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CCS U22



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

GB/T 12932-2010

Replacing GB/T 12932-1991

Shipbuilding-jib cranes

船用臂架起重机

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 12932-1991 "Marine jib crane." This standard compared with GB/T 12932-1991, mainly in the following changes.

--- Fixed jib crane ship safety factor of the rope;

--- Increased marine flag section jib crane. The standard proposed by China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee on Marine Machinery deck and engine room auxiliaries Technical Committee. This standard was drafted. China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation seventh - four Institute, Wuhan Marine Machinery Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this standard. Yu Zhigang, Liu Fuliang, Tang Min, Yue Yi. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

--- GB/T 12932-1991. Marine jib crane

1 Scope

GB/T 12932-2010 is the Chinese national standard on shipbuilding-jib cranes, in the field of shipbuilding and marine structures. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 9 August 2010 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2010. Classification: ICS 47.020.40, CCS U22. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the marine crane jib (hereinafter referred to as "Crane") requirements, inspection rules, classification and labels. This standard applies to driven by an electric or hydraulic loading and unloading with a crane arm frame (or the job in Port of offshore wind is not more than Pu S 2 waters) design acceptance. This standard does not apply to electromagnetic and grab cranes, offshore cranes and groceries platform, davits

and other auxiliary working crane design acceptance.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 3811-2008 crane design specifications

GB/T 3893 Shipbuilding and marine structures - Deck machinery - Vocabulary and symbols (

GB/T 3893-2008, ISO /FDIS3828. 2007, IDT)

GB 4208-2008 housing protection (IP Code) (IEC 60529.2001, IDT)

GB/T 13306 signs CB/T 3883-1999 marine hydraulic jib crane factory test methods "Ships and Offshore Installations lifting equipment specifications" China Classification Society 2005

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 3893 and established the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Luffing luffing Crane jib in the vertical plane made angular movement.

3.2 Nominal specifications nominalsize And 10% of the crane safe working load corresponding crane and crane safety safety or work load after load of round It represents value.

3.3 Nominal lifting speed nominalhoistingspeed Hoisting safe working load, the maximum speed available to its hook, in meters per second (m/s).

3.4 Nominal amplitude time nominalluffingtime When carrying the crane hook crane safe working load of the crane jib working radius from the maximum amplitude to the minimum working radius The time required in seconds (s).

3.5 Nominal rotation speed nominalslewing speed In the ship heels 5 ° and 2 ° trim while under the influence, at the maximum working radius of the crane boom lift safe working load rotation when the Crane held the rotation speed in revolutions per minute (r/min).