

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines –
Part 32: Requirements for hoisting machines**

**Sécurité des machines – Équipement électrique des machines –
Partie 32: Exigences pour les appareils de levage**



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**SAFETY OF MACHINERY –
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES –****Part 32: Requirements for hoisting machines****FOREWORD**

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This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2008. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) alignment to the IEC 60204-1 sixth edition (2016) especially for:
 - requirements for earthing and bonding;
 - requirements for circuit protection;
 - consideration of use of Power Drive Systems;
 - protective bonding requirements and terminology;
 - requirements pertaining to safe torque off for PDS, emergency stop, and control circuit protection;
 - symbols for actuators of control devices;
- b) reference for high voltage electrical equipment;
- c) cableless control system requirements;
- d) EMC requirements;
- e) technical documentation requirements;
- f) general updating to current special national conditions, normative standards, and bibliographical references.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
44/1000/FDIS	44/1005/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

The following differing practices of a less permanent nature exist in the countries indicated below:

- 4.3.1: The voltage characteristics of electricity supplied by public distribution systems in Europe are given in EN 50160:2010.
- 5.1: Exception is not allowed (USA).
- 5.1: TN-C systems are not permitted in low-voltage installations in buildings (Norway).
- 5.2: Terminals for the connection of the protective earthing conductors may be identified by the colour green, the letters “G” or “GR” or “GRD” or “GND”, or the word “ground” or “grounding”, or with the graphical symbol IEC 60417-519:2002-10 or any combination (USA).
- 5.3.1: Isolation of the neutral conductor is mandatory in TN-systems (Norway).
- 6.3.3 b),
- 13.4.5 b),
- 18.2.1: TT power systems are not allowed (USA).
- 6.3.3,
- 18.2,
- Annex A: TN systems are not used. TT systems are the national standard (Japan)

- 6.3.3 b) The use of residual current protective devices with a rated residual operating current not exceeding 1 A is mandatory in TT systems as a means for fault protection by automatic disconnection of supply (Italy).
- 7.2.3: Disconnection of the neutral conductor is mandatory in a TN-S system (France).
- 7.2.3: Third paragraph: distribution of a neutral conductor with an IT system is not allowed (USA and Norway).
- 7.10: For evaluation of short circuit ratings, the requirements of UL 508A Supplement SB may be used (USA).
- 8.2.2: See IEC 60364-5-54:2011, Annex E List of notes concerning certain countries. Maximum nominal AC control circuit voltage is 120 V (USA).
- 9.1.2: Only stranded wires are allowed on machines, except for 0,2 mm² solid conductors within enclosures (USA).
- 12.2: The smallest power circuit conductor allowed on machines is 0,82 mm² (AWG 18).
- Table 5: Cross-sectional area is specified in NFPA 79 using American Wire Gauge (AWG) (USA). See Annex F.
- 13.2.2: For the protective conductor, the colour identification GREEN (with or without YELLOW stripes) is used as equivalent to the bicolour combination GREEN-AND YELLOW (USA and Canada).
- 13.2.3: The colour identification WHITE or GREY is used for earthed neutral conductors instead of the colour identification BLUE (USA and Canada).
- 15.2.2: First paragraph: Maximum value between conductors 150 V (USA).
- 15.2.2: Second paragraph, fifth bullet: The full load current rating of lighting circuits does not exceed 15 A (USA).
- 16.4: Nameplate marking requirements (USA).
- A.2.2.2: The permissible maximum value of R_A is regulated (e.g. when $U_0 > 300$ V, R_A shall be less than 10 Ω , when $U_0 < 300$ V, R_A shall be less than 100 Ω , U_0 is the nominal AC line to earth voltage in volts (V) (Japan).
- A.2.2.2: The maximum permissible value of R_A is 83 Ω (Netherlands).

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this document indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

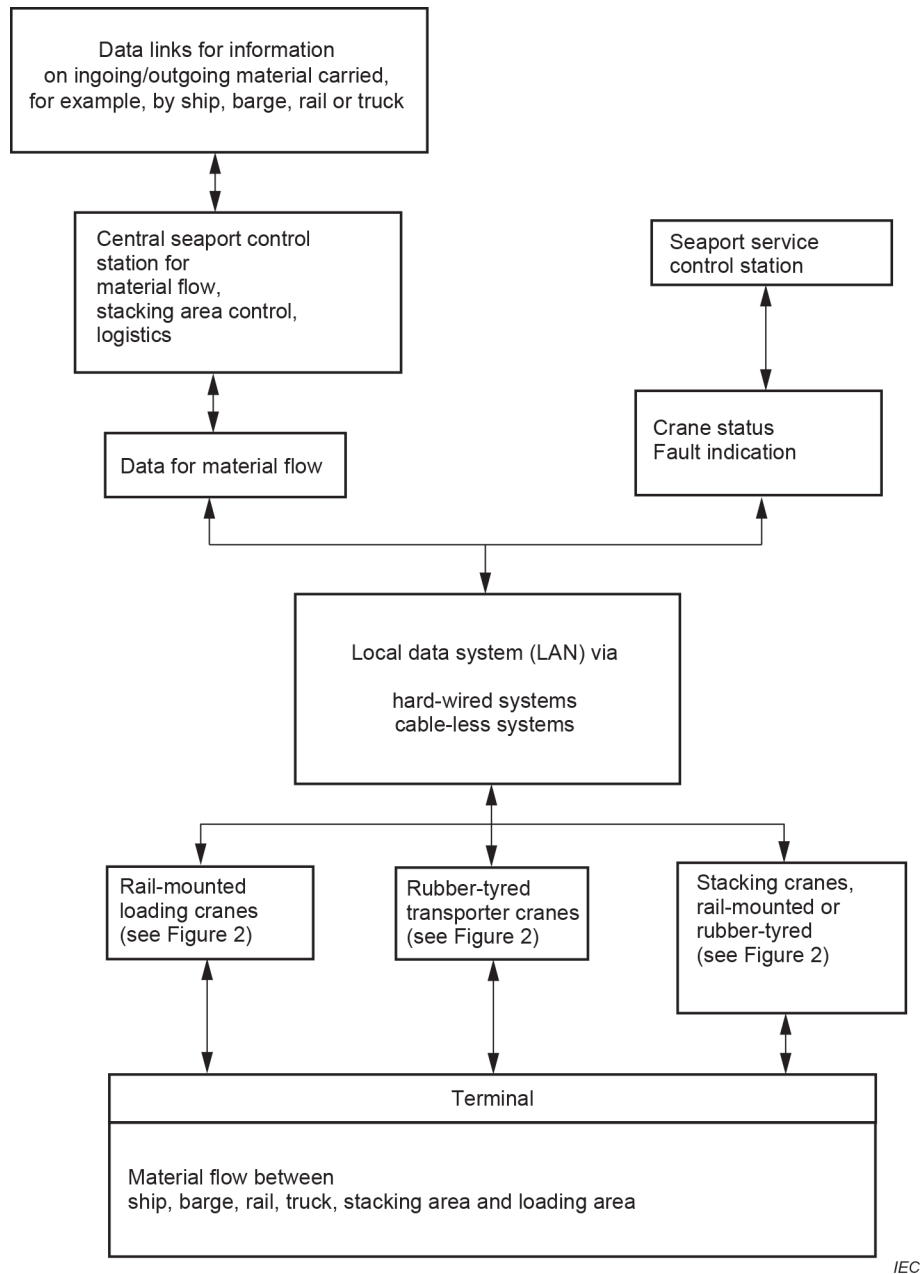
INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 60204 provides requirements and recommendations relating to the electrical equipment of hoisting machines so as to promote

- safety of persons and property;
- consistency of control response;
- ease of operation and maintenance.

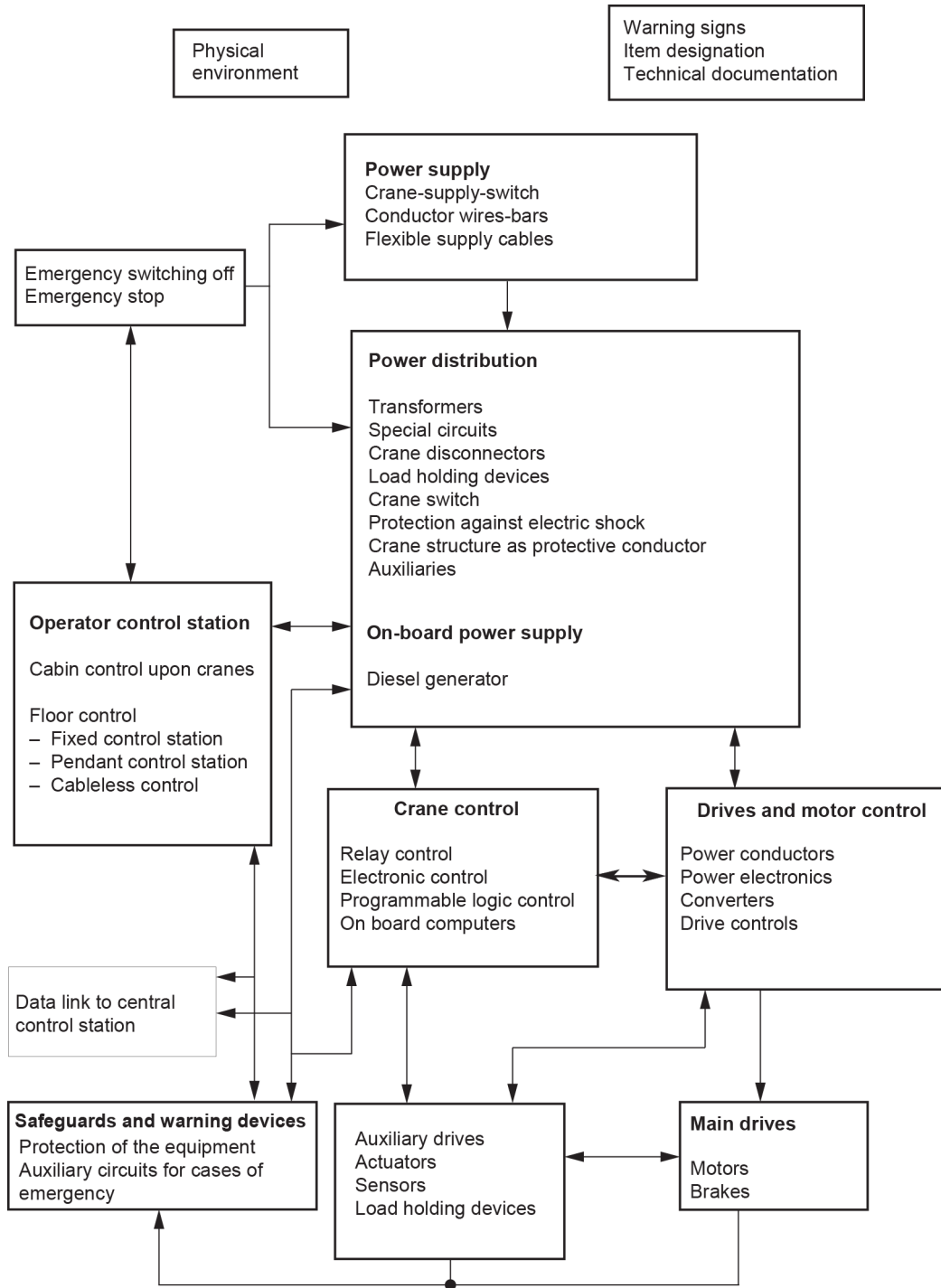
It is important that high performance is not obtained at the expense of the essential factors mentioned above.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 have been provided as an aid to understanding the interrelationship of the various elements of a hoisting machine and its associated equipment. Figure 1 is an overall block diagram of a typical material handling system (a group of cranes working together in a coordinated manner) and Figure 2 is a block diagram of a typical crane and associated equipment showing the various elements of the electrical equipment addressed in this document.



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Figure 1 – Block diagram of combined working cranes in a typical material handling system in a seaport



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Figure 2 – Block diagram of a typical crane and its associated electrical equipment

SAFETY OF MACHINERY – ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES –

Part 32: Requirements for hoisting machines

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60204 applies to electrical, electronic, programmable electronic equipment and systems to hoisting machines and related equipment, including a group of hoisting machines working together in a co-ordinated manner.

NOTE 1 In this document, the term “electrical” includes both electrical and electronic matters (i.e. “electrical equipment” means both the electrical, electronic and programmable electronic equipment).

NOTE 2 In the context of this document, the term “person” refers to any individual and includes those persons who are assigned and instructed by the user or user’s agent(s) in the use and care of the hoisting machine in question.

The equipment covered by this document commences at the point of connection of the supply to the electrical equipment of the hoisting machine (crane-supply-switch) and includes systems for power supply and control feeders situated outside of the hoisting machine, for example, flexible cables or conductor wires or conductor bars (see Figure 3).

NOTE 3 The requirements for the electrical supply installation of electrical equipment of a hoisting machine are given in IEC 60364.

This document is applicable to equipment or parts of equipment not exceeding 1 000 V AC or 1 500 V DC between lines and with nominal frequencies not exceeding 200 Hz.

NOTE 4 Special requirements for electrical equipment of hoisting machines intended to be operated at higher voltages can be found in IEC 60204-11.

This document does not cover all the requirements (for example guarding, interlocking, or control) that are needed or required by other standards or regulations in order to protect persons from hazards other than electrical hazards. Each type of hoisting machine has unique requirements to be accommodated to provide adequate safety. This document does not cover noise risks.

Additional and special requirements can apply to the electrical equipment of hoisting machines including those that

- handle or transport potentially explosive material (e.g. paint or sawdust);
- are intended for use in potentially explosive and/or flammable atmospheres;
- have special risks when transporting or moving certain materials;
- are intended for use in mines.

For the purposes of this document, hoisting machines include cranes of all types, winches of all types and storage and retrieval machines. The following product groups are included:

- overhead travelling cranes;
- mobile cranes;
- tower cranes;
- slewing luffing cranes;
- gantry cranes;
- offshore cranes;