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**Žerjavi - Tolerance za kolesa, gibanje in vozne proge - 1. del: Splošno**

Cranes - Tolerances for wheels and travel and traversing tracks - Part 1: General

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Appareils de levage à charge suspendue - Tolérances des galets et des voies de translation et de direction - Partie 1: Généralités

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**Cranes — Tolerances for wheels and  
travel and traversing tracks —**

**Part 1:  
General**

*Appareils de levage à charge suspendue — Tolérances des galets et  
des voies de translation et de direction —*

*Partie 1: Généralités*

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## ISO 12488-1:2012(E)

## 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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 12488-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 96, *Cranes*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Jib cranes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12488-1:2005), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 12488-1:2005/Cor 1:2008.

ISO 12488 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cranes — Tolerances for wheels and travel and traversing tracks*:

- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 4: Jib cranes*

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## Introduction

This part of ISO 12488 establishes requirements and gives guidance and design rules that reflect the present state of the art in the field of crane machine design. The rules given represent good design practice that ensures fulfilment of essential safety requirements and adequate service life of components. Deviation from these rules normally leads to increased risks or reduction of service life, but it is acknowledged that new technical innovations, materials etc. may provide new solutions that result in equal or improved safety and durability.

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# Cranes — Tolerances for wheels and travel and traversing tracks —

## Part 1: General

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 12488 specifies tolerances for construction assemblies and operational conditions of cranes and associated crane tracks as defined in ISO 4306-1. The purpose of the requirements in this part of ISO 12488 is to promote safe operation and achievement of the expected life of components by the elimination of excessive load effects due to deviations or misalignments from the normal dimensions of the structure.

Tolerances given are extreme values. The elastic deformations due to load effects are outside the scope of this part of ISO 12488. These will need to be taken into account at the design stage using other criteria to achieve the intended operation and performance.

Specific values for particular crane types are given in other parts of ISO 12488.

### 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.

ISO 286-2, *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — ISO code system for tolerances on linear sizes — Part 2: Tables of standard tolerance classes and limit deviations for holes and shafts*

ISO 1101, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Geometrical tolerancing — Tolerances of form, orientation, location and run-out*

ISO 4306-1, *Cranes — Vocabulary — Part 1: General*

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

#### 3.1

##### **construction tolerance**

amount by which a specific dimension is permitted to vary, resulting from the assembly of the complete crane and its tracks, in new, modified, rebuilt or repaired buildings, before operational use

NOTE 1 This applies to new build or repaired or modified cranes and tracks.

NOTE 2 The amount is given either by the absolute value of the difference between the limits of size, or by the allowable geometric variation.

#### 3.2

##### **operational tolerance**

amount by which a specific dimension is permitted to vary, resulting from the use of the crane and its tracks

NOTE The amount is given either by the absolute value of the difference between the limits of size, or by the allowable geometric variation.

## ISO 12488-1:2012(E)

## 4 Symbols

$A$	Tolerance of the span, related to the rail centre of travelling or traversing tracks, at each point of the track or to the wheel centre of crabs or cranes
$B$	Tolerance of the horizontal straightness, in ground plan, at each point of the travelling track
$b$	Tolerance of horizontal straightness related to a test length of 2 m in ground plan, (sample value) at each point of the rail head
$C$	Tolerance of straightness related to the height of the crane rail centre at each point of the travelling track
$c$	Tolerance of straightness related to a test length of 2 m (sample value) at each point of height of the crane rail
$a$	Centre-to-centre distance between the horizontal guide rollers, in longitudinal direction of rail
$e$	Centre-to-centre distance between two wheels or bogeys, in longitudinal direction of rail
$h_F$	Distance between the top edge of a rail and the bottom edge of horizontal guide rollers
$S$	Span from centre to centre of the rail
0/00	Angle of inclination expressed as vertical points per horizontal thousand
$D$	Wheel diameter
$E$	Height tolerance related to opposite measuring points at right angles to each point of the track
$F$	Parallelism tolerance of end stops or buffers
$G$	Angularity tolerance related to rail cross-section with plane surface
$H_F$	Vertical offset of a welded connection
$H_S$	Horizontal offset of a rail head
$K$	Parallelism tolerance of a rail with reference to the web
$\Delta D$	Diameter tolerance for coupled and independently driven crane/cab wheels
$\Delta e$	Tolerance of the wheel base in ground plan
$\Delta F$	Alignment tolerance of guide rollers in ground plan
$\Delta hr$	Height tolerance of the points of wheel contact
$\Delta N$	Tolerance of parallel offset of the wheels in ground plan
$\alpha_F$	Axle tolerance of parallelism of guide rollers across the track
$\beta_F$	Axle tolerance of parallelism of guide rollers across the track
$\phi k$	Axle tolerance of parallelism in a ground plan of the hole (inclination of axis)
$\phi r$	Axle tolerance of parallelism in a ground plan of the wheel (inclination of wheel)
$\tau k$	Axle tolerance parallelism in elevation of the hole (axle camber)
$\tau r$	Axle tolerance of parallelism in elevation of the wheel (wheel camber)
$b_s$	Tolerance of straightness related to a test length of 1 m adjacent to a welded rail joint
$c_h$	Tolerance of straightness related to a test length of 2 m adjacent to a welded rail joint

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These symbols and their meanings are applicable to all parts of ISO 12488.

Where symbols for construction tolerances are also applicable to operational tolerances (e.g. in operator instructions), the suffix *w* is used (e.g.  $A_w$ ,  $B_w$ ,  $C_w$ ,  $E_w$ ).

Where necessary, an additional suffix may be added, for example,

$A_{w1}$	operational tolerance for travelling tracks,
$A_{w2}$	operational tolerances for traversing tracks,
$A_{w3}$	operational tolerances for cranes,
$A_{w4}$	operational tolerances for crabs.

## 5 Classification of tolerances

The main criterion for determining the class of tolerance is the total amount of travel throughout the life of the crane; however, system sensitivity shall be considered along with the class of tolerance as given in other parts of ISO 12488.

NOTE In the context of this part of ISO 12488, system sensitivity is considered to be the amount of reaction of the system in terms of load effect resulting from the tolerance considered as unintentional displacement (see ISO 8686-1:1989, 6.1.5). In the case of highly sensitive systems, it could be appropriate to select a higher tolerance class than that shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 — Tolerance classes**

Tolerance class	Limits of travelling and traversing distance km
1	$50\,000 \leq L$
2	$10\,000 \leq L < 50\,000$
3	$L < 10\,000$ , for stationary erected tracks
4	Temporarily erected tracks for building and erection purposes

NOTE  $L$  is calculated as the product of the normal travel speed and the specified working time of the relevant travel/traverse mechanism, either by application of customer specified values or through reference to the classification of the mechanism (see ISO 4301-1).

## 6 Tolerances

### 6.1 General

The tolerances for the various classes and parameters shall be as given in Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

### 6.2 Thermal effects

The tolerances given in Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 shall be used for an ambient temperature of 20°C. Where the average ambient temperature for the operational position of the crane differs from 20°C, the tolerances shall be adjusted accordingly.

### 6.3 Application of vertical out-of-plane tolerance

The tolerance  $\Delta hr$  given in Tables 4 and 5 for the vertical out-of-plane displacement of a corner of rail wheel of a crane or crane crab, and the corresponding tolerances for tracks given in Tables 2 and 3 are valid for rigid structures travelling or traversing on the rails, i.e. for box beam structures of main girders, crabs or portals. For frames built from open sections, the tolerances used may be one or two classes lower.