

Irish Standard I.S. EN 13001-1:2015

Cranes - General design - Part 1: General principles and requirements

© CEN 2015 No copying without NSAI permission except as permitted by copyright law.

I.S. EN 13001-1:2015

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard — national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R.~xxx: Standard~Recommendation-recommendation~based~on~the~consensus~of~an~expert~panel~and~subject~to~public~consultation.

SWiFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

NOTE: The date of any NSAI previous adoption may not match the date of its original CEN/CENELEC document.

This document is based on: Published:

EN 13001-1:2015 2015-04-08

This document was published ICS number:

under the authority of the NSAI
and comes into effect on:
53.020.20

2015-04-25

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

NSAI T +353 1 807 3800 Sales:

 1 Swift Square,
 F +353 1 807 3838
 T +353 1 857 6730

 Northwood, Santry
 E standards@nsai.ie
 F +353 1 857 6729

 Dublin 9
 W NSAI.ie
 W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

EN 13001-1

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2015

ICS 53.020.20

Supersedes EN 13001-1:2004+A1:2009

English Version

Cranes - General design - Part 1: General principles and requirements

Appareils de levage à charge suspendue - Conception générale - Partie 1 : Principes généraux et prescriptions Krane - Konstruktion allgemein - Teil 1: Allgemeine Prinzipien und Anforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 February 2015.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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 United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents Foreword		Page
		3
		4
1	Scope	5
2	Normative references	5
3	Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations	5
3.1	Terms and definitions	
3.2	Symbols and abbreviations	6
4	Safety requirements and/or measures	8
4.1	General	8
4.2	Proof calculation	8
4.2.1	General principles	
4.2.2	Models of cranes and loads	
4.2.3	Simulation of load actions	
4.2.4	Load combinations and load effects	11
4.2.5	Limit states	
4.2.6	Proof of competence	
4.2.7	Methods for the proof of competence	13
4.3	Classification	
4.3.1	General	
4.3.2	Total numbers of working cycles	16
4.3.3	Average linear or angular displacements	17
4.3.4	Frequencies of loads	
4.3.5	Positioning of loads	
4.4	Stress histories	21
4.4.1	General	
4.4.2	Frequencies of stress cycles	22
4.4.3	Transformation of the identified stress cycles into cycles with constant mean stress or constant stress ratio	23
4.4.4	Classification of stress histories	_
Annex	A (informative) Selection of a suitable set of crane standards for a given application	
	` '	
	B (informative) Discreet and continuous distributions	30
Annex	ZA (informative) Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC	33
Riblio	graphy	
טווטום	914P117	

Foreword

This document (EN 13001-1:2015) 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 October 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2015.

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 13001-1:2004+A1:2009.

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, which is an integral part of this document.

The major changes in this revision are in 4.2.7.2, 4.3.3 and 4.4.4. Annex B has been added.

This European Standard is one part of EN 13001. The parts are the following ones:

- Part 1: General principles and requirements;
- Part 2: Load actions:
- Part 3-1: Limit States and proof competence of steel structure;
- Part 3-2: Limit states and proof of competence of wire ropes in reeving systems;
- Part 3-3: Limit states and proof of competence of wheel/rail contacts;
- Part 3-4: Limit states and proof of competence of machinery [currently at Enquiry stage];
- Part 3-5: Limit states and proof of competence of forged hooks [Technical Specification].

For the relationship with other European Standards for cranes, see Annex A.

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.

Introduction

This European Standard has been prepared to be a harmonized standard to provide one means for the mechanical design and theoretical verification of cranes to conform to the essential health and safety requirements of the Machinery Directive, as amended. This standard also establishes interfaces between the user (purchaser) of the crane and the designer, as well as between the designer and the component manufacturer, in order to form a basis for selecting cranes and components.

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

The crane parts, components or 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 machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies general principles and requirements to be used together with EN 13001-2 and the EN 13001-3 series of standards, and as such they specify conditions and requirements on design to prevent mechanical hazards of cranes, and a method of verification of those requirements.

NOTE Specific requirements for particular types of crane are given in the appropriate European Standard for the particular crane type.

The following is a list of significant hazardous situations and hazardous events that could result in risks to persons during normal use and foreseeable misuse. Clause 4 of this European Standard is necessary to reduce or eliminate the risks associated with the following hazards:

- a) instability of the crane or its parts (tilting);
- b) exceeding the limits of strength (yield, ultimate, fatigue);
- c) elastic instability of the crane or its parts (buckling, bulging);
- d) exceeding temperature limits of material or components;
- e) exceeding the deformation limits.

This European Standard is applicable to cranes which are manufactured after the date of approval by CEN of this standard and serves as reference base for the European Standards for particular crane types.

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 13001-2, Crane safety — General design — Part 2: Load actions

EN ISO 12100:2010, Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction (ISO 12100:2010)

ISO 2394, General principles on reliability for structures

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

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 12100:2010 and, for the definitions of loads, in ISO 4306-1:2007, Clause 6, and the following apply.



Product Page

- Dooking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore
- Dearn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation