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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 12352-2018

Safety code for passengers aerial ropeways

客运架空索道安全规范

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Foreword

Chapters 1, 2, 3.1.3.1, 3.6.7, 3.7.1.2, 4.1.4, 7.1.7, 7.1.9.1, 7.2.4, 8.5.5, 8.7.4, 9.1.2 of this standard, 9.4.3, 9.5.2~9.5.4, 9.6.1, 10.1.6, 10.2.4, and 12 are recommended, and the rest are mandatory. This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This standard replaces GB 12352-2007 "Safety Regulations for Passenger Aerial Tramways". This standard is compared with GB 12352-2007, except for editing The main technical changes outside the sexual modification are as follows:

- Revised the normative reference document (see Chapter 2, Chapter 2 of the.2007 edition);
- Modified the vehicle to allow the swing (see Table 3.1.4.1 of the.2007 edition);
- Revised the yaw requirements of the vehicle (see Table 2 of 3.1.4.5, 3.1.4.5 of the.2007 edition);
- Increased selection of minimum wind pressure (see 3.1.5.1);
- Increased the minimum ground clearance of the chairlift type cableway (see 3.1.8.1);
- Increased height across the ski slopes (see 3.1.9.2);
- Revised requirements that should be met when crossing other ropeways (see 3.1.9.3, 3.1.9.3 of.2007 edition);
- Revised the mutual position requirements of the communication cable and the no-load wire rope along the ropeway line (see 3.1.9.4, 3.1.9.4 of the.2007 edition);

1 Scope

China's mandatory safety code for passenger aerial ropeways. A ropeway carries people suspended from a moving cable, often over terrain that cannot be reached on foot, and the consequence of a failure is not a stoppage but a fall or a stranding at height in weather.

China has built ropeways at an extraordinary rate for tourism in the mountains, which is exactly the setting where wind, ice and lightning are the operating conditions rather than exceptions. The code covers the rope and its factor of safety, the grips that hold the carrier to it and their slip resistance, the towers and their sheave assemblies, the drive and the emergency drive that must bring the line in when the main one fails, the braking, the wind speed limits, and the evacuation arrangements that must exist before the first passenger boards. It applies to the design, construction, operation and inspection of passenger ropeways.

This standard specifies the most basic safety requirements for the design, manufacture, installation, inspection, use and management of passenger aerial ropeways. This standard applies to reciprocating passenger aerial ropeways and recirculating passenger aerial ropeways. This standard does not apply to freight ropeways, ground cable cars, towing ropeways, non-public passenger ropeways, and commuting for mines for professional use. cableway.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 146.2 standard gauge railway construction boundary

GB/T 188 762 mm gauge railway locomotive vehicle delimitation and building proximity limit classification and basic size

GB/T 229 metal material Charpy pendulum impact test method

GB/T 352 sealing wire rope

GB/T 1031 Product Geometric Specifications (GPS) Surface structure profiling surface roughness parameters and their values

GB/T 8918 important purpose wire rope

GB/T 9075 rope test and scrap specification General technical conditions for

GB/T 24731 passenger ropeway drive

GB/T 24732 passenger ropeway support (pressure) cable wheel general technical conditions

GB/T 26722 rope rope for ropeway

GB 50007 Building Foundation Design Specification

GB 50009-2012 Building structure load specification