

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 13157:2004

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Cranes - Safety - Hand powered lifting equipment

Krane - Sicherheit - Handbetriebene Krane

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Appareils de levage a charge suspendue - Sécurité - Appareils de levage a bras

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Cranes

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English version

Cranes - Safety - Hand powered lifting equipment

Appareils de levage à charge suspendue - Sécurité -Appareils de levage à bras Krane - Sicherheit - Handbetriebene Krane

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 October 2003.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat 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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SIST EN 13157:2004

Contents

Foreword		
Introduction4		
1	Scope	.5
2	Normative references	.5
3 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7	Terms and definitions	.6 .6 .7 .8 10 10
4	List of significant hazards1	5
5 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6	Safety requirements and/or measures	21 23 28 30 32 34
6 6.1 6.2 6.3	Verification of the safety requirements and/or measures 1636125b-a182-421d- General	35 35 35 36
7 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6	Information for use	17 17 18 19 50 52
Annex A (normative) Standards for hooks		
Annex ZA (informative) Relationship of this European Standard and the essential requirements of EC Directive 98/37/EC		

Foreword

This document EN 13157:2004 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2004.

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).

Annex A is normative.

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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

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Introduction

This European Standard has been prepared to be a harmonised standard to provide one means for hand powered lifting equipment to conform to the essential health and safety requirements of the Machinery Directive, as amended.

This European Standard is a type C standard as stated in ENV 1070: 1993.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards are covered are indicated in the scope of this standard.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards, for lever blocks which have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for the following hand powered lifting equipment defined in clause 3:

- Hand chain blocks;
- Lever hoists;
- Jaw winches;
- Hand powered trolleys supporting lifting machines;
- Drum winches;
- Pulley blocks and deflection pulley.

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

This European Standard does not cover hazards related to the lifting of persons.

This standard does not specify the additional requirements for :

- use in ambient temperature outside the range of 10°C to + 50°C,
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- hand powered lifting equipment in direct contact with food stuffs or pharmaceuticals requiring a high level of cleanliness for hygiene reasons: standards.iteh.ai)
- hazards resulting from handling specific hazardous materials (e.g. explosives, hot molten masses, radiating materials);
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- https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1636125b-a182-421d hazards caused by operation in an explosive atmosphere: a157-2004

This European Standard is applicable to hand powered lifting equipment, which are manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this standard.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 292-1:1991, Safety of machinery - Basic concepts, general principles for design - Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology

EN 292-2/A1:991 / 1995, Safety of machinery - Basic concepts, general principles for design - Part 2: Technical principles and specifications

EN 818-7:996, Short link chain for lifting purposes - Safety - Part 7: Fine tolerance hoist chain, Grades T(Types T, DAT and DT)

EN 1005-3, Safety of machinery – Human physical performance –Part 3: Recommended force limits for machinery operation

EN 1070, Safety of machinery - Terminology

EN 12385-1, Steel wire ropes Safety - Part 1: General requirements

SIST EN 13157:2004

EN 13157:2004 (E)

- EN 12385-4, Steel wire ropes Safety Part 4: Stranded ropes for general lifting applications
- EN 13411-1, Terminations for steel wire ropes Safety Part 1: Thimbles for steel wire rope slings
- EN 13411-2, Terminations for steel wire ropes Safety Part 2: Splicing of eyes for wire rope slings
- prEN 13411-3, Terminations for steel wire ropes Safety Part 3: Ferrules and ferrule-securing
- EN 13411-4, Terminations for steel wire ropes Safety Part 4: Metal and resin socketing
- prEN 13411-6, Terminations for steel wire ropes Safety Part 6: Asymmetric wedge socket
- prEN 13411-7, Terminations for steel wire ropes Safety Part 7: Symmetric wedge socket
- ISO 606, Short-pitch transmission precision roller and bush chains, attachments and associated chain sprockets
- ISO 4309, Cranes Wires ropes Code of practice for examination and discard

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the definitions given in EN 1070: 1993 apply, together with the following: iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

3.1 General definitions

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3.1.1

coefficient of utilisation (safety coefficient)

the arithmetic ratio between the maximum load held by the lifting equipment and its rated capacity https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1636125b-a182-421d-

3.1.2

combined unit

combination of a trolley and a hoist which are connected (see figure 1)

3.1.3

dynamic tests

testing of lifting equipment by executing operating motions under a specified test load exceeding the rated capacity

3.1.4

lifting change in level during the movement

NOTE Lifting incorporates the vertical or the vertical and horizontal movement of the load or all combinations

3.1.5

rated capacity

load that the lifting equipment is designed to lift for a given operating condition (e.g. configuration, position of the load)



3.1.6 static tests

testing of lifting equipment by applying a specified static load, exceeding the rated capacity

3.1.7

test coefficient

the ratio between the load used for static and dynamic tests and the rated capacity

3.2 Definitions for hand chain blocks

3.2.1

hand chain block

device for lifting and lowering a load suspended from one chain (the load chain) by means of human effort applied to another chain (the hand chain) and for holding this load (see figure 2)



- 1. Hand chain
- 2. Hand chain wheel
- 3. Cover
- 4. Load chain wheel

- 5. Anchorage of the load chain
- 6. Load hook
- 7. Load Chain
- 8. Chain end stop
- 9. Top hook

Figure 2 — Example of a hand chain block

3.3 Definitions for lever hoists

3.3.1

D/d ratio

the ratio of the minimum pitch circle diameter of the first rope layer of the drum or sheave to the calculated minimum diameter of the rope

3.3.2

lever hoist

device for lifting and lowering a load suspended from a lifting medium by means of human effort applied to a lever and to hold it by means of a braking devices(see figure 3)

3.3.3

pitch circle diameter

twice the distance between the drum or the sheave axle and the middle of the rope or webbing in direct contact with the drum or sheaves (first layer on drum)



Figure 3 — Example of lever hoists

3.4 Definitions for jaw winches

3.4.1

jaw winches

device for lifting, lowering and holding a load by means of a rope, where the rope is gripped or moved by jaws using human effort on a lever or levers(see figure 4)

3.4.2

operation cycle (for test purpose only)

a lifting movement plus a lowering movement over the minimum vertical distance defined by the rope length corresponding to its passing over all concerned jaw winch parts



Figure 4 — Example of a jaw winch

3.5 Definitions for hand powered trolleys supporting lifting machines

3.5.1

hand powered trolleys supporting lifting machines

equipment fitted with wheels which are designed for the hand powered travelling of a hooked or combined lifting machine along a monorail

3.5.2

geared travel trolley

hand powered trolley permitting horizontal travel, driven by a hand wheel which is operated by an operating chain (see figure 5)



Figure 5 — Example of geared travel trolley

3.5.3

monorail

equipment comprising an overhead beam or section along which suspended loads can be moved with a trolley. This equipment can also have curves, points, turntables etc.

3.5.4

push travel trolley

hand powered trolleys permitting horizontal travel by pushing or pulling manually on the load (see figure 6)



- 1. Wheel
- 2. Wheels flange
- 3. Buffer
- 4. Monorail

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Figure 6 — Example of a push travel trolley https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/16361256-a182-421d-

3.6 Definitions for drum winches bbdb-59d931823523/sist-en-13157-2004

3.6.1

drum winches

device for lifting, lowering and holding a load connected to a rope or webbing wound onto a drum by means of (a) crank handle(s) or operating wheel(s) activated by human effort (see figure 7)

3.6.2

D/d ratio

the ratio of the pitch circle diameter of the first rope or webbing layer on the drum or sheave to the diameter of the rope or the thickness of the webbing.

3.6.3

drum pitch circle diameter

twice the distance between the drum or the sheave axle and the middle of the rope or webbing in direct contact with the drum or sheaves (first layer on drum).



Figure 7 — Example of a drum winch

3.7 Definitions for pulley blocks and deflection pulley

3.7.1

deflection pulley

equipment used to change the direction of a rope with a sheave freely rotating on an axle to be used with drum winches and jaw winches

3.7.2

pulley block

an assembly of one or more sheaves, rotating freely on one or more shafts used to change the direction of a wire rope or a rope to be used with drum winches and jaw winches (see figure 8)

3.7.3 pitch diameter

twice the distance between the drum or the sheave axle and the middle of the rope or webbing in direct contact with the drum or sheaves (first layer on drum).