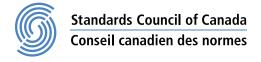


CAN/CSA-Z185-M87 National Standard of Canada (reaffirmed 2021)



Safety code for personnel hoists





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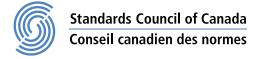
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Preface

This is the third edition of CSA Standard Z185 (now CAN/CSA-Z185), Safety Code for Personnel Hoists. It supersedes the second edition, published in 1975.

The following are the major changes that have been made in this new edition:

- (a) the hoistway enclosure requirements (Clause 6) have been clarified and are now more comprehensive;
- (b) the buffer requirements (Clause 12) have been expanded and now cover oil buffers in more detail:
- (c) top car clearances (Clause 13.4) have been more closely related to the amount of counterweighting;
- (d) the requirements for terminal stopping devices (Clause 18) have been rewritten mainly for puposes of clarification;
- (e) requirements have been added for hydraulic drive machines (Clause 20.9);
- (f) the sections dealing with erection, operation, and maintenance of hoists have been relocated to an appendix, where they are now recommendations instead of mandatory requirements.

This Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee on Construction Hoists under the jurisdiction of the Standards Steering Committee on Lifting, Hoisting and Related Devices and was formally approved by these Committees. It has been approved as a National Standard of Canada by the Standards Council of Canada.

February 1987

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(b) provide an explanation of circumstances surrounding the actual field condition; and

(c) be phrased, where possible, to permit a specific "yes" or "no" answer.

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CAN/CSA-Z185-M87

Safety Code for Personnel Hoists

1. Scope

1.1

This Standard applies to structures and hoists that are not a permanent part of buildings, structures, or other works, and that are used during construction, alteration, or demolition to raise and lower persons and/or materials connected with or related to a building project.

1.2

This Standard covers the design, construction, installation, operation, and acceptance inspection and testing of personnel hoists.

1.3

This Standard does not apply to

- (a) hoists for raising and lowering materials with no provisions for carrying personnel;
- (b) temporary elevators installed in their hoistways during the construction of buildings and incorporating a part of the permanent elevator to be installed later;
- (c) manlifts, counterbalanced or endless-belt type;
- (d) mine elevators:
- (e) cranes and derricks:
- (f) window cleaners and swing stages;
- (g) mobile fork lift trucks and similar equipment; or
- (h) rope-guided and non-guided personnel construction hoists.

2. Reference Publications

2.1

This Standard refers to the following publications and the year dates shown indicate the latest issues available at the time of printing:

CSA Standards

C22.1-1986.

Canadian Electrical Code, Part I;

S16.1-1974

Steel Structures for Buildings—Limit States Design; \$16.1\$2-1981,

Supplement No. 2 to S16.1-1974,

Steel Structures for Buildings—Limit States Design;

CAN3-S16.1-M84.

Steel Structures for Buildings (Limit States Design);

CAN3-S136-M84.

Cold Formed Steel Structural Members;

S136.1-M1986.

Commentary on CAN3-S136-M84,

Cold Formed Steel Structural Members;

W47.1-1983.

Certification of Companies for Fusion Welding of Steel Structures:

W59-1984.

Welded Steel Construction (Metal Arc Welding).

National Building Code of Canada—1985

Supplement to NBC-1985, Chapter 1,

Climatic Information for Building Design in Canada.

ASTM Standards

D97-85,

Pour Point of Petroleum Oils;

D2270-79.

Calculating Viscosity Index from Kinematic Viscosity at 40 and 100°C;

E8-1983.

Tension Testing of Metallic Materials.

American Gear Manufacturers Association Standards

3. Definitions

3.1

The following definitions shall apply in this Standard:

Accessible means admitting close approach because not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means.

Readily accessible means capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspection without requiring resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc, by those to whom ready access is a requisite.

Alteration means any change in or addition to equipment other than ordinary repairs or replacements.