Presentation Instructions

Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

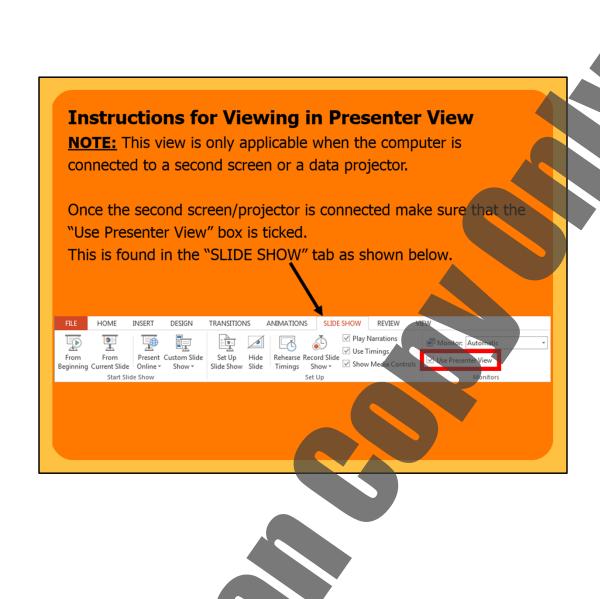
What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- · Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide)
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

- 1. Rebrand the presentation.
- 2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.











1.1 Introduction

These training materials are based on the national unit of competency RIIHAN305D Operate a Gantry or Overhead Crane.

You will learn about:

- Planning and preparing for operations.
- Operating the crane to move loads.
- Carrying out maintenance.
- Cleaning up.



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1.1.1 National High Risk Work Licence

A National High Risk Work Licence is required to operate a bridge or gantry crane if it is:

Controlled from a permanent cabin or control station on the crane.

OR

Remotely controlled and has more than 3 powered operations.

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Controlled from a permanent cabin or control station on the crane.

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Remotely controlled and has more than 3 powered operations.

An **Overhead Crane** (also called a **bridge crane**) is a crane comprising a bridge beam mounted at each end to an end carriage, capable of travelling along elevated runways and having one or more hoisting mechanisms arranged to traverse across the bridge.

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A **Gantry Crane** is a crane comprising a bridge beam, supported at each end by legs, mounted on end carriages, capable of travelling along runways at surface or deck level, and which has a crab with one or more hoisting units arranged to travel across the bridge. Gantry cranes may have fixed runways with or without rails.

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Overhead and gantry cranes commonly include the following components:

- The hook block.
- The hoist.
- The carriage.
- The bridge.
- The runway.
- The main isolator switch.
- Safety devices.
- Remote controls.



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To make sure you know the specific details for the crane you are operating you should access the technical information. This will be found in the operator's manual or manufacturers' specifications.



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1.1.2.1 The Hook Block

The hook block is used to raise and lower the hook.

It consists of:

- Sheaves or pulley wheels.
- A hook.
- A safety latch.

Running through the pulley of the hook block is the hoist rope. The hoist rope consists of many small wires formed into a flexible and strong rope. To reduce wear on the hoist rope it should be kept lubricated.

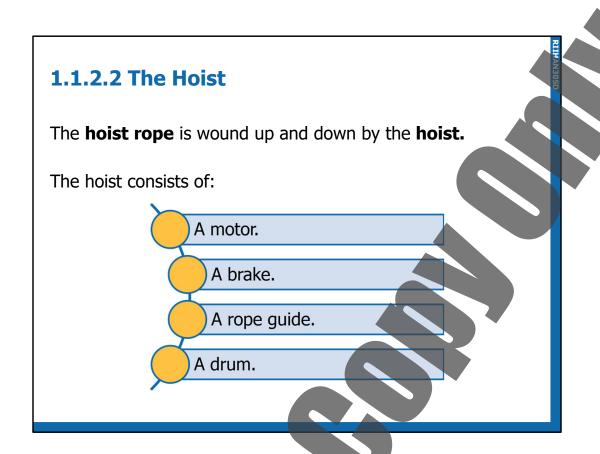


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The **hoist rope** is wound up and down by the **hoist**.

The hoist consists of:

- A motor.
- A brake.
- A rope guide.
- A drum.

1.1.2.2 The Hoist

The hoist travels on the **crane bridge.** The motor that drives the hoist from one side of the bridge to the other is called the **cross travel motor**. The **cross travel brakes** are part of the cross travel motor.

A **serial hoist** is an all in one hoist and cross travel unit. The other kind of cross travel unit is the **crab hoist** where the hoist is mounted onto a trolley with wheels. On a crab hoist, the cross travel brakes may be separate from the cross travel motor.

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1.1.2.2 The Hoist

The **hoist brake** operates when the hoist is not being raised or lowered. When you press the "raise" or "lower" button, the brake is released.

The **hoist drum** is usually grooved so that the rope does not wear quickly or become tangled.



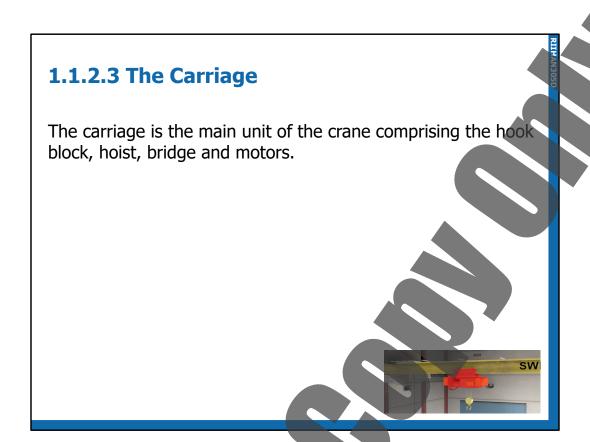
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The **over-hoisting limit switch** stops the hook block from being raised too high by stopping the power. Do not use the over hoisting limit switch as a convenient method of stopping the hoisting motion. Continual over-hoisting will wear the limit switch and cause the hoist drum and rope guide to be damaged.

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The carriage is the main unit of the crane comprising the hook block, hoist, bridge and motors.

