

Irish Standard I.S. EN 13852-1:2013

Cranes - Offshore cranes - Part 1: Generalpurpose offshore cranes

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## **EUROPEAN STANDARD**

EN 13852-1

## NORME EUROPÉENNE

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Supersedes EN 13852-1:2004

#### **English Version**

# Cranes - Offshore cranes - Part 1: General-purpose offshore cranes

Appareils de levage à charge suspendue - Grues off-shore - Partie 1: Grues off-shore pour usage général

Krane - Offshore-Krane - Teil 1: Offshore-Krane für allgemeine Verwendung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 July 2013.

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-CENELEC 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-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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## EN 13852-1:2013 (E)

Cont	ents	age
Forewo	ord	5
Introdu	ıction	6
1	Scope	7
2	Normative references	7
3	Terms and definitions	10
4	List of significant hazards	
5	Safety requirements and/or protective measures	
5 5.1	General	
5.2	Strength and stability	
5.3	Equipment and components	21
5.4	Drive systems	25
5.5	Control station, machinery house etc	
5.6	Noise reduction	
5.7	Access, guards etc	
5.8	Controls, indicators and limiting devices	
5.9	Protection systems	
5.10	Lifting of personnel	39
6	Verification of the safety requirements and/or protective measures	40
6.1	General	
6.2	Testing	
-		
7	Information for use	
7.1	Documentation	
7.2	Operation	
7.3	Maintenance	
7.4	Marking	48
	A (informative) Selection of a suitable set of crane standards for a given application	
Annex	B (normative) Determination of factors	51
B.1	Calculation of the dynamic coefficient Φn by the simplified method	51
B.2	Calculation of dynamic coefficient $\phi_n$ by motion response analysis	53
B.3	Out of plane influences	53
B.3.1	General	
B.3.2	Offlead load	
B.3.3	Sidelead load	
B.3.4	Horizontal load combination	
B.4	Hook velocity	
B.4.1	Hoisting and lowering velocity	
B.4.2	Horizontal hook velocity	
B.5	Load combinations	
Annex	C (normative) Environmental influences	59
C.1	General	
C.2	Wind	
C.2.1	Wind velocities	59
C.2.2	Boom stalling	60

C.3	Floating units	60
C.4	Thermal effects	60
C.5	lce	61
C.6	Stowage	61
C.7	Corrosion protection	61
Annex	D (normative) Failure mode analysis	62
D.1	General	62
D.2	Failure mode charts	62
Annex	E (normative) Material selection	64
E.1	General	64
E.2	Verification of material quality	64
E.3	Forged rings for slewing bearings	64
E.4	Slewing bearing fasteners	65
E.5	Welded structures	66
E.6	Non-welded components	66
Annex	F (normative) Control station instrumentation	68
F.1	Minimum control station instrumentation	68
F.2	Optional control station instrumentation	68
Annex	G (normative) Wire rope safety factors	69
G.1	General	69
G.2	Static safety factors	
G.2.1 G.2.2	General Running rigging	
G.2.2	Standing rigging	
G.3	Dynamic safety factors	70
G.3.1 G.3.2	General  Load reference factor for running rigging	_
	Load reference factor for standing rigging	
G.4	Lifting of personnel	71
Annex	H (normative) Slewing bearings	72
Annex	I (normative) Requirements for brakes	73
Annex	J (normative) Ranking of safety systems	75
Annex	K (normative) Required performance levels (PLr) for SRP/CS according to EN ISO 13849-1:2008	76
Annex	L (informative) Typical general-purpose offshore cranes and terminology	77
Annex	M (normative) Excursion envelopes	82
Annex	N (normative) Noise test code	83
N.1	Introduction	83
N.2	Sound power level determination	
N.2.1 N.2.2	Basic standard to be used  Measurement and calculation procedure	
N.2.2	Fmission sound pressure level determination	

## EN 13852-1:2013 (E)

N.3.1	Basic standard to be used	84
N.3.2	Crane operator and microphone positions	
N.3.3	Specifications concerning the crane operating cabin	
N.3.4	Specification relating to wind speed	
N.3.5	Measurement and calculation procedure	84
N.4	Operating conditions	85
N.4.1	General	85
N.4.2	Test procedure	86
N.5	Information on measurement uncertainties	87
N.6	Information to be recorded	87
N.7	Information to be reported	87
N.8	Declaration and verification of noise emission values	87
N.9	Noise measurement — test report	88
Annex	O (normative) Equipment for use in a hazardous area	92
0.1	General	92
0.2	Avoidance or reduction of ignition sources	92
0.3	Electrical equipment	92
0.4	Non-electrical equipment	92
O.5	Electrostatic discharge	92
Annex	ZA (informative) Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC	94
Annex	ZB (informative) Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 94/9/EC	95
Bibliod	graphy	
~ 5	7	

EN 13852-1:2013 (E)

#### **Foreword**

This document (EN 13852-1:2013) 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 March 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2014.

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 supersedes EN 13852-1:2004.

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).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA and Annex ZB which are integral parts of this document.

Since the previous version, major changes have been made including the scope. New requirements are introduced on load chart, electrotechnical and non electrical equipment, mode and rigging selector, back-up brake on luffing winches, wire ropes, lighting, dropped object protection, controls, data recorder, motion limiters, rated capacity limiter, boom backstop, emergency operation system, fire protection and protective earthing, etc. Major changes have also been made to Annexes B, F, G, K, M and O.

There are several updates in standard references, and a number of clauses have been redrafted for reasons of clarity and technical and editorial accuracy.

EN 13852, *Cranes* — *Offshore cranes*, is composed of the following parts:

- Part 1: General-purpose offshore cranes (the present document);
- Part 2: Floating cranes.

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, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

EN 13852-1:2013 (E)

#### Introduction

This European Standard has been prepared to be a harmonised standard to provide one means for general purpose offshore cranes to conform to the essential health and safety requirements of the Machinery Directive, as mentioned in Annex ZA.

Absolute safety of cranes cannot be ensured by design alone, as their operation depends on the skill of operators, maintenance personnel and inspectors as well as on the numerous technical parameters relating to the crane and its operating environment, which can have large scatter.

As many of the hazards related to general-purpose offshore cranes relate to their operating environment and use, it is assumed in the preparation of this European Standard that all the relevant information relating to the use and operating environment of the crane has been exchanged between the manufacturer and user (as recommended in ISO 9374-1:1989 and ISO 9374-4:1989) covering such issues as, for example:

- clearances;
- requirements concerning protection against hazardous environments:
- processed materials, such as potentially flammable or explosive material (e.g. hydrocarbons, combustible dust, etc).

This European Standard is a type C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100:2010.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and hazardous events are covered and indicated in the scope of this European 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 machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard.

NOTE 1 A floating crane is a crane mounted on a vessel or barge designed for its support and transport, primarily intended for construction/deconstruction operations in a marine environment.

NOTE 2 EN 13852–2 is not a harmonised standard.

### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for general-purpose offshore cranes including their supporting pedestals or structures.

The standard is applicable to general-purpose offshore cranes covered by the scope of this European Standard which are manufactured after the date of its publication as EN.

This European Standard is not applicable to general-purpose offshore cranes which are manufactured before the date of its publication as an EN.

This European Standard does not cover use of - or hazards relating to the following:

- a) fabrication, transportation, assembly, dismantling, disabling, scrapping or changing the configuration of the crane;
- b) lifting accessories, i.e. any item between the hook and the load;
- c) minimum design temperature below -20 °C;
- d) operations at an ambient temperature above 45 °C;

NOTE: For equipment designed for operation in explosive atmospheres, the normal ambient temperature range is -20 °C to +40 °C, unless otherwise specified and marked. See Annex O and relevant standards indicated for complete information.

- e) lifting operations involving more than one crane;
- f) accidental loads due to collisions;
- g) hand powered cranes and other cranes with a rated capacity less than 2 t or outreach less than 8 m;
- h) emergency rescue operations; (except training)
- i) subsea lifting operations.

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

This European Standard includes requirements for the lifting of personnel by a general-purpose offshore crane.

#### 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.

EN 614-1:2006+A1:2009, Safety of machinery — Ergonomic design principles — Part 1: Terminology and general principles

EN 842:1996+A1:2008, Safety of machinery — Visual danger signals — General requirements, design and testing

EN 953:1997+A1:2009, Safety of machinery — Guards — General requirements for the design and construction of fixed and movable guards

EN 1127-1:2011, Explosive atmospheres — Explosion prevention and protection — Part 1: Basic concepts and methodology



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