

BRIDGE CRANES

AT A GLANCE

WHAT IS A BRIDGE CRANE?

A bridge crane is a type of crane that includes two overhead runways built into the building's support structure.

A single or double girder configuration, called a bridge, moves the crane up and down the runways, and the trolley and hoist run side-to-side along the bridge. The trolley allows the operator to position the hoist and hook, prior to raising or lowering a load.

BRIDGE CONFIGURATIONS

Bridge cranes are single or double girder and top or under running.

Girder configuration refers to whether the crane's bridge consists of one (single girder) or two (double girder) beams. Double girder configurations allow for a heavier lift capacity and higher hook height, usually at a higher cost than a single girder configuration.

Top running and under running configurations refer to where the crane bridge attaches to and moves along the runway beam. The crane bridge can either run along the top half of the runway beams (top running) or along the bottom half of the runway beams (under running). Under running bridges require less overhead room, while top running bridges allow for a higher lift height.

Lift capacity and cost are heavily dependent upon the combination of these two configurations.

APPLICATIONS

Bridge cranes are used in indoor settings such as steel mills, assembly plants, manufacturing facilities, and warehousing. They can be configured to accommodate a large range of lift capacity needs.

Essentially, bridge cranes are utilized where there is a need to lift, lower, and move a heavy object throughout a designated area.



Single Girder, Under Running



Double Girder, Top Running



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