

FAILURE MODES & EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA)  
FOR CRANE NO. 226-1  
LOCATED IN BUILDING 226

Document No.

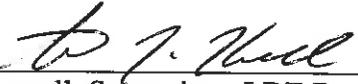
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## Preface

This document includes the following:

- Critical Items List (CIL)
- Rationale for retaining the Critical Items
- Controls and verifications
- Recommendations

This document is compliant with the general methodology of NSTS 22206, “Requirements for Preparation and Approval of Failure Modes and Effects Analysis and Critical Items List”.

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### List of References

The following documents were used in completing this analysis:

1. NSTS 22206, “Requirements for Preparation and Approval of Failure Modes and Effects Analysis and Critical Items List.”
2. NASA-STD-8719.9, “Standard for Lifting Devices and Equipment.” Latest revision
3. NPR 8715.3. “NASA General Safety Program Requirements”, latest edition.
4. GPR 8719.1. “Certification and Recertification of Lifting Devices and Equipment and Its Operators”, Latest revision.
5. “Lifting Device Operator Daily Crane and Hoist Inspection and Limit Switch Test,” RECERT-42-001, Latest revision.

1.0 Summary of Findings

1.1 System Criticality

Crane 226-1 is a 1/2 ton Gantry Hoist assessed as critical because failure of the crane could cause the loss of life and/or critical hardware. Crane 226-1 is compliant in all requirements as stipulated in NASA-STD-8719.9, "Standard for Lifting Devices and Equipment" for critical lifts. The crane functions are identified and assessed on the Criticality Summary Sheet (see Section 2.2).

1.2 Mechanical Critical Items

The Mechanical Critical Items identified in this analysis are summarized below. There are no Electrical Critical Items. The Rationale for Acceptability is documented as part of the Critical Items List (see Section 2.5)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Critical Item</u>	<u>Original Criticality</u>	<u>Downgraded Criticality</u>	<u>Risk</u>
1.	Sheave Gear	1	3	Controlled
2.	Hoist Gearbox	1	3	Controlled
3.	Hoist Mechanical Load Brake	1R	3	Controlled

The Criticality Category of the critical items was downgraded from the original 1/1R criticality to a "3" due to the implementation of defined and approved Frequent and Periodic Inspection procedures.

<b>GSE CRITICALITY CATEGORY DEFINITIONS</b>	
<u>Criticality</u>	<u>Potential Effect or Failure</u>
1	Single failure, which could result in loss of life or load
1R	Two redundant hardware items, which if both failed, could result in loss of life or load (or loss of a safety or hazard monitoring system)
1S	Single failure in a safety or hazard monitoring system that could cause the system to fail to detect, combat, or operate when needed during the existence of a hazardous condition that could result in loss of life or load.
2	Single failure, which could result in loss (damage) of a load.
3	All others.

**TABLE 1**

### 1.3 Electrical Critical Items

There were no electrical critical items identified in this lifting device.

### 1.4 Hazards Identified

Justification for retaining the critical items listed above was based on the data elements provided in Section 2.5. This Rationale included the following information: Design, Test, Inspection, Failure History, and Operational Use. Risk assessment based on the criteria identified in NSTS 22206, "Requirements for Preparation and Approval of Failure Modes and Effects Analysis and Critical Items List," determined the risk acceptable/controlled for the retention of the above critical items.

### 1.5 Critical Flex hoses

There were no critical flex hoses identified in this lifting device.

### 1.6 Critical Orifices

There were no critical orifices identified in this lifting device.

### 1.7 Critical Filters

There were no critical filters identified in this lifting device.

### 1.8 End-to-End Areas of Concern

No areas of concern were identified which are the design responsibility of other contractors or NASA centers.

### 1.9 Sneak Circuits Identified

There was no Sneak Circuit Analysis performed for Crane 226-1.

## 2.0 Failure Mode and Effects

### 2.1 System Description

#### General

Crane 226-1 consists of a Harrington Type CB005 1/2 Ton Manual Chain Hoist, Serial No. 691240, Model No. TF2-446 supported by a Gorbelt Gantry, Serial No. 336630 located in Building 226 at GSFC. Standards require that a Frequent Inspection be made every month and a Periodic Inspection be made each year. In addition, since this lifting device is used for critical lifting, a rated load test is included as part of the annual Periodic Inspection. The crane supports the loading, unloading, assembly and handling of critical payloads and space flight hardware. GPR 8719.1, "Certification and Recertification of Lifting Devices and Equipment and Its Operators" addresses the need

for a Failure Modes and Effects Analysis of the structural/mechanical load path, electrical power and control components.

### Hoist & Trolley

The hoist and trolley unit is a high quality off-the-shelf Harrington Type CB manual chain hoist with manual chain powered trolley. The load chain is Grade 100 heat-treated manganese alloy load chain. The hoist function of this lifting device is controlled with a manual hand chain. The trolley function of this lifting device is controlled by manually positioning the load. The trolley is free to roll.

### Main Hoist

The hoisting unit is provided with a single means of braking, capable of bringing a rated load to zero speed and holding it. This mechanical load brake is a holding brake on the gear side of the drive.

### Controls

The lifting device has the following controls: Hoist: Up/Down. The Trolley is controlled with a manual hand chain. Trolley and bridge translation are controlled by manual positioning of the load, rigging and or the gantry.

### Passive Components

Passive components will not be analyzed in the FMEA. The current list of passive components includes the hook, load block, load chain, and load chain sheave. However, the sheave and bearing shafts have been analyzed as to the attachment method and the bearings have been analyzed only to determine if the bearings could fail and drop the load. Their requirements are in accordance with NSTS 22206. The summary of the analysis is presented below.

<u>Component</u>	<u>Failure Effect</u>
LH and RH Sheave Pinion Shaft Bearings	Loss of function
Intermediate Pinion Shaft bearings	Loss of function
Motor Pinion Shaft Bearings	Loss of function
Trolley Wheel Bearings	Impaired function

### Bearings

Bearings on sheaves and shafts were analyzed to determine if bearing failure could result in dropping the load. Impairment of the bearing mechanical integrity would be preceded by several events, each of which would provide a warning to the operator, and assist to negate dropping the load, e.g.,

- Mounting tolerances altered to cause interference with the mounting enclosure

- Obvious visible mechanical aberrations due to wear and tear of bearing hardware seen during routine inspections
- The bearing mounting would contain the shaft in the event of bearing failure. Multiple failures would be required prior to this event.

Analysis indicated the bearings to be acceptable.

## 2.2 System Criticality Assessment

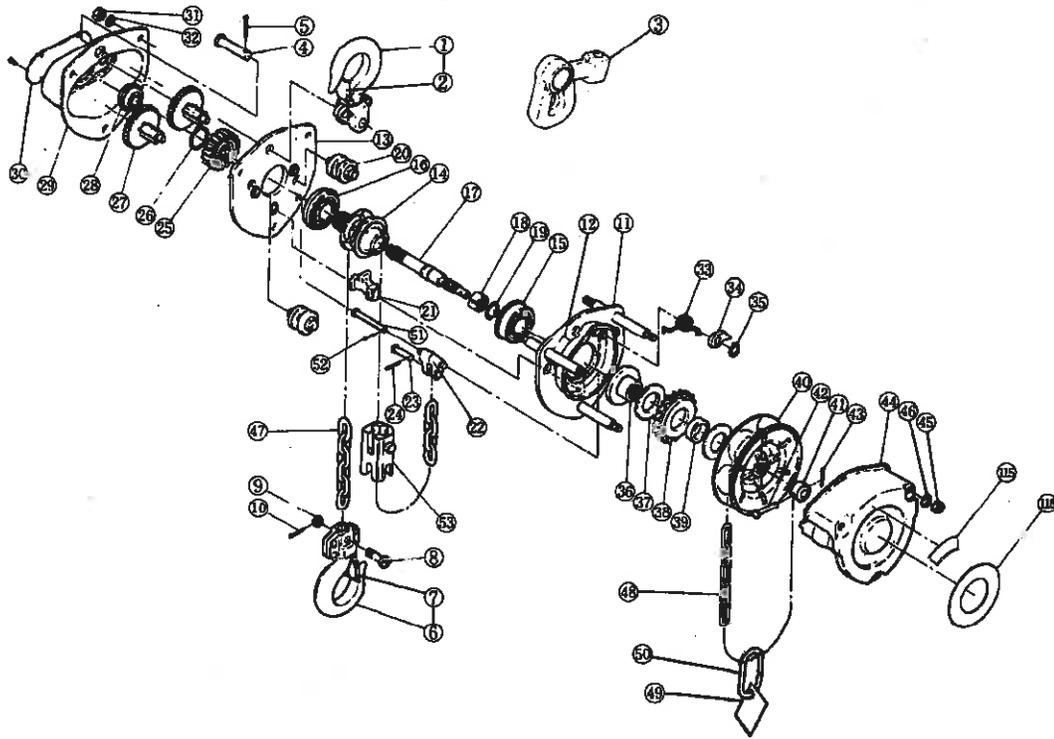
The crane functions are identified and assessed on the following System Criticality Assessment Summary Sheet.

<b>Table 2: System Criticality Assessment Summary Sheet</b>				
System: 1/2 Ton Jib Gantry Chain Hoist Location: Building 226			Crane No: 226-1 Date: September 2012	
<b>OUTPUT</b>	<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>EFFECT OF LOSS/FAILURE</b>	<b>CRIT CAT</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
Hoist System	Provides ability to lift/lower loads up to 1/2 ton.	Failure of the hoist system could cause severe injury, major damage to property or flight hardware.	CRIT	
Hoist Braking System	Provides ability to bring a rated load to zero speed and hold it.	Failure of the hoist braking system could cause severe injury, major damage to property or flight hardware.	CRIT	
Trolley System	Provides ability to move load right or left the width of the jib	Failure of the trolley system could cause the load to contact facility structure and/or other flight hardware, severe injury, major damage to property or flight hardware.	CRIT	
Trolley Brake System	Provides ability to stop and hold trolley in required position	Failure of the trolley brake could cause impact with facility structure and/or other flight hardware, severe injury, major damage to property or flight hardware.	CRIT	
Jib	Provides ability to traverse entire length of the beam	Failure of the jib could cause flight hardware to contact facility structure and/or other flight hardware, severe injury, major damage to property or flight hardware	CRIT	



**Crane 226-1 Fig. 1**

**Exploded View**



**Hoist Gearbox Fig. 2:**

## 9.1 1/2 to 20 Ton Parts

Fig. No.	Part Name	Qty per Hoist	Capacity (T)					
			1/2	1	1½ & 3	.2	2½ - 5 - 8	10 - 15 - 20
*1	Top Hook Set	1	CF001005	CF001010	*CF001015	M3001A020	*M3001A025	
*2	Latch Assembly	1	CF071005	CF071010	*CF071015	CF071020	CF071050	
*3	Suspender G	1	M3003010					
	Suspender	1		M3004015	M3004020	M3004025		
4	Top Pin	1	M3163005	M3163010	M3163015	M3163020	M3163025	
5	Split Pin	1	9009423				9009424	
*6	Bottom Hook Set	1	M3021A005	M3021A010	*M3021A015	M3021A020	*M3021A025	
*7	Latch Assembly	1	CF071005	CF071010	*CF071015	CF071020	*CF071030	
*8	Chain Pin	1	M3041005	M3041010	*M3041015	M3041020	*M3041025	
*9	Stuffed Nut	1	M2049005	M2049010	*M2049010	*M2049020		
*10	Split Pin	1	9009402	*9009411		*9009412		
11	Side Plate A Assy	1	M3101005	M3101010	M3101015	M3101020	M3101025	
	Side Plate A Assy (M3B Model)	1					M3B101025	
12	Nameplate F	1	C3BADC5560S					
	Side Plate B Assy	1	M3102005	M3102010	M3102015	M3102020	M3102025	
13	Side Plate B Assy (M3B Model)	1					M3B102025	
14	Load Sheave	1	M3116005	M3116010	M3116015	M3116020	M3116025	
15	Ball Bearing	1	M3140005			M3140020		
16	Ball Bearing	1	M3145005		M3140005		M3140020	
17	Pinion	1	M3111005	M3111010	M3111015	M3111020	M3111025	
	Pinion (M3B Model)	1					M3B111025	
18	Roller Bearing	1	M3130005			M3130020		
19	Snap Ring	1	M3116005			M3116020		
20	Guide Roller	2	M3161005	M3161010	M3161015	M3161020	M3161025	
21	Stopper	1	M3162005	M3162010	M3162015	M3162020	M3162025	
22	Anchorage	1	M3176005	M3176010	M3176015	M3176020	M3176025	
23	Stopper Pin	1	M3177005	M3177010	M3177015	M3177020	M3177025	
24	Split Pin	1	9009412	9009415-5				
25	Load Gear	1	M3114005	M3114010	M3114015	M3114020	M3114025	
26	Snap Ring	1	9047123		9047126		9047132	
27	Gear No. 2 Assy	1	M3112005					
	Gear No. 2 Assy (M3B Model)	2		M3112010	M3112015	M3112020	M3112025	
28	Ball Bearing	1	M3135005			M3135020		
29	Gear Case Assy	1	M3103005	M3103010	M3103015	M3103020	M3103025	
30	Nameplate B w/ Rivets	1	M3600005	M3600010	*M3600015	M3600020		
	Nameplate B w/ Rivets (M3B Model)						*M3600025	
31	Nut	3	9093424			9093427	9093433	

\*Part number applies to 1½ or 2½ Ton capacities only. See additional parts list for 3, 5, and 8 Ton capacities.

## 9.1 1/2 to 20 Ton Parts

Fig. No.	Part Name	Qty per Model	Capacity (T)					
			1/2	1	1½ & 3	2	2½ - 5 - 8	10 - 15 - 20
32	Spring Washer	3	9012711		9012712		9012713	
33	Pawl Springs Assembly	1	C35A0055179					
34	Pawl	1	M3155005					
35	Snap Ring	1	9047110					
36	Friction Disc	1	M3153005			M3153020		
	Friction Disc (M3B Model)		M3B153025					
37	Friction Plate	2	M3151005			M3151020		
	Friction Plate (M3B Model)		M3B151025					
38	Ratchet Disc	1	M3152005			M3152020		
	Ratchet Disc (M3B Model)		M3B152025					
39	Bushing	1	M3154005			M3154020		
	Bushing (M3B Model)		M3B154025					
40	Hand Wheel	1	M3115005	M3115015	M3115020	M3115025		
	Hand Wheel (M3B Model)		M3B115025					
41	Wheel Stopper	1	CF159005			CF159010		
42	Wheel Stopper Pin	1	M2187005					
43	Split Pin	1	9009410					
44	Wheel Cover Assy	1	M3171005		M3171015	M3171020	M3171025	
45	Nut	3	9093424					
46	Spring Washer	3	9012711					
47	Load Chain	1 @ ft.	LCCF005	LCCF010	LCCF015	LCC3020	LCC3025	
48	Hand Chain	1 @ ft.	HCCF005					
49	Warning Tag	1	WTAG9					
50	Chain Stopper Link	1	L4045030					
115	Slip Clutch Label	1	C3YU0059802			C3YU009802		
116	Harrington Label	1	M3700005	M3700015	M3700020	M3700025		
117	Hand Chain Masterlink	1**	HCCF005ML					

\*Part number applies to 1½ or 2½ Ton capacities only. See additional parts list for 3, 5, and 8 Ton capacities.

\*\*20 Ton capacity requires Quantities of 2.

### 2.3 Failure Modes And Effects Analysis And Critical Items List

#### Mechanical FMEA Worksheets

The mechanical components of this equipment are identified and are analyzed on the following FMEA worksheet.

<b>TABLE 3: FAILURE MODE AND EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA) WORKSHEET</b>					
System: 1/2 Ton Gantry Chain Hoist				Crane No, 226-1	
Subsystem: Sheave Assembly/Hoist Gearbox				Date: September 2012	
<b>PART NAME</b>	<b>PART FUNCTION</b>	<b>FAILURE MODE AND CAUSE</b>	<b>FAILURE EFFECT ON SYSTEM PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>FAILURE EFFECT ON CRITICAL HARDWARE AND/OR PERSONNEL SAFETY</b>	<b>CRIT CAT</b>
Sheave Gear	Transmits lifting torque, gear reduction	Disengages/ Excessive load	Torque for holding load will be lost. Load will drop.	Severe injury, major damage to property and flight hardware.	1
Hoist Gearbox	Transmits power from hand chain to sheave.	Structural failure of components.	Load will drop.	Severe injury, major damage to property and flight hardware.	1
Primary Brake (Mechanical Load Brake)	Stops and holds hoist movement when hoist is not in use	Premature deactivation (structural failure of components)	Inadvertent braking, inability to raise and lower crane cargo	No effect. Delay in operation	1R

### 2.4 Critical Items List (CIL)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Critical Item</u>
1	Sheave Gear
2	Hoist Gearbox
3	Hoist Mechanical Load Brake

### 2.5 Critical Items Acceptance Rationale

The justification for retaining the identified critical items is presented here. The rationale is comprised of the following elements as defined in the critical item sheets which follow:

### Critical Item 1- Sheave Gear

No.	<u>Contents</u>
1	Item Identification: Sheave Gear
2	Critical Category: 1
3	Function: Transmits lifting torque and provides gear reduction
4	Failure Mode: Gear disengages
5	Cause: Exceeding hoist capacity, wear, excessive torque, poor lubrication
6	Failure Mode Number: N/A
7	Failure Effect: Torque for holding load will be lost. Load will drop. Loss of critical hardware/personnel safety
8	Rationale for acceptance includes the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Design               <p>The hoist is designed to meet all OSHA requirements cited in OSHA29 CFR 1910.179 applicable to a manual chain hoist. The sheave gear meets the requirements for Class C, “moderate service” and is manufactured to AGMA quality class 5 or better. Gears are smooth running, heat treated, alloy steel, straight line, spur type. The hoist complies with the requirements of ASME B30.16, Overhead Hoists (Underhung), and ASME HST-2, Performance Standard for Manually Operated Chain Hoists.</p> </li> <li>B. Test               <p>Specific tests to detect failure modes and causes during acceptance test and certification tests were performed, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factory tests before shipment</li> <li>• Crane acceptance test procedures</li> </ul> </li> <li>C. Inspections               <p>Inspections are performed to a) detect whether or not critical failure modes have occurred and b) to minimize the probability of occurrence of the failure mode and cause. The following inspections are pertinent to the sheave gear.</p> </li> </ul>

A daily test is performed by the certified crane operator prior to first use, each day the crane is used. See RECERT 42-001, latest revision.

Functional operating and control mechanisms are checked for maladjustments that could interfere with normal operations.

Frequent and Periodic Inspections are performed in accordance with NASA-STD-8719.9. Periodic inspections are performed annually to identify wear in sheave gear parts that are readily accessible without major disassembly beyond an acceptable limit.

D. Failure History

Severe injury, major damage to property and flight hardware resulting from the loss of the hoist sheave gear has not been experienced since the inception of the LDE Program.

E. Operational Use

Critical lift operators are trained not to exceed lifting the capacity of the crane and in the specific hazards and special procedures associated with the crane. Emergency procedures are addressed for contingency actions or other emergencies.

## Critical Item 2 – Hoist Gearbox

<u>No.</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1	Item Identification: Hoist Gearbox
2	Criticality Category: 1
3	Function: Transmits power from hand chain to sheave.
4	Failure Mode: Gear disengagement
5	Cause: Structural failure of components, excessive wear.
6	Failure Mode Number: N/A
7	Failure Effect: Torque for holding load will be lost. Load will drop.
8	Rationale for acceptance includes the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Design               <p>The design features which minimize the probability of occurrence of the critical failure mode and causes are listed here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gear/shaft attachment methods are approved by hoisting standards.</li> <li>• Gearing is designed/manufactured in accordance with AGMA standards.</li> </ul> </li> <li>B. Test               <p>The following identify specific tests to detect failure modes and causes during acceptance and certifications tests.</p> <p>Factory Tests Before Shipment:</p> <p>The manufacturing date of the hoist gearbox is unknown. However, the crane was installed as new at GSFC in September 2012. Factory tests are standard procedures for this type of equipment. See Attachment 1 for a copy of Harrington’s Load Test Certificate</p> <p>Examination</p> <p>The equipment was examined for compliance with the requirements of the specification. This element of inspection encompassed all visual examinations and dimensional measurements.</p> </li> </ul>

## Tests After Erection

After the crane was installed, it was adjusted, lubricated, and otherwise made ready for operation and was tested by the LDE Certification Group in accordance with GPR 8719.1.

### C. Inspection

Inspections are performed to a) detect whether or not critical failure modes have occurred and b) to minimize the probability of occurrence of the failure mode and cause. The following inspections are pertinent to the hoist gearbox.

Daily, functional, operational test and inspection is performed by the certified crane operator prior to first use, each day the crane is used. See RECERT 42-001, latest revision.

Functional operating and control mechanisms are checked for maladjustments that could interfere with normal operations.

Frequent and Periodic Inspections are performed in accordance with NASA-STD-8719.9. Periodic Inspections are performed annually to identify wear in brake system parts that are readily accessible without major disassembly beyond an acceptable limit.

### D. Failure History

Severe injury, major damage to property and flight hardware resulting from loss of the hoist gearbox has never been experienced since the inception of the RECERT Program.

### E. Operational Use

Gear teeth would have to be lost to effectively impair the mechanical integrity of the load path. The certified crane inspector would notice such an abnormal condition during scheduled periodic inspection. Critical lift operators are trained not to exceed the lifting capacity of the crane and in the specific hazards and special procedures to mitigate the effects of a failure once it has occurred.

### Critical Item 3 – Hoist Mechanical Load Brake

<u>No.</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1	Item Identification: Hoist Mechanical Load Brake, Weston type lowering brake which is actuated by a roller ratchet and serves to limit the speed of descent and hold the load.
2	Criticality Category: 1R
3	Function: Hold load after hoisting
4	Failure Mode: a. Fails to engage b. Possible over-speeding of cargo while lowering
5	Cause: a. Structural failure of components b. Wear, Contamination
6	Failure Mode Number: N/A
7	Failure Effect: a. Brake will set b. Load will hold
8	Critical Items List Acceptance Rationale includes the following items:  A. Design  The mechanical load brake controls the lowering speed of the load and prevents the load from dropping. The mechanical load brake consists of an ACME threaded shaft with a fixed flange, a drive gear with an ACME threaded bore, a ratchet with friction linings riveted to each side, and a spring controlled pawl mounted in the gear case. During the raising cycle, the drive gear is driven counterclockwise and the ACME thread causes the drive gear to compress the ratchet between itself and the fixed flange on the shaft. The spring loaded pawl is thrown away from the ratchet and therefore no braking action takes place. During the lowering cycle, the hand chain shaft is driven clockwise. The load on the hook tends to keep the brake closed. The pawl engages the ratchet and forces the ratchet to slip between the driven gear and flange thereby creating the braking torque.  B. Test  Periodic testing is performed annually for recertification of Crane 226-1. Testing is performed in accordance with Section 6.3 of NASA-STD-8719.9. The Operational Test includes a demonstration of the brake's ability to stop and hold a load.

C. Inspections

Inspections are performed to a) detect whether or not critical failure modes have occurred and b) to minimize the probability of occurrence of the failure mode and cause.

Frequent and Periodic Inspections are performed in accordance with NASA-STD-8719.9.

D. Failure History

Severe injury, major damage to property and flight hardware resulting from disc brake failure has not been experienced since the inception of the LDE program.

E. Operational Use

Critical Lift Operators are trained not to exceed the lifting capacity of the crane and in the specific hazards and special procedures associated with the lift. Emergency procedures are addressed for contingency actions in lift specific procedures required for critical lifts.

### 3.0 Risk Assessment

The following risk assessment evaluation was performed using the risk assessment Matrix. The Severity, Probability, Estimates and Risk Assessment Code (RAC) Number for each of the Critical Items is documented. The Controls are considered to be in place to achieve minimum residual risk. Definitions for risk Severity Class and Probability Estimate follow.

#### Risk Severity Class:

Severity is an assessment of the worst potential consequence, defined by degree of injury or property damage, which would occur. The severity classifications are defined as follows:

**Class I – Catastrophic** – A condition that may cause death or permanently disabling injury, facility destruction on the ground, or loss of crew, major systems, or vehicle during the mission.

**Class II – Critical** – A condition that may cause severe injury or occupational illness, or major property damage to facilities, systems, equipment, or flight hardware.

**Class III – Moderate** – A condition that may cause minor injury or occupational illness, or minor property damage to facilities, systems, equipment or flight hardware.

**Class IV – Negligible** – A condition that could cause the need for minor first aid treatment though would not adversely affect personal safety or health. A condition that subjects facilities, equipment, or flight hardware to more than normal wear and tear.

#### Probability Estimate:

Probability is the likelihood that an identified hazard will result in a mishap, based on an assessment of such factors as location, exposure in terms of cycles or hours of operation, and affected population. The following is an example of Probability Estimation:

- |    |                             |
|----|-----------------------------|
| A. | Likely to occur immediately |
| B. | Probably will occur in time |
| C. | May occur in time           |
| D. | Unlikely to occur           |
| E. | Improbable to occur         |

The risk matrix is completed by documenting each hazard cause severity and likelihood of occurrence in the appropriate risk assessment code block.

### 3.1 Risk Assessment Code (RAC) and Closure

Table 4  
Crane 226-1 Risk Assessment Code Matrix

Severity Class	Probability Estimate				
	A	B	C	D	E
I	1	1	2	3	4
II	1	2	3	4	5
III	2	3	4	5	6
IV	3	4	5	6	7

A summary of the risk assessment criteria for the Critical Items List components follows.

<u>Critical Item</u>	<u>Severity Class</u>	<u>Probability</u>	<u>RAC No.</u>
1. Sheave Gear	Critical (II)	Improbable(E)	5
2. Hoist Gearbox	Critical (II)	Improbable(E)	5
3. Hoist Mechanical Load Brake	Critical (II)	Improbable(E)	5

It is noted that the effectiveness of the in place controls and verifications is demonstrated by the fact that lifting device failure has not been a contributing root cause since the inception of the lifting device certification program in 1985.

#### 4.0 Controls and Verifications

##### 4.1 Crane Operator training to include:

- Emergency procedures/contingency actions; include specific hazards and special procedures.
- Effects of failure once it has occurred.

##### 4.3 Test and Inspections

- Perform frequent/periodic tests and inspections
- Maintain current Test and Inspection Procedures.
- Perform daily Operational Tests and Inspections
- Maintenance of a Failure Log

##### 4.4 Specifications for New Equipment

Include requirement for:

- Factory tests before shipment (See Attachment 1)
- Crane acceptance test procedures
- All gearing designed to AGMA standards
- Attach gears and shafts by a method approved by hoisting standards

## 5.0 End-to-End Analysis

There were no areas of concern identified which are the design responsibility of other contractors or NASA Centers.

## 6.0 Sneak Circuit Analysis

There was no sneak circuit analysis performed on this lifting device.

## 7.0 Recommendations

- Certify the lifting device to reflect operational requirements. Continue to perform maintenance of the critical items per OEM requirements.
- Mandate that only certified, trained operators shall be authorized to operate lifting devices.
- Maintain current documents and approved test and inspection procedures.
- Review/update this analysis, as required, to reflect any changes in operation or facility improvements that affect the crane system.

## 8.0 Conclusion

Based on the above analysis, the risk hazard with controls and verification in place is assessed to be acceptable/controlled. With a RAC 5, it is concluded that this crane is in compliance with the requirements set forth in NASA-STD-8719.9 for performing critical lift operations.

Attachment 1: Factory Load Test Certificate



Harrington Hoists, Inc.  
401 West End Avenue  
Manheim, PA 17545  
Phone: (717) 669-2000

Harrington Hoists, Inc.  
2341 Pomona Rd #103  
Corona, CA 92880  
Phone: (951) 279-7100

www.harringtonhoists.com

**Certificate of Inspection and Test**  
**Overhead Hoist**

This certifies that the following Harrington product:

- Conforms to the latest version of ASME B30.16.
- Was thoroughly inspected.
- Was subjected to a load test in accordance with the latest version of ASME B30.16.

Color	Rated Capacity	lb
<b>HARRINGTON</b> HOISTS AND CRANES		
<b>CB005</b>		
1/2 TON CHAIN HOIST		
Product Code		
N3CB005-SC		
LOT/WORK CENTER	10 FT. LIFT	
	8 FT. H/C DROP	
N3134452126	BG Test Date: 05/26/10	

Load Applied:  Not less than 125 % of rated capacity

*Scott Miller*  
Scott Miller  
Quality Manager

*Chris Hess*  
Chris Hess  
Manager of Engineering

CT101-ENG  
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 11, 2011