ASME B30.16 INTERPRETATIONS

Replies to Technical Inquiries
April 1995 – September 1998

FOREWORD

This publication includes all of the written replies issued between the indicated dates by the Secretary, speaking for the ASME B30 Committee, Safety Standards for Cableways, Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Hooks, Jacks, and Slings, to inquiries concerning interpretations of technical aspects of ASME B30.16, Overhead Hoists (Underhung).

These replies are taken verbatim from the original letters except for a few typographical corrections and some minor editorial corrections made for the purpose of improved clarity. In some few instances, a review of the interpretation revealed a need for corrections of a technical nature; in these cases a corrected interpretation follows immediately after the original reply.

These interpretations were prepared in accordance with the accredited ASME procedures. ASME procedures provide for reconsideration of these interpretations when or if additional information is available that the inquirer believes might affect the interpretation. Further, persons aggrieved by this interpretation may appeal to the cognizant ASME Committee or Subcommittee. ASME does not "approve," "certify," "rate," or "endorse" any item, construction, proprietary device, or activity.

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Interpretation: 16-12

Subject: ASME B30.16b-1995

Date Issued: December 23, 1997

Question (1): What is the definition of "core protrusion" as stated in para. 16-2.4.1(a)(1)(a)?

Reply (1): Core protrusion applies to the condition of the wire-rope when the core protrudes from an opening between strands of the wire-rope.

Question (2): Are there any drawings or photos within the B30.16 volume that we can refer to on core protrusion?

Reply (2): No.

Question (3): Is para. 16-2.4.2(b)(2) referring to the words noted in Question (1), i.e., core protrusion? If not, please explain the phrase "loops out from the structure."

Reply (3): No. Paragraph 16-2.4.2(b)(2) states: "one outer wire broken at the contact point with the core of the rope, which has worked its way out of the rope structure and protrudes or loops out from the rope structure." The phrase "one outer wire" applies to the outer wires of the outer strand. The phrase "protrudes or loops out from the rope structure" applies to the broken wire protruding or looping out from the strand, and is visually apparent by the length of wire protruding or looping out where the actual point of wire break is on the side of the strand that is adjacent to or against the core.

Question (4): Reference is made to Fig. 7, titled "Core Protrusion," in the **Hoisting and Rigging Safety Manual**, April 1996, published by the Construction Safety Association of Ontario. Is this what is meant by para. 16-2.4.1(a)(1)(a)?

Reply (4): Yes.

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Interpretation: 16-13

Subject: ASME B30.16-1993 (including Addenda through 1996)

Date Issued: September 29, 1998

Question (1): For a periodic inspection, pursuant to para. 16-2.1.1(b)(2) and following, how are the terms "visual inspection" and "external conditions" interpreted in relation to paras. 16-2.1.3(b) and 16-2.1.3(d)(3)? Are disassembly and opening and removal not required?

Reply (1): The terms "visual inspection" and "external conditions" relate to a visual and auditory inspection of the hoist without complete disassembly of the hoist, except for the opening or removal of any covers furnished that are for the direct inspection of one or more items, such as control enclosure covers, and such cover removal does not render the hoist inoperative. Some of the items listed in para. 16-2.1.3(d)(3) are visable, and some of the items listed in para. 16-2.1.3(d)(3) would be noted by sound and/or function as the hoist is operated. Unusual sounds or improper operation would be the basis for further disassembly or inspection as stated in para. 16-2.1.3(c).

Question (2): How is the phrase "periodic inspections . . . do not require the hoist to be disassembled" in para. 16-2.1.3(a) reconciled with the phrase "covers and other items normally supplied to allow inspection of components should be opened and removed" in para. 16-2.1.3(b)?

Reply (2): Wording of para. 16-2.1.3(a) means that the hoist need not be completely disassembled into all of the components, such as gears, bearings, shafts, etc., that comprise the hoist unit. Wording of para. 16-2.1.3(b) refers to covers that are furnished for the direct inspection of one or more items. These covers are of the type that upon removal, the hoist unit can still be operated; however, additional precautions may be required for such operations during inspection.

Question (3): What constitutes "disassembly" as used in para. 16-2.1.3(a)?

Reply (3): Refer to Reply (2).

Question (4): What is meant by the phrase "normally supplied to allow inspection" as used in para. 16-2.1.3(b)?

Reply (4): Refer to Reply (2).

Question (5): How is the phrase "periodic inspections . . . do not require the hoist to be disassembled" in para. 16-2.1.3(a) reconciled with para. 16-2.1.3(d) that requires inspection of items such as gears, which may be completely encased within the body of the hoist?

Reply (5): Refer to Reply (1).

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