



Zoning (WAL) & Anticollision (AC)

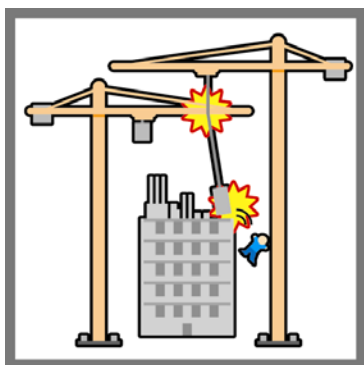
For tower cranes on the construction site

The presence of **Tower Cranes on the Construction Site** brings its own share of additional risks. Collisions constitute, probably, the most important risk of crane operation (or generally lifting apparatus), besides collapse, power line contact and dropped loads.

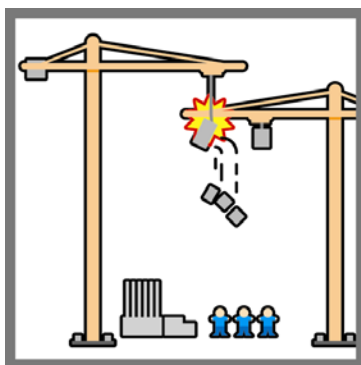
Zoning (Work Area Limitation - WAL) and Anticollision (AC) technology, developed over the past 20 years, addresses the problems of direct collisions, of power line contact protection and of dropped loads caused by collision:

- **Zoning (WAL)** controls the area over which the transported load of a crane is allowed to sail, preventing thus these risks (direct collision – power line contact – partial load drops)
- **Anticollision (AC)** prevents the collisions between the hoist rope or the jib of a crane and the jib / counter jib of all other cranes that can interfere with it.

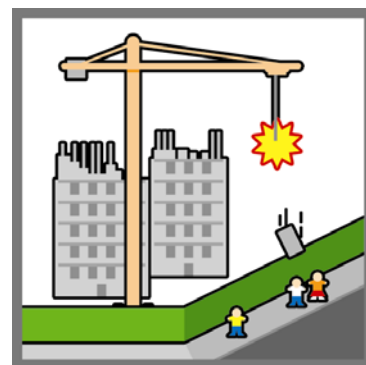
Typical Risk Situations include :



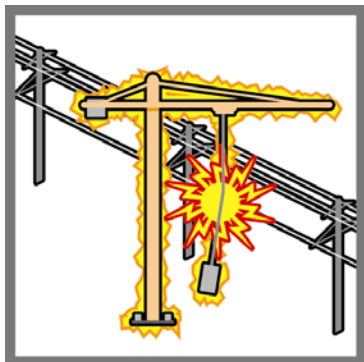
Hoist rope of high crane, hit by jib of low crane – the load is jolted and the banksman thrown off balance



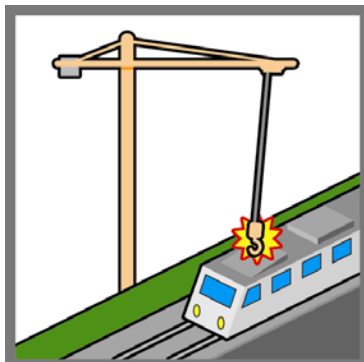
Load hits jib of low crane and spills part of the load that falls on workers below



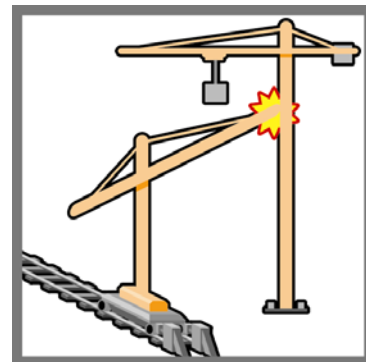
Badly slung load drops on public use area



Hoist rope accesses dangerous area of high voltage power line with disastrous results



Load or hook is hit or snapped by passing train, with disastrous results



Jib of travelling crane hits mast of interfering crane, or other obstacle

The resulting damages could be :

- Injury or death of man on public area
- Injury or death of worker on the site
- Site immobilisation
- Crane immobilisation
- Material damage to fixed obstacle
- Material damage to cranes (jibs/masts)
- Damage to hoist rope
- Other