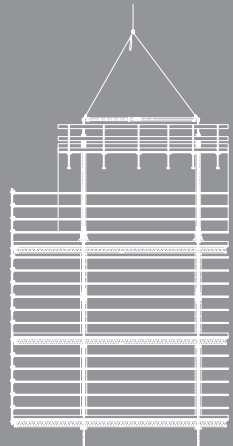


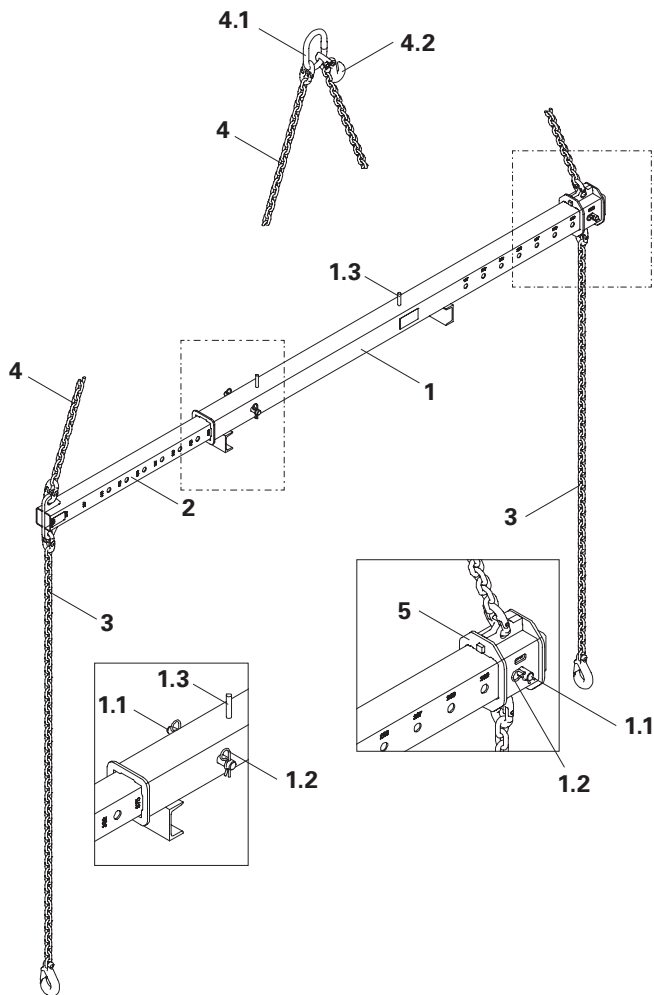
# Lifting Beam 9 t

Article no. 127320

Translation of the Original Instructions for Use – Version 2.0



## Overview



- |     |              |     |                               |
|-----|--------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 1   | Outer tube   | 3   | Beam chains L = 2.50 m        |
| 1.1 | Locking pin  | 4   | Crane lifting gear L = 3.94 m |
| 1.2 | Cotter pin   | 4.1 | Lifting eye                   |
| 1.3 | Locating pin | 4.2 | Chain shortener               |
| 2   | Inner tube   | 5   | Slider                        |

## **Introduction**

- 3 Overview
- 4 Key
- 5 Safety instructions
- 8 Intended use
- 9 Instructions for use
- 10 Target groups
- 12 Storage and transportation
- 12 Cleaning and maintenance instructions
- 13 Additional technical documentation
- 13 Technical data
- 14 Identification marking
- 16 Tests

## **Load-bearing capacity**

- 18 Maximum load
- 18 Symmetrical load
- 18 Asymmetrical load

## **Application**

- 19 Requirements
- 20 Climbing procedure
- 22 Adjusting the climbing beam
- 24 Platform geometry
- 25 Shortening the climbing suspension
- 27 Transport
- 28 Disposal

## **Annex**

- 29 Program overview
- 30 EC Declaration of Conformity

## Key

### Pictogram | Definition



Danger/Warning/Caution



Note



To be complied with



Visual inspection



Tip

### Dimensions

Dimensions are usually given in cm. Other measurement units, e.g. m, are shown in the illustrations.

Load details are usually given in kg. Other measurement units, e.g. t, are shown in the illustrations.

### Conventions

- Instructions are numbered with: 1. ...., 2. ...., 3. ....
- The result of an instruction is shown by: →
- Position numbers are clearly provided for the individual components and are given in the drawing, e.g. **1**, in the text in brackets, for example (1).
- position numbers, i.e. alternative components, are represented with a slash: e.g. **1/2**.

### Arrows in the illustrations

➔ Arrow representing an action

➞ Arrow representing forces

## Safety instructions

### Safety instruction categories

The safety instructions alert site personnel to the risks involved and provide information on how to avoid these risks.

Safety instructions can be found at the beginning of the section or before instructions for action and are highlighted as follows:



### Danger

This sign indicates an extremely hazardous situation which could result in death or serious, irreversible injury if the safety instructions are not followed.



### Warning

This sign indicates a hazardous situation which could result in death or serious, irreversible injury if the safety instructions are not followed.



### Caution

This sign indicates a hazardous situation which could result in minor or moderate injury if the safety instructions are not followed.



### Note

This sign indicates situations in which failure to observe the information can result in material damage.

### Format of the safety instructions



### Signal word

Type and source of hazard!  
Consequences of non-compliance.  
⇒ Preventative measures.

## Safety instructions

### General

When using PERI lifting accessories, the Instructions for Use and identification markings are to be complied with at all times!

Deviations from the standard configuration are only permitted after a further risk assessment has been carried out by the contractor.

Appropriate measures for working and operational safety, as well as stability, are defined on the basis of this risk assessment.

All current regulations and guidelines applicable in countries where our products are used and tested must be observed.

The contractor must ensure that the instructions for use provided by PERI are available at all times for the users and that they are fully understood!

The contractor may only assign persons to independently use lifting accessories who are actually familiar with the task!

PERI lifting accessories are to be used in such a way that people are not put at risk!



- The maximum load-bearing capacity of PERI lifting accessories must not be exceeded!
- Do not use damaged lifting accessories!

People using lifting accessories must observe them during use for obvious defects (e.g. deformations, cracks, breaks, incomplete identification marking)!

PERI lifting accessories may not be used in the case of illegible or missing markings!

The contractor must ensure that the personal protective equipment required for the assembly, modification or dismantling of the system is available and used as intended.

To facilitate understanding, detailed illustrations are sometimes incomplete. The safety equipment that may be missing from these detailed illustrations must nevertheless be available!

## Safety instructions

### Product-specific

The person who attaches the load to the lifting accessory must be sufficiently secured against falling.

In all cases, the load must be secured against falling over and sliding!

Move loads only during safe wind conditions. Observe storm warnings! Depending on the type of load and the area exposed to the wind, a decision must be made on site as to whether the circumstances are sufficiently safe for the load to be moved.

The lifting gear that is hooked onto the climbing beam must be equipped with a hook safety device.

The operator must not initiate a load movement until they are satisfied that the load is properly attached.

Ensure loads are evenly balanced when they are picked up! Loads must have sufficient dimensional and positional stability so that no load redistribution occurs during the movement process!

Ensure that the load is in a safe position before loosening the load hooks of the beam chains!

Always lift up or set down loads smoothly without any jerking!

Before moving, remove or secure any loose components!

Standing under a raised load is prohibited!

Transporting persons on the load is prohibited!

Ensure that the lifting gear, such as steel wire ropes and chains, is not knotted or twisted! The lifting chains of the lifting accessory are not to be wrapped around the load to be transported nor stretched over sharp edges! Twisted chains must be straightened!

## Intended use

PERI products have been designed to be used exclusively in industrial and commercial sectors only by suitably trained personnel!

The climbing beam 9 t is a lifting accessory for relocating the following PERI systems:

- CB 160 and CB 240 Climbing Formwork
- RCS C Climbing Formwork
- RCS CL Lightweight Climbing Formwork
- RCS CB Climbing Formwork
- RCS P Climbing Protection Panel
- LPS Screen Lightweight Climbing Enclosure
- SCS 190 and 250 Climbing Formwork

The climbing beam 9 t is a lifting accessory for continuous operation and remains on the crane.

The process of attaching the load is described in the respective Instructions for Assembly and Use. These Instructions for Use contain information on the load-bearing capacity of the respective load-bearing points.

The climbing beam 9 t is not approved for transporting site personnel.

These Instructions for Use contain information to ensure proper handling and correct application, inspection and maintenance.

The product described here corresponds to the relevant provisions and regulations of EU Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC.

These Instructions for Use form the basis for the risk assessment. The risk assessment is compiled by the contractor. The Instructions for Use do not replace the risk assessment!

### Using the climbing beam 9 t:

- The maximum load-bearing capacity of the climbing beam 9 t is 9 t.
- The 9 t maximum permissible overall load of the climbing beam must not be exceeded when the maximum permissible attachment load of 5 t is applied to one side of the beam chains.
- The maximum load-bearing capacity of one lifting chain is 5 t.
- Within the permissible temperature limits of -20 °C to +60 °C.
- In flawless condition.
- When correctly assembled.
- For wind speeds below 72 km/h.



## Instructions for Use

Use in a way not intended, deviating from the standard configuration or the intended use set forth in the Instructions for Use, represents a misapplication with a potential safety risk.

Changes to PERI components are not permitted. Failure to observe this will invalidate the component's operating permit.

Only PERI original components may be used. The use of other products and spare parts, represents a misapplication with a potential safety risk.

Operation with damaged or incomplete load-carrying equipment is not permissible.

## Target groups

### Contractors

These Instructions for Use are intended for contractors who use PERI products for

- assembling, modifying and dismantling operations, or
- use them, e.g. for pouring concrete, or
- allow them to be used, e.g. for forming operations.

### Construction site coordinator

The Safety and Health Protection Coordinator\*

- is appointed by the client,
- must identify potential hazards during the planning phase,
- determines measures that provide protection against risks,
- creates a safety and health protection plan,
- coordinates the protective measures for the contractor and site personnel so that they do not endanger each other,
- monitors compliance with the protective measures.

### Competent personnel

Due to the specialist knowledge gained from professional training, work experience and recent professional activity, the competent person qualified to carry out inspections has a reliable understanding of safety-related issues and can carry out inspections correctly. Depending on the complexity of the inspection to be undertaken, e.g. scope of testing, type of testing or the use of certain measuring devices, a range of specialist knowledge is necessary.



- **In other countries, ensure that the relevant national guidelines and regulations in the respective current version are complied with!**
- **If no country-specific regulations are available, it is recommended to proceed according to German guidelines and regulations.**

\* Valid in Germany: Regulations for Occupational Health and Safety on Construction Sites 30 (RAB 30).

## Qualified personnel

PERI products may only be assembled, modified or dismantled by personnel who are suitably qualified to do so. Qualified personnel must have completed a course of training\*\* in the work to be performed, covering the following points at least:

- Explanation of the plan for the assembly, modification or dismantling of the PERI product in an understandable form and language.
- Description of the measures necessary to safely assemble, modify or dismantle the PERI product.
- Naming of the preventive measures to be taken to avoid the risk of persons and objects falling.
- Designation of the safety precautions in the event of changing weather conditions that could adversely affect the safety of the PERI product, as well as the personnel concerned.
- Details regarding permissible loads.
- Description of all other risks and dangers associated with assembly, modification or dismantling operations.

\*\* Instructions are given by the contractor themselves or a competent person selected by them.

## Storage and transportation

Store and transport the lifting accessory in its transportation state.

During relocation procedures involving the crane, ensure that the lifting accessory is picked up and set down in such a way that unintentional falling over, falling apart, sliding, falling down or rolling is prevented.

During transport, temporary storage or when it remains attached to the load, ensure that it remains free of dirt and that its functionality is not affected.

Do not place any loads on the lifting accessory.

Do not drop the lifting accessories.

Store the lifting accessory in a dry, clean state and with corrosion prevention at temperatures between -20 °C and + 60 °C.

Lifting accessories must be stored in such a way that they are protected from the effects of the weather, oils of all kinds and aggressive substances, insofar as this may impair safety!

Use a stacking device for storage and transport.

## Cleaning and maintenance instructions

The lifting accessory has been designed for long-term use on construction sites.

In order to guarantee cost-effective, technical and safe use over a long period, it is important to take a value-preserving approach.

The inner tube (2) can be greased to improve free room of movement.

Repairs that require the welding or forming of components must be carried out by PERI.

Only PERI original components may be used as spare parts.

## Additional technical documentation

- Instructions for Assembly and Use:
  - CB 240 Climbing Formwork
  - CB 160 Climbing Formwork
  - SCS 190 and SCS 250
- Instructions for Use:
  - Lifting Eye BR-2 2.5 t
  - Pallets and stacking devices
- Instructions for Assembly and Use on request:
  - RCS C Climbing Formwork
  - RCS CL Lightweight Climbing Formwork
  - RCS CB Climbing Formwork
  - RCS P Climbing Protection Panel
  - LPS-Screen Lightweight Climbing Enclosure
  - SCS 190 and SCS 250 Single-Sided Climbing Formwork

## Technical data

- Beam length: 187.5 cm – 500 cm
- Intrinsic weight: 158 kg
- Load-bearing capacity of the climbing beam: max. 9 t
- Load-bearing capacity of the lifting chain: max. 5 t
- Crane sling angle: max. 60°
- Load coefficient: 3  
(according to DIN 13155)

## Identification marking



- Do not use the 9 t climbing beam if the type plate is missing or illegible!
- Do not use the 9 t climbing beam if the inspection sticker is missing, illegible or has expired!
- If the identification marking is missing, illegible or has expired, have it checked immediately by a competent person and affix a new type plate with serial number or inspection sticker. The results of the inspection must be documented!

### Identification plate

Identification marking complies with the requirements of the Machinery Directive 2006/42/ EC. (Fig. 1)

### Inspection sticker

It shows the date of the next scheduled safety inspection. (Fig. 2)



Fig. 1

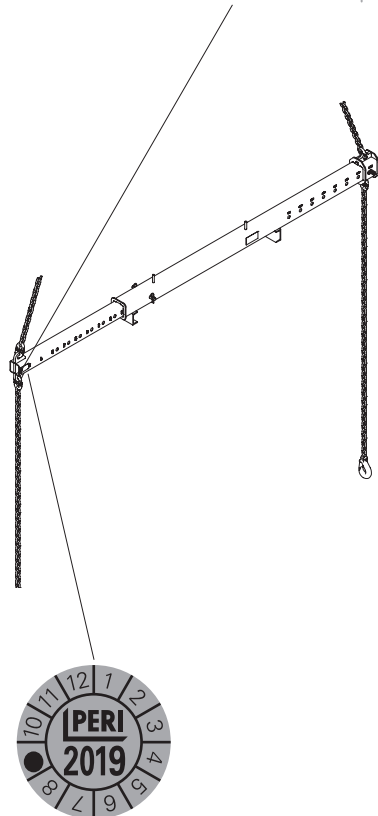


Fig. 2

## Load geometry sticker

This shows the necessary shortened chain lengths for various load conditions  $V_1/V_2$ . (Fig. 3)

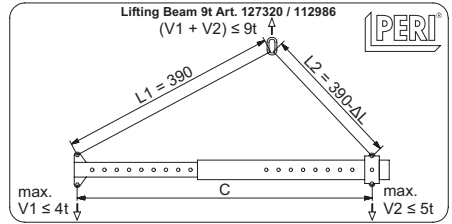


Fig. 3

## Chain shortening sticker

For asymmetrical loads, the load chart determines the  $\Delta L$  for shortening the lifting chain. (Fig. 4)  
Page 24 features an example of how the chart is used.

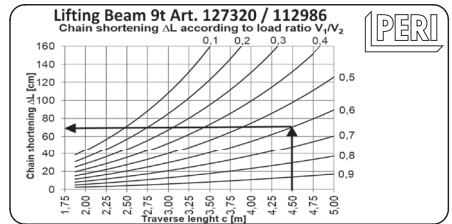


Fig. 4

## Testing and inspections

### 1. General

The procedure described in this section is based on the current German regulations for testing and inspections. The points listed form the minimum requirements for the inspection.

The respective regulations of the individual states and countries where this product is used must be taken into account.

If no country-specific regulations are available, it is recommended to proceed according to German guidelines and regulations.

The contractor is responsible for determining the type, scope and intervals for the required tests relating to the provision of the lifting accessory. These inspections serve to systematically identify and remedy any safety-related defects.

### 2. Purpose

The checks carried out before initial operations, as well as regularly recurring inspections of the lifting accessory, ensure that operational safety and functional reliability are guaranteed.

### 3. Responsible party

The contractor must ensure that lifting accessories are put into operation only if they have been inspected by a qualified person.

### 4. Inspection

#### 4.1 Safety check

Verification is required in order to determine whether all defects have been rectified or non-functioning products have been replaced. The inspection comprises a visual and functional inspection.

#### 4.2 Visual inspection

- Deformation, wear and elongation of all components.
- Damage due to corrosion.
- Mechanical damage.
- Check bolts, climbing beam hooks and chain slings for signs of damage.
- Check availability of all parts.
- Cracks on weld seams, chain links, load hooks, and individual components.
- Chain elongation (with chain check gauge).
- Signs of impermissible heating or contact with fire.
- Markings must be legible.



## 4.3 Functional test

- Check for free and easy movement of moving parts (check that the inner tube is firmly seated).
- Adjust minimum length or maximum length (check inner tube for tight fit).
- Holes free of concrete residues.
- Eyes or shackles for fastening purposes are usable.
- Safety pawls and safety hooks engage.

Implementation of anything beyond the usual scope of inspection is subject to the discretion of the authorised person and can extend to additional checks.

## 4.4 Measures

If any defects are determined during the safety inspection, they must be eliminated according to the instructions provided by the qualified person. A new inspection must then be performed.

## 4.5 Inspection before starting work

- Check load-bearing points and their permissible load-bearing capacity.
- Check climbing beam 9 t for any defects.
- Check availability of all parts.
- Check the validity of the inspection sticker.

## Maximum load

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma V &= V_1 + V_2 \\ V_1 + V_2 &\leq 9 \text{ t} \\ V_1 &\leq 5 \text{ t} \\ V_2 &\leq 5 \text{ t} \end{aligned}$$

## Symmetrical load

With a symmetrical load, the maximum load-bearing capacity is 9 t with a maximum lifting gear angle of  $\alpha = \beta \leq 40^\circ$ . Chains  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are the same length.

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= V_2 \\ \alpha &= \beta \\ \alpha &\leq 40^\circ \\ \beta &\leq 40^\circ \end{aligned}$$

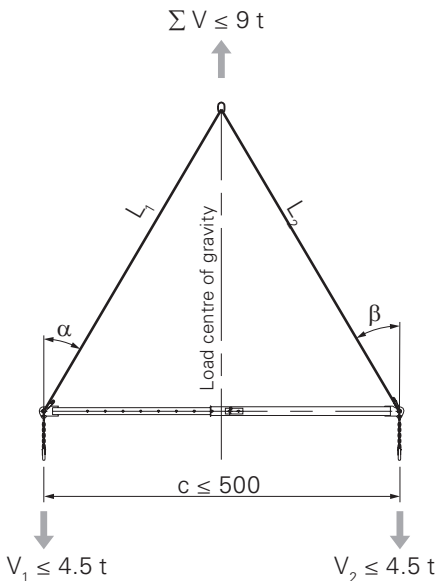


Fig. 5



Destruction of the climbing beam 9 t due to overloading.

- ⇒ The total load carried by the climbing beam must not exceed 9 t.
- ⇒ The load carried by the lifting chain must not exceed 5 t.

## Asymmetrical load

With an asymmetrical load, the chain shortener (4.2) should be used so that the traverse is horizontally aligned. Chain  $L_1$  is longer than chain  $L_2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &< V_2 \\ \alpha &> \beta \\ \alpha &\leq 60^\circ \\ \beta &\leq 40^\circ \end{aligned}$$

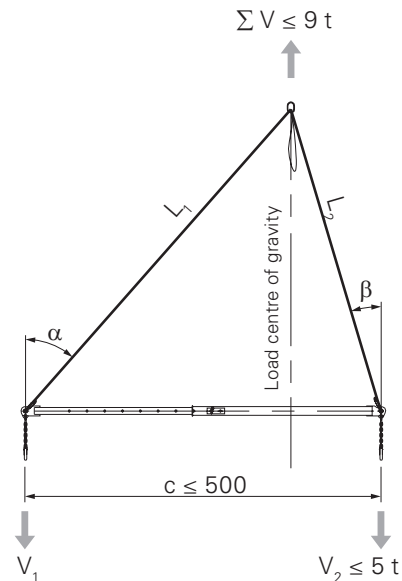


Fig. 6

## Requirements

- It must be ensured that the crane can provide sufficient lifting power and vertical lift height.
  - No loose parts are on the platform.
  - Formwork and scaffolds are firmly connected to each other by means of a strongback.
  - Load-bearing points must be capable of carrying the load.
  - All preparatory measures for climbing, on the basis of the available climbing system's Instructions for Assembly and Use, have been carried out.
  - For asymmetrical platforms, the centre of gravity has been determined; see Project Plan. The chain shortener is positioned on the side of the heavier load and the chain slings that can be shortened have been adjusted accordingly, see "Shortening chain sling" on page 25.
  - The chain slings are not twisted or knotted in any way.
  - The length of the beam c has been correctly adjusted; see "Adjusting the climbing beam" on page 22.
- Are the load-bearing points in order?
  - Is the safety catch on the load hook closed correctly?



The smaller permissible load-bearing capacity of the load-bearing point and lifting chain is decisive in terms of the load to be accommodated.

## Climbing procedure

The load is lifted evenly and without jerking by crane up to the designated position.



### Warning

Heavy moving parts!

During relocation operations there is a risk that hands and body parts could get crushed.

- ⇒ Do not stand under suspended loads.
- ⇒ Maintain an appropriate safety distance.
- ⇒ Do not stand between moving elements.
- ⇒ Do not reach between moving elements.



When attaching the load, ensure that it is in a secure position. Take appropriate measures to prevent falls, e.g. wearing PPE.



### Conventional climbing:

- Select retracting position of the carriage so that the platform hangs horizontally when being relocated. Guide the formwork scaffolding platform with ropes and secure the console brackets after the climbing procedure has been completed. (Fig. 7)
- Follow the Instructions for Assembly and Use!

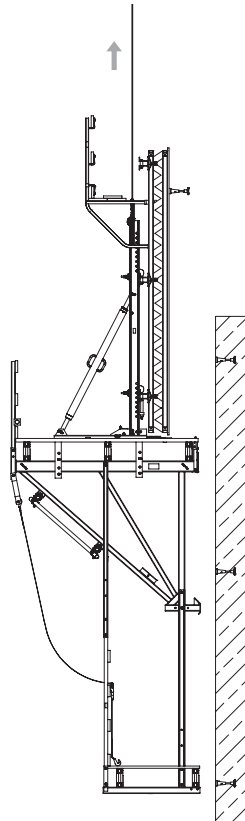


Fig. 7



Is the formwork scaffolding platform correctly suspended at its designated position?

### Operational faults

- Place the formwork scaffolding platform in a safe position before further measures are implemented.
- Suspend platform on the mounting ring again in the previous concreting section and secure with pins.



## Rail-guided climbing:

- Activate pawls in the correct climbing shoes.
- Follow the Instructions for Assembly and Use!
- Position climbing rail with the previously engaged spacer on the pawl in the climbing shoe.



Is the formwork scaffolding platform correctly suspended at its designated position?

## Operational faults

Place the formwork scaffolding platform in a safe position before further measures are implemented.

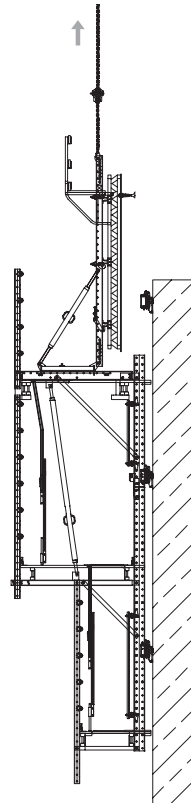


Fig. 8

## Adjusting the climbing beam



- Max. climbing beam length  $c$  must not exceed 500 cm!
- Insert positioning pins through both tubes in order to ensure a tight and pressure-resistant connection!



- The beam length  $c$  corresponds to the console bracket spacing  $c$  of the climbing unit. (Fig. 9 + 11)
- To adjust the climbing beam 9 t, place it on a suitable substrate. The crane lifting gear (4) must not be taut, even after adjustment.
- The beam length markings are found on the outer tube and inner tube.
- The total length of the climbing beam can be read on the markings. Increments are possible in 12.5 cm steps.
- Spacings between 187.5 cm and 275 cm are adjusted on the outer tube by means of the slider (5). The inner tube (2) is completely retracted and secured in position.
- Spacings between 275 cm and 500 cm are adjusted on the inner tube. The slider is at the outermost position and is secured in this position.

### Beam length 187.5 cm – 275 cm

- Adjust the beam length  $c$  on the outer tube.  
→ The inner tube (2) is completely retracted!  
(Fig. 9)

### Adjusting

1. Remove cotter pin (1.2) and positioning pin (1.1). (Fig. 10)
2. Move slider (5) and adjust to required dimension.
3. Insert positioning pin through both tubes.
4. Secure positioning pin with cotter pins.



Has the positioning pin been secured with cotter pins?

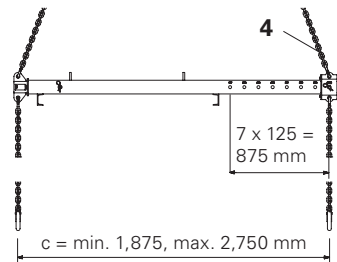


Fig. 9

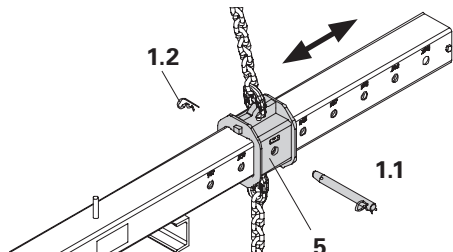


Fig. 10

### Beam length 275 cm – 500 cm

- Adjust the beam length  $c$  on the inner tube.
- The slider (5) is positioned in the outermost positioning hole of the outer tube (1)! (Fig. 11)



- The red marking (2.1) on the inner tube is the limit of the extension length! (Fig. 12)
- If the colour marking is very faint or missing, do not use the climbing beam 9 t!

### Adjusting

1. Remove cotter pin (1.2) and positioning pin (1.1). (Fig. 12)
2. Move inner tube (2) and adjust to required dimension.  
Do not exceed the maximum permissible extension length! (Fig. 13)
3. Insert positioning pin through both tubes and secure with cotter pin.



Has the positioning pin been secured with cotter pins?

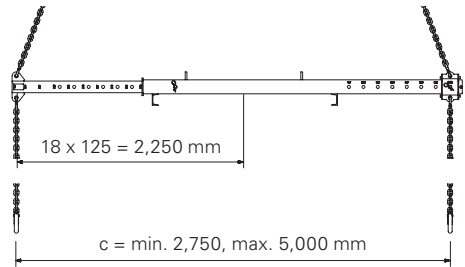


Fig. 11

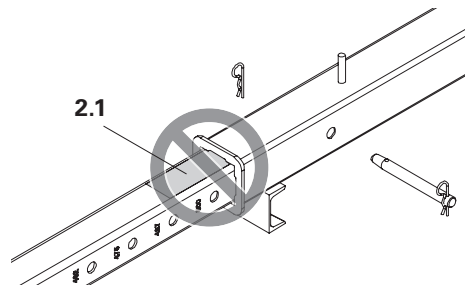


Fig. 12

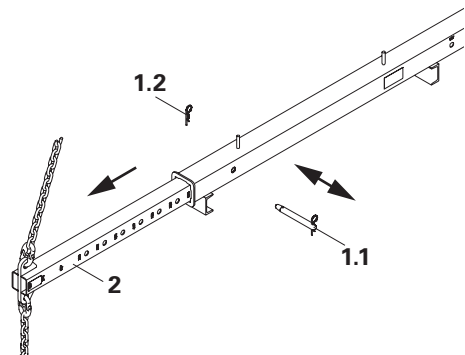


Fig. 13

## Platform geometry

### Symmetrical platforms

Centre of gravity position S:

$$a_1 = a_2 = \frac{c}{2}$$

- formwork overhangs  
left  $e_1$  = right  $e_2$
- platform cantilevers  
left  $d_1$  = right  $d_2$

Both slings of the crane lifting gear are the same length.

### Asymmetrical platforms

Centre of gravity position S:

dimensions  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$  are dependent on

- Bracket spacing  $c$
- formwork overhangs  
left  $e_1$  and right  $e_2$
- platform cantilevers  
left  $d_1$  and right  $d_2$

(Fig. 14)

The calculations show that there are different vertical loads – left  $V_1$  and right  $V_2$  – for both console brackets when climbing.

From this, dimensions  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  can be determined and the adjustable crane lifting gear are then shortened accordingly. (Fig. 14)

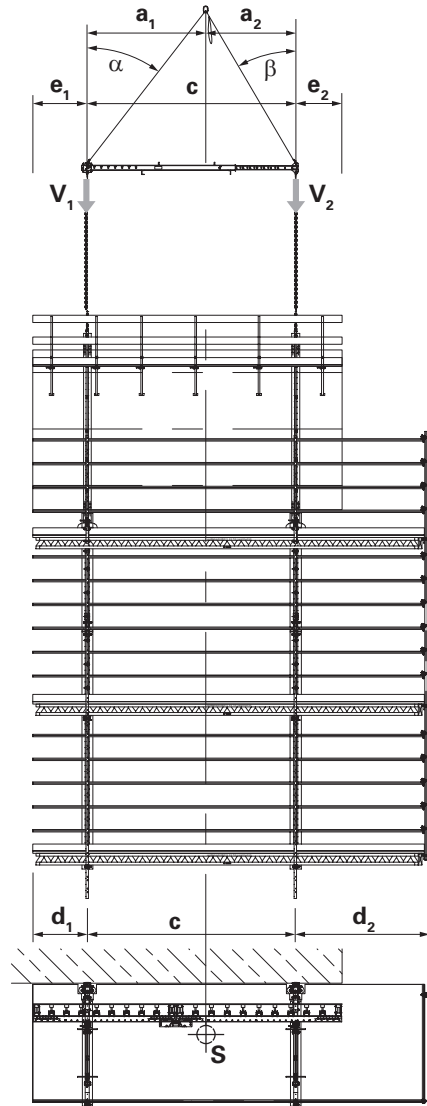


Fig. 14



## Shortening the chain sling

With an asymmetrical load, one chain should be shortened so that the load aligns itself horizontally.



- Chain shortening should always take place on the side with the higher load.
- Crane sling angle for both sides max. 60°.

$$\Sigma V = V_1 + V_2$$

$$V_1 < V_2$$

$$a_1 > a_2$$

$$\alpha > \beta$$

$$\alpha \leq 60^\circ$$

$$\beta \leq 40^\circ$$

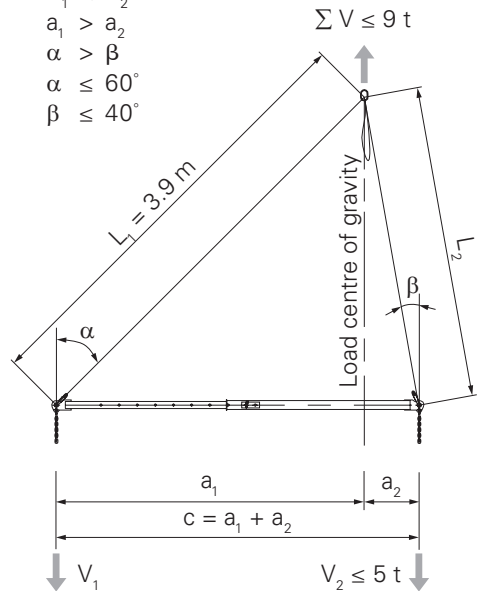


Fig. 15

From the different vertical loads, left  $V_1$  and right  $V_2$ , the dimensions  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  are to be determined:

$$a_1 = c \cdot \frac{V_2}{V_1 + V_2} \quad a_2 = c \cdot \frac{V_1}{V_1 + V_2}$$

Calculation of chain length with chain to be shortened right  $L_2$ :

$$L_2 = \sqrt{L_1^2 + a_2^2 - a_1^2} \text{ for } V_1 < V_2$$

$a_1$ ,  $a_2$ ,  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ , see illustration. (Fig. 15)

Shortening measurement  $\Delta L_2 = 3.9 \text{ m} - L_2$   
 Unshortened chain length  $L_1 = 3.9 \text{ m}$

Simplified determination: see chart.  
 (Fig. 16)

**Example:**

left side  $V_1$  = 3,000 kg  
 right side  $V_2$  = 5,000 kg  
 Console bracket  
 spacing  $c$  = 4.50 m

$V_2 > V_1$ : Chain shortener on right side,  
 shorten right chain  $L_2$ !

Load ratio  $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{3,000}{5,000} = 0.6$

From the chart:  
 The right chain  $L_2$  is to be shortened by  
 $\Delta L = 71$  cm!

**Chain shortening**

1. Arrange climbing beam so that the chain shortener (4.2) is on the heavier side.
2. Measure shortening measurement  $\Delta L$  from the chain shortener (4.2) on the chain. (Fig. 17)
3. Grasp the appropriate chain link (4.3) and hook it into the chain shortener (4.2). (Fig. 18)



Mark platforms with shortening measurement  $\Delta L$ .



If the individual loads are not specified, the centre of gravity must be determined by tests and careful lifting of the load.

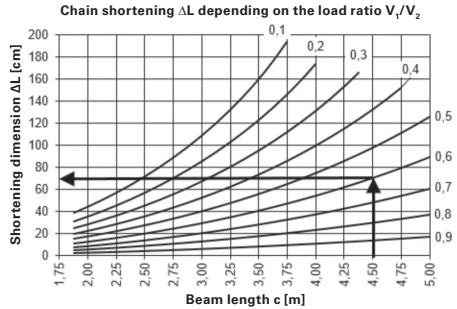


Fig. 16

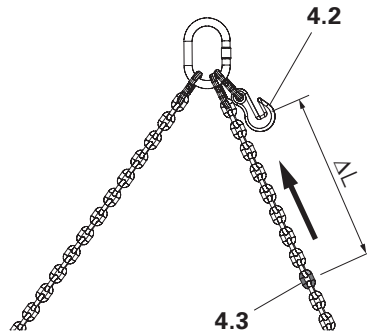


Fig. 17

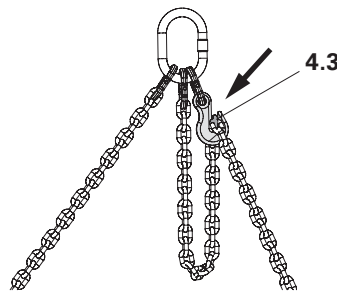


Fig. 18

## Transportation

### Packaging

1. Release chain shortener (4.2) on the crane lifting gear (4). (Fig. 19)
2. Remove positioning pins (1.1) of the slider (5). (Fig. 20)
3. Position the slider in the outermost positioning hole of the outer tube (1), insert pin and secure with cotter pin (1.2).
4. Remove positioning pin (1.1) from the inner tube (2). (Fig. 21)
5. Insert inner tube as far as possible, insert pin and secure with cotter pin (1.2).
6. Wrap crane lifting gear around the climbing beam and attach lifting eye (4.1) to fixing pin (1.3). (Fig. 22)
7. Wrap beam chains (3) around the climbing beam and attach load hooks to the fixing pins (1.3).

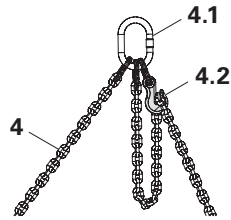


Fig. 19

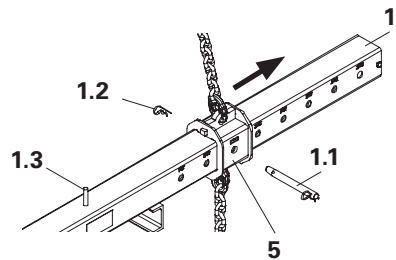


Fig. 20



Has the positioning pin been secured with cotter pins?



When transporting on open vehicles, secure the crane lifting gear and beam chains with cable ties as well.

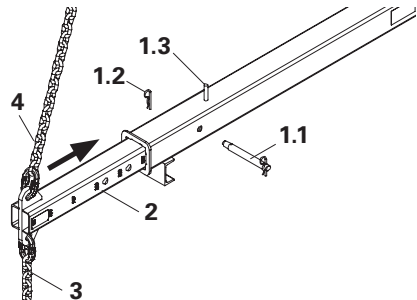


Fig. 21

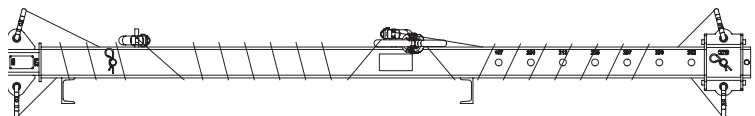


Fig. 22

### Lifting Beam 9 t

Translation of the Original Instructions for Use

## Disposal

Disposal of the lifting accessory must be arranged by an authorised person.



- Materials are to be sorted correctly and according to type.
- The materials are to be disposed of according to local regulations and guidelines.

## Program overview

Article no.	Weight kg
127320	158.000

**Lifting Beam 9 t**  
For moving climbing units.

**Complete with**

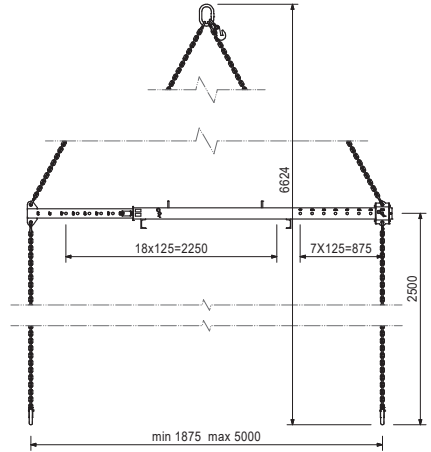
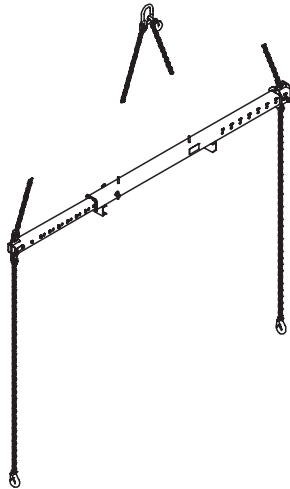
- 1 pc. 112865 Locking Pin 25 x 180
- 1 pc. 022230 Cotter Pin 5/1, galv.
- 1 pc. 107297 Screw ISO 4014-M12x140-8.8, galv.
- 1 pc. 710330 Nut ISO 4032 M12-8, galv.

**Note**

Observe Instructions for Use.

**Technical data**

Permissible max. load-bearing capacity 9 t.



## EG-Konformitätserklärung

# EG - Konformitätserklärung

im Sinne der EG-Richtlinie 2006/42/EG

Anhang II, 1.A

**In der Gemeinschaft ansässige Person, die bevollmächtigt ist, die technischen Unterlagen zusammenzustellen:**

Dipl.-Ing. Rainer Bolz  
PERI GmbH  
Rudolf-Diesel-Straße 19  
89259 Weißenhorn

### Beschreibung und Identifizierung der Maschine:

Produktgruppe: Climbing systems  
Type: Lastaufnahmemittel  
Artikel-Nr.: 127320 Lifting Beam 9 t  
Handels-Bez.:

**Es wird ausdrücklich erklärt, dass die Maschine allen einschlägigen Bestimmungen der folgenden EG-Richtlinien entspricht:**

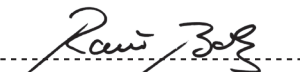
EG Maschinenrichtlinie 2006/42/EG

### Fundstelle der angewandten harmonisierten Normen entsprechend Artikel 7, Absatz 2:

EN 818-1 : 1996+A1 : 2008  
EN 818-2 : 1996+A1 : 2008  
EN 1677-1 : 2000+A1 : 2008  
EN 13155 : 2003+A2 : 2009  
PAS-1091 : 2006-04

Weißenhorn, 28.09.2018

**Hersteller**  
PERI GmbH  
Postfach 1264  
89259 Weißenhorn



**Leitung Produktentwicklung**

Dipl.-Ing. Rainer Bolz  
PERI GmbH

## EC Declaration of Conformity

This document is a translation into English from the German original.

## EC Declaration of Conformity according to the EC Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC Annex II, 1.A

### Person residing within the Community authorised to compile the relevant technical documentation:

Dipl.-Ing. Rainer Bolz  
PERI GmbH  
Rudolf-Diesel-Strasse 19  
89259 Weissenhorn, Germany

### Description and identification of the machinery:

Product Group:	Climbing systems
Type:	Lifting accessory
Article No.:	127320
Commercial Designation:	Climbing beam 9 t

### It is expressly declared that the machinery fulfils all relevant provisions of the following EU Directives:

European Directive On Machinery 2006/42/EC

### Reference to the harmonised standards used, as referred to in Article 7, Annex 2:

EN 818-1 : 1996+A1 : 2008  
EN 818-2 : 1996+A1 : 2008  
EN 1677-1 : 2000+A1 : 2008  
EN 13155 : 2003+A2 : 2009  
PAS-1091 : 2006-04

Weissenhorn, 28/09/2018

**Manufacturer**  
PERI GmbH  
Postfach 1264  
89259 Weissenhorn, Germany

**The optimal system for all projects and every requirement**



**Wall formwork**



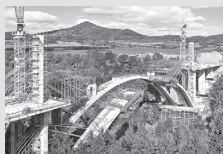
**Column formwork**



**Slab formwork**



**Climbing systems**



**Bridge formwork**



**Tunnel formwork**



**Shoring**



**Working scaffolds construction**



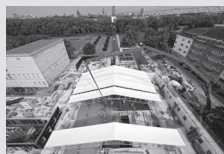
**Facade working scaffolds**



**Working scaffolds industry**



**Means of access**



**Protective scaffolds**



**Safety systems**



**System-independent accessories**



**Services**



**PERI Ltd**  
 Market Harborough Road  
 Clifton upon Dunsmore  
 Rugby  
 CV23 0AN  
 Telephone +44 (0)71788 86 16 00  
 Fax +44 (0)71788 86 16 10  
 info@peri.ltd.uk  
 www.peri.ltd.uk

