

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Fourth School Year

CRANES AND CRANE TROLLEYS

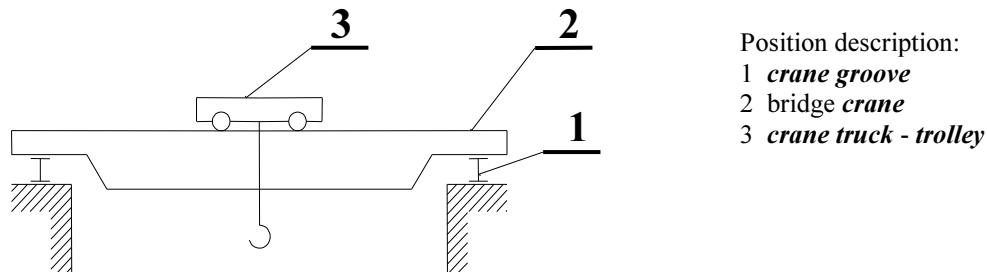
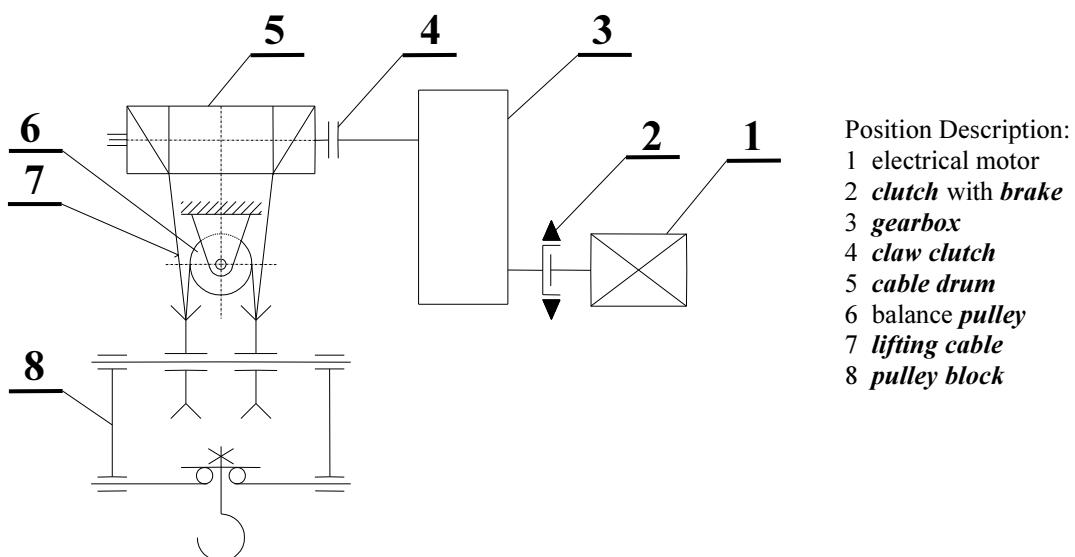
A **crane** is a type of **lifting** equipment for the horizontal and vertical **replacements** of **loads** in a limited space. It is one of the main types of equipment for transporting material in all **branches** of work. It is especially important for **handling** heavy **loads**.

Cranes are classified according to:

- the shape of the carrying capacity structure (bridge, **fill-portal gantry**, **bracket**, **pillar**, **mobile**, **floating**)
- the kind of drive (manual, electrical, with a **combustion engine**, hydraulic, pneumatic)
- the kind of work and place of use (**assembly**, **workshop**, metallurgical, **storage**, **landfill**, construction, **railroad**, **port**, etc.)
- the loading state (light, medium, heavy, very heavy)

Bridge crane

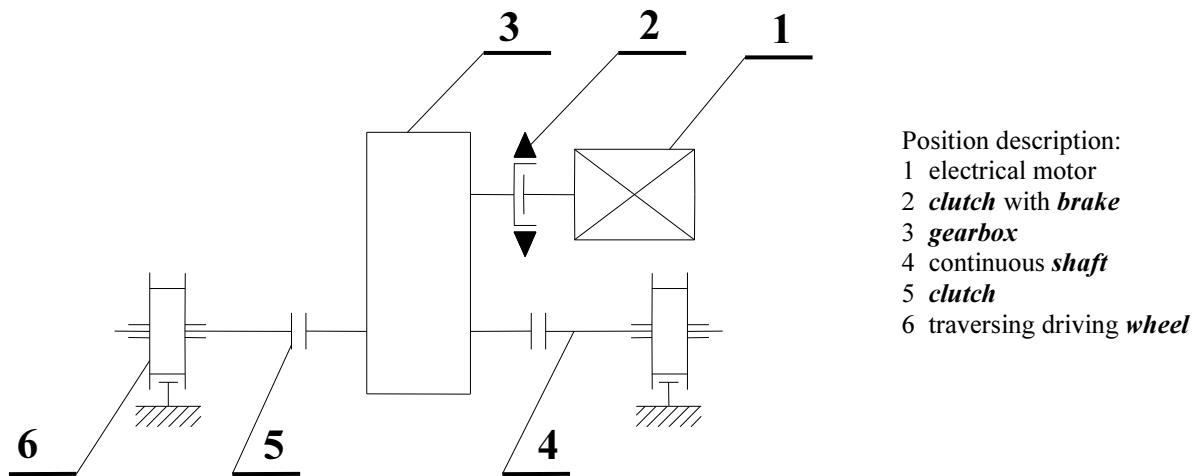
The bridge **crane** is one of the most used **cranes**. The bridge has one drive – **crane travel**. Its **crane trolley** has two drives – **crane travel** along the bridge and **lifting** equipment. Note: The working field of the bridge **crane** is **rectangular**.

Diagram and description of a bridge crane

Diagram and description of the lifting mechanism of the crane trolley


Description of the *lifting* mechanism

The *lifting* mechanism enables the *lifting* and *releasing* of *load*.

Diagram and description of the *crane travel* mechanism of the *crane trolley*



Description of the *traversing* mechanism

It is used for *cranes* with a traversing structure and for *crane trolleys*.

Chain and cable use

Ropes and *chains* are used as flexible means for *binding*, *lifting* and *drawing*.

Chains are more resistant against wear, heat and *inefficient handling*. *Welded* and *Gall chains* are used.

Ropes are lighter, safer, more flexible, not noisy and allow greater speed. *Ropes* are classified as *ropes* made of textile or steel. Steel *ropes* are produced from patented steel *wire* of high strength. According to the winding direction *ropes* are classified as right or left, regular-lay *rope* or lang – lay *rope*. For *cranes* regular-lay rope is used because they have a smaller *incline to ply apart* and make *loops*.

Means for *grasping loads*

They enable the fastening of transferred loads of various character to lifting mechanisms. These include *binders*, *hooks*, *crossarms*, *slings*, *pliers*, load electro-magnets, *vessels* and *grabs*.



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OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost
EF-2002



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VOCABULARY

assembly	montážní	inefficient	nešetrný
binder	vazák	landfill	skládkový
binding	vázání	lifting	zdvihací
bracket	konzolový	load	zátěž, náklad
brake	brzda	loop	smyčka
branch	obor	mobile	vozidlový
cable	lano	pillar	slousový
cable drum	lanový buben	pliers	kleště
claw clutch	zubová spojka	ply apart	rozplétat
clutch	spojka	port	přístavní
combustion engine	spalovací motor	pulley	kladka
crane	jeřáb	pulley block	kladnice
crane groove	jeřábová dráha	railroad	železniční
crane travel	pojezd jeřábu	rectangular	obdélníkový
crane trolley	jeřábová kočka	releasing	spouštění
crossarm	traverza	replacement	přemisťování
drawing	tažení	rope	lano
fill-portal gantry	portálový	shaft	hrádel
floating	plovoucí	sling	závěs
gearbox	převodovka	storage	skladový
grab	drapák	truck	vozík
grasping	uchopení	vessel	nádoba
handling	manipulace	welded	svařovaný
hook	hák	wheel	kolo
chain	řetěz	wire	drát
incline	sklon	workshop	díleneský

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What is a crane?
2. How do we classify cranes?
3. What do you remember about bridge cranes?
4. What is the difference between a chain and a rope?
5. What means for grasping loads do you know?



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EXERCISES

1. Double puzzle - Unscramble each of the clue words.

Copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

WEELH

--	--	--	--	--

NCARE

				5

DEBRIG

			4		6

CLCTUH

			8		

PRSOWHOK

								10

CUNIRCTONSOT

											2	12
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	----

REPO

				7
--	--	--	--	---

OHKO

--	--	--	--

SETLE

				1	13
--	--	--	--	---	----

LEABEN

					11
--	--	--	--	--	----

LSADO

--	--	--	--	--

CEILACTLRE

								3	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---

		F									
1	2	3	4	5	6						

		Q					M				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13					

2. Grammar corner – focus on Past Simple. Translate the sentences in English:

- 1 Byl unavený.
- 2 Byly čtyři hodiny.
- 3 Měli hlad.
- 4 Byla zima.
- 5 Byla mi zima.
- 6 Měla problém.

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- 7 Měli jsme psa.
- 8 Měl zelené oči.
- 9 Měl jsem rýmu.
- 10 Měla dobrý nápad.
- 11 Řekla ahoj.
- 12 Udělal to bez nás.
- 13 Seděli jsme a čekali.
- 14 Všechno snědli.
- 15 Dala jim peníze.
- 16 Šel do hospody.
- 17 Napsal jim dlouhý dopis.
- 18 Řekli mi o své dovolené.
- 19 Vypila tři sklenice vína.
- 20 Někdo zavolal mé jméno.
- 21 Bydleli jsme v krásném hotelu.
- 22 Viděl jsem v knihovně tvou sestru.
- 23 Dala mu své telefonní číslo.
- 24 Na schůzi přišli všichni.
- 25 O víkendu jsem četl dobrou knihu.

3. Complete the verb or noun column. Then translate all the words into Czech:

VERB**NOUN**

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------|
| 1 produce | _____ | _____ |
| 2 transport | _____ | _____ |
| 3 _____ | assembly | _____ |
| 4 _____ | storage | _____ |
| 5 construct | _____ | _____ |
| 6 handle | _____ | _____ |
| 7 _____ | wear | _____ |
| 8 incline | _____ | _____ |

EXERCISES – KEY FOR TEACHERS ONLY

1. Double puzzle

Solution: **LIFTING EQUIPMENT**

WORDS: wheel, crane, bridge, clutch, workshop, construction, rope, hook, steel, enable, loads, electrical

2. Grammar corner – focus on Past Simple

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | He was tired. | 14 | They ate everything. |
| 2 | It was 4 o'clock. | 15 | She gave them money. |
| 3 | They were hungry. | 16 | He went to the pub. |
| 4 | It was cold. | 17 | He wrote a long letter to them. |
| 5 | I was cold. | 18 | They told me about their holiday. |
| 6 | She had a problem. | 19 | She drank three glasses of wine. |
| 7 | We had a dog. | 20 | Somebody called my name. |
| 8 | He had green eyes. | 21 | We stayed at a beautiful hotel. |
| 9 | I had a cold. | 22 | I saw your sister in the library. |
| 10 | She had a good idea. | 23 | She gave him her telephone number. |
| 11 | She said hello. | 24 | Everybody came to the meeting. |
| 12 | He did it without us. | 25 | I read a good book at the weekend. |
| 13 | We sat and waited. | | |

3. Complete the verb or noun column. Then translate all the words into Czech:

VERB	NOUN	
1 produce	production	vyrábět, výroba
2 transport	transportation/transport	přepravit, přeprava, dopravní prostředek
3 assemble	assembly	sestavit, montáž
4 store	storage	skladovat, skládka
5 construct	construction	vybudovat, stavět, stavba
6 handle	handle/handling	manipulovat, manipulace
7 wear	wear	nosit, opotřebovat, opotřebení
8 incline	incline	naklonit, sklon, náklon