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## Request for Quote Data

Contact name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

### APPLICATION

1. Application Type: Runway \_\_\_\_\_ Bridge \_\_\_\_\_ Monorail \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
2. New approved installation? \_\_\_\_\_ Extend Existing \_\_\_\_\_ Replacement \_\_\_\_\_
3. System Length: \_\_\_\_\_ (feet)
4. Lift Needed: \_\_\_\_\_ (feet)
5. Speed: Variable \_\_\_\_\_, Fixed \_\_\_\_\_, Rate \_\_\_\_\_ (feet per minute)

### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Describe the environment where the festoon system will be located:

1. Indoors \_\_\_\_\_ Outdoors \_\_\_\_\_ Both Indoors & Outdoors \_\_\_\_\_ Outdoor & Ice \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ambient temperature range: Minimum \_\_\_\_\_ Maximum \_\_\_\_\_ (deg F)
3. Is there a source of corrosion present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, describe the corrosive: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Other environmental issues (dust, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

### MECHANICAL DATA

1. Vehicle Speed \_\_\_\_\_ (feet per min.) Duty Cycle: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Number of vehicles or trolleys: \_\_\_\_\_ Crane Class (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_
3. Will FestoonSystems be supplying mounting brackets? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does the system include any curves? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
5. Other mechanical considerations: \_\_\_\_\_

### ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

1. Number of power phases: \_\_\_\_\_ Operating voltage: \_\_\_\_\_ (V) AC \_\_\_\_\_ DC \_\_\_\_\_
2. Total current draw:(sum of all vehicles) \_\_\_\_\_ Amps
3. Demand Factor \_\_\_\_\_ (typically 0.9)

## Appendix I - Selection of Systems

### • Intermittent Duty -

Assumes that the current is “on” for a period of time and “off” for a period of time; i.e.: one “duty cycle”. The conductor is allowed to cool between “on” phases. A 50% duty cycle is most common – i.e.: one minute on and one minute off. Since a crane cannot lift continuously, nor is current flowing at maximum for long periods of time, most operate at a 40% duty cycle or less. So a 50% duty cycle is sufficient. However, cranes that see heavy duty, especially Class D and E cranes (see end of this Appendix), may push the conductor beyond a 50% intermittent duty rating.

### CMAA Crane Classifications

Provided for general information only.

- **Class A** (Standby or Infrequent Service) Performs precise lifts at slow speed, with long idle period between lifts. Performs lifts at full or near rated capacity. Power houses, public utilities, turbine rooms.
- **Class B** (Light Service) Light service requirements at slow speed. Performs 2 to 5 lifts/hour, light to occasional full loads, at 10 ft. average height. Repair shops, light assembly, service buildings, light warehousing.
- **Class C** (Moderate Service) Moderate service requirement with loads averaging 50% of capacity. 5 to 10 lifts per hour at 15 ft. average lift height. Not more than 50% of lifts at rated capacity. Machine shops, paper mill machine rooms, etc.
- **Class D** (Heavy Service) Bucket/magnet duty, where heavy duty production is required. Loads of 50% capacity handled constantly. 10 to 20 lifts per hour averaging 15 ft. lift height. Not over 65% of the lifts at rated capacity. Heavy machine shops, foundries, fabricating plants, steel warehouses, container yards, lumber mills, etc.
- **Class E** (Severe Service) Loads approaching capacity throughout the life of the crane. 20 or more lifts per hour at or near rated capacity. Magnet/bucket cranes for scrap yards, cement mills, lumber mills, fertilizer plants, container handling.
- **Class F** (Continuous Severe Service) Handles loads approaching capacity continuously under severe service conditions throughout the life of the crane. Includes custom designed specialty cranes performing work critical to the total production facility. Needs to have the highest reliability and ease of maintenance.