GROVE

OPERATOR'S AND SAFETY HANDBOOK

RT 9000E SERIES

CRANE

PART NUMBER: 6-828-100003
REVISED: JUNE, 2003
REVISED: NOVEMBER, 2003

⚠ DANGER

AN UNTRAINED OPERATOR SUBJECTS HIMSELF AND OTHERS TO DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY. YOU MUST NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE UNLESS:

- YOU HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN THE SAFE OPERATION OF THIS MACHINE;
- YOU READ, UNDERSTAND AND FOLLOW THE SAFETY AND OPERATING RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUALS, YOUR EMPLOYER'S WORK RULES AND APPLICABLE GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS
- YOU ARE SURE THE MACHINE IS OPERATING PROPERLY AND HAS BEEN INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL;
- YOU ARE SURE THAT ALL SAFETY SIGNS, GUARDS AND OTHER SAFETY FEATURES ARE IN PLACE AND IN PROPER CONDITION.

AVOID ELECTROCUTION, TIPPING, TWO-BLOCKING AND OTHER OPERATIONAL HAZARDS

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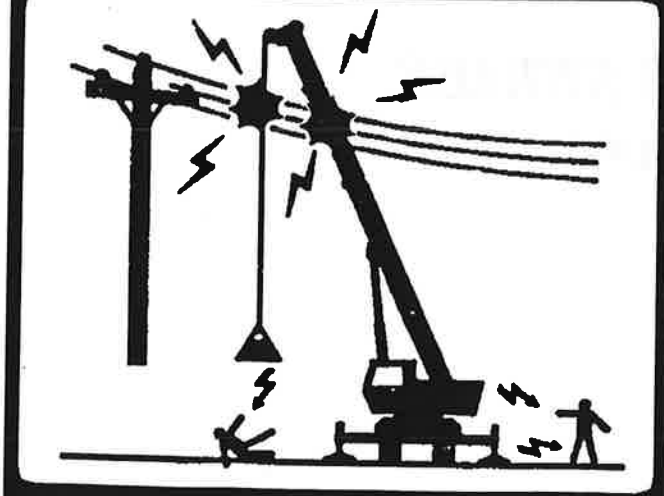


THIS CRANE IS NOT INSULATED.

⚠ DANGER

ELECTROCUTION HAZARD

- TO AVOID DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY, KEEP ALL PARTS OF THIS CRANE, THE RIGGING, AND MATERIALS BEING LIFTED AT LEAST 20 FEET AWAY FROM ALL ELECTRICAL POWER LINES AND EQUIPMENT.
- KEEP AWAY FROM THIS CRANE IF IT IS BEING OPERATED NEAR ELECTRICAL POWER LINES OR EQUIPMENT.
- BEFORE OPERATING THIS CRANE IN THE VICINITY OF POWER LINES OR EQUIPMENT, NOTIFY THE POWER UTILITY COMPANY. HAVE POWER TURNED OFF.
- FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS IN OPERATOR'S AND SAFETY HANDBOOK.

NOTICE TO OWNER/USER

Should this crane become involved in an accident, please contact your local Grove distributor immediately and relate details of the incident so he can notify Grove Worldwide. If the distributor is unknown and/or cannot be reached, please contact:

Grove Worldwide Product Safety & Reliability
1565 East Buchanan Trail
Shady Grove, PA 17256-0021
Telephone: 888-777-3378 (888-PSR-DEPT)
Facsimile: 717-593-5074
Email: psafety@groveworldwide.com

FOREWORD

This handbook has been compiled to assist you in properly operating and maintaining your Grove Crane.

Before placing the crane in service, take time to thoroughly familiarize yourself with the contents of this manual. After all sections have been read and understood, retain the manual for future reference in a readily accessible location.

The Grove Crane has been designed for maximum performance with minimum maintenance. With proper care, years of trouble-free service can be expected.

Constant improvement and engineering progress makes it necessary that we reserve the right to make specification and equipment changes without notice.

Grove Worldwide and our Dealer Network want to ensure your satisfaction with our products and customer support. Your local dealer is the best equipped and most knowledgeable to assist you for parts, service and warranty issues. They have the facilities, parts, factory trained personnel, and the information to assist you in a timely manner. We request that you first contact them for assistance. If you feel you need factory assistance, please ask the dealer's service management to coordinate the contact on your behalf.

Engine operating procedures and routine maintenance procedures are supplied in a separate manual with each crane, and should be referred to for detailed information.

Information in this manual does not replace federal, state, or local regulations, safety codes, or insurance requirements.

Grove remains committed to providing reliable products that enable users and operators to safely lift and position loads. Grove has been an industry leader in the incorporation of operational aids into the design of its cranes. Federal law requires that cranes be properly maintained and kept in good working condition. The manuals that Grove provides that are specific for each crane and the manufacturer's manuals for the operational aids shall be followed. If an operational aid should fail to work properly, the crane user or owner must assure that repair or recalibration is accomplished as soon as is reasonably possible. If immediate repair or recalibration of an operational aid is not possible and there are exceptional circumstances which justify continued short-term use of the crane when operational aids are inoperative or malfunctioning, the following requirements shall apply for continued use or shutdown of the crane:

1. Steps shall be taken to schedule repairs and recalibration immediately. The operational aids shall be put back into service as soon as replacement parts, if required, are available and the repairs and recalibration can be carried out. Every reasonable effort must be made to expedite repairs and recalibration.

2. When a **load indicator, rated capacity indicator**, or **rated capacity limiter** is inoperative or malfunctioning, the designated person responsible for supervising the lifting operations shall establish procedures for determining load weights and shall ascertain that the weight of the load does not exceed the crane ratings at the radius where the load is to be handled.

3. When a **boom angle** or **radius indicator** is inoperative or malfunctioning, the radius or boom angle shall be determined by measurement.

4. When an **anti-block device, two-blocking damage prevention** or **two-block warning device** is inoperative or malfunctioning, the designated person responsible for supervising the lifting operations shall establish procedures, such as assigning an additional signal person to furnish equivalent protection. This does not apply when lifting personnel in load-line supported personnel platforms. Personnel shall not be lifted when anti-two block devices are not functioning properly.

5. When a **boom length indicator** is inoperative or malfunctioning, the designated person responsible for supervising the lifting operations shall establish the boom lengths at which the lift will be made by actual measurements or marking on the boom.

6. When a **level indicator** is inoperative or malfunctioning, other means shall be used to level the crane.

The definitions of DANGER, CAUTION, and NOTE as used in this manual apply as follows.

DANGER

A DANGER IS USED TO EMPHASIZE THAT IF AN OPERATION, PROCEDURE, OR PRACTICE IS NOT FOLLOWED EXACTLY, DEATH OR INJURY TO PERSONNEL MAY RESULT.

CAUTION

A CAUTION IS USED TO EMPHASIZE THAT IF AN OPERATION, PROCEDURE, OR PRACTICE IS NOT FOLLOWED EXACTLY, EQUIPMENT DAMAGE MAY RESULT.

NOTE

A note is used to emphasize an important procedure or condition.

NOTES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF CHARTS

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

NOTE

Throughout this handbook, reference is made to left, right, front, and rear when describing locations. These reference locations are to be considered as those viewed from the operator's seat with the superstructure facing forward over the front of the carrier frame.

This Handbook provides important information for the operator of the Model RT9000E Series Grove Crane.

The rough terrain crane incorporates an all welded steel frame, using planetary drive axles to provide four-wheel drive. Axle steering is accomplished utilizing hydraulic steer cylinders. The engine is mounted at the rear of the crane and provides motive power through a six speed forward and reverse transmission. Hydraulic, double box, sliding beam outriggers are removable.

The carrier frame incorporates an integral fifth wheel, to which the rear axle is mounted, to provide axle oscillation. Axle oscillation lockout is automatic when the superstructure rotates from the travel position.

The superstructure is capable of 360° rotation in either direction. All crane functions are controlled from the fully-enclosed cab mounted on the superstructure. The crane is equipped with a five-section, full power, sequenced and synchronized boom. Additional reach is obtained by utilizing an optional swingaway boom extension. Lifting is provided by a main and auxiliary hoist.

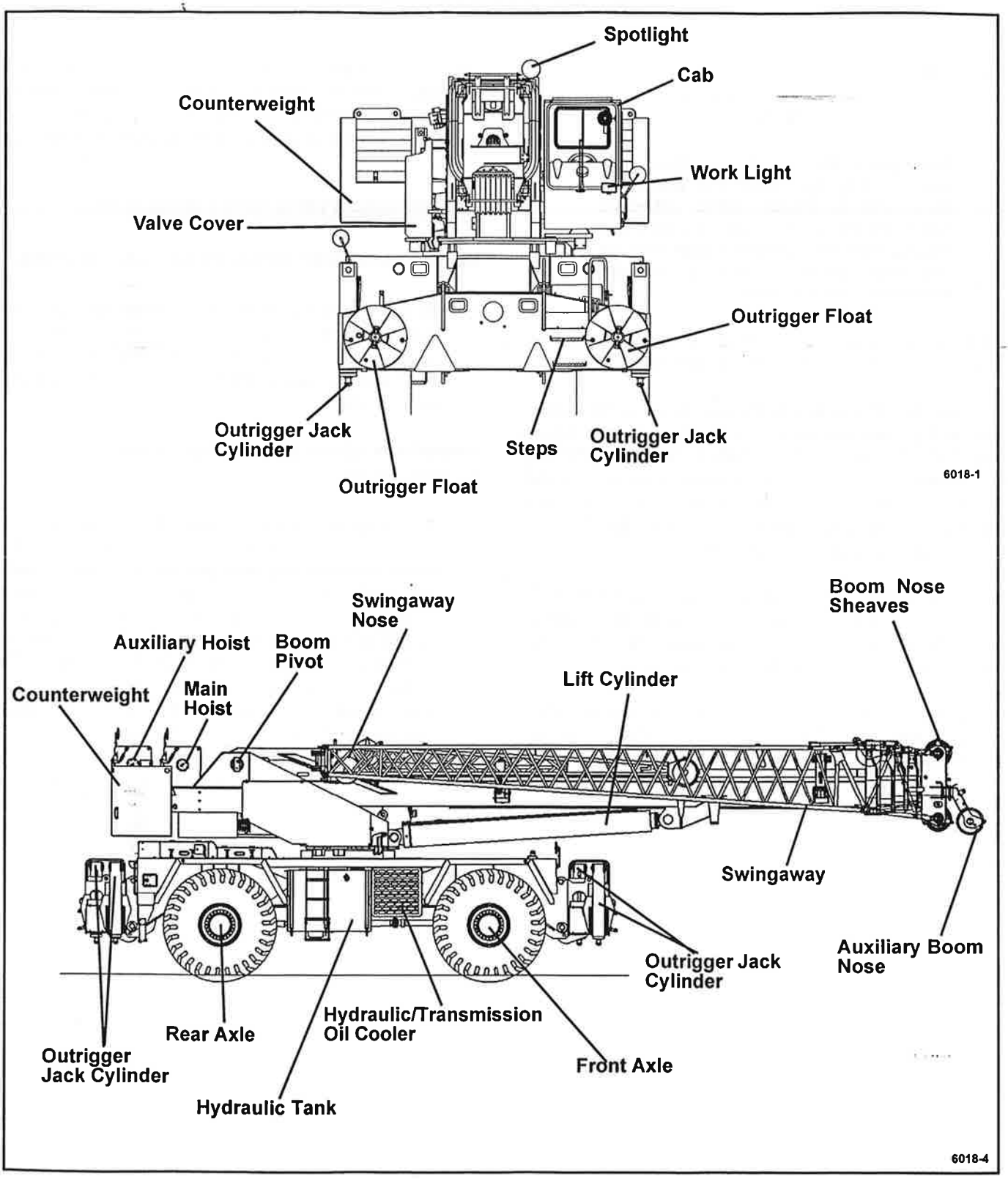
NOISE/VIBRATION TEST RESULTS

NOISE LEVEL TEST RESULTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

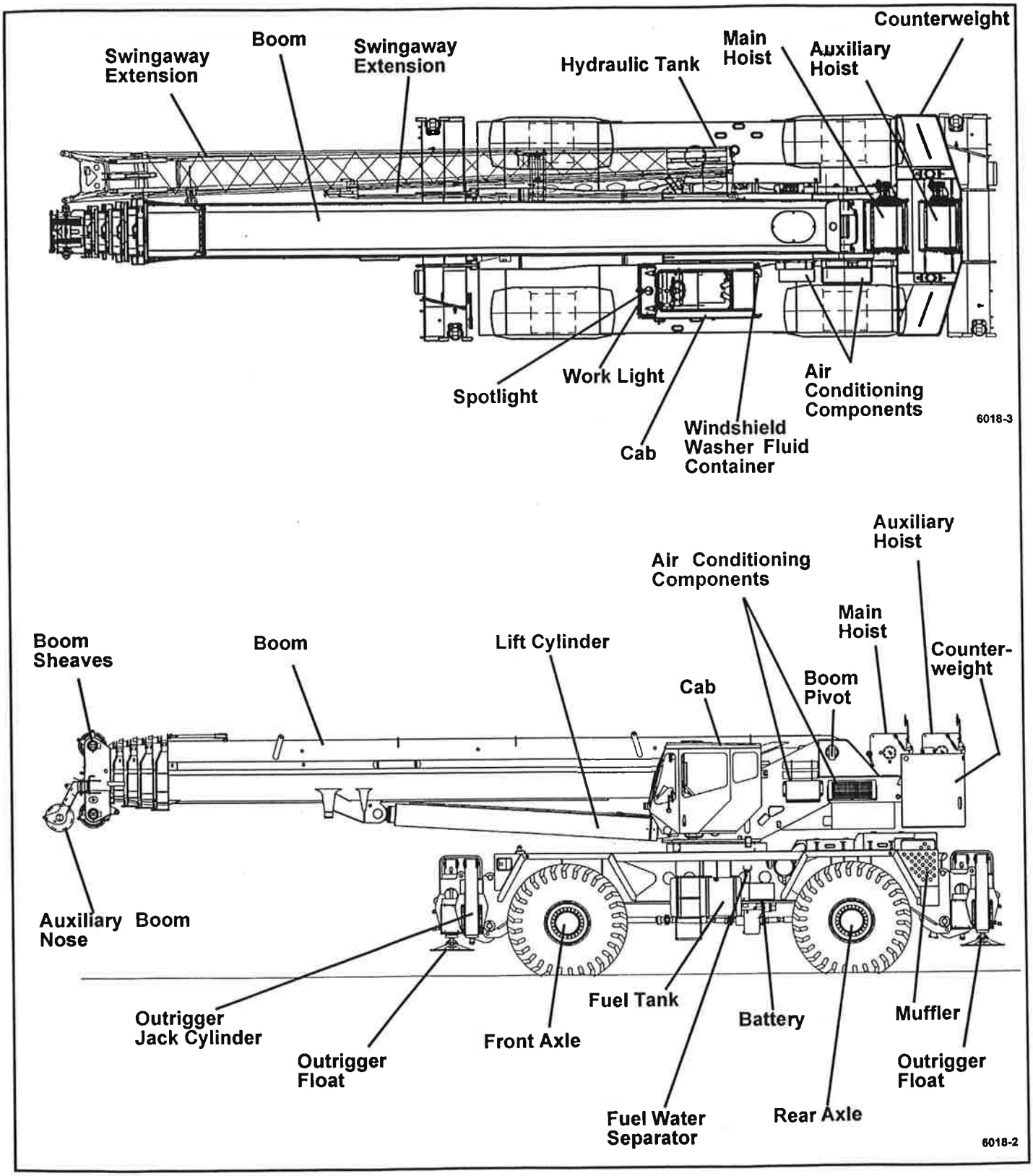
- At the operator's station with closed cab operation, the value is 82.5 dBA maximum when measured at 114.4dBa(A) according to the directives 79/113/EEC and Kebomatief 27 and 93.0 dBA with open cab operation.

VIBRATION LEVEL TEST RESULTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- At the operator's station with closed cab operation, vibration levels are less than 0.5 m/s/s for Whole Body Vibration exposure and are less than 2.5 m/s/s for Hand Arm Vibration exposure when measured according to 89/392/EEC Community Legislation on Machinery per standard ISO 2631/1 - Evaluation of Human Exposure to Work Body Vibration, ISO 5349 - Guidelines for the Measurement and Assessment of Human Exposure to Hand Transmitted Vibrations, and ISO/DIS 8041 - Human Response Vibration Measuring Instrumentation.



Basic Nomenclature (Sheet 1 of 2)



Basic Nomenclature (Sheet 2 of 2)

NOTES

SECTION 2
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

GENERAL

NOTE

Illustrations have been included in this section to emphasize certain proper and improper points; READ AND FOLLOW PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS.

It is impossible to compile a list of safety precautions covering all situations. However, there are basic principles that MUST be followed during your daily routine. Safety is YOUR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY, since any piece of equipment is only as safe AS THE PERSON AT THE CONTROLS.

With this thought in mind, this information has been provided to assist you, the operator, in promoting a safe working atmosphere for yourself and those around you. It is not meant to cover every conceivable circumstance which could arise. It is intended to present basic safety precautions that should be followed in daily operation.

Because you, the operator, are the only part of the crane that can think and reason, your responsibility is not lessened by the addition of operational aids or warning devices. Indeed, you must guard against acquiring a false sense of security when using them. They are there to assist, not direct the operation. Operational aids or warning devices can be mechanical, electrical, electronic, or a combination thereof. They are subject to failure or misuse and should not be relied upon in place of good operating practices.

You, the operator, are the only one who can be relied upon to assure the safety of yourself and those around you. Be a PROFESSIONAL and follow the RULES of SAFETY.

REMEMBER, failure to follow just one safety precaution could cause an accident that results in death or serious injury to personnel or damage to equipment. You are responsible for the safety of yourself and those around you.

IMMEDIATELY report all accidents, malfunctions, and equipment damages to your local Grove distributor. Following any accident or damage to equipment, the local Grove distributor must be immediately advised of the incident and consulted on necessary inspections and repairs. Should the distributor not be immediately available, contact should be made directly with Grove Worldwide Customer Support. The crane must not be returned to service until it is thoroughly inspected for any evidence of damage. All damaged parts must be repaired or replaced as authorized by your local Grove Worldwide distributor and/or Grove Worldwide.

OPERATOR'S INFORMATION

You must READ and UNDERSTAND the Operator's and Safety Handbook and the Load Chart before operating the crane. You must also VIEW and UNDERSTAND the safety video titled "The Real Key to Crane Safety" supplied with your new Grove product. The handbook and Load Chart must be readily available to the operator at all times and must remain in the cab while the crane is in use.

Ensure that all personnel working around the crane are thoroughly familiar with safe operating practices. You must be thoroughly familiar with the location and content of all placards and decals on the crane. Decals provide important instructions and warnings and must be read prior to any operational or maintenance function.

You must be familiar with the regulations and standards governing cranes and their operation. Work practice requirements may vary slightly between government regulations, industry standards, and employer policies so a thorough knowledge of all such relevant work rules is necessary.

DO NOT REMOVE the Load Chart, this Operator's and Safety Handbook, or any decal from this crane.

Inspect the crane every day (before the start of each shift). Ensure that routine maintenance and lubrication are being dutifully performed. Don't operate a damaged or poorly maintained crane. You risk lives when operating faulty machinery - including your own.

Allow **No One** other than the operator to be on the crane while the crane is functioning or moving, unless they are seated in a two-man cab.

OPERATOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

An untrained operator subjects himself and others to death or serious injury.

YOU MUST NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE UNLESS:

- You have been trained in the safe operation of this machine.
- You read, understand, and follow the safety and operating recommendations contained in the manufacturer's manuals, your employer's work rules, and applicable government regulations.
- You are sure the machine is operating properly and has been inspected and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's manuals.
- You are sure that all safety signs, guards, and other safety features are in place and in proper condition.

Do not attempt to operate the crane unless you are trained and thoroughly familiar with all operational functions. Controls and design may vary from crane to crane, therefore, it is important that you have specific training on the particular crane you will be operating.

Training is ESSENTIAL for proper crane operation. Never jeopardize your own well-being or that of others by attempting to operate a crane on which you have not been trained.

You must be mentally and physically fit to operate a crane. Never attempt to operate a crane while under the influence of medication, narcotics, or alcohol. Any type of drug could impair physical, visual and mental reactions, and capabilities.

CRANE STABILITY/STRUCTURAL STRENGTH

To avoid death or serious injury, ensure that the crane is on a firm surface with load and crane's configuration within capacity as shown on the crane's Load Chart and notes.

Do not lift loads unless the outriggers are properly extended and the crane leveled. On models equipped with outriggers that can be pinned at the mid-extend position, the outriggers must also be pinned when operating from the mid-extend position.

This crane should have a functional load moment indicator and control lock-out system. Test daily for proper operation. Never interfere with the proper functioning of operational aids or warning devices.

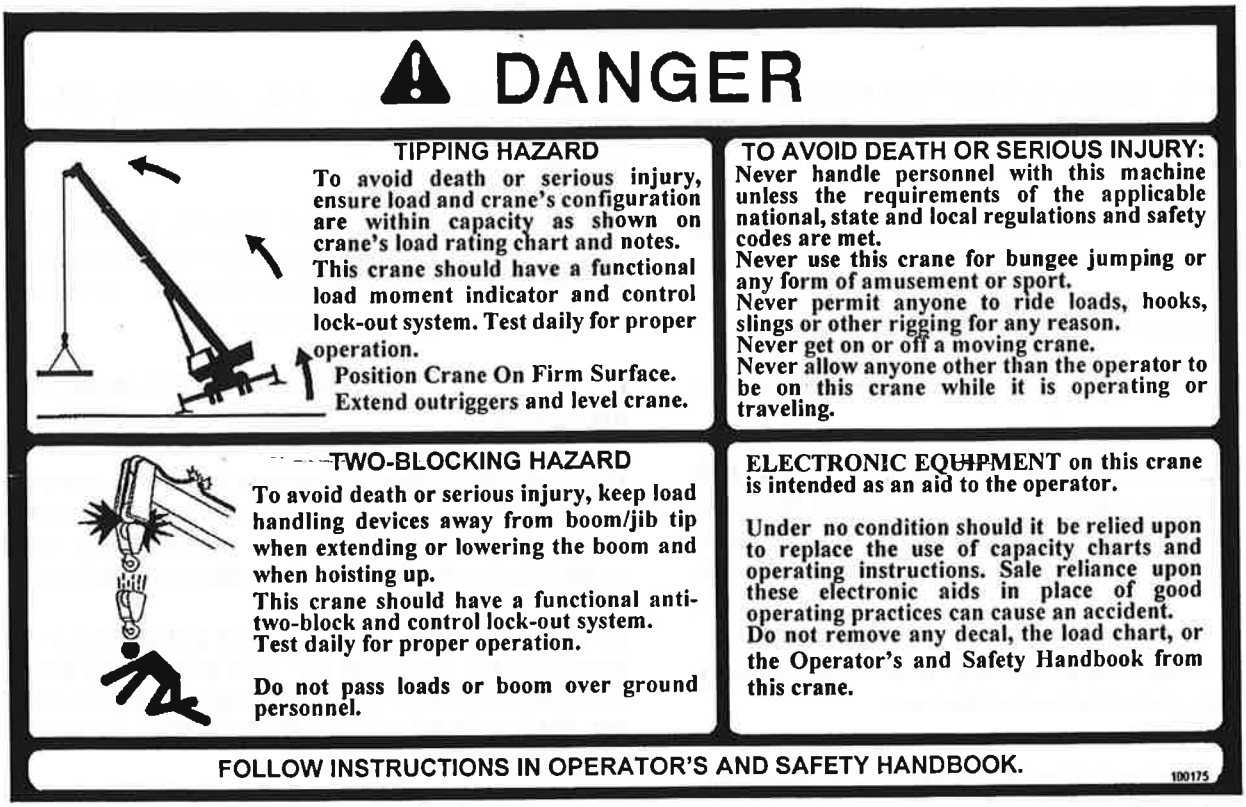
Before swinging the superstructure over the side when the outriggers are retracted, check the load chart for backwards stability.

Long cantilever booms can create a tipping condition when in an extended and lowered position. Retract the boom proportionally with reference to the capacity of the applicable Load Chart.

Check crane stability before lifting loads. Ensure the outriggers (or tires if lifting on rubber) are firmly positioned on solid surfaces. Ensure the crane is level, brakes are set, and the load is properly rigged and attached to the hook. Check the Load Chart against the weight of the load. Lift the load slightly off the ground and recheck the stability before proceeding with the lift. Determine the weight of the load before you attempt the lift.

Ensure all pins and floats are properly installed and outrigger beams are properly extended before lifting on outriggers.

Unless lifting within On Rubber capacities, outrigger beams must be properly extended and jack cylinders extended and set to provide maximum leveling of the crane. On models equipped with outriggers that can be pinned at the mid-extend position, the outriggers must also be pinned when operating from the mid-extend position. Tires must be clear of the ground before lifting on outriggers. Remove all weight from tires before lifting on outriggers.



Use adequate cribbing under outrigger floats to distribute weight over a greater area. Check frequently for settling.

Carefully follow the procedures in this handbook when extending or retracting the outriggers. Death or serious injury could result from improper crane setup on outriggers.

Be sure the outriggers are properly extended and set, and the crane is level for operation on outriggers.

All four outrigger beams must be equally extended to the mid position vertical stripe or fully extended position before beginning operation.

All four outrigger beam lock pins must be engaged before operating from the mid-extend position.

The operator must select the proper Load Chart and Load Moment Indicating (LMI) System program for the outrigger position selected.

KEEP THE BOOM SHORT. Swinging loads with a long line can create an unstable condition and possible structural failure of the boom.

LOAD CHARTS

Load Charts represent the absolute maximum allowable loads, which are based on either tipping or structural limitations of the crane under specific conditions. Knowing the precise load radius, boom length, and boom angle

should be a part of your routine planning and operation. Actual loads, including necessary allowances, should be kept below the capacity shown on the applicable Load Chart.

You must use the appropriate Load Chart when determining the capability of the crane in the configuration required to perform the lift.

Maximum lifting capacity is available at the shortest radius, minimum boom length, and highest boom angle.

Do not remove the Load Charts from the crane.

WORK SITE

Prior to any operation, you must inspect the ENTIRE work site, (including ground conditions) where the crane will travel and operate. Be sure that the surfaces will support a load greater than the crane's weight and maximum capacity.

Barricade the area where the crane is working and keep all unnecessary personnel out of that area.

Use caution when operating in the vicinity of overhanging banks and edges.

Be aware of all conditions that could adversely affect the stability of the crane.

Wind can have a significant affect on loads that may be lifted by a crane. Wind forces act differently on a crane depending upon the direction from which the wind is blowing (e.g., wind on the rear of the boom can result in decreased forward stability, wind on the underside of the boom can result in decreased backward stability, wind on the side of the boom can result in structural damages, etc.). To assist you in determining prevailing wind conditions, refer to the "WIND VELOCITY CHART" on page 2-5.

LIFTING OPERATIONS

If the boom extension, jib, or auxiliary boom nose is to be used, ensure the electrical cable and the weight for the anti-two-block switch are properly installed and the LMI is programmed for the crane configuration. Refer to the LMI handbook supplied with the crane.

Before lifting, position the crane on a firm surface, properly extend and set the outriggers, and level the crane.

If the boom extension or auxiliary boom nose is to be used, you must ensure that the cable for the LMI system is properly connected at the junction box located on the boom nose.

Depending on the nature of the supporting surface, adequate cribbing may be required to obtain a larger bearing surface.

DO NOT OVERLOAD THE CRANE by exceeding the capacities shown on the appropriate Load Chart. Death or serious injury could result from the crane tipping over or failing structurally from overload.

Do not rely on the crane's tipping to determine your lifting capacity.

If you should encounter a tipping condition, immediately lower the load with the hoist line and retract or elevate the boom to decrease the load radius. Never lower or extend the boom, this will aggravate the condition.

Be sure the load is properly rigged and attached. Always determine the weight of the load before you attempt to lift it and remember that all rigging (slings, etc.) and lifting devices (hook block, jib, etc.) must be considered part of the load.

Measure the load radius before making a lift and stay within approved lifting areas based on the range diagrams and working area diagrams on the crane's load chart.

Verify the crane's capacity by checking the Load Chart against the weight of the load. Then, lift the load slightly at first to ensure stability before proceeding with the lift.

Always keep the load as near to the crane and as close to the ground as possible.

The crane can tip over or fail structurally if:

- The load and crane's configuration is not within the capacity as shown on the applicable load rating chart and notes.
- The ground is soft and/or the surface conditions are poor.
- Outriggers are not properly extended and set. On models equipped with outriggers that can be pinned at the mid-extend position, the outriggers must also be pinned when operating from the mid-extend position.
- Cribbing under the outrigger pads is inadequate.

- The crane is improperly operated.

Wind forces can exert extreme dynamic loads. **Grove recommends that a lift not be made if the wind can cause a loss of control in handling the load.** Grove recommends if the wind speed (velocity) is between 32 km/h (20 mph) to 48 km/h (30 mph), that the load capacities shall be reduced to account for the size and shape of the load and the wind direction in relation to the machine for all boom, boom extension, and jib lengths. Further, operation of the crane in wind velocities over 48 km/h (30 mph) is not recommended. To assist you in determining prevailing wind conditions, refer to the "WIND VELOCITY CHART" on page 2-5.

The crane cab is equipped with a sight level bubble that should be used to determine whether the crane is level. The load line can also be used to estimate the levelness of the crane by checking to be sure it is in-line with the center of the boom at all points on the swing circle.

Use tag lines whenever possible to help control the movement of the load.

When lifting loads, the crane will lean toward the boom and the load will swing out, increasing the load radius. Ensure the load capacity chart is not exceeded when this occurs.

Be sure the hoist line is vertical before lifting. Do not subject the crane to side loading. A side load can tip the crane or cause it to fail structurally.

Do not strike any obstruction with the boom. If the boom should accidentally contact an object, stop immediately. Inspect the boom. Remove the crane from service if the boom is damaged.

Never push or pull with the crane boom.

Avoid sudden starts and stops when moving the load. The inertia and an increased load radius could tip the crane over or cause it to fail structurally.

Load Chart capacities are based on freely suspended loads. Do not pull posts, pilings, or submerged articles. Be sure the load is not frozen or otherwise attached to the ground before lifting.

Use only one hoist at a time when lifting loads.

WIND VELOCITY CHART

Wind Force		Wind Velocity km/h (mph)	Visible Indicator Effects of wind as observed on land
Beauford Scale	**Designation**		
Zero (0)	Calm	<2 (<1)	No wind: smoke rises vertically
1	Light Air	2-5 (1-3)	Wind direction seen by smoke but not by wind vanes
2	Light Breeze	6-11 (4-7)	Wind felt on face: leaves rustle: wind vane moves slightly
3	Gentle Breeze	13-19 (8-12)	Leaves/small twigs in constant motion: wind extends flag
4	Moderate Breeze	21-29 (13-18)	Raises dust & loose paper: moves small branches
Reduce crane load ratings and operating parameters at 32 km/h (20 mph)			
5	Fresh Breeze	31-39 (19-24)	Small trees in leaf begin to sway: on ponds, crested wavelets form
6	Strong Breeze	40-50 (25-31)	Large branches in motion: telegraph wires whistle: umbrellas used with difficulty
Cease all craning operations at 48 km/h (30 mph); lower & retract boom			
7	Moderate Gale	52-61 (32-38)	Whole trees in motion: walking against wind is inconvenient

Always use enough parts-of-line to accommodate the load to be lifted. Lifting with too few parts-of-line can result in failure of the wire rope.

Never operate the crane with less than two wraps of wire rope on the hoist drum.

COUNTERWEIGHT

On cranes equipped with removable counterweights, ensure the appropriate counterweight sections are properly installed for the lift being considered.

To reduce the crushing hazard and to prevent death or serious injury, always clear all personnel from the counterweight and superstructure area before moving the counterweight or rotating the superstructure.

Do not add material to the counterweight to increase capacity.

Federal law prohibits modification or additions which affect the capacity or safe operation of the equipment without the manufacturer's written approval. [29CFR 1926.550]

MULTIPLE CRANE LIFTS

Multiple crane lifts are not recommended.

Any lift that requires more that one crane must be precisely planned and coordinated by a qualified engineer.

If it is necessary to perform a multi-crane lift, the operator shall be responsible for assuring that the following minimum safety precautions are taken.

1. Secure the services of a qualified engineer to direct the operation.
2. Use one qualified signal person.
3. Coordinate lifting plans with the operator, engineer, and signal person prior to beginning the lift.
4. Communication between all parties must be maintained throughout the entire operation. If possible, provide approved radio equipment for voice communication between all parties engaged in the lift.
5. Use cranes and rigging of equal capabilities and use the same boom length.
6. Use outriggers on cranes so equipped.
7. Be certain cranes are of adequate lifting capacity.
8. Calculate the amount of weight to be lifted by each crane and attach slings at the correct points for proper weight distribution.
9. Ensure the load lines are directly over the attach points to avoid side loading and transfer of loading from one crane to the other.
10. DO NOT TRAVEL. Lift only from a stationary position.

LOAD MOMENT INDICATING (LMI) SYSTEMS

Electronic equipment on this crane is intended as an aid to the operator.

Under NO CONDITION should it be relied upon to replace the use of capacity charts and operating instructions. Sole reliance upon these electronic aids in place of good operating practices can cause an accident.

Know the weight of all loads and always check the capacity of the crane as shown on the Load Chart before making any lifts.

NEVER exceed the rated capacity shown on the Load Chart. Always check the Load Chart to ensure the load to be lifted at the desired radius is within the rated capacity of the crane.

Never interfere with the proper functioning of operational aids or warning devices.

For detailed information concerning the operation and maintenance of the load moment indicating system installed on the crane see the manufacturer's manual supplied with the crane.

TWO-BLOCKING

Two-blocking occurs when the load block (hook block, headache ball, rigging, etc.) comes into physical contact with the boom (boom nose, sheaves, jib, etc.). Two-blocking can cause hoist lines (wire rope) rigging, reeving, and other components to become highly stressed and overloaded in which case the wire rope may fail allowing the load, block, etc. to free fall.

Two-blocking is more likely to occur when both the main and auxiliary hoist lines are reeved over the main boom nose and boom extension/jib nose respectively. An opera-

tor, concentrating on the specific line being used, may telescope or lower the boom allowing the other hoist line attachment to contact the boom or boom extension/jib nose, thus causing damage to the sheaves, or causing the wire rope to fail, dropping the lifting device to the ground and possibly injuring personnel working below.

Caution must be used when lowering or extending the boom. Let out load line(s) simultaneously to prevent two-blocking the boom tip(s) and the hook block, etc. The closer the load is carried to the boom nose the more important it becomes to simultaneously let out wire rope as the boom is lowered. Keep load handling devices a minimum of 107 cm (42 in) below the boom nose at all times.

Two-blocking can be prevented. Operator awareness of the hazards of two-blocking is the most important factor in preventing this condition. An anti two-block system is intended to assist the operator in preventing dangerous two-block conditions. It is not a replacement for operator awareness and competence.

To avoid death or serious injury, keep load handling devices away from boom/jib tip when extending or lowering the boom and when hoisting up.

This crane should have a functional ANTI-TWO-BLOCK and CONTROL LOCK-OUT system. Test daily for proper operation.

Do not pass loads or boom over ground personnel.

Barricade the area where the crane is working and keep all unnecessary personnel out of that area. DO NOT allow personnel to be under the load or boom.

Never pass loads, load handling devices, or the crane boom over people on the ground.

Never operate the crane with less than two wraps of wire rope on the hoist drum.

Never interfere with the proper functioning of operational aids or warning devices.

WORK AREA DEFINITION SYSTEM

You must read and understand the manufacturer's Operator's Handbook before operating the system. Become familiar with all proper operating procedures and with the identification of symbol usage.

Barricade the area where the crane is working and keep all personnel out of the selected work area definition.

The work area definition system is intended as an aid to the operator. It is not a substitute for safe crane operating practices, experience and good operator judgements.

For detailed information concerning the operation and maintenance of the Work Area Definition system installed on this crane, refer to the manufacturer's manual supplied with the crane.

ELECTROCUTION HAZARD

To avoid death or serious injury, keep all parts of this machine, the rigging, and materials being lifted at least 6 m (20 ft) away from all electrical power lines and equipment.

Keep all personnel away from this machine if it is being operated near electrical power lines or equipment.

Before operating this crane in the vicinity of electrical power lines or equipment, notify the power utility company. Obtain positive and absolute assurance that the power has been turned off.

This machine is NOT INSULATED. Always consider all parts of the load and the crane, including the wire rope, hoist cable, pendant cables, and tag lines, as conductors.

Most overhead power lines ARE NOT insulated. Treat all overhead power lines as being energized unless you have reliable information to the contrary from the utility company or owner.

The rules in this handbook must be followed at all times, even if the electrical power lines or equipment have been de-energized.

Crane operation is dangerous when close to an energized electrical power source. Exercise extreme caution and prudent judgement. Operate slowly and cautiously when in the vicinity of power lines.

If the load, wire rope, crane boom, or any portion of the crane contacts or comes too close to an electrical power source, everyone in, on, and around the crane can be seriously injured or killed.

The safest way to avoid electrocution is to stay away from electrical power lines and electrical power sources.

You, the operator, are responsible for alerting all personnel of dangers associated with electrical power lines and equipment. The crane is not insulated. Do not allow unnecessary personnel in the vicinity of the crane while operating. Permit no one to lean against or touch the crane. Permit no one, including riggers and load handlers, to hold the load, load lines, tag lines, or rigging gear.

Even if the crane operator is not affected by an electrical contact, others in the area may become seriously injured or killed.

It is not always necessary to contact a power line or power source to become electrocuted. Electricity, depending on magnitude, can arc or jump to any part of the load, load line, or crane boom if it comes too close to an electrical power source. Low voltages can also be dangerous.

Thoroughly read, understand, and abide by all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

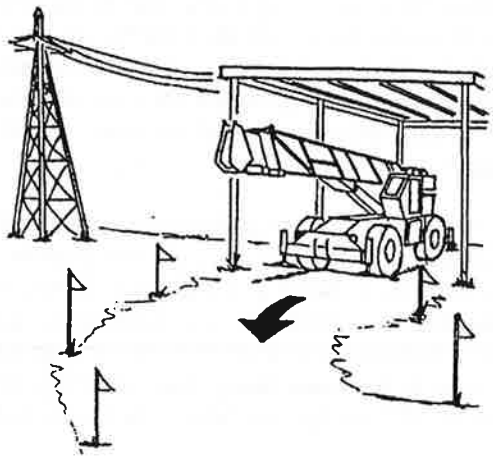
Federal law prohibits the use of cranes closer than 3 m (10 ft) to power sources up to 50,000 volts and greater distances for higher voltages [29CFR1910.180 and 29CFR1926.550]. Grove recommends keeping cranes twice the minimum distance [e.g., 6 m (20 ft)] as specified by US Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards.

SET UP AND OPERATION

During crane use, assume that every line is energized ("hot" or "live") and take the necessary precautions.

Set up the crane in a position such that the load, boom, or any part of the crane and its attachments cannot be moved to within 6 m (20 ft) of electrical power lines or equipment. This includes the crane boom (fully extended to maximum height, radius, and length) and all attachments (jibs, boom extensions, rigging, loads, etc.). Overhead lines tend to blow in the wind so allow for lines' movement when determining safe operating distance.

A suitable barricade should be erected to physically restrain the crane and all attachments (including the load) from entering into an unsafe distance from electrical power lines or equipment.



Plan ahead and always plan a safe route before traveling under power lines. Rider poles should be erected on each side of a crossing to assure sufficient clearance is maintained.

Appoint a reliable and qualified signal person, equipped with a loud signal whistle or horn and voice communication equipment, to warn the operator when any part of the crane or load moves near a power source. This person should have no other duties while the crane is working.

Tag lines should always be made of non-conductive materials. Any tag line that is wet or dirty can conduct electricity.

DO NOT store materials under power lines or close to electrical power sources.

ELECTROCUTION HAZARD DEVICES

The use of insulated links, insulated boom cages/guards, proximity warning devices, or mechanical limit stops does not assure that electrical contact will not occur. Even if codes or regulations require the use of such devices, failure to follow the rules listed here may result in serious injury or death. You should be aware that such devices have limitations and you should follow the rules and precautions outlined in this handbook at all times even if the crane is equipped with these devices.

Insulating links installed into the load line afford limited protection from electrocution hazards. Links are limited in their lifting abilities, insulating properties, and other properties that affect their performance. Moisture, dust, dirt, oils, and other contaminants can cause a link to conduct electricity. Due to their capacity ratings, some links are not effective for large cranes and/or high voltages/currents.

The only protection that may be afforded by an insulated link is below the link (electrically downstream), provided the link has been kept clean, free of contamination, has not been scratched or damaged, and is periodically tested (just before use) for its dielectric integrity.

Boom cages and boom guards afford limited protection from electrocution hazards. They are designed to cover only the boom nose and a small portion of the boom. Performance of boom cages and boom guards is limited by their physical size, insulating characteristics, and operating environment (e.g. dust, dirt, moisture, etc.). The insulating characteristics of these devices can be compromised if not kept clean, free of contamination, and undamaged.

Proximity sensing and warning devices are available in different types. Some use boom nose (localized) sensors and others use full boom length sensors. No warning may be given for components, cables, loads, and other attachments located outside of the sensing area. Much reliance is placed upon you, the operator, in selecting and properly setting the sensitivity of these devices.

Never rely solely on a device to protect you and your fellow workers from danger.

Some variables you must know and understand are:

- Proximity devices are supposed to detect the existence of electricity and not its quantity or magnitude.
- Some proximity devices will detect only alternating current (AC) and not direct current (DC).
- Some proximity devices detect radio frequency (RF) energy and others do not.
- Most proximity devices simply provide a signal (audible, visual, or both) for the operator and this signal must not be ignored.
- Sometimes the sensing portion of the proximity devices becomes confused by complex or differing arrays of power lines and power sources.

DO NOT depend on grounding. Grounding of a crane affords little or no protection from electrical hazards. The effectiveness of grounding is limited by the size of the (wire) conductor used, the condition of the ground, the magnitude of the voltage and current present, and numerous other factors.

ELECTRICAL CONTACT

If the crane should come in contact with an energized power source, you must:

1. Stay in the crane cab. DON'T PANIC.
2. Immediately warn personnel in the vicinity to stay away.
3. Attempt to move the crane away from the contacted power source using the crane's controls which are likely to remain functional.
4. Stay in the crane until the power company has been contacted and the power source has been de-energized. NO ONE must attempt to come close to the crane or load until the power has been turned off.

Only as a last resort should an operator attempt to leave the crane upon contacting a power source. If it is absolutely necessary to leave the operator station, JUMP COMPLETELY CLEAR OF THE CRANE. DO NOT STEP OFF. Hop away with both feet together. DO NOT walk or run.

Following any contact with an energized electrical source, the local, authorized, Grove Worldwide distributor must be immediately advised of the incident and consulted on necessary inspections and repairs. Thoroughly inspect the wire rope and all points of contact on the crane. Should the distributor not be immediately available, contact Grove Worldwide Customer Support. The crane must not be returned to service until it is thoroughly inspected for any evidence of damage and all damaged parts are repaired or replaced as authorized by Grove Worldwide or your local Grove Worldwide distributor.

SPECIAL OPERATING CONDITIONS AND EQUIPMENT

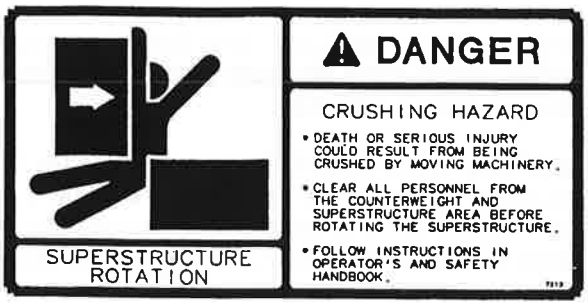
Never operate the crane during an electrical thunderstorm.

Working in the vicinity of radio frequency transmission towers and other transmission sources may cause a crane to become "electrically charged."

When operating cranes equipped with electromagnets you must take additional precautions. Permit no one to touch the magnet or load. Alert personnel by sounding a warning signal when moving a load. Do not allow the cover of the electromagnet power supply to be open during operation or at any time the electrical system is activated. Shut down the crane completely and open the

magnet controls switch prior to connecting or disconnecting magnet leads. Use only a non-conductive device when positioning a load. Lower the magnet to the stowing area and shut off power before leaving the operator's cab.

CRUSHING HAZARDS



Death or serious injury could result from being crushed by moving machinery.

Clear all personnel from the counterweight and superstructure area before removing the counterweight or rotating the superstructure.

Barricade the entire area where the crane is working and keep all unnecessary personnel out of the work area.

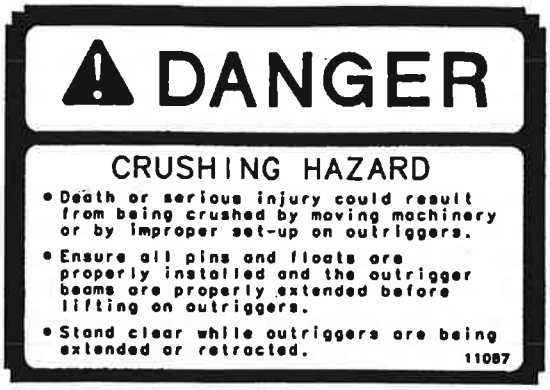
Never allow anyone to stand or work on or near the superstructure while the crane is in operation. Always barricade the tail-swing of the rotating superstructure.

Before actuating swing or any other crane function, sound the horn and verify that all personnel are clear of rotating and moving parts.

Watch the path of the boom and load when swinging. Avoid lowering or swinging the boom and load into ground personnel, equipment, or other objects.

Always be aware of your working environment during operation of the crane. Avoid contacting any part of the crane with external objects.

You must always be aware of everything around the crane while lifting or traveling. If you are unable to clearly see in the direction of motion, you must post a look out or signal person before moving the crane or making a lift. Sound the horn to warn personnel.



Clear all personnel from the outrigger area before extending or retracting the outriggers.

Carefully follow the procedures in this handbook when extending or retracting the outriggers. Death or serious injury could result from improper crane set up on outriggers.

Be sure the outriggers are properly extended, set and the crane is level for operation on outriggers.

All four outrigger beams must be equally extended to the mid position vertical stripe or fully extended position before beginning operation.

All four outrigger beam lock pins must be engaged before operating from the mid-extend position.

The operator must select the proper Load Chart and LMI program for the outrigger position selected.

Only the crane operator shall occupy the crane when traveling or in operation.

Death or serious injury could result from being crushed by revolving tires.

PERSONNEL HANDLING

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers issued a new American National Standard entitled, Personnel Lifting Systems, ASME B30.23-1998. This standard provides, "lifting and lowering of personnel using ASME B30 Standard hoisting equipment shall be undertaken only in circumstances when it is not possible to accomplish the task by less hazardous means. Unless all of the applicable requirements of this volume are met, the lifting or lowering of personnel using ASME B30 Standard equipment is prohibited." This new standard is consistent with the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations for Construction that state, in 29CFRI926.550(g)(2): "General requirements. The use of a crane or derrick to hoist employees on a personnel platform is prohibited, except when the erection, use, and dismantling of conventional means of reaching the worksite, such as a personnel hoist, ladder, stairway, aerial lift, elevating work platform or scaffold, would be more hazardous or is not possible because of structural design or worksite conditions." Additional requirements for crane operations are stated in ASME B30.5, Mobile And Locomotive Cranes, and in OSHA regulations 29CFRI910.180 for General Industry and 29CFRI926.550 for Construction.

Use of a Grove crane to handle personnel is acceptable provided:

- The requirements of the applicable national, state and local regulations and safety codes are met.
- A determination has been made that use of a crane to handle personnel is the least hazardous means to perform the work.
- The crane operator shall be qualified to operate the specific type of hoisting equipment used in the personnel lift.
- The crane operator and occupants have been instructed in the recognized hazards of personnel platform lifts.
- The crane is in proper working order.
- The crane is equipped with a functional anti-two block device.
- The crane's load capacity chart is affixed inside the crane's cab, readily accessible to the Operator. The total weight of the loaded personnel platform and related rigging shall not exceed 50 percent of the rated capacity for the radius and configuration of the crane.
- The crane is uniformly level within one percent of level grade and located on a firm footing. Cranes with outriggers shall have them all fully deployed following manufacturer's specifications.
- The crane's Operator's And Safety Handbook and other operating manuals are inside the crane's cab, readily accessible to the Operator.
- The platform meets the requirements as prescribed by applicable standards and regulations.
- For wire rope suspended platforms, the crane is equipped with a hook that can be closed and locked, eliminating the throat opening.
- The platform is properly attached and secure.

To avoid death or serious injury:

NEVER use this crane for bungee jumping or any form of amusement or sport.

NEVER permit anyone to ride loads, hooks, slings or other rigging for any reason.

NEVER get on or off a moving crane.

NEVER allow anyone other than the operator to be on this crane while the machine is operating or traveling.

Grove Worldwide continues to recommend that cranes be properly maintained, regularly inspected and repaired as necessary. Grove reminds crane owners to ensure that all safety decals are in place and legible. Grove continues to urge Grove crane owners to upgrade their cranes with load moment indicator (LMI) and control lever lockout systems for all lifting operations.

The following standards and regulations are available by mail at the following addresses:

- ASME (formerly ANSI) B30 Series American National Safety Standards For Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, And Slings; ASME B30.5, Mobile And Locomotive Cranes, and ASME B30.23, Personnel Lifting Systems, are available by mail from the ASME, 22 Law Drive, Fairfield, New Jersey, 0700-2900
- US DOL/OSHA Rules and Regulations are available by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, PO Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA, 15250-7954.

TRAVEL OPERATION

Strictly adhere to the guidelines and restrictions in the Load Chart for pick and carry operations.

When traveling, the boom should be completely retracted and lowered to the travel position and the turntable pin swing lock should be engaged.

When driving machine, ensure the cab is level.

Secure the hook block and other items before moving the crane.

Watch clearances when traveling. Do not take a chance of running into overhead or side obstructions.

When moving in tight quarters, post a signal person to help guard against collisions or bumping structures.

Before traveling a crane, check suitability of proposed route with regard to crane height, width, and length.

Never back up without the aid of a signal person to verify the area behind the crane is clear of obstructions and/or personnel.

On cranes equipped with air-operated brakes, do not attempt to move the crane until brake system air pressure is at operating level.

Check load limit of bridges. Before traveling across bridges, ensure they will carry a load greater than the crane's weight.

If it is necessary to take the crane on a road or highway, check state and local restrictions and regulations.

Drive carefully and avoid speeding.

Stay alert at the wheel.

When parking on a grade, apply the parking brake and chock the wheels.

MAINTENANCE

The crane must be inspected prior to use on each work shift. The owner, user, and operator must ensure that routine maintenance and lubrication are being dutifully performed. NEVER operate a damaged or poorly maintained crane.

Keep the crane properly maintained and adjusted at all times. Shut down the crane while making repairs or adjustments.

Always perform a function check after repairs have been made to ensure proper operation. Load tests should be performed when structural or lifting members are involved.

Follow all applicable safety precautions in this handbook when performing crane maintenance as well as crane operations.

Before crane use:

- Conduct a visual inspection for cracked welds, damaged components, loose pin/bolt, and wire connections. Any item or component that is found to be loose or damaged (broken, chipped, cracked, worn-through, etc.) must be repaired or replaced.
- Check for proper functioning of all controls and operator aids (e.g. LMI).
- Check all braking (e.g. wheel, hoist, and swing brakes) and holding devices before operation.

Keep the crane clean at all times, free of mud, dirt, and grease. Dirty equipment introduces hazards, wears-out faster, and makes proper maintenance difficult. Cleaning solutions used should be non-flammable, non-toxic and appropriate for the job.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE and INSPECTION of this crane must be performed by a qualified person(s) according to the recommendations in the Grove Worldwide Crane Maintenance and Inspection Manual. Any questions regarding procedures and specifications should be directed to the your local, authorized Grove Worldwide Distributor.

SERVICE AND REPAIRS

Service and repairs to the crane must only be performed by a qualified person. All service and repairs must be performed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, this handbook, and the service manual for this machine. All replacement parts must be Grove approved.

Any modification, alteration, or change to a crane which affects its original design and is not authorized and approved by Grove Worldwide is STRICTLY PROHIBITED. Such action invalidates all warranties and makes the owner/user liable for any resultant accidents.

Before performing any maintenance, service or repairs on the crane:

- The boom should be fully retracted and lowered and the load placed on the ground.
- Stop the engine and disconnect the battery.
- Controls should be properly tagged. Never operate the crane if it is TAGGED-OUT nor attempt to do so until it is restored to proper operating condition and all tags have been removed by the person(s) who installed them.

Recognize and avoid pinch-points while performing maintenance. Stay clear of sheave wheels and holes in crane booms.

After maintenance or repairs:

- Replace all guards and covers that have been removed.
- Remove all tags, connect the battery, and perform a function check of all operating controls.
- Perform load tests when a structural or lifting member is involved in a repair.

LUBRICATION

The crane must be lubricated according to the factory recommendations for lubrication points, time intervals, and types. Lubricate at more frequent intervals when working under severe conditions.

Exercise care when servicing the hydraulic system of the crane, as pressurized hydraulic oil can cause serious injury. The following precautions must be taken when servicing the hydraulic system:

1. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations when adding oil to the system. Mixing the wrong fluids could destroy seals, causing machine failure.
2. Be certain all lines, components, and fittings are tight before resuming operation.
3. When checking for suspected leaks, use a piece of wood or cardboard and wear appropriate personal protective equipment.
4. Never exceed the manufacturer's recommended relief valve settings.

TIRES

Inspect the tires for nicks, cuts, embedded material, and abnormal wear.

Ensure all lug nuts are properly torqued.

Ensure pneumatic tires are inflated to the proper pressure (refer to the Load Chart Book in the crane cab). When inflating tires, use a tire gauge, clip-on inflator, and extension hose which will permit standing clear of the tire while inflating.

WIRE ROPE

Use ONLY the wire rope specified by Grove Worldwide as indicated on the crane's load capacity chart. Substitution of an alternate wire rope may require the use of a different permissible line pull and, therefore, require different reeving.

Always make daily inspections of the wire rope, keeping in mind that all wire rope will eventually deteriorate to a point where it is no longer usable. Wire rope shall be taken out of service when any of the following conditions exist:

1. For rotation-resistant running ropes-more than two (2) broken wires in a length of rope equal to six (6) times the rope diameter, or more than four (4) broken wires in a length of rope equal to thirty (30) times the rope diameter.
2. For running ropes other than rotation resistant-six (6) broken wires in one rope lay or three (3) broken wires in one strand.
3. One valley break where the wire fractures between strands in a running rope is cause for removal.
4. Abrasion of the rope resulting in wear of the individual outside wires of 1/3 of the original wire diameter.
5. Any kinking, bird caging, crushing, corrosion, or other damage resulting in distortion of the rope structure.
6. Rope that has been in contact with a live power line or has been used as a ground in an electric circuit (eg. welding) may have wires that are fused or annealed and must be removed from service.

7. In standing ropes, more than three (3) breaks in one rope lay in sections beyond the end connection or more than two (2) broken wires at an end connection.

8. Core deterioration is usually observed as a rapid reduction in rope diameter and is cause for immediate removal of the rope.

Refuse to work with worn or damaged wire rope.

When installing and inspecting wire ropes and attachments, keep all parts of your body and clothing away from rotating hoist drums and all rotating sheaves.

Never handle the wire rope with bare hands.

Periodic rope inspection records are required by law. Make sure these records have been reviewed and are up to date.

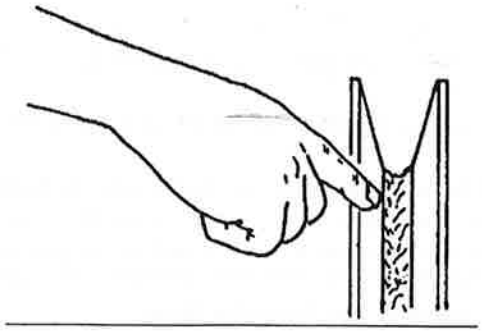
When installing a new rope:

- Follow proper instructions for removing rope from a reel.
- Apply back tension to the storage/payoff reel of the new rope to insure tight, even spooling onto the hoist drum.
- Operate the new rope - first through several cycles at light load and then through several cycles at intermediate load to allow the rope to adjust to operating conditions.

When using a wedge socket:

- Always inspect socket, wedge, and pin for correct size and condition.
- Do not use parts that are damaged, cracked, or modified.
- Assemble the wedge socket with live end of rope aligned with the centerline of pin and assure proper length of tail (dead end) protrudes beyond the socket.

Never overload or shock load a wire rope. Lubricate the wire rope periodically as the lubricant becomes depleted.



Inspect the boom nose and hook block sheaves for wear. Damaged sheaves cause rapid deterioration of wire rope.

To attain maximum wire rope life and minimize hook block rotation, it is recommended that even numbers of parts-of-line be used in multiple-part reeving whenever possible.

If applicable to your crane, the use of nylon (nylatron) sheaves, as compared with metallic sheaves, may change the replacement criteria of rotation- resistant wire rope.

NOTE

If applicable to your crane, the use of cast nylon (nylatron) sheaves, as compared with steel sheaves, will substantially increase the service life of wire rope. However, conventional rope retirement criteria based only upon visible wire breaks may prove inadequate in predicting rope failure. The user of cast nylon sheaves is therefore cautioned that a retirement criteria should be established based upon the user's experience and the demands of his application.

BATTERIES

Battery electrolyte must not be allowed to contact the skin or eyes. If this occurs, flush the contacted area with water and consult a doctor immediately.

When checking and maintaining batteries exercise the following procedures and precautions:

- Disconnect the batteries.
- Wear safety glasses when servicing batteries.

- Do not short across the battery posts to check charge. Short circuit, spark, or flame could cause battery explosion.
- Maintain battery electrolyte at the proper level. Check the electrolyte with a flashlight.
- If applicable to your crane, check battery test indicator on maintenance-free batteries.
- Do not break a live circuit at the battery terminal. Disconnect the ground battery cable first when removing a battery and connect it last when installing a battery.
- Check battery condition only with proper test equipment. Batteries shall not be charged except in an open, well-ventilated area that is free of flame, smoking, sparks, and fire.

ENGINE

Be careful when checking the engine coolant level. The fluid may be hot and under pressure. Shut down the engine and allow the radiator time to cool before removing the radiator cap.

Shut down the engine and disconnect the battery before performing maintenance. If unable to do so for the task required, keep hands clear of the engine fan and other moving parts while performing maintenance.

Be careful of hot surfaces and hot fluids when performing maintenance on or around the engine.

On cranes with intake manifold grid heaters, do not use ether to start a cold engine.

WORK PRACTICES

CRANE ACCESS

You must take every precaution to ensure you do not slip and/or fall off the crane. Falling from any elevation could result in serious injury or death.

Never exit or enter the crane cab or deck by any other means than the access system(s) provided (i.e., steps and grab handles).

If necessary, use a ladder or aerial work platform to access the boom nose.

Do not step on surfaces on the crane that are not approved or suitable for walking and working. All walking and working surfaces on the crane should be clean, dry, slip-resistant, and have adequate supporting capacity. Do not walk on a surface if slip-resistant material is missing or excessively worn.

Do not use the top of the boom as a walkway.

Do not step on the outrigger beams or outrigger pads (floats) to enter or exit the crane.

Wear shoes with a highly slip-resistant sole material. Clean any mud or debris from shoes before entering the crane cab or climbing onto the crane superstructure. Excessive dirt and debris on the hand-holds, access steps, or walking/working surfaces could cause a slipping accident. A shoe that is not clean might slip off a control pedal during operation.

Do not make modifications or additions to the crane's access system that have not been evaluated and approved by Grove Worldwide.

JOB PREPARATION

You must inspect the crane prior to your work shift - checking for cracked welds, damaged components, and evidence of improper maintenance (consult Grove Worldwide Maintenance and Inspection Manual).

You must ensure that the crane is properly equipped including access steps, covers, doors, guards, and controls.

You must ensure that the outriggers are properly extended and set before performing any lifting operations. On models equipped with outriggers that can be pinned at the mid-extend position, the outriggers must

also be pinned when operating from the mid-extend position.

Wear appropriate clothing and personal protective equipment whether or not required by local or job regulations. Be prepared for the work day.

Before entering the cab, you must be THOROUGHLY familiar with the planned route of travel and area of operation, including surface conditions and the presence of overhead obstructions and power lines.

Always keep the crane clean, free of dirt, debris, and grease.

Fuel the crane ONLY with the engine turned off. Do not smoke while fueling the crane. Do not store flammable materials on the crane or in the operator's cab.

Follow standard safety precautions when refueling. FUEL IT SAFELY.

Be familiar with the location and use of the nearest fire extinguisher.

Cold weather requires special starting procedures, use of built-in starting aids, if provided, and ample time for hydraulic oil to warm-up. Keep the crane free of ice and snow.

WORKING

Never operate the crane when darkness, fog, or other visibility restrictions make operation unsafe. Never operate a crane in thunderstorms or high winds.

Keep unauthorized personnel clear of the working area during operation.

Operate the crane only from the operator's seat. Do not reach in a window or door to operate any controls.

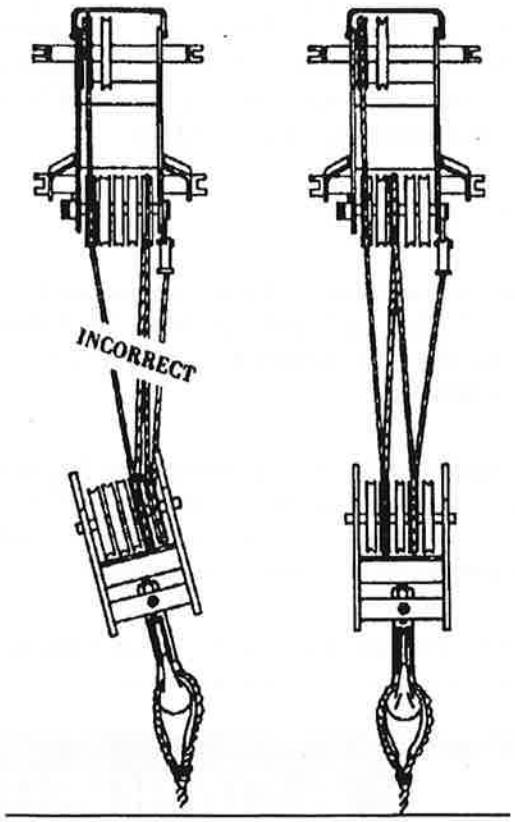
Operate the crane slowly and cautiously, looking carefully in the direction of movement.

"Stunt" driving and "horse-play" are strictly prohibited. Never allow anyone to hitch a ride or get on or off a moving crane.

A good practice is to make a "dry run" without a load before making the first lift. Become familiar with all factors peculiar to the job site.

Ensure the wire rope is properly routed on the hook block and boom nose and that all rope guards are in place.

USE ENOUGH PARTS OF LINE FOR ALL LIFTS AND CHECK ALL LINES, SLINGS, AND CHAINS FOR CORRECT ATTACHMENT. To obtain maximum lifting capacities, the hook block must be set up with enough parts of line. NO LESS THAN TWO WRAPS of wire rope should remain on the hoist drum. When slings, ties, hooks, etc., are used, make certain they are correctly positioned and secured before raising or lowering the loads.



Be sure the rigging is adequate before lifting. Use tag lines when possible to position and restrain loads. Personnel using tag lines should be on the ground.

Be sure good rigging practices are being used. Refuse to use any poorly maintained or damaged equipment. Never wrap the hoist cable around a load.

LIFTING

Check the hoist brake by raising the load a few inches, stopping the hoist and holding the load. Be sure the hoist brake is working correctly before continuing the lift.

When lowering a load always slow down the load's descent before stopping the hoist. Do not attempt to change speeds on multiple-speed hoists while the hoist is in motion.

LIFT ONE LOAD AT A TIME. Do not lift two or more separately rigged loads at one time, even if the loads are within the crane's rated capacity.

Never leave the crane with a load suspended. Should it become necessary to leave the crane, lower the load to the ground and stop the engine before leaving the cab.

Remember - all rigging equipment must be considered as part of the load. Lifting capacities vary with working areas. Permissible working areas are posted in the crane cab. When swinging from one working area to another, ensure load chart capacities are not exceeded. Know your crane!

Never swing or lower the boom into the carrier cab.

Stop the hook block from swinging when unhooking a load.

Swinging rapidly can cause the load to swing out and increase the load radius. Swing the load slowly. Swing with caution and keep the load lines vertical.

Look before swinging your crane. Even though the original setup may have been checked, situations do change.

Keep everyone away from suspended loads. Allow no one to walk under a load. Ensure that all slings, ties, and hooks are correctly placed and secured before raising or lowering the load.

Use tag lines (as appropriate) for positioning and restraining loads. Check the load slings before lifting.

Be sure everyone is clear of the crane and work area before making any lifts.

Never swing over personnel, regardless of whether load is suspended from or attached to the boom.

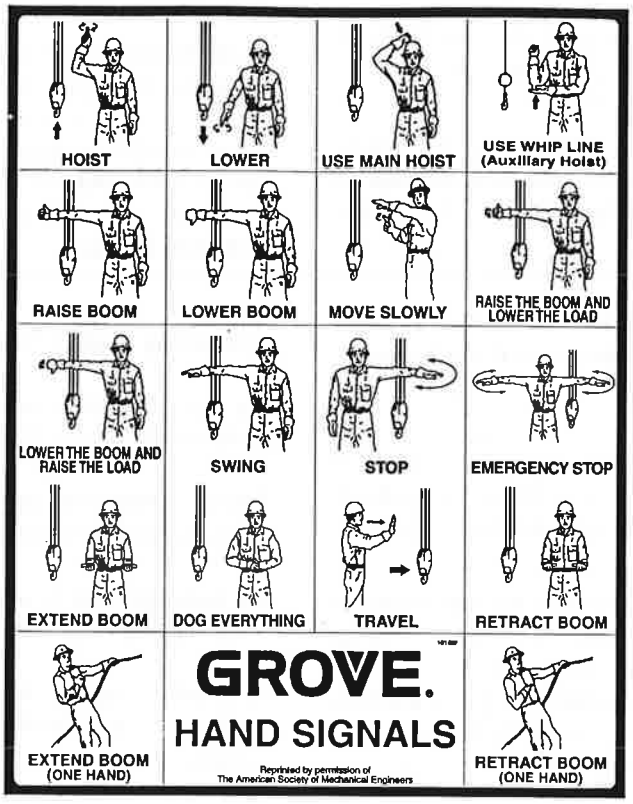
Be sure the load is well secured and attached to the hook with rigging of proper size and in good condition.

Use only slings or other rigging devices rated for the job and use them properly. Never wrap the hoist cable around a load.

Check all tackle, hardware, and slings before use. Refuse to use faulty equipment.

Never work the crane when darkness, fog, or other visibility restrictions make such operations unsafe.

HAND SIGNALS



A qualified signal person shall be used at all times when:

- Working in the vicinity of power lines.
- The crane operator cannot clearly see the load at all times.
- Moving the crane in an area or direction in which the operator cannot clearly see the path of travel.

At all times use standardized hand signals - previously agreed upon and completely understood by the operator and signal person.

If communication with the signal person is lost, crane movement must be stopped until communications are restored.

Keep your attention focused on the crane's operation. If for some reason you must look in another direction, stop all crane movement first.

When vision is obscured, use and follow the directions of a single qualified signal person.

Obey a signal to stop from anyone.

TRANSPORTING THE CRANE

When loading or unloading the crane on a trailer or railroad car, use a ramp capable of supporting the weight of the crane.

Ensure the crane is adequately secured to the transporting vehicle.

If it is necessary to take the crane on a road or highway, first check state and local restrictions and regulations.

Check load limits of bridges on the travel route and ensure they are greater than the combined weight of the crane and transporting vehicle.

Always drive the crane carefully, obeying speed limits and highway regulations. Keep lights on and use traffic warning flags and signs and front and rear flag vehicles as applicable.

SHUT-DOWN

Never leave the crane with a load suspended. Lower the load to the ground before shutting down the crane.

Use the following steps when shutting down the crane:

- Engage the parking brake.
- Fully retract and lower the boom.
- Engage the pin swing lock or 360 degree swing lock.
- Place controls in neutral position.
- Shut down the engine and remove the ignition key.
- Chock the wheels.
- Lock the operator's cab and install vandal guards, if used.

In cold weather, never park the crane where the tires can become frozen to the ground.

BOOM EXTENSION/JIB

To avoid death or serious injury, follow proper procedures during erection, stowage, and use of the boom extension/jib.

Install and secure all pins properly.

Control movement of boom extension/jib at all times.

Do not remove right side boom nose pins unless boom extension is properly pinned and secured on front and/or rear stowage brackets.

Do not remove all the pins from both front and rear stowage brackets unless the boom extension is pinned to the right side of the boom nose.

See the appropriate section of this handbook for the proper boom extension/jib erection and stowage procedure.

Properly inspect, maintain, and adjust boom extension/jib and mounting.

Sling jib sections from the main chords or the end fittings.

When assembling and disassembling jib sections, use blocking to adequately support each section and to provide proper alignment.

Stay outside of jib sections and lattice work.

Watch for falling or flying pins when they are being removed.

COLD WEATHER OPERATION

Cold weather operation requires additional caution on the part of the operator.

Check operating procedures for cold weather starting.

Don't touch metal surfaces that could freeze you to them.

Clean the crane of all ice and snow.

Allow ample time for hydraulic oil to warm up.

In freezing weather, park the crane in an area where it cannot become frozen to the ground. The drive line can be damaged when attempting to free a frozen crane.

If applicable to your crane, frequently check all air tanks for water in freezing weather.

If applicable to your crane, always handle propane tanks according to the supplier's instructions.

Never store flammable materials on the crane.

If cold weather starting aids are provided on your crane, use them. The use of aerosol spray or other types of starting fluids containing ether/volatiles can cause explosions or fire.

TEMPERATURE EFFECTS ON HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS

Hydraulic oil expands when heated and contracts when cooled. This is a natural phenomena that happens to all liquids. The coefficient of expansion for API Group 1 hydraulic oil is approximately 0.00043 cubic inches per cubic inch of volume for 1°F of temperature change. **Thermal contraction will allow a cylinder to retract as the hydraulic fluid which is trapped in the cylinder cools.** The change in the length of a cylinder is proportional to the extended length of the cylinder and to the change in temperature of the oil in the cylinder. For example, a cylinder extended 25 feet in which the oil cools 60°F would retract approximately 7 3/4 inches (see chart below). A cylinder extended 5 feet in which the oil cools 60°F would only retract approximately 1 1/2 inches. The rate at which the oil cools depends on many factors and will be more noticeable with a larger difference in oil temperature verses the ambient temperature.

Thermal contraction coupled with improper lubrication or improper wear pad adjustments may, under certain conditions, cause a "stick-slip" condition in the boom. This "stick-slip" condition could result in the load not moving smoothly. Proper boom lubrication and wear pad adjustment is important to permit the boom sections to slide freely. Slow movement, of the boom may be undetected by the operator unless a load is suspended for a long period of time.

If a load and the boom is allowed to remain stationary for a period of time and the ambient temperature is cooler than the trapped oil temperature, the trapped oil in the cylinders will cool. The load will lower as the telescope cylinder(s) retracts allowing the boom to come in. Also, the boom angle will decrease as the lift cylinder(s) retracts causing an increase in radius and a decrease in load height.

This situation will also occur in reverse. If a crane is set up in the morning with cool oil and the daytime ambient temperature heats the oil, the cylinders will extend in similar proportions.

The chart below has been prepared to assist you in determining the approximate amount of retraction/extension that may be expected from a hydraulic cylinder as a result of change in the temperature of the hydraulic oil inside the cylinder. The chart is for dry rod cylinders. If the cylinder rod is filled with hydraulic oil, the contraction rate is somewhat greater.

NOTE

Operators and service personnel must be aware that load movement, as a result of this phenomena, can be easily mistaken as leaking cylinder seals or faulty holding valves. If leaking seals or faulty holding valves are suspected to be the problem, refer to Service Bulletin 98-036 dealing with testing telescope cylinders.

BOOM DRIFT CHART (Cylinder length change in inches)

Coeff. = 0.00043 ($in^3/in^3/°F$)

STROKE (FT.)	Temperature Change (°F)									
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
5	0.26	0.52	0.77	1.03	1.29	1.55	1.81	2.06	2.32	2.58
10	0.52	1.03	1.55	2.06	2.58	3.10	3.61	4.13	4.64	5.16
15	0.77	1.55	2.32	3.10	3.87	4.64	5.42	6.19	6.97	7.74
20	1.03	2.06	3.10	4.13	5.16	6.19	7.22	8.26	9.29	10.32
25	1.29	2.58	3.87	5.16	6.45	7.74	9.03	10.32	11.61	12.90
30	1.55	3.10	4.64	6.19	7.74	9.29	10.84	12.38	13.93	15.48
35	1.81	3.61	5.42	7.22	9.03	10.84	12.64	14.45	16.25	18.06
40	2.06	4.13	6.19	8.26	10.32	12.38	14.45	16.51	18.58	20.64
45	2.32	4.64	6.97	9.29	11.61	13.93	16.25	18.58	20.90	23.22
50	2.58	5.16	7.74	10.32	12.90	15.48	18.06	20.64	23.22	25.80
55	2.84	5.68	8.51	11.35	14.19	17.03	19.87	22.70	25.54	28.38
60	3.10	6.19	9.29	12.38	15.48	18.58	21.67	24.77	27.86	30.96

Length change in inches = Stroke (Ft.) X Temperature Change (°F) X Coeff. ($in^3/in^3/°F$) X 12 in/ft