Potain HUP 40-30 Self-Erecting Tower Crane Site Preparation

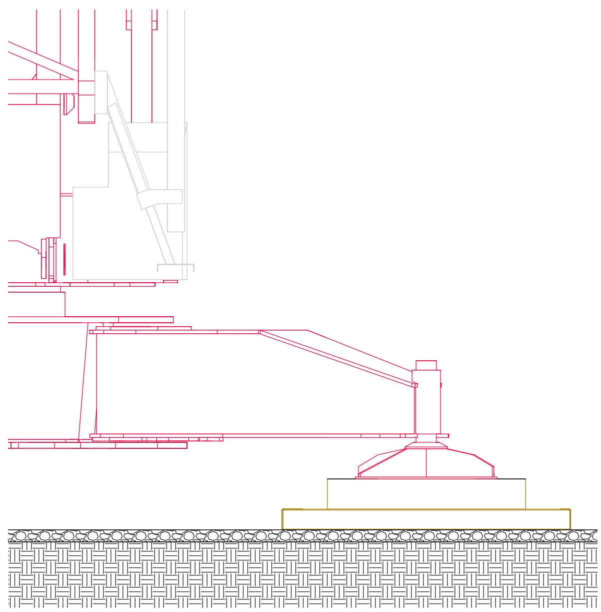
1. Determine if FAA notice to airmen is required and if flag or light is required per FAA guidlines.

2. Determine underground utilities or other obstacles impacting grounding of crane and/or generator.

3. Ensure adequate ingress/egress for crane, ballasting and erection envelope of crane (see specification sheet for erection envelop).

4. Provide space for generator or power pedestal if contractor is providing power.

5. Ensure adequate egress/ingress to fuel generator if applicable



6. Prepare Flat, level, compacted and well-drained crane surface that can support the maximum corner force of the crane. (See attached crane reaction data) Supplier will provide crane pads.

7. Ensure that erected crane has adequate clearance and separation from any existing or anticipated power lines or obstructions

8. Construct adequate barrier to keep unauthorized persons from entering the crane area.

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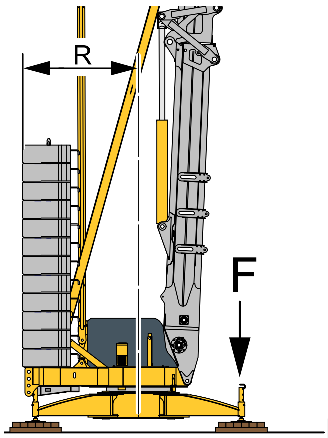
4.8 Reactions below the chassis

4.8.1 Reactions below the chassis

- FEM 1.001 version 3
- EN14439 - FEM 1.005



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Note
F = Maximum load with wind, without dynamic coefficient

Reactions below the chassis, in service

If R = 2.50 m (8.202 ft)	F = 28,400 daN (63,845.7 lb$_f$)

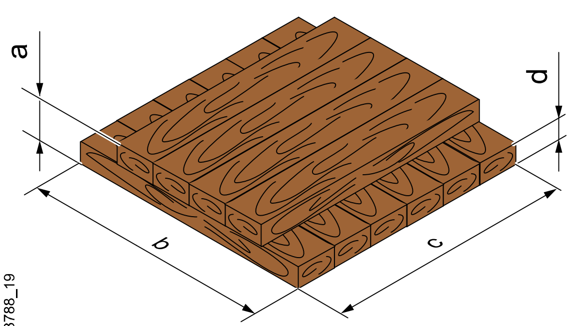
Reactions below the chassis, out of service

If R = 2.50 m (8.202 ft)	F = 28,900 daN (64,969.8 lb$_f$)

4.9 Installation

4.9.1 Installation on support plates

Support blocks



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Support blocks for square support

Technical data	
a	0.20 m (0.656 ft)
b	1.10 m (3.609 ft)
c	1.10 m (3.609 ft)
d	0.10 m (0.328 ft)

The height **(a)** of the blocks is given as a guide only.

Required power during erection (GMA)
This is the power consumed by the retaining / telescoping mechanism during the crane erection phases.

Nominal or rated current intensity
This is the sum of the nominal current intensities (working current intensities consumed simultaneously by the three movements) of:

- the hoisting winch,
- the trolley winch,
- the slewing mechanism.

Note
The nominal intensity value makes it possible to determine the cross-section of the crane power supply cable.

Starting current intensity
This is the sum of the current intensities consumed temporarily by these same three movements under the following conditions:

- starting current intensity of the mechanism with the highest current consumption (in general: the hoisting winch),
- nominal current intensity of the other two mechanisms.

Note
The starting current intensity value makes it possible to determine the length of the crane power supply cable.

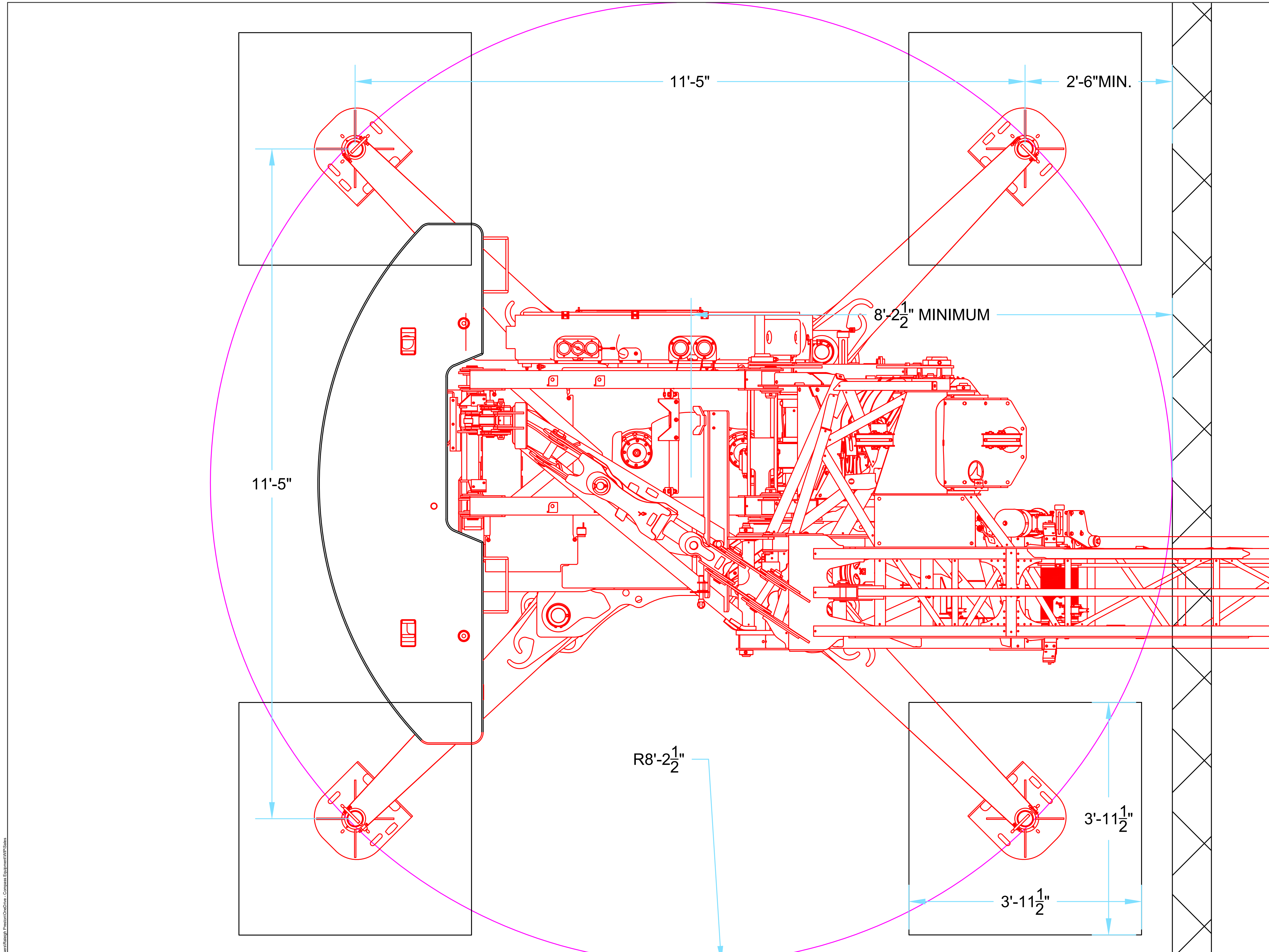
Crane power and current intensity values during operation

Note
The "Power control" function makes it possible to limit the power required by the machine by reducing movement speed when hoisting a load.

Supply voltage	Supply frequency	Hoisting winch	Required power	Nominal current intensity	Starting current intensity
400 V	50 Hz	18HPL10	17 kV·A to 23 kV·A	48 A	56 A
480 V	60 Hz	18HPL10	17 kV·A to 23 kV·A	40 A	47 A

Crane power and current intensity values during erection

Supply voltage	Supply frequency	Hoisting winch	Required power during erection	Nominal current intensity during erection	Starting current intensity during erection
400 V	50 Hz	18HPL10	12 kV·A	17 A	22 A
480 V	60 Hz	18HPL10	12 kV·A	14 A	18 A



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Revisions

Issue	Issue Date	Initials
1		
2		
3		
4		

HUP 40-30
TYPICAL CRANE PAD

Status	GENERIC
Date	9/16/2021
Author	LRP
Checker	

NOT TO SCALE