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Cranes - Power driven winches and hoists - Part 1: Power driven winches

Krane - Kraftgetriebene Winden und Hubwerke - Teil 1: Kraftgetriebene Winden

Appareils de levage à charge suspendue. Treuils et palans motorisés - Partie 1: Treuils motorisés

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Cranes - Power driven winches and hoists - Part 1: Power driven winches

Appareils de levage à charge suspendue - Treuils et palans motorisés - Partie 1: Treuils motorisés

Krane - Kraftgetriebene Winden und Hubwerke - Teil 1: Kraftgetriebene Winden

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 August 2006 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 6 August 2009.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN 14492-1:2006+A1:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 147 "Cranes — Safety", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2009-08-06.

This document supersedes EN 14492-1:2006.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags [A].

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA, ZB and ZC which are integral parts of this document. (standards.iteh.ai)

For the relationship with other European Standards for cranes, see informative Annex G.

This is the first part of the standard "Cranes — Power driven winches and noists". The parts of the standard are:

- Part 1: Power driven winches
- Part 2: Power driven hoists

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European standard is a harmonized standard to provide one means for power driven winches to conform to the essential health and safety requirements of the Machinery Directive 98/37/EC and the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and events are covered are indicated in the scope of this European Standard.

This European Standard is a type C standard as stated in EN 12100-1.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provision of the other standards, for machines that have been designed and built in accordance with the provisions of this type C standard.

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1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to the design, information for use, maintenance and testing of power driven winches for which the prime mover is an electric motor, hydraulic motor, internal combustion motor or pneumatic motor. They are designed for the lifting and lowering of loads which are suspended on hooks or other load handling devices or for the lifting and lowering of loads on inclined planes or the exclusive pulling of loads on planes which are normally horizontal.

NOTE Within the period of utilization, the place of use of a winch may be variable.

As a rule, a winch is used without any additional transport movement.

This European Standard is applicable to the following types of winch:

- a) rope winches;
- b) chain winches:
- c) belt winches, except steel belts used as hoisting media;
- d) traction winches.

These types of winches a) to d) also include the following specific applications:

- vehicle recovery winches; (standards.iteh.ai)
- winches on boat trailers; SIST EN 14492-1:2007+A1:2010

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- forestry winches; 6ea02ce47cb3/sist-en-14492-1-2007a1-2010
- winches for stationary offshore applications;
- winches for drilling applications;
- winches to be used exclusively for the pulling of loads.

NOTE Examples are shown in Annex A.

This European Standard does not apply to:

- power-driven hoists in accordance with EN 14492-2;
- winches for seagoing vessels and mobile offshore units;
- winches for the lifting of persons;
- NGL building hoists in accordance with EN 14492-2;
- winches for the handling of hot molten masses (risk covered by EN 14492-2).

The significant hazards covered by this European Standard are identified in Clause 4.

This European Standard does not specify additional requirements for hazards related to the use of winches in explosive atmospheres in underground works.

This document applies to winches manufactured after approval by CEN with a transitional period of 2 years.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 418:1992, Safety of machinery & Emergency stop equipment, functional aspects — Principles for design

EN 563:1994, Safety of machinery — Temperatures of touchable surfaces — Ergonomics data to establish temperature limit values for hot surfaces

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EN 818-1:1996, Short link chain for lifting purposes of Safety S

6ea02ce47cb3/sist-en-14492-1-2007a1-2010 EN 818-7:2002, Short link chain for lifting purposes — Safety — Part 7: Fine tolerance hoist chain, Grade T (Types T, DAT and DT)

A₁) deleted text (A₁

EN 982:1996, Safety of machinery — Safety requirements for fluid power systems and their components — Hydraulics

EN 983:1996, Safety of machinery — Safety requirements for fluid power systems and their components — Pneumatics

EN 1127-1:1997, Explosive atmospheres — Explosion prevention and protection — Part 1: Basic concepts and methodology

EN 12077-2:1998, Cranes — Safety — Requirements for health and safety — Part 2: Limiting and indicating devices

EN 12644-2:2000, Cranes — Information for use and testing — Part 2: Marking

EN 13001-2:2004, Cranes — General design — Part 2: Load actions

EN 13411-3:2004, Terminations for steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 3: Ferrules and ferrule-securing

EN 13411-4:2002, Terminations for steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 4: Metal and resin socketing

EN 13411-6:2004, Terminations for steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 6: Asymmetric wedge socket

EN 13411-7:2003, Terminations for steel wire ropes — Safety — Part 7: Symmetric wedge socket

EN 13463-1:2001, Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres — Part 1: Basic method and requirements

EN 13463-5:2003, Non-electrical equipment intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres — Part 5: Protection by constructional safety "c"

EN 13557:2003, Cranes — Controls and control stations

EN 14492-2:2006. Cranes — Power driven winches and hoists — Part 2: Power driven hoists

EN 60034-1:2004, Rotating electrical machines — Part 1: Rating and performance (IEC 60034-1:2004)

EN 60079-0:2004, Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres — Part 0: General requirements (IEC 60079-0:2004)

EN 60079-7:2003, Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres — Part 7: Increased safety 'e' (IEC 60079-7:2001)

EN 60204-32:1998, Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 32: Requirements for hoisting machines (IEC 60204-32:1998)

EN 60529:1991, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP-code)

EN 61000-6-2:2005, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 6-2: Generic standards — Immunity for industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-2:2005)

EN 61000-6-3:2001, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) — Part 6-3: Generic standards; Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-3:1996, modified)

EN 61000-6-4:2001, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 6-4: Generic standards; Emission standard for industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-4:1997 and standards) and standards are standards for industrial environments.

EN ISO 3744:1995, Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Engineering method in an essential free field over a reflecting plane (ISO 3744:1994)

EN ISO 4871:1996, Acoustics — Declaration and verification of noise emission values of machinery and equipment (ISO 4871:1996)

EN ISO 11201:1995, Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Measurement of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions — Engineering method in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane (ISO 11201:1995)

EN ISO 11688-1:1998, Acoustics — Recommended practice for the design of low-noise machinery and equipment — Part 1: Planning (ISO/TR 11688-1:1995)

EN ISO 12100-1:2003, Safety of machinery — Basic concepts, general principles for design — Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology (ISO 12100-1:2003)

EN ISO 12100-2:2003, Safety of machinery — Basic concepts, general principles for design — Part 2: Technical principles (ISO 12100-2:2003)

EN ISO 13849-1, Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design (ISO 13849:2006) (1)

ISO 606:2004, Short-pitch transmission precision roller and bush chains, attachments and associated chain sprockets

ISO 4301-1:1986, Cranes and lifting appliances — Classification — Part 1: General

ISO 4308-1:2003, Cranes and lifting appliances — Selection of wire ropes — Part 1: General

ISO 12482-1:1995, Cranes — Condition monitoring — Part 1: General

FEM 1.001:1998, Rules for the design of hoisting appliances, booklets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8

FEM 9.901:1991, Rules for the design of series lifting equipment and cranes equipped with series lifting equipment

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 12100:2003 and the following apply.

3.1

anchorage

complete device to anchor the hoisting media to a fixed point

3.2

belt drive

system of belts, belt pulleys, belt drums and belt anchorages

3.3

chain drive

system of fine tolerance steel link chains, roller chains, driven and non-driven chain wheels and chain anchorages

3.4

direct control

main power circuit is directly controlled by the hand controlled actuator without additional means between the actuator and the main power circuit of STANDARD PREVIEW

3.5

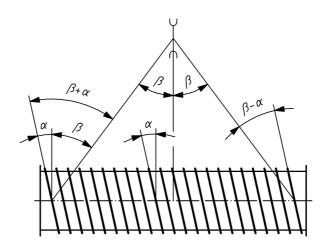
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fleet angle

angle β or β - α or β + α (see Figure 1)

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Key

 β = fleet angle on the pulley β - α or β + α = fleet angle on the drum α = angle of the grooves on the drum

iTeh ST /Figure 1 -- Fleet angle FV FW

On drums without grooves, the fleet angle is the angle between the rope axis and a line drawn perpendicular to the axis of the drum

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force transmission https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/24dece1c-637c-4bde-a113-

two or more connected parts which transmit forces ist-en-14492-1-2007a1-2010

3.7

forestry winches

rope winches fitted to forestry machines such as pushing tractors and row crop tractors according to ISO 6814 and used on agricultural tractors, e.g. for fitting in a three-point rod assembly, used for pushing works in the forest

3.8

hoist medium or pulling medium

either rope, belt, steel link chain or roller chain that connects the winch to the load

3.9

hydraulic components

elements (e.g. switches, valves, filters) interconnected and forming an operational hydraulic system

3.10

hydraulic overpressure

pressure exceeding the rated pressure or dynamic pressure

3.11

hydraulic systems

definition in ISO 5598 applies

3.12

hydraulic transmission

supply, control and distribution of energy by means of pressurised fluid

3.13

indirect control

main power circuit is controlled by additional means between the hand controlled actuator and the main power circuit

3.14

lifting/lowering

movement of loads with the level of the load being changed

NOTE Lifting/lowering is the vertical or the vertical and horizontal movement of the loads and all combinations.

3.15

maximum speed

maximum of all speeds in the kind of movement in accordance with the intended purpose (lifting, lowering, pulling)

For inverter driven winches this speed can occur at the maximum frequency but with a load smaller than the rated capacity of the winch.

3.16

energy to drive the prime mover of a winch e.g.: electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or by internal combustion

3.17

pulling

moving of loads on planes which are normally horizontal; in case of the pulling force being removed from the load, caused by stopping or failure of the winch including hoist media, no load movement takes place. For each working cycle, the pulling media needs to be spooled off respectively pulled out

Pulling is a special case of a load movement with the load movement taking place on a surface, the inclination of which is almost zero or insubstantial. (standards.iten.ai)

3.18

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force which the winch is designed to pull and to the winch is designed to pull and the winch is designed to be also and the winch is designed to 6ea02ce47cb3/sist-en-14492-1-2007a1-2010

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3.19

rated capacity

load that the winch is designed to lift; in case of winches with multi-layer winding, this is the value in the top layer of the drum

3.20

rated capacity limiter

device that automatically prevents the winch from handling loads in excess of its rated capacity, taking into account the dynamic effects during normal operational use.

This can be achieved by limiting the force flow (direct acting rated capacity limiter) or by switching off the energy supply to the lifting drive and stopping the lifting movement (indirect acting rated capacity limiter)

3.21

rated lifting speed

linear speed of the load when lifting a load corresponding to the rated capacity of the winch

- in case of electric motors at rated voltage and rated frequency as indicated on the nameplate;
- in case of hydraulic motors at rated flow as indicated on the nameplate;
- in case of pneumatic motors at rated pressure as indicated on the nameplate.

For rope winches, the speed at the lowest rope-layer on the drum

3.22

rated lowering speed

linear speed of the hoist medium when lowering a load corresponding to the rated capacity of the winch

- in case of electric motors the rated voltage and rated frequency applies;
- in case of hydraulic motors the rated flow applies;
- in case of pneumatic motors the rated pressure applies.

For rope winches, the speed at the lowest rope-layer on the drum

3.23

rated pressure

pressure in hydraulic or pneumatic systems at which the component is intended to operate for a number of repetitions sufficient to assure adequate service life

3.24

rated pulling speed

linear speed of the load when pulling under the effect of a load corresponding to the pulling force of the winch

- in case of electric motors, the rated voltage and rated frequency applies;
- in case of hydraulic motors, the rated flow applies;
- in case of pneumatic motors, the rated pressure applies

3.25

rope anchorage

arrangement comprising the parts which connect the rope termination to the major load bearing structure, e.g. pins, bolts, compensating levers, tension rods standards.iteh.ai)

NOTE This does not include the rope fastening on the rope drum.

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rope drive 6ea02ce47cb3/sist-en-14492-1-2007a1-2010

system of ropes running on rope drums or traction sheaves and over rope sheaves, and rope attachment parts

3.27

rope end termination

arrangement that has direct contact with the rope in order to allow its connection to e.g. rope anchorage and hook

3.28

rope fastening on the rope drum

all parts with which the rope is fastened on the rope drum

3.29

stall torque (of an a.c. motor)

maximum steady-state asynchrony torque which the motor develops without an abrupt drop in speed, when the motor is supplied at the rated voltage and frequency

3.30

vehicle recovery winches

winches fitted e.g. onto a service car. They are used for loading or pulling an inoperative vehicle onto the service car, or for partly lifting an inoperative vehicle. Also, they may be used for unloading or pulling off an inoperative vehicle.

Vehicle recovery winches may also be directly fitted to a vehicle and used for self-recovery and/or recovery of another vehicle

3.31

winches

machines designed for the lifting and lowering of loads which are suspended on hooks or other load handling devices, or for the moving (pulling and lowering) of loads on inclined planes, or the exclusive pulling of loads on