
Elevating work platforms — Mast-climbing work platforms

*Matériels de mise à niveau — Plates-formes de travail se déplaçant le long
de mât(s)*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 16369 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 214, *Elevating work platforms*. It has been published by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) as EN 1495:1997.

Annexes B and C form a normative part of this International Standard. Annexes A and D are for information only.

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Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of standards produced by ISO/TC 214 as part of its programme of work regarding standardization of terminology, ratings, general principles (technical performance requirements and risk assessment), safety requirements, test methods, maintenance and operation for elevating work platforms used to raise (elevate) and position personnel (and related work tools and materials) to a work position where a work task is to be performed.

The extent to which hazards are covered is indicated in the scope of this International Standard. In addition, lifting equipment should comply as appropriate with ISO/TR 12100-1 and ISO/TR 12100-2 for hazards which are not covered by this International Standard.

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Elevating work platforms — Mast-climbing work platforms

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies particular safety requirements for mast-climbing work platforms (MCWP) which are temporarily installed and are manually or power-operated, and which are designed to be used by one or more persons from which to carry out work.

NOTE The vertical-moving components (work platforms) are also used to move those same persons and their equipment and materials to and from a single boarding point. These restrictions differentiate MCWPs from builder's hoists.

This International Standard is also applicable to permanently installed MCWPs.

1.2 This International Standard is applicable to work platforms which are elevated by rack and pinion and guided by and moved along their supporting masts, where the masts may or may not require lateral restraint from separate supporting structures.

1.3 This International Standard is applicable to any combination of the following alternatives:

- one or more masts;
- mast tied or untied;
- mast of fixed or variable length;
- masts vertical or inclined between 0° and 30° to the vertical;
- masts which are standing or hanging;
- movable or static base (chassis or base frame);
- manual or power-operated elevation;
- towed or self-powered ground travel on site, excluding road traffic regulation requirements;
- driven using electric, pneumatic or hydraulic motors.

1.4 This International Standard identifies the hazards arising during the various phases in the life of such equipment and describes methods for the elimination or reduction of these hazards and for the use of safe working practices.

1.5 This International Standard does not specify the requirements for dealing with the hazards involved in the manoeuvring, erection or dismantling, fixing or removing of any materials or equipment which are not part of the MCWP. Neither does it deal with the handling of specific hazardous materials.

1.6 This International Standard does not specify the requirements for delivering persons and materials to fixed landing levels. Such equipment is referred to as lifts or hoists and is dealt with by other International Standards.

1.7 This International Standard does not apply to mobile elevating work platforms (MEWPs) in accordance with ISO 16368, suspended access equipment in accordance with EN 1808 or lifting tables in accordance with EN 1570.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 4301-1, *Cranes and lifting appliances — Classification — Part 1: General.*

ISO 4302, *Cranes — Wind load assessment.*

ISO 6336-1, *Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears — Part 1: Basic principles, introduction and general influence factors.*

ISO 6336-2, *Calculation of the load capacity of spur and helical gears — Part 2: Calculation of surface durability (pitting).*

ISO 6336-3, *Calculation of the load capacity of spur and helical gears — Part 3: Calculation of tooth bending strength.*

ISO 6336-5, *Calculation of the load capacity of spur and helical gears — Part 5: Strength and quality of materials.*

ISO 8686-1, *Cranes — Design principles for loads and load combinations — Part 1: General.*

ISO/TR 12100-1, *Safety of machinery — Basic concepts, general principles for design — Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology.*

ISO/TR 12100-2:1992, *Safety of machinery — Basic concepts, general principles for design — Part 2: Technical principles and specifications.*

ISO 13849-1:1996, *Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design.*

ISO 13852:1996, *Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent danger zones being reached by the upper limbs.*

ISO 13854, *Safety of machinery — Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of parts of the human body.*

IEC 60065:1985, *Safety requirements for mains-operated electronic and related apparatus for household and similar general use.*

IEC 60204-1:1997, *Electrical equipment of industrial machines — Part 1: General requirements.*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code).*

IEC 60947-5-1:1997, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Electromechanical control circuit devices.*

EN 292-2:1991/A1:1995, *Safety of machinery — Basic concepts, General principles for design — Part 2: Technical principles and specifications (Amendment 1:1995).*

EN 614-1:1995, *Safety of machinery — Ergonomic design principles — Part 1: Terminology and general principles.*

EN 953, *Safety of machinery — General requirements for the design and construction of fixed movable guards.*

EN 982, *Safety of machinery — Safety requirements for fluid power systems and components — Hydraulics.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE Elements of MCWPs defined below are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

3.1

rated load

load for which the MCWP has been designed for normal operation, as stated in the load diagram

3.2

load diagram

notice displayed on the work platform showing the permitted number of persons and the mass and distribution of materials for the particular configuration

3.3

rated speed

vertical or horizontal speed for which the MCWP has been designed

3.4

transfer

any horizontal movement of the MCWP from one position to another on the same working site

3.5

transfer condition

configuration of the MCWP in which it is moved from one position to another on the same working site, including any limitation on the weather and the load or persons on the MCWP

3.6

transport

any movement of the MCWP outside the boundaries of the working site

3.7

transport condition

configuration of the MCWP in which it is moved outside the boundaries of the working site

EXAMPLE

Road transport.

3.8

transfer [transport] interlocks

any design features on the MCWP which prevent unsafe transfer [transport]

3.9

base frame

that part of the MCWP which provides support for the mast and elevating assembly

3.10

chassis

that part of the MCWP which provides mobility and support for the mast and elevating assembly

3.11

rail-mounted chassis

chassis designed to transmit horizontal as well as vertical force to the ground via rails

3.12

outrigger

support at the base-frame level used to maintain or increase the stability of the MCWP within specified conditions

NOTE Outriggers may also be used for levelling.

3.13

outrigger beam

that part of an outrigger assembly which moves in an essentially horizontal plane and may be powered or operated manually

3.14

mast

structure that supports and guides the platform

3.15

fixed-length mast

mast whose length cannot be varied, even by the attachment of further mast sections

3.16

variable-length mast

mast whose length can be varied by the attachment of successive lengths of prepared sections

3.17

guide

part of the mast which provides guiding for the work platform

3.18

mast tie

anchorage system used to provide lateral restraint to the mast from a building or other structure

3.19

work platform

vertical travelling part of the installation upon which the persons, equipment and materials are carried and from which work is carried out

NOTE The work platform includes the main platform and any platform extension, in contrast to the MCWP, which refers to the whole of the installation, including work platform, mast, mast ties, base and chassis.

3.20

available platform area

area of the work platform, measured at the work platform floor level

3.21

main platform

that part of the work platform which is built up using primary structural elements

3.22

platform extension

additional part of the work platform which is built up using secondary structural elements, whose support and location is dependent upon the main platform

NOTE Platform extensions are used to extend the main work platform, usually along its longitudinal working edge. They may form irregular shapes which conform with the work site. They may also extend at a level just above or below the main platform level.

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3.23**multilevel work platform**

two or more work platforms travelling on the same mast or an additional working level attached to and totally supported by a work platform

NOTE For illustration, see annex B.

3.24**counter-roller**

roller used to counteract the gear-meshing separation forces between a rack and pinion

3.25**automatic brake**

device to decelerate and stop moving parts in case of interruption of the power supply

3.26**buffer**

stop at the end of travel, comprising a resilient means of arrest using fluids, springs or similar means

3.27**overspeed**

any speed above rated speed

3.28**overspeed governor**

device which, when the work platform attains a predetermined speed above rated speed, causes the safety gear to be applied

3.29**safety gear**

mechanical device for stopping and maintaining the work platform stationary on the mast in the event of overspeed

3.30**competent person**

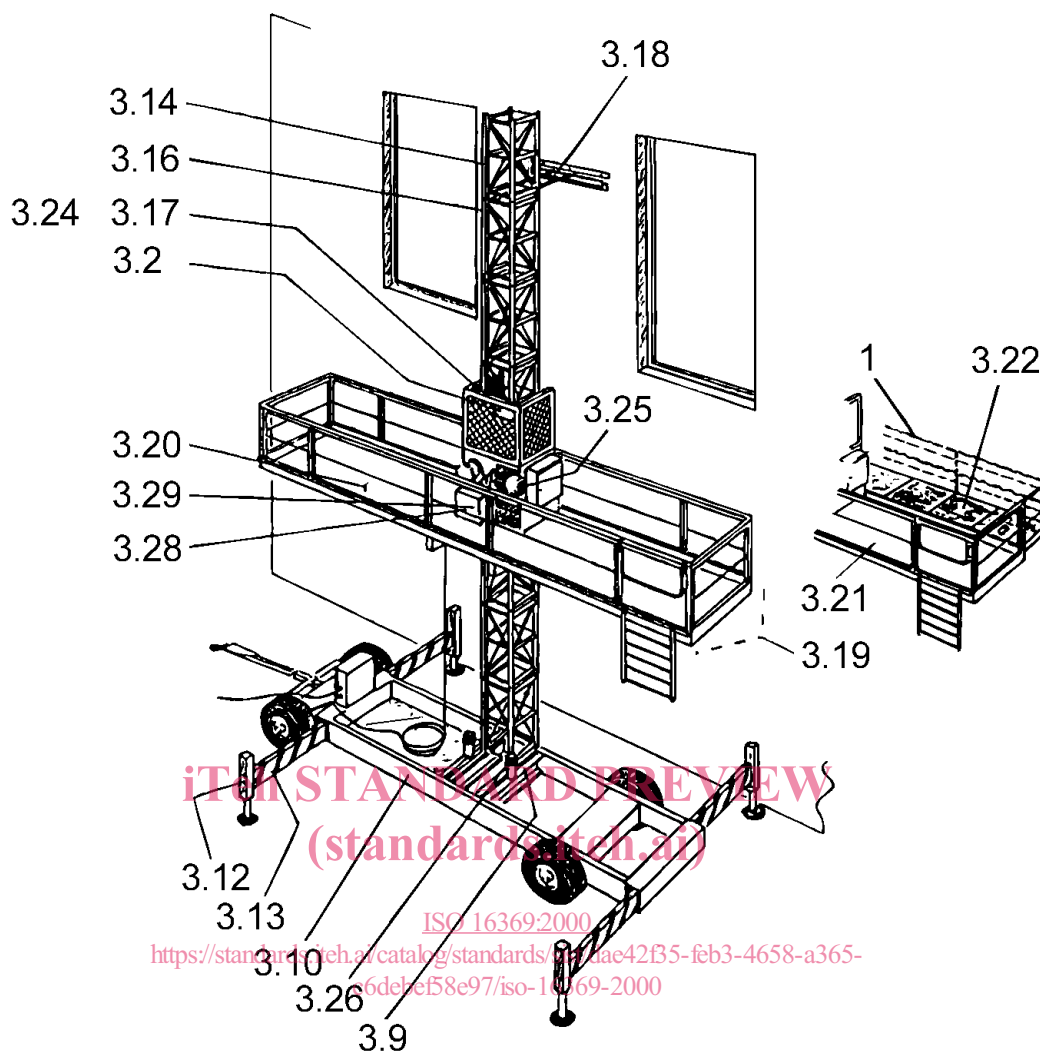
person having the practical and theoretical knowledge and the experience of a particular MCWP needed to carry out a function satisfactorily

3.31**user****user organization**

person or organization which has direct control over use of the MCWP

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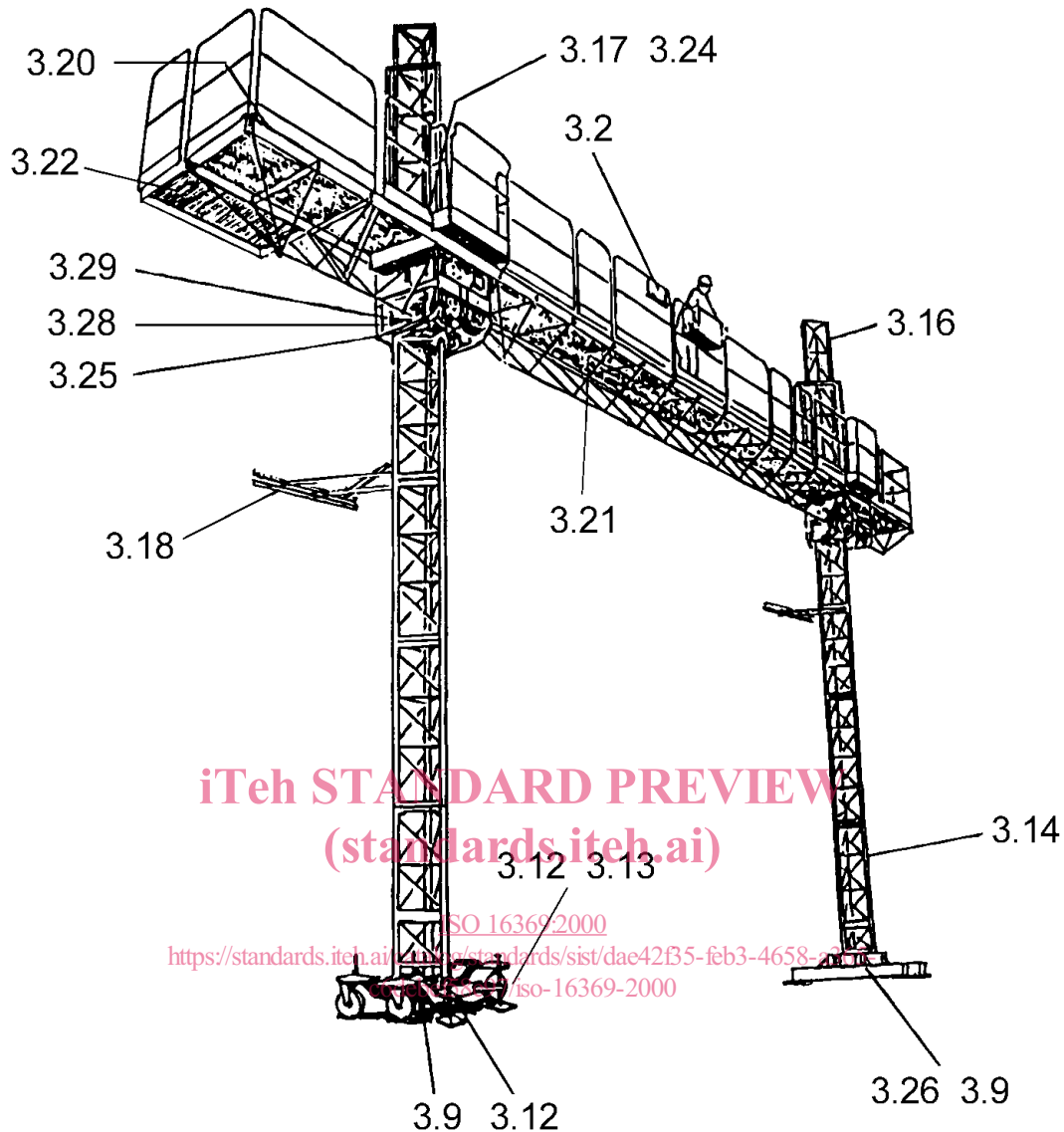


Numbers correspond to terms and definitions given in clause 3.

Key

- 1 Removable handrails

Figure 1 — Typical single-mast MCWP



Numbers correspond to terms and definitions given in clause 3.

Figure 2 — Typical twin-mast MCWP

4 List of hazards

The list of hazards according to the following tables are based on ISO/TR 12100-1 and ISO/TR 12100-2 and EN 292-2;1991/A1:1995.

Table 1 lists the hazards which have been identified and where the corresponding requirements have been formulated in this International Standard in order to limit the risk or reduce these hazards in each situation.

A hazard which is not applicable or is not significant and for which, therefore, no requirements are formulated, is shown in the relevant clauses column as NA (not applicable).

Table 1 — List of hazards

Hazard	Relevant clauses in this International Standard
1 Mechanical hazards	
1.1 Crushing	5.2.1.3; 5.3.2; 5.4.1
1.2 Shearing	5.2.1.3; 5.3.2; 5.4.1
1.3 Cutting or severing	5.3.2; 5.4.1
1.4 Entanglement	5.4.1
1.5 Drawing-in or trapping	5.2.1.3; 5.3.2; 5.4.1
1.6 Impact	5.4.4
1.7 Stabbing or puncture	NA
1.8 Friction or abrasion	NA
1.9 High-pressure fluid ejection	5.9.7; 5.9.8; 5.9.9; 5.9.10
1.10 Ejection of parts	5.2.1.4; 5.2.1.5
1.11 Loss of stability	5.1.5; 5.2.2.4; 5.2.5.5
1.12 Slip, trip and fall	5.2.2.1; 5.3.1
2 Electrical hazards	
2.1 Electrical contact	5.8; 7.1.2.7
2.2 Electrostatic phenomena	NA
2.3 Thermal radiation	NA
2.4 External influences	5.7.15, annex C
3 Thermal hazards	Relevant but not dealt with
4 Hazards generated by noise	Relevant but not dealt with
5 Hazards generated by vibration	5.1.2.3.25-
6 Hazards generated by radiation	NA
7 Hazards generated by materials and substances processed, used or emitted by machinery	
7.1 Contact with or inhalation of harmful fluids, gases, mists, fumes and dusts	5.9
7.2 Fire or explosion	NA
7.3 Biological and microbiological hazards	NA
8 Hazards generated by neglecting ergonomic principles in machine design	
8.1 Unhealthy postures or excessive effort	5.2.1.6; 5.2.5.2; 5.6.2; 5.12; 5.12.8
8.2 Inadequate consideration of human hand/arm or foot/leg anatomy	NA
8.3 Neglected use of personal protection equipment	5.12.8; 7.1.2.7; 7.1.2.12
8.4 Inadequate area lighting	7.1.2.6
8.5 Mental overload or underload, stress	NA
8.6 Human error	5.2.2.1; 5.12
9 Hazard combinations	5.1.1.1; 5.1.1.2; 5.1.3
10 Hazards caused by failure of energy supply, breakdown of machinery parts and other functional disorders	5.1
10.1 Failure of energy supply	5.2.2.1; 5.6; 5.8.1.4; 5.12.7
10.2 Unexpected ejection of machine parts or fluids	5.9.7; 5.9.8; 5.9.9; 5.9.10
10.3 Failure or malfunction of control system	5.2.1.5
10.4 Errors of fitting	5.1.5.1.5
10.5 Overturn, unexpected loss of machine stability	5.1.1.2; 5.1.5; 5.7

Hazard		Relevant clauses in this International Standard
11	Hazards caused by missing and/or incorrectly positioned safety-related measures/means	
11.1	Guards	5.2.1.3; 5.3.2; 5.4.1; 7.1.2.1.2; 7.1.2.6; 7.1.2.9; 7.2.2
11.2	Safety-related (protection) devices	5.7
11.3	Starting and stopping devices	5.1.1; 5.3.4.9; 5.12
11.4	Safety signs and signals	5.2.2.7; 7.1.2.9
11.5	Information or warning devices	7.1.2.9
11.6	Energy-supply disconnecting devices	5.2.1.2; 5.8.1.2
11.7	Emergency devices	5.5; 5.6
11.8	Means of feeding/removal of work pieces	NA
11.9	Essential equipment and accessories for safe adjustment and/or maintenance	5.2.3.1; 5.4.2.10
11.10	Equipment for evacuating gases	NA
HAZARDS INVOLVING THE MOBILITY AND LOAD-LIFTING ABILITY OF MCWP		
12	Inadequate lighting of moving/working area	7.1.2.6
13	Hazards due to sudden movement, instability, etc. during handling	5.1.5; 5.2.2.1; 5.2.2.3; 5.2.2.4; 5.4.3
14	Inadequate/non-ergonomic design of operating position	
14.1	Hazards due to dangerous environments (contact with moving parts, exhaust gases, etc.)	5.2.2
14.2	Inadequate visibility from operator's position	5.12.2; 5.12.5
14.3	Inadequate seat/seating	NA
14.4	Inadequate/non-ergonomic design/positioning of controls	5.12
14.5	Starting/moving of self-propelled machinery	5.12
14.6	Road traffic of self-propelled machinery	7.1.2.6; 7.1.2.12
14.7	Movement of pedestrian controlled machinery	7.1.2.6; 7.1.2.12
15	Mechanical hazards	5.1.1.1
15.1	Hazards to exposed persons due to uncontrolled movement	5.2.2.1; 5.2.4; 5.3.1.5; 5.4.1; 7.1.2.7
15.2	Hazards due to break-up and/or ejection of parts	5.2.1.4; 5.2.1.5; 5.2.2.3
15.3	Hazards due to rolling over (ROPS)	5.1.5
15.4	Hazards due to falling objects (FOPS)	7.1.2.7
15.5	Inadequate means of access	5.3.3; 5.3.4
15.6	Hazards due to towing, coupling, connecting, transmission, etc.	5.2.2.6
15.7	Hazards due to batteries, fire, emissions, etc.	NA
16	Hazards due to lifting operations	
16.1	Lack of stability	5.1.5; 5.1.1.2; 5.2.2.4; 5.2.2.5; 5.2.5.1
16.2	Derailment of machinery	5.2.2.4; 5.4.1.5; 5.4.2
16.3	Loss of mechanical strength of machinery and lifting accessories	5.1; 5.2.1.7; 5.2.1.8; 5.2.2.2; 5.2.2.3; 5.2.3.2; 5.2.3.3; 5.2.5.2; 5.2.5.3; 5.3.1.4; 5.4.2; 5.4.3
16.4	Hazards caused by uncontrolled movement	5.2.2.5; 5.2.4; 5.4.1; 5.11
17	Inadequate view of trajectories of the moving parts	5.12
18	Hazards caused by lightning	7.1.2
19	Hazards due to loading/overloading	5.7