Arm extended forward, hand open and slightly raised, make pushing motion in direction of travel.</p>	
<p><b>Stop</b></p> <p>Arm extended, palm down and hold position rigidly.</p>		<p><b>Emergency stop</b></p> <p>Arm extended, palm down, move hand rapidly right and left.</p>	
<p><b>Multiple trolleys</b></p> <p>Hold up one finger for block marked "1" and two fingers for block marked "2". Regular signals follow.</p>		<p><b>Move slowly</b></p> <p>Use one hand to give any motion signal and place the other hand motionless in front of hand giving the motion signal. (Hoist slowly as shown in example.)</p>	

## APPENDIX: RECONNECTING THE HOIST

 Only qualified personnel shall do the reconnecting of the hoist.

 **CAUTION** When reconnecting the hoist to a different voltage than previously, the sticker attached to the product indicating the voltage used shall be changed accordingly.

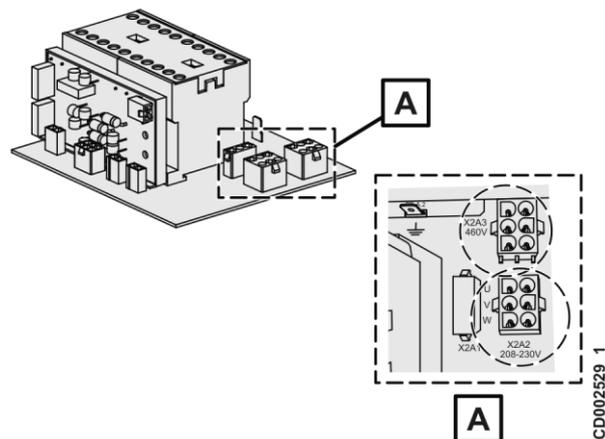
### Power board



Turn the switches to correct positions according to the voltage used.

Voltage	Switch positions
208 V	Positions 1 and 4
230 V	Positions 1 and 3
460 V	Positions 2 and 3

### Motor board

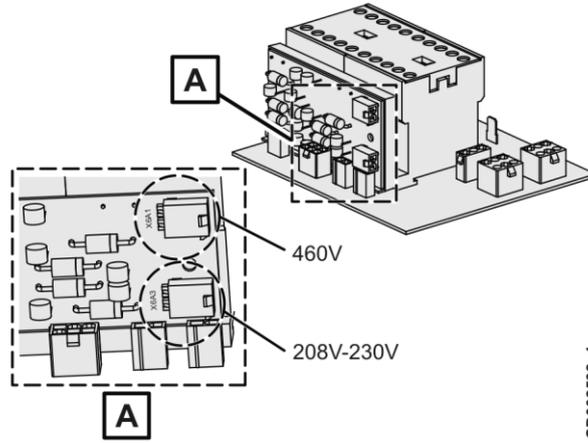


Connect the motor leads to correct plugs according to the voltage used. The voltages are shown in the motor board.



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### Brake connection



Add the brake leads to correct plugs. The upper plug on the board is for 460 V and the lower plug for 208 V and 230 V.