
**Cranes — Limiting and indicating
devices —**

**Part 2:
Mobile cranes**

Appareils de levage à charge suspendue — Limiteurs et indicateurs —

Partie 2: Grues mobiles

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 96, *Cranes*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Mobile cranes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10245-2:1994), which has been technically revised.

ISO 10245 consists of the following parts under the general title *Cranes — Limiting and indicating devices*:

- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 2: Mobile cranes*
- *Part 3: Tower cranes*
- *Part 4: Jib cranes*
- *Part 5: Overhead travelling and portal bridge cranes*

Cranes — Limiting and indicating devices —

Part 2: Mobile cranes

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10245 specifies the requirements for devices which limit and/or indicate the loads, motions, performance, and environment of mobile cranes. The general requirements for limiting and indicating devices for cranes are given in ISO 10245-1.

This part of ISO 10245 applies to all mobile cranes as defined in ISO 4306-2. See [4.1](#) and also [4.2](#).

NOTE Some basic machine types within this scope are convertible for use in excavating work and other applications not considered to be lifting service. The requirements of this part of ISO 10245 are applicable to such machines only when used as lifting cranes.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 2374:1983, *Lifting appliances — Range of maximum capacities for basic models*

ISO 4306-1:2007, *Cranes — Vocabulary — Part 1: General*

ISO 4306-2, *Cranes — Vocabulary — Part 2: Mobile cranes*

ISO 9926-1:1990, *Cranes — Training of drivers — Part 1: General*

ISO 9927-1, *Cranes — Inspections — Part 1: General*

ISO 10245-1:2008, *Cranes — Limiting and indicating devices — Part 1: General*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 10245-1 and the following apply.

3.1

rated capacity

load that the crane is designed to lift for a given operating condition, e.g. the configuration or position of the load

[SOURCE: ISO 10245-1:2008, 3.12]

3.2

anti-two-block device

device which, when activated, disengages all functions whose movement can cause any part of the lower load block or hook assembly to come into contact with the upper load block, boom or jib point sheave assembly(s)

3.3

two-block damage prevention device

device which, when activated, reduces the wire rope pull caused by contact of the lower load block or hook assembly and upper load block, boom or jib point sheave assembly(s)

Note 1 to entry: The pull should be reduced such that contact will not cause damage to the machine and well-maintained wire rope. It should have a feature which prevents the hook block or hook assembly from rotating to a position which would cause rigging to disengage from the hook.

4 General

4.1 This part of ISO 10245 applies to all new mobile cranes manufactured one year after publication of this part of ISO 10245. It is not the intent of this part of ISO 10245 to require retrofitting of existing equipment. It is intended, however, that when a component is being modified its performance requirement shall be reviewed relative to this part of ISO 10245. If the performance differs substantially, the need to meet the current requirement shall be evaluated by a qualified person selected by the owner (user) and consequent recommended changes shall be made by the owner (user) within one year.

4.2 Devices described within this part of ISO 10245 shall be applied according to [Table 1](#). The tonne limits specified in [Table 1](#) relate to the maximum capacity of the crane (see ISO 2374). [Table 1](#) does not apply to all situations that can be encountered, such as high winds. Application of the devices shall be carried out in the manner required for safe operation of the crane, taking into account the type of crane and its intended use.

4.3 All devices with readouts shall be legible from the operator's station.

5 Rated capacity limiter

5.1 General

The rated capacity limiter shall meet the requirements of ISO 10245-1:2008, 4.3.1, and shall operate in accordance with the requirements stated in ISO 10245-1:2008, 4.3.2.

A rated capacity limiter/indicator shall operate automatically without the need for resetting during a lifting cycle.

Where a crane can be operated in different configurations, there shall be a precise and continuous indication of the crane configuration for which the rated capacity limiter/indicator has been set. As a minimum requirement, the configuration selection device shall provide a direct description of the configuration selected, or indicate a code which can be checked against a separate list of codes/configurations which are given on the capacity chart or attached to it.

On mobile cranes which can be operated in different configurations (e.g. on wheels, on outriggers, different counterweights, different jib length, different number of falls), no unintended change of the configuration selection shall be possible (e.g. location of selection device, separate confirmation of settings).

NOTE 1 Normally there is no check (automatic plausibility check), whether the selected configuration corresponds with the real configuration.

NOTE 2 Acknowledgement by the operator can be used to satisfy the requirement for prevention of unintended configurations changes.

Selections of configurations of the crane not permitted by the manufacturer shall be prevented, unless the discrepancy is acknowledged by the crane operator. The rated capacity limiter shall prevent the crane from supporting a load outside the limits of the permitted radii and outside the positions and