Tower Crane Operation

Speaker

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Tower crane operation includes:

Establish a safe system of work

Planning of the lifting operation

Define the responsibilities / requirements of personnel

Selection of tower cranes

Erection, height alteration and dismantling

Procedures and precautions

Inspection, examination and testing

Repair and maintenance

Contents:

- 1. Site conditions for tower crane erection and operation
- 2. Operating procedures and precautions

Collapsed tower crane New York, USA - 15th March 2008





How the Crane Fell

On Saturday, a tower crane attached to a building under construction collapsed, killing at least four people and injuring about a dozen. Several buildings were damaged, and a town house was destroyed. The details of what led to the crane's collapse:

TOWER

SUPPORT COLLAR

18th floor

303 E. 51st St.

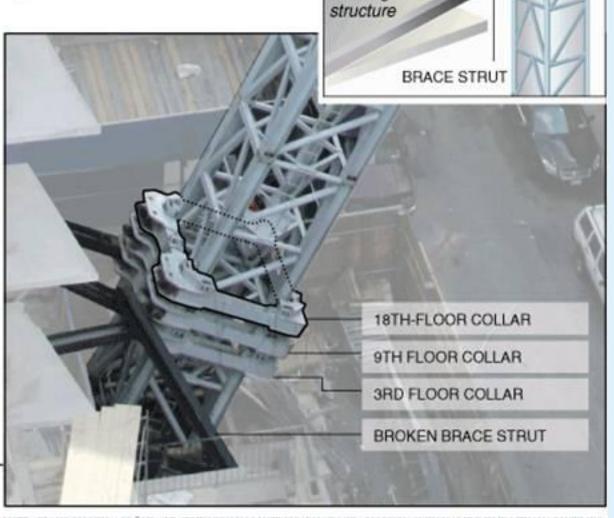
9th floor

3rd floor

While workers were attaching a heavy steel support collar it broke free and slid down the tower...

... crashing into another collar and severing the support at the 9th floor. The entire crane became unstable and fell.

The two falling collars ended up stacked on top of the collar at the third floor.



TYPICAL CRANE SUPPORT

Building

COLLAR

Crane

Broken nylon sling



Collapsed tower crane Causeway Bay - 2007



Collapsed tower crane Kwai Chung - 2005

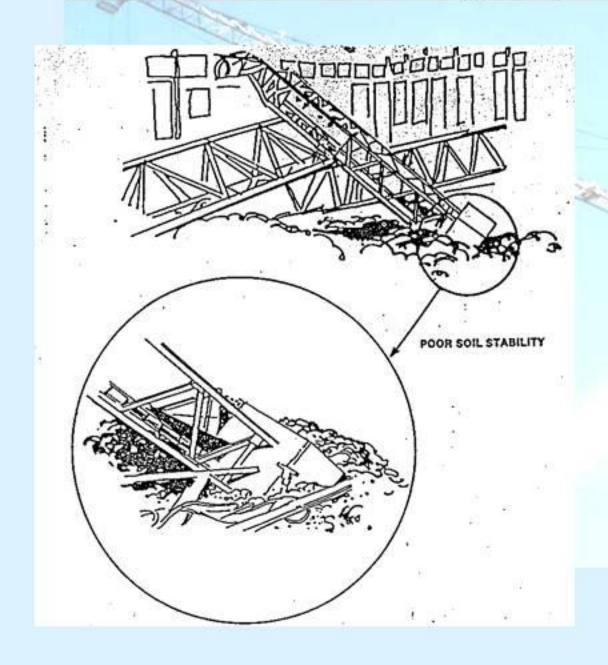


Failed jib - 2004

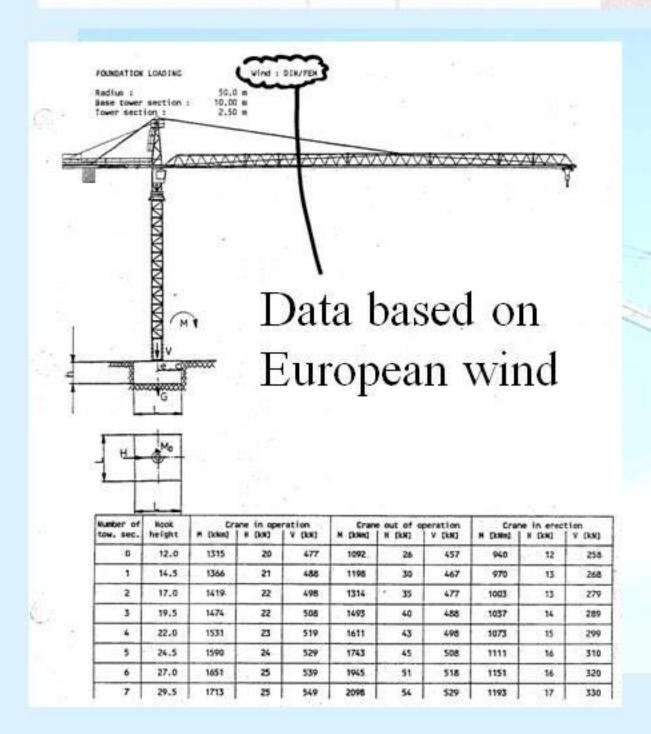


1. Site conditions for tower crane erection and operation

Allowable bearing capacity of ground

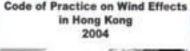


Inadequate ground bearing capacity can lead to collapse of tower crane

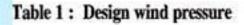


Must carry out design based on the Hong Kong Wind Code

Hong Kong Wind Code







Height above site-ground level	Design wind pressure q _z (kP _a)					
≤ 5m	1.82					
10 m	2.01					
20 m	2.23					
30 m	2,37					
50 m	2.57					
75 m	2.73					

Example

Crane Height = 50m

Hong Kong = 2.57kPa

European = 1.1kPa

European Wind Code

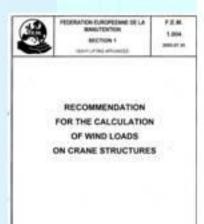


Table T.3.2 — Out-of-service wind speed and pressure

Height above ground level	Approximate wind speed out of service	Approximate wind pressure out of service			
m	m/s	N/m²			
0 to 20	36	800			
20 to 100	42	1100			
more than 100	46	1300			

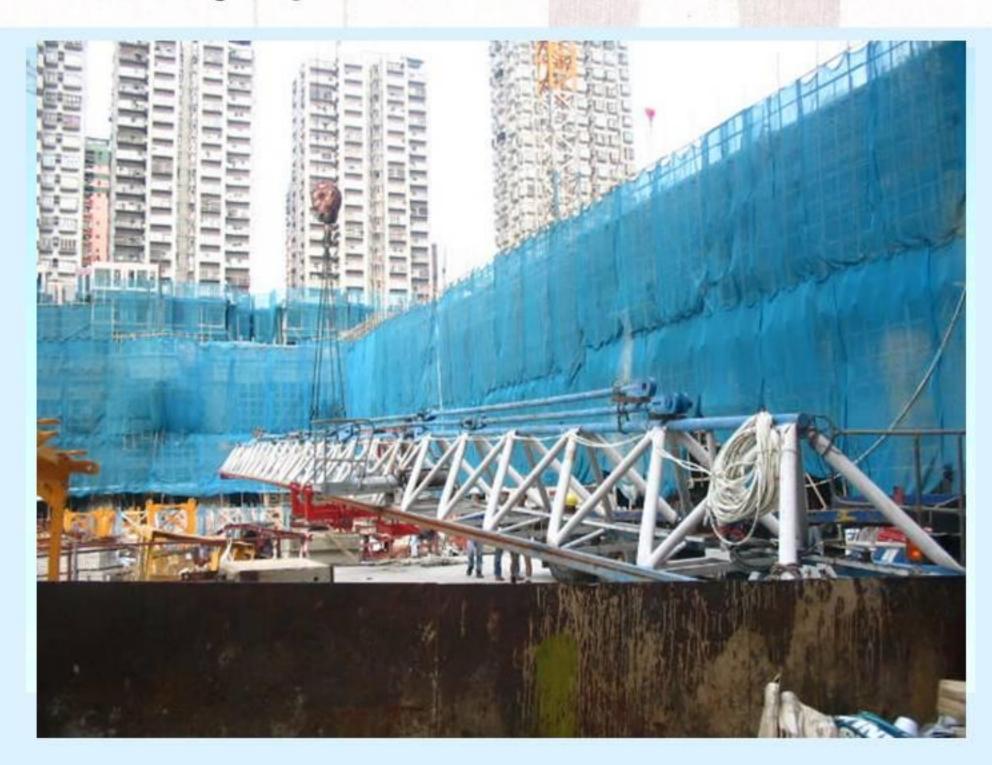
Space available for transportation and mobile crane



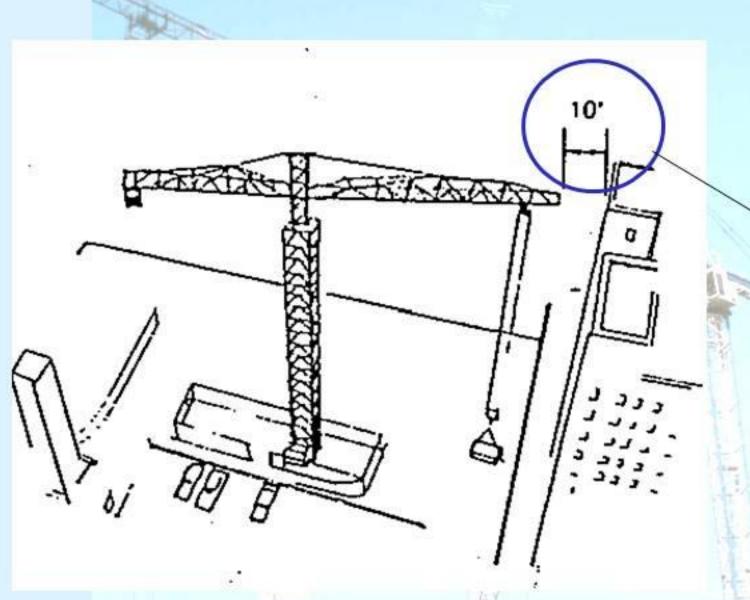
Space available for erection, operation and dismantling



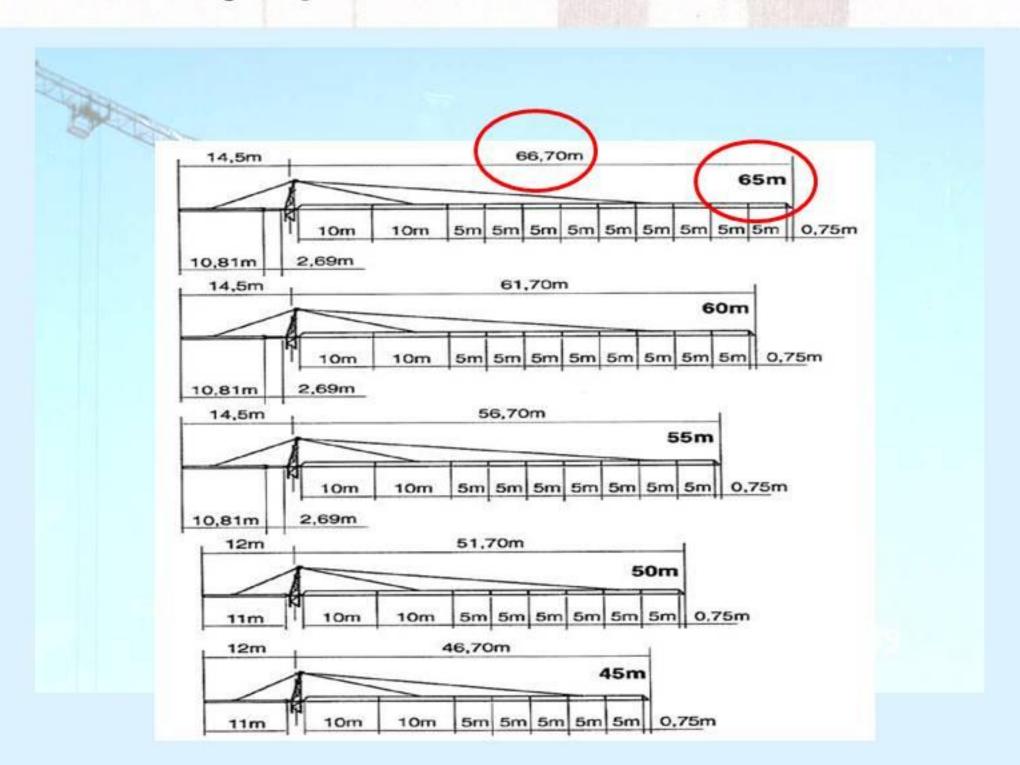


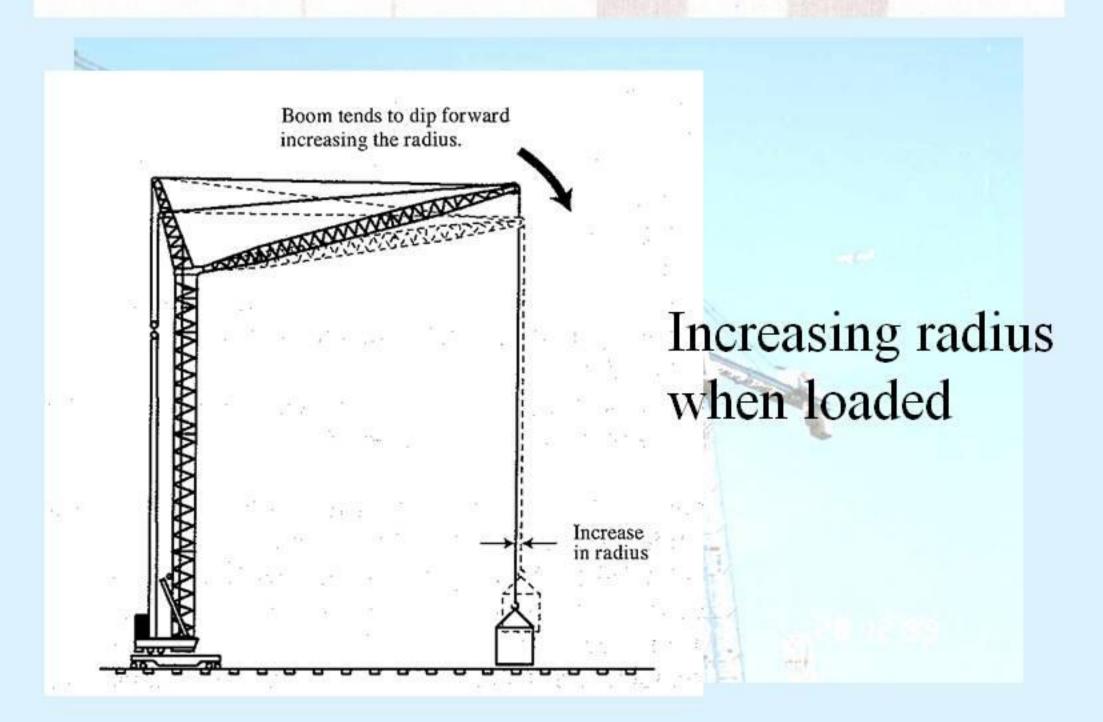


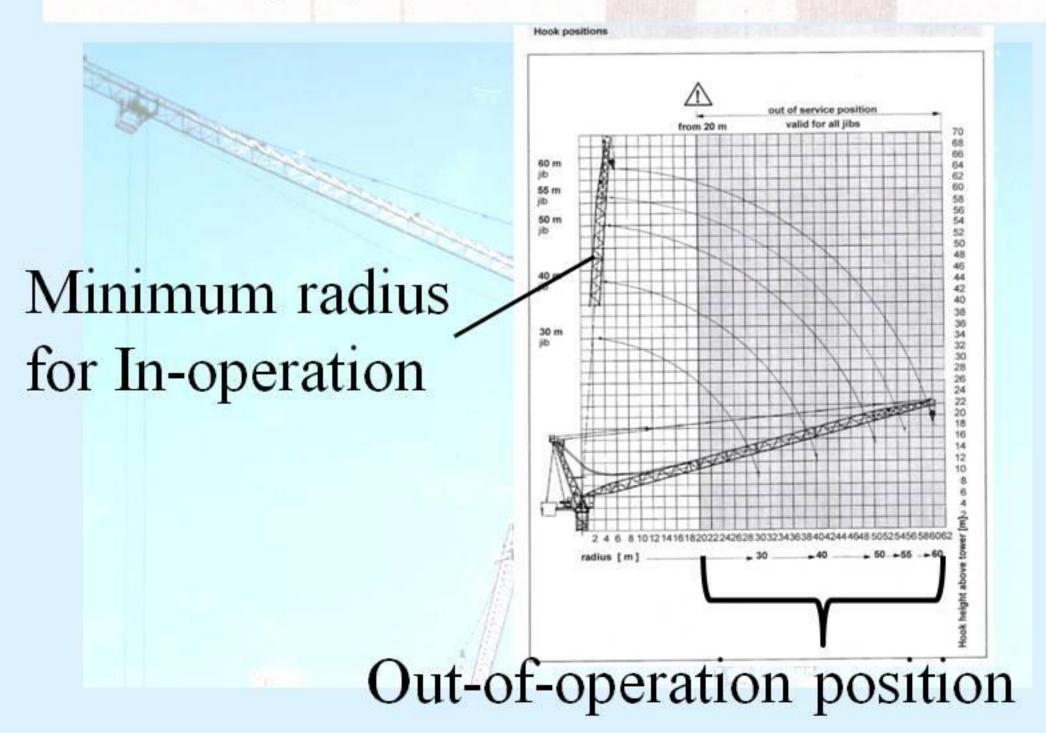




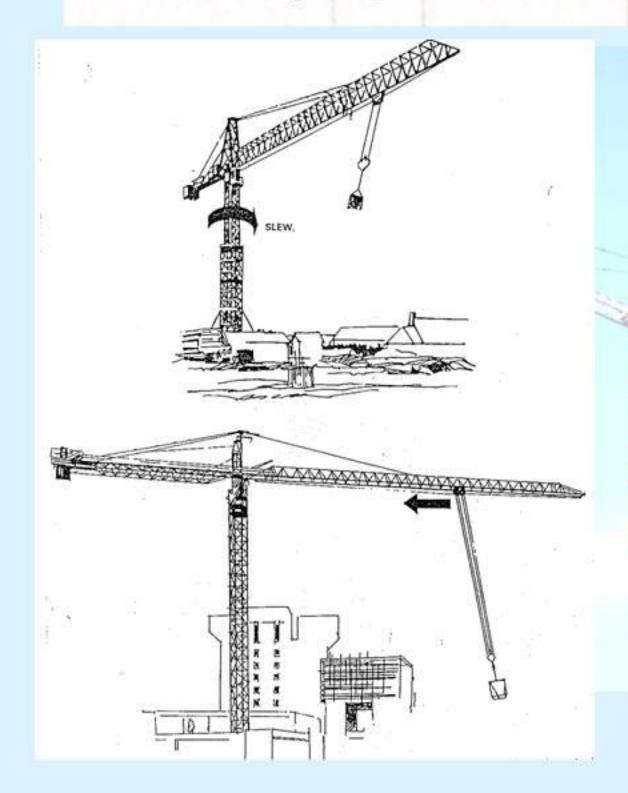
There should be at least 3m (10ft) between jib tip and the nearest obstacle



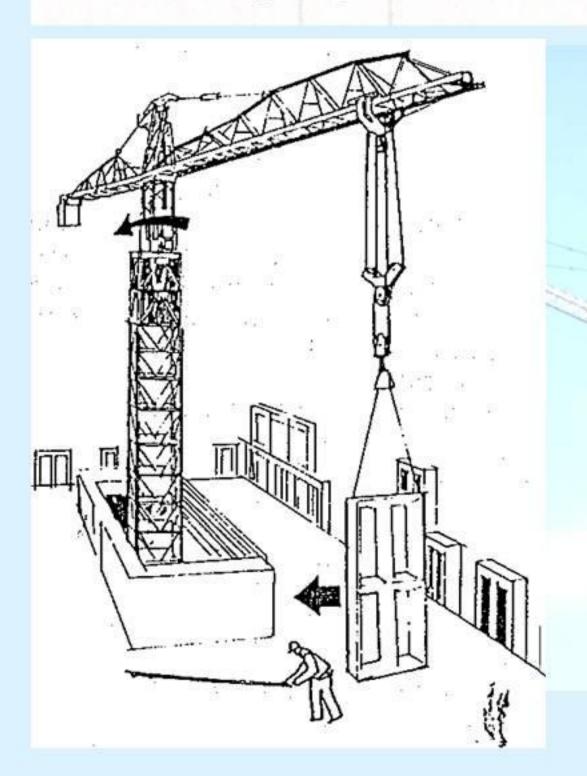




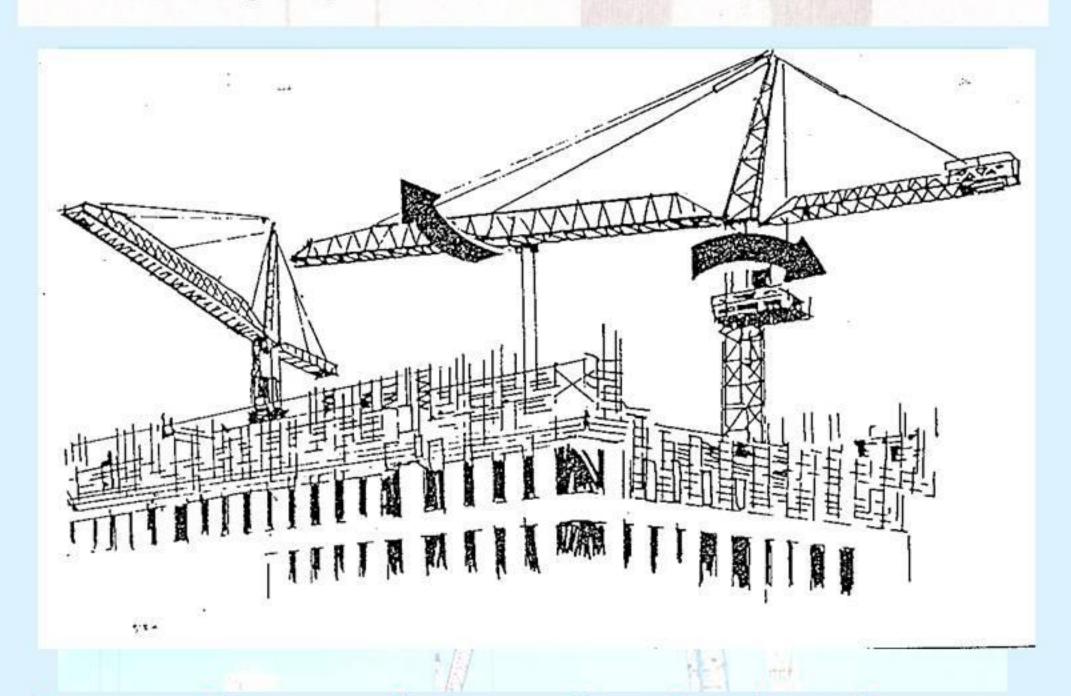




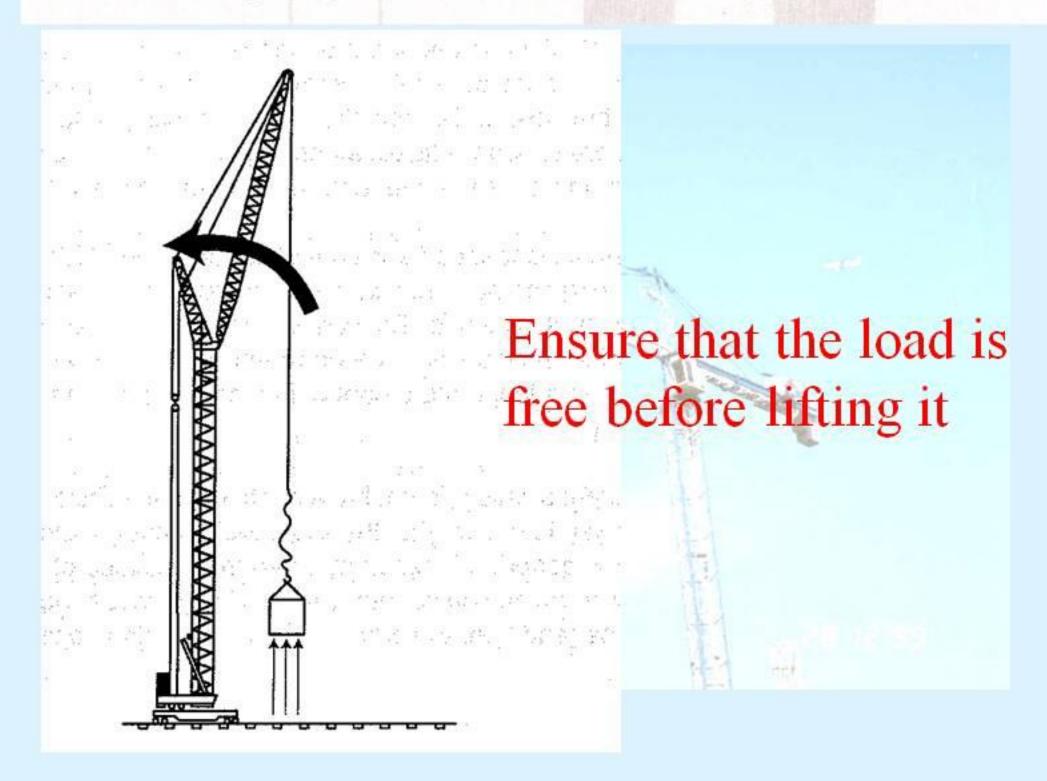
Keep slew and trolley speeds low enough to maintain control of the load

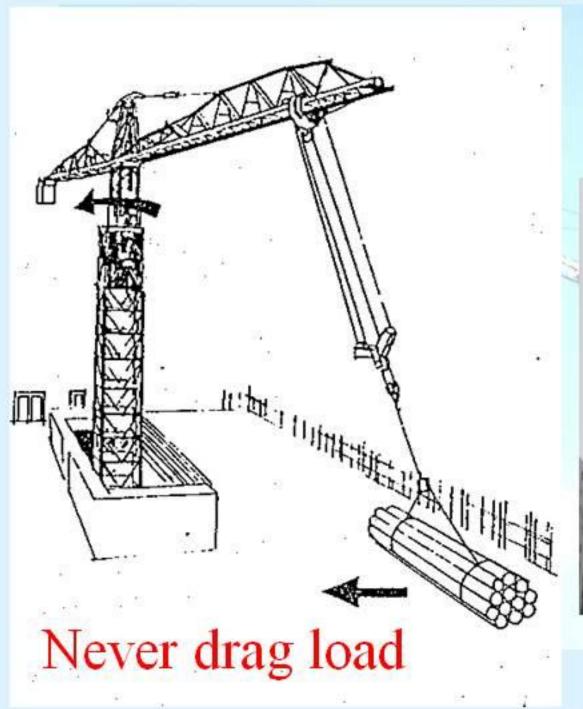


Always keep the load path clear



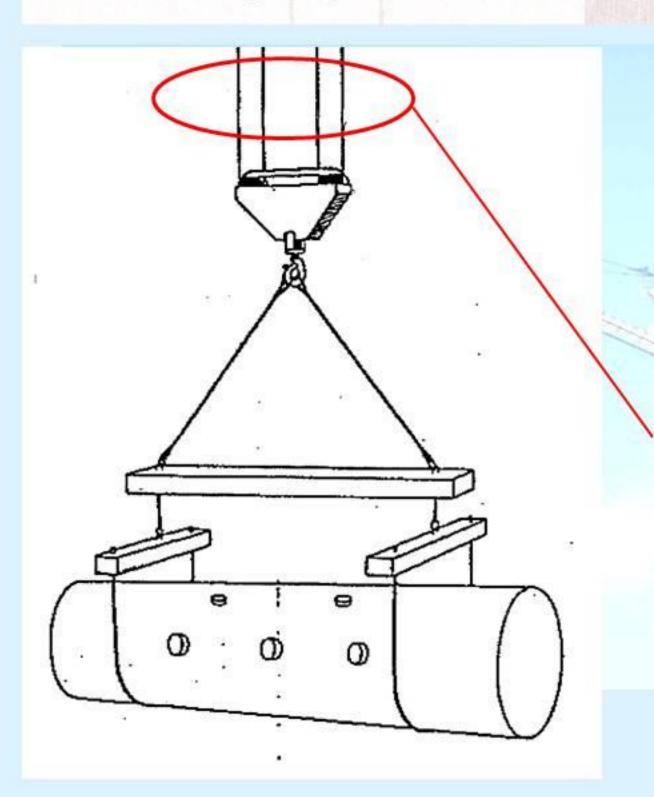
Do not free stuck items by slewing the crane



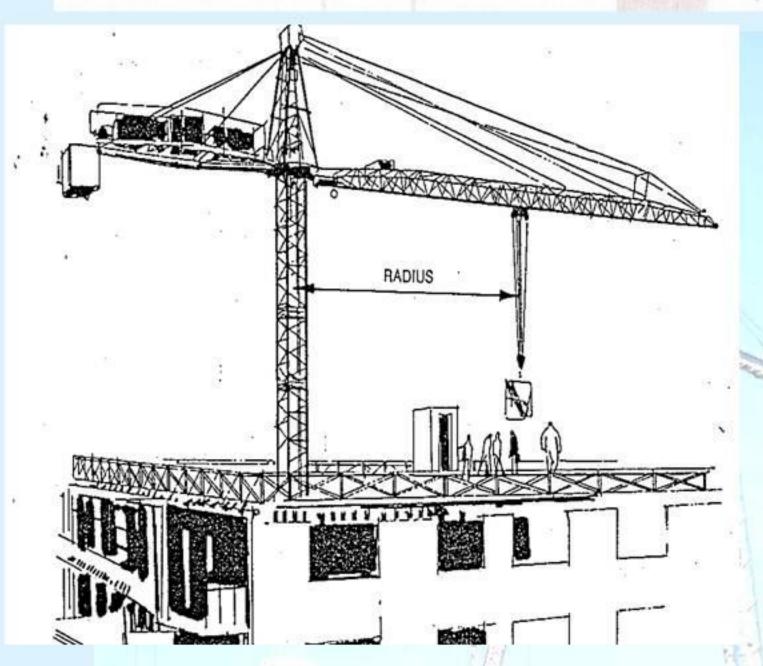


Hang Hau - Year 2004



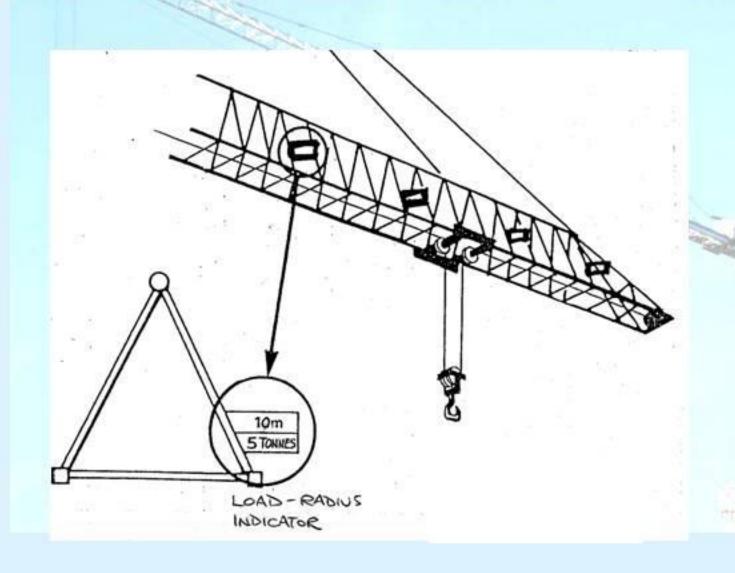


All lifting tackle must be counted as part of the load, including the weight of the crane hoisting ropes



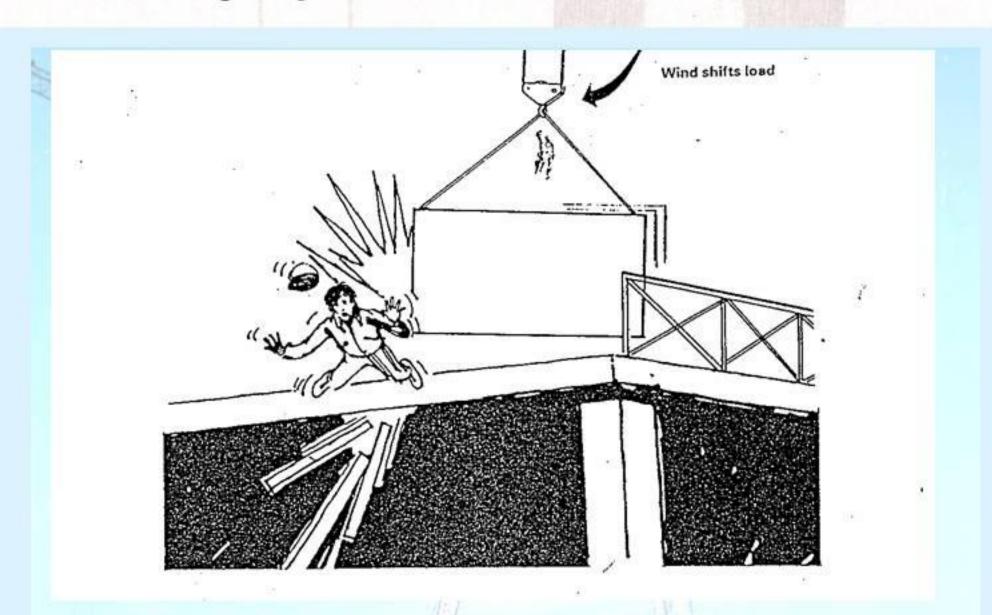
Know the radius of the load at all times

Load-radius indicators for tower crane



According to Regulation 11(2)(b) of the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Lifting Appliances and Lifting Gear) Regulations, Cap 59J:

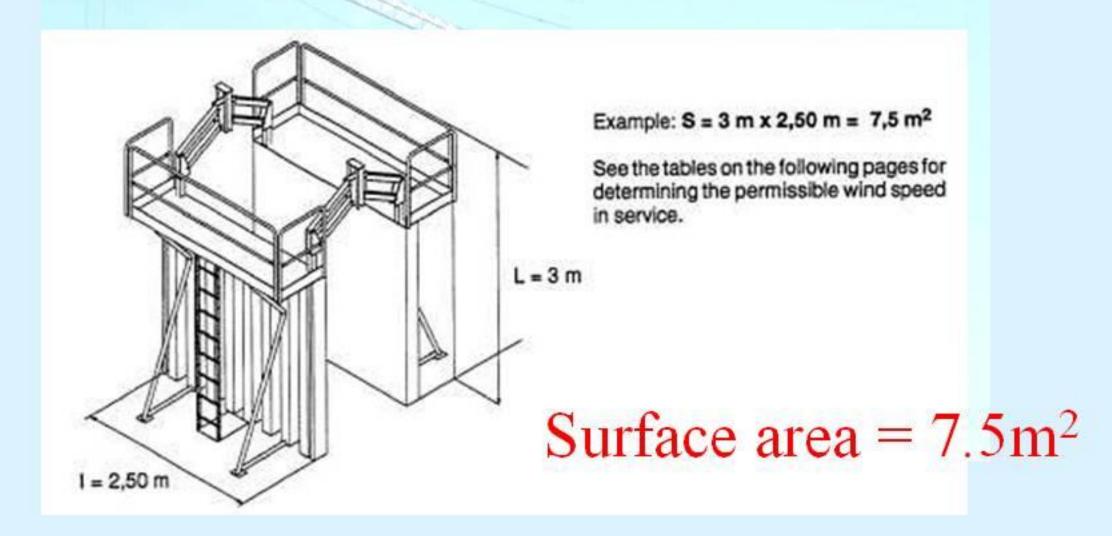
The owner of a crane (including a crane with a derricking jib) which has a variable operating radius shall ensure that the crane is not used unless it is fitted with an accurate indicator, clearly visible to the driver, which shows the radius of the jib, trolley or crab at any particular time and the safe working load applicable to that radius



Do not lift loads with large surface areas in high or gusty winds

Determine the Permissible Wind Speed

calculate the surface exposed to wind



• Jib length: 50m

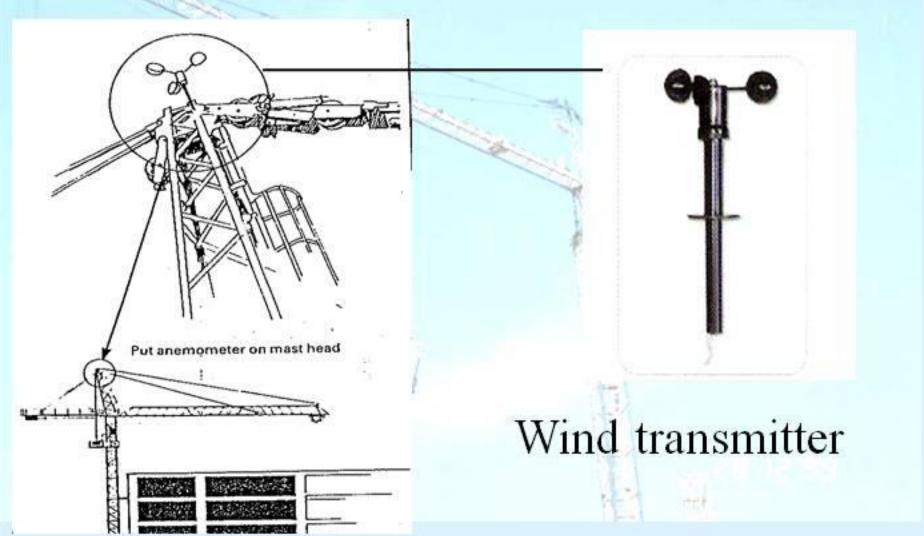
Max wind speed = 48 km/h

• Radius : 30m

• Weight of the load: 3.2t

Radii	19	22	25	27	30	32	34	35 /	37	40	42	45	47	50
Load curve (in t)	6	5,13	4,41	4,03	3,64	3,27	3	1	2,79	2,53	2,38	2,18	2,06	1,9
S (In m²)	Permissible maximum wind speed in service (in km/h)													
115	72	72	72	72	72	72	7/2	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
2	72	72	72	72	72	72	/12	72	72	72	72	72	72	70
3	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	69	66	64	61	60	57
4	72	72	72	72	68	65/	62	62	60	57	56	53	52	50
5	72	72	68	65	61	5/8	56	56	54	51	50	48	46	44
6	72	67	62	59	55	/53	51	51	49	47	45	43	42	41
7	67	62	57	55	51 /	49	47	47	45	43	42	40	39	38
		*	53	51	48	46	44	44	43	40	39	38	37	35

Anemometer



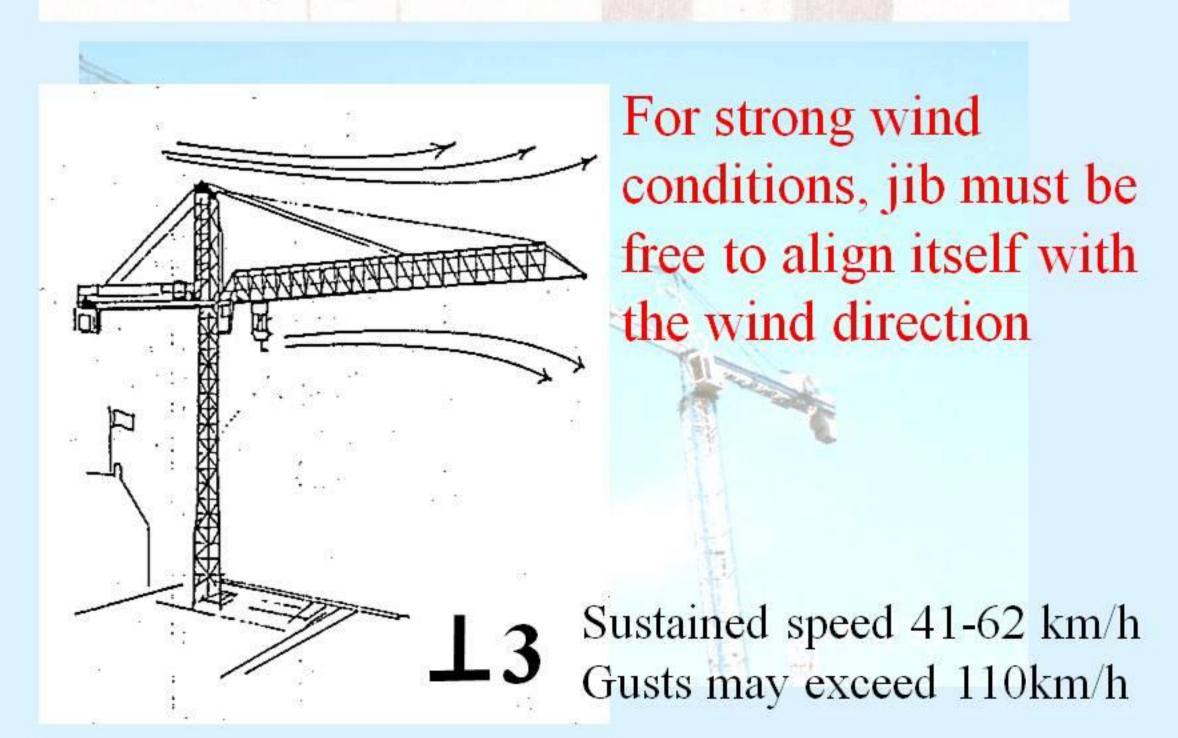


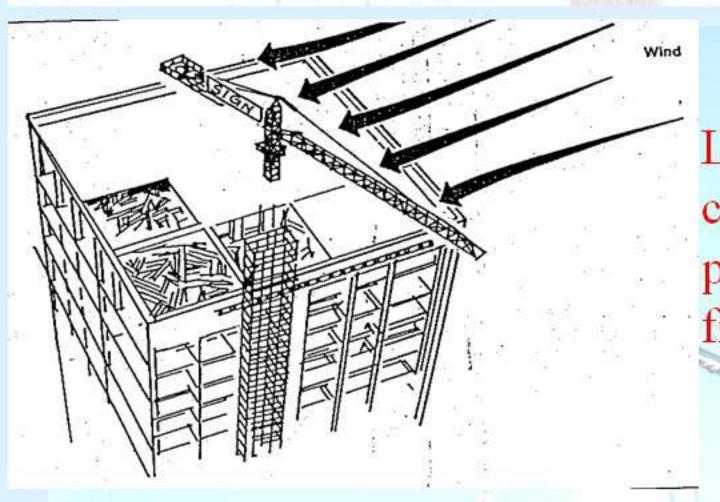


External signaling kit, with flashing lights and siren



Wind speed display with visual and audible alarm at specified threshold

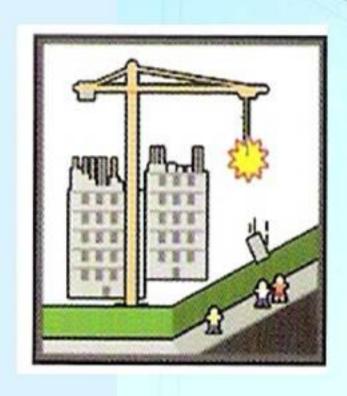


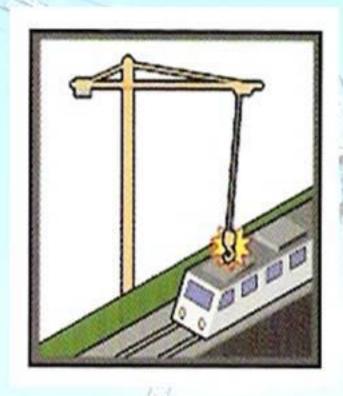


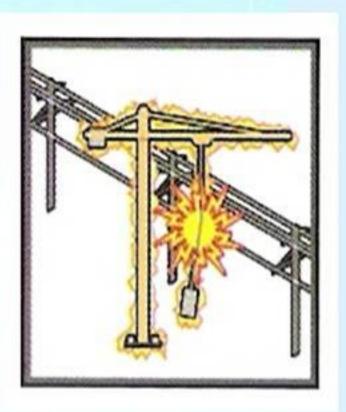
Large sign on the counter-jib may prevent the crane from weathervaning

Name boards or other items presenting a wind catching area should not be fitted to the jib, counter-jib, or the tower without manufacturer's approval

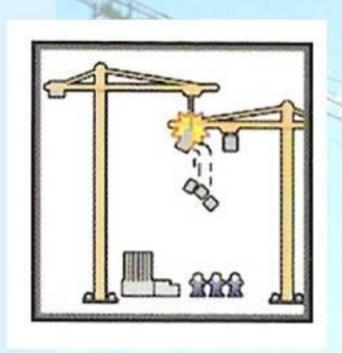
Zoning and anti-collision device

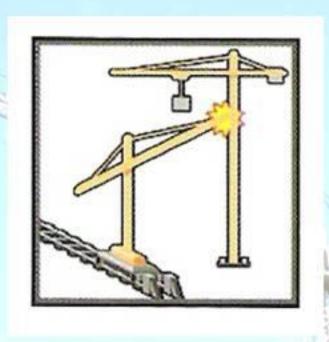


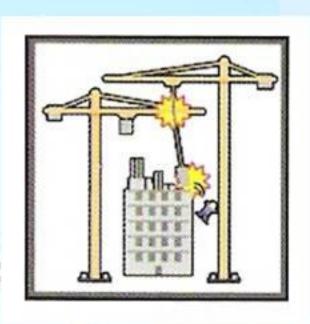




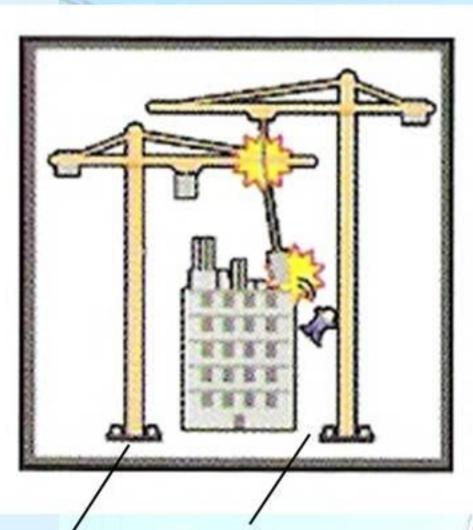
Risks: The hook of the crane enters potentially dangerous areas







Risks: Collision between adjacent cranes



High crane stationary

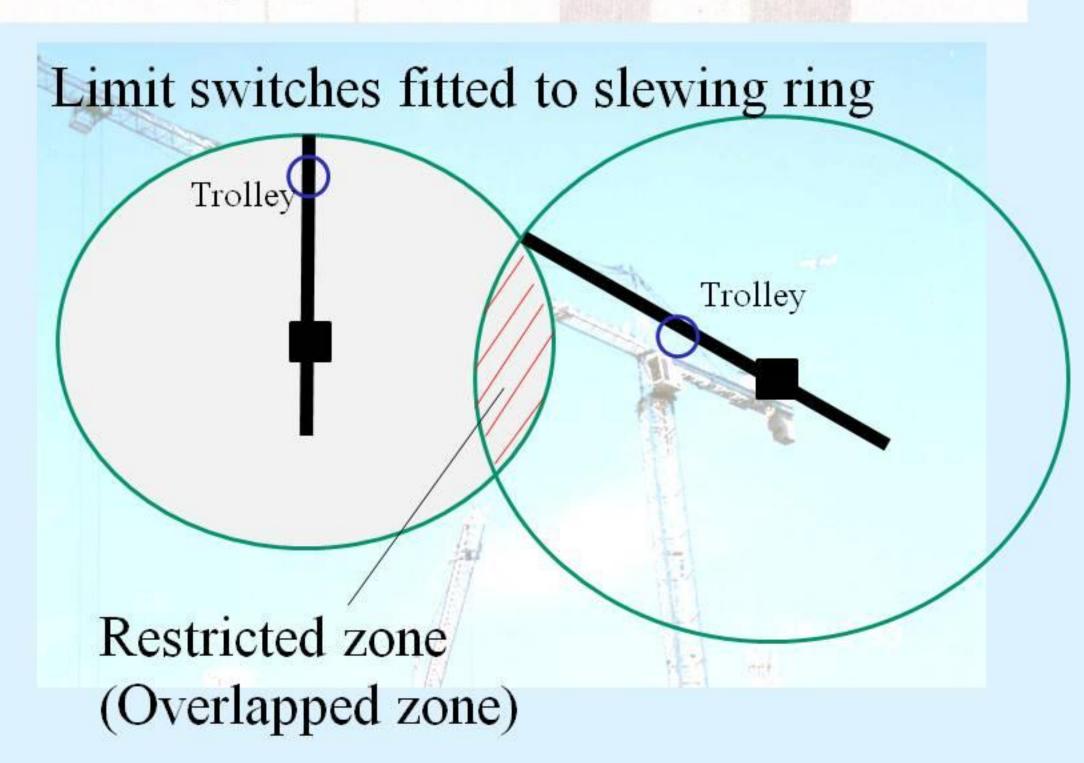
Low crane slewing

Fatal accident

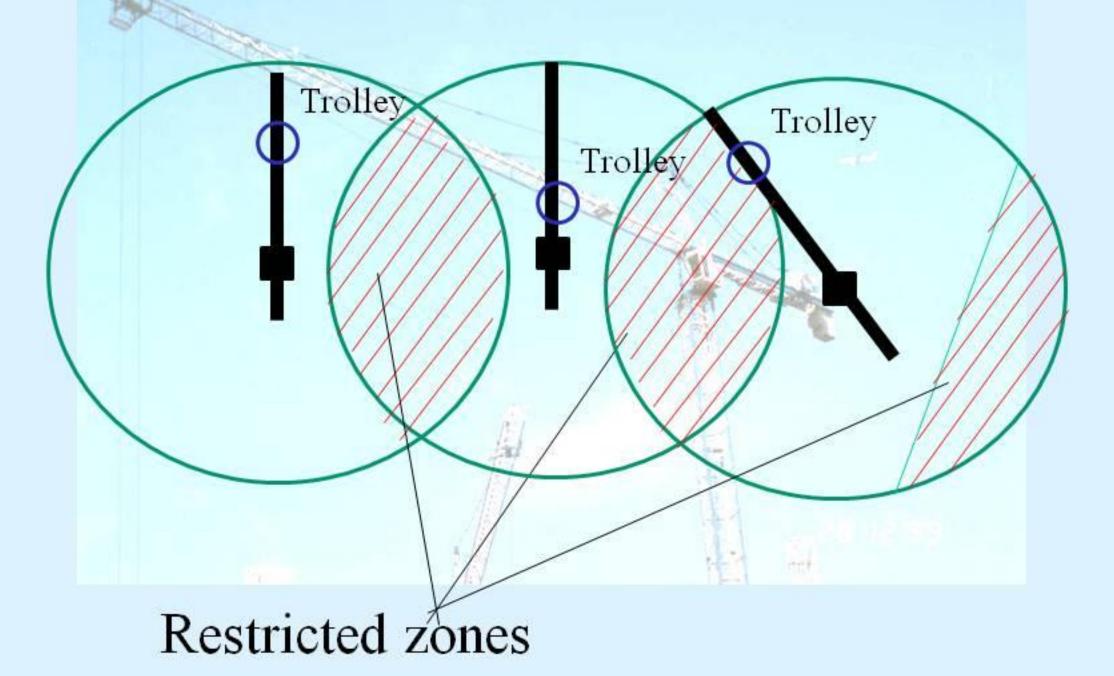
Date: March 1999

Location: Sau Kei Wan



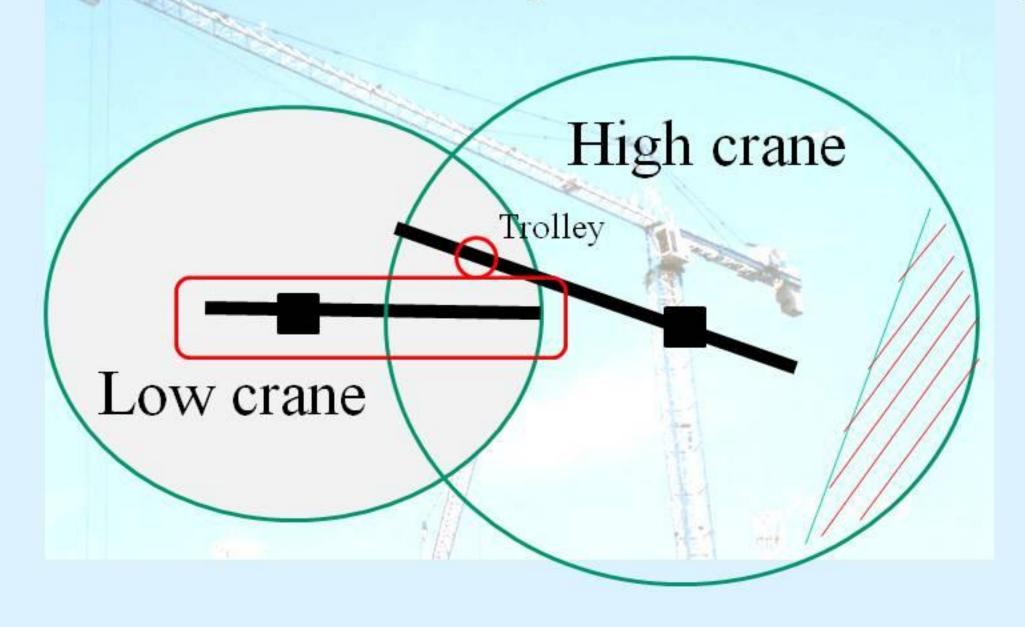


Limit switches not suitable for below situation





Automatic anti-collision systems offer flexibility





Automatic anti-collision systems can handle complex situations

