Potain T130 Self-Erecting Tower Crane Site Preparation

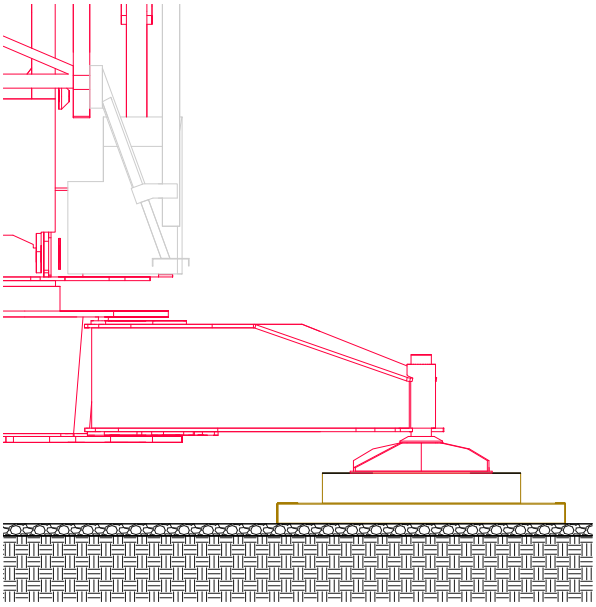
1. Determine if FAA notice to airmen is required and if flag or light is required per FAA guidlines.

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

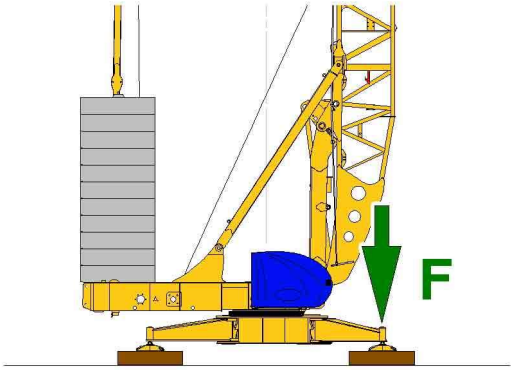
8. Construct adequate barrier to keep unauthorized persons from entering the crane area.

COMPASS EQUIPMENT

We Invest in Your Success!

REACTIONS UNDER THE CHASSIS

NT_001827_01



F	
In service	Out of service
●	■
45 400 daN	45 600 daN

EN14439 C25 – D25

EN14439 C50 – D50

FEM1.001–A3

F = Maximum load with wind without dynamic coefficient

POWER AND INTENSITY OF CURRENT

DEFINITION

Required power

During erection

This is the consumption of power of the retaining/telescoping winch during the erection phases of the crane.

During work

This is the product of the coefficient of the simultaneity of the movements (equal to 0,8) and the sum of the nominal powers (operating powers consumed simultaneously by the three movements) of:

- hoisting winch
- trolley winch
- slewing mechanism

i The value of the required power allows to determine the mains supply for a normal crane use.

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 following winches:

- hoisting winch
- trolley winch
- slewing mechanism

i The nominal intensity value allows to dimension the cross–section of the crane 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 intensities of the mechanism with the highest current consumption (in general: the hoisting winch)
- nominal current intensity of the two other mechanisms

i The starting current intensity value allows to calculate the crane supply cable length.

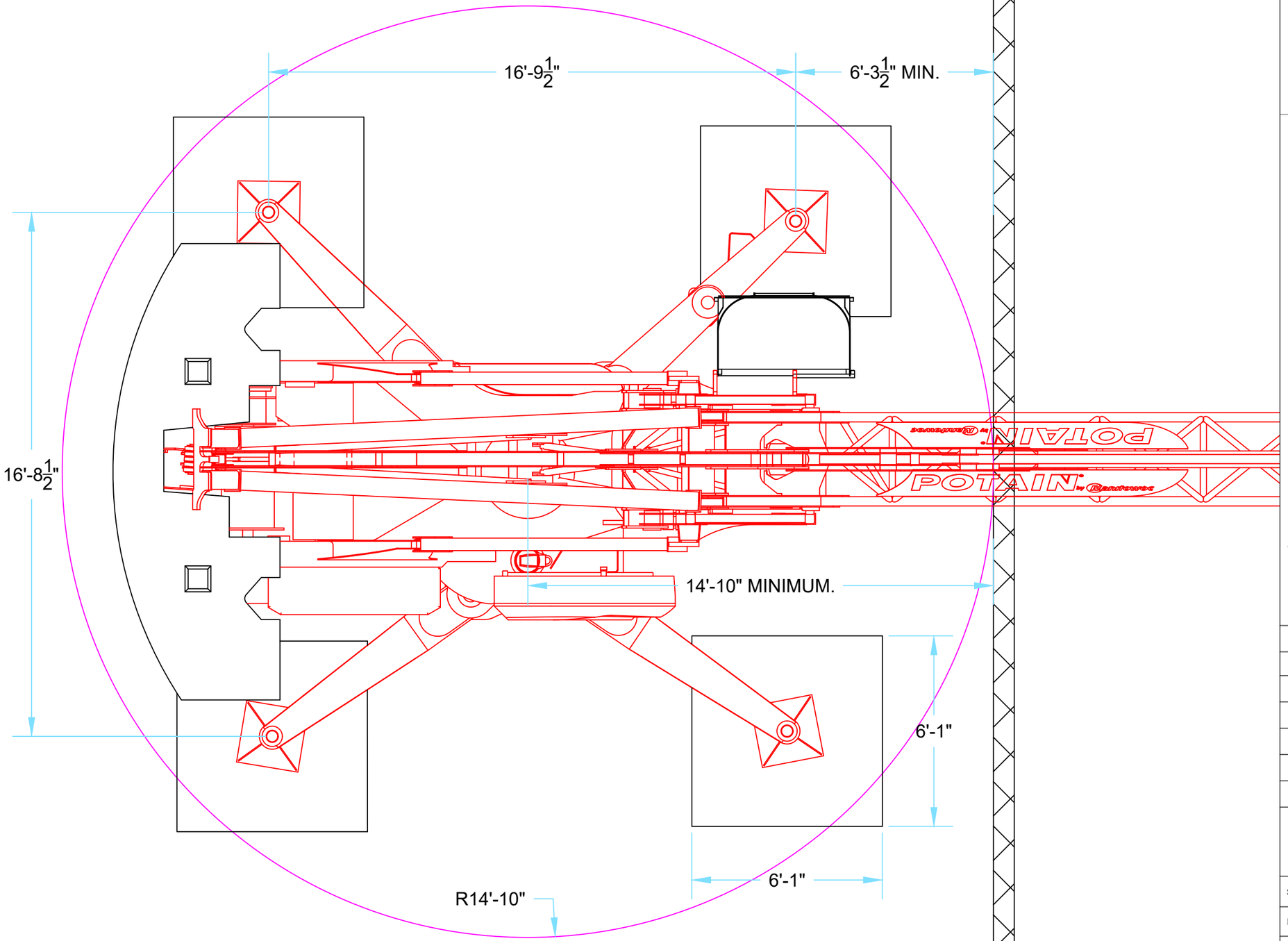
Type of winch (400 V – 50 Hz)	Required nominal power (kVA) Minimum requirement for erecting	Required nominal power (kVA) Minimum requirement for operating		Nominal current intensity (A)	Starting current intensity (A)
		Without cab	With cab		
33LVF	15	19 → 31 *	22 → 35 *	64	78

Type of winch (480 V – 60 Hz)	Required nominal power (kVA) Minimum requirement for erecting	Required nominal power (kVA) Minimum requirement for operating		Nominal current intensity (A)	Starting current intensity (A)
		Without cab	With cab		
33LVF	15	19 → 31 *	22 → 35 *	53	65

In case of cranes equipped with a frequency converter the differential circuit breaker must be compatible with this equipment according to the rules in force of the operating place.

***** For the configuration of the power limitation, see screen 30 – Maintenance menu of the processing unit.

PROCESSING UNIT */ Maintenance menu*



COMPASS EQUIPMENT

WE INVEST IN YOUR SUCCESS
www.compassequipment.com

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

Revisions

Issue	Issue Date	Initials
1		
2		
3		
4		

IGO T130
TYPICAL CRANE PAD

Status	GENERIC
Date	9/16/2021
Author	LRP
Checker	

NOT TO SCALE