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**Cranes — Training of operators —**  
**Part 3:**  
**Tower cranes**

*Appareils de levage à charge suspendue — Formation des  
opérateurs —*

*Partie 3: Grues à tour*





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ISO copyright office  
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland  
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax +41 22 749 09 47  
copyright@iso.org  
www.iso.org

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 96, *Cranes*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Tower cranes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9926-3:2005), which has been technically revised.

ISO 9926 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cranes — Training of operators*:

- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 3: Tower cranes*

## Introduction

ISO 9926-1 specifies the minimum training to be given to trainee operators of lifting appliances with a suspended load in order to develop the person's operational basic skill in operating and to impart the knowledge required for the correct use of these appliances.



# Cranes — Training of operators —

## Part 3: Tower cranes

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 9926 covers the specific subjects considered necessary for training tower crane operators.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4302, *Cranes — Wind load assessment*

### 3 Content of training according to tower crane type

Practical and theoretical training shall take into account the following characteristics, according to tower crane type:

- a) positioning of loads;
- b) types of hoist controls, e.g. stepless contact, speed;
- c) type of jibs, e.g. horizontal jib, gooseneck jib, telescoping jib, articulating boom or luffing jib;
- d) type of erection/dismantling, e.g. cranes assembled from component parts, self-erecting tower cranes, travelling or stationary cranes, cranes climbing inside or outside the structure (theoretical procedure);
- e) special operating precautions when more than one operator is used on one crane, e.g. the last crane user has to make sure that the crane is put out of service correctly;
- f) procedures for taking the crane out of service, parking crane and leaving crane unattended including putting the jib to free slewing, applying rail clamps or any special procedure describing to in the manufacturer's instructions;
- g) making the crane ready for road transport, where applicable (theoretical procedure);
- h) the role and responsibilities of the crane operator;
- i) familiarization with national and local regulations and with special operating procedures;
- j) maintaining a safe distance from electrical power lines;
- k) operational interferences and proximity hazards;
- l) various reeving arrangements for the load block;
- m) purpose and operation of safety devices;
- n) checking of all motion limiters ;