

## 《工厂及工业经营 (起重机械及起重装置) 规例》

FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS  
(LIFTING APPLIANCES AND LIFTING GEAR)  
REGULATIONS

(第 59 章, 附属法例 J)

(Cap. 59 sub. leg. J)

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## 《工厂及工业经营 (起重机械及起重装置) 规例》

(第 59 章第 7 条)

[1974 年 11 月 1 日] 1974 年第 211 号法律公告

### 第 I 部

#### 引言

#### 1. 引称

本规例可引称为《工厂及工业经营 (起重机械及起重装置) 规例》。

#### 2. 适用范围

- (1) 本规例适用于在工业经营中用以升降或作悬吊之用的起重机械及起重装置。 (1978 年第 191 号法律公告；1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- (2) (由 1993 年第 285 号法律公告废除)

#### 3. 释义

- (1) 在本规例中，除文意另有所指外—— (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

“升降或作悬吊之用” (raising or lowering or as a means of suspension) 指以起重机械或起重装置升起或降下负荷物，或以起重机械或起重装置作悬吊负荷物之用；

## FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS (LIFTING APPLIANCES AND LIFTING GEAR) REGULATIONS

(Cap. 59, section 7)

[1 November 1974] *L.N. 211 of 1974*

### PART I

#### PRELIMINARY

#### 1. Citation

These regulations may be cited as the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Lifting Appliances and Lifting Gear) Regulations.

#### 2. Application

- (1) These regulations shall apply to lifting appliances and lifting gear used for raising or lowering or as a means of suspension in any industrial undertaking. (*L.N. 191 of 1978; L.N. 285 of 1993*)
- (2) (*Repealed L.N. 285 of 1993*)

#### 3. Interpretation

- (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— (*L.N. 285 of 1993*)

“automatic safe load indicator” (安全负荷自动显示器) means a device intended to be fitted to a crane that automatically gives an audible and visible warning to the operator thereof

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“安全负荷自动显示器”(automatic safe load indicator)指安装于起重机的一种装置,该装置能在起重机趋近安全操作负荷时自动向起重机操作员发出可听见及可看见的警告讯号,并在起重机超逾安全操作负荷时自动发出可听见及可看见的进一步警告讯号; (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

“安全操作负荷”(safe working load),就起重机械或起重装置而言——

- (a) 指现行有效的测试及彻底检验证明书所指明的操作有关的起重机械或起重装置的适当安全操作负荷,而该证明书是为施行本规例由合格检验员就该起重机械或起重装置而按认可格式发出的;或 (1994 年第 23 号法律公告)
- (b) 如无规定须有上述证明书,则指第 18(1)(b) 条提述的列表所显示的有关的安全操作负荷;

“合格的人”(competent person)就本规例规定须由该人执行的职责而言,指符合下述情况的人——

- (a) 由拥有人指定,而本规例规定该拥有人须确保该职责由合格的人执行者;及
- (b) 因其所受的训练及实际经验而有足够能力执行该职责;

“合格检验员”(competent examiner),就本规例规定须进行的测试与检验而言,指符合下述情况的人——

- (a) 由本规例规定须确保该等测试及检验得以进行的拥有人所指定; (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- (b) 根据《工程师注册条例》(第 409 章)注册的注册专业工程师,并属于处长所指明的有关界别;及 (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- (c) 因其资格、所受训练及经验而有足够能力进行该等测试及检验; (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

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that the crane is approaching its safe working load and that automatically gives a further audible and visible warning when the crane has exceeded its safe working load;

“competent examiner”(合格检验员), in relation to the carrying out of any test and examination required by these regulations, means a person who is—

- (a) appointed by the owner required by these regulations to ensure that the test and examination is carried out; (L.N. 285 of 1993)
- (b) a registered professional engineer registered under the Engineers Registration Ordinance (Cap. 409) within a relevant discipline specified by the Commissioner; and (L.N. 285 of 1993)
- (c) by reason of his qualifications, training and experience, competent to carry out the test and examination; (L.N. 285 of 1993)

“competent person”(合格的人), in relation to any duty required to be performed by him under these regulations, means a person who is—

- (a) appointed by the owner required by these regulations to ensure that the duty is carried out by a competent person; and
- (b) by reason of training and practical experience, competent to perform the duty;

“construction site”(建筑地盘) means a place where construction work is undertaken and includes any area in the immediate vicinity which is used for the storage of materials or plant used or intended to be used for the purpose of the construction work; (L.N. 285 of 1993)

“crane”(起重机) means any appliance equipped with mechanical means of raising and lowering a load and for transporting the

- “建筑地盘”(construction site)指正进行建筑工程的地方,并包括紧接该地方而用以贮存用于或拟用于建筑工程的物料或工业装置的附近范围; (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- “起重装置”(lifting gear)指链式吊索、缆吊索、环圈或同类装置,以及链环、吊钩、板钳、钩环、转环或有眼螺栓;
- “起重机”(crane)指备有机械设备用以升起及降下负荷物及用以运输悬吊中的负荷物的机械,以及指在起重机操作中使用的链条、缆索、转环或其他滑车(计至并包括吊钩),但不包括——
- 在固定轨道或钢缆上行走的吊重滑车;
  - 通过引带或平台移动负荷物的堆垛机或输送机;或
  - 移动或挖掘泥土或矿物但没有装置抓斗的机械;
- “起重机械”(lifting appliance)指用以升降的起重滑车、绞车、卷扬机、滑轮组或吊重轮,以及起重机、脚架起重机、挖掘机、打桩机、拔桩机、拉索挖机、架空缆车、架空缆道运送机或架空轨道,以及此等机械的任何部分; (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- “修理”(repair)包括更新、更改或加配;
- “维修”、“保持”(maintained)指保持有效状况、有效操作状态及维修良好;
- “彻底检验”(thorough examination)指肉眼检验,而检验是在情况许可下尽量详细进行,以对所检验部分的安全程度得出可靠的结论者;如为此目的而有需要,则肉眼检验须辅以(如有需要)其他检验方式如锤击测试,而起重机械或起重装置的部分亦须拆卸;
- “拥有人”(owner),就任何起重机械或起重装置而言,包括其承租人或租用人,以及该起重机械或起重装置的任何监工、管工、代理人或主管或控制或管理该起重机械或起重装置的人,以及控制涉及使用该起重机械或起重装置的任何建筑工程的进行方式的承建商;如起重机械或起

load while suspended; and also all chains, ropes, swivels, or other tackle (down to and including the hook), used in the operation of a crane; but does not include—

- a hoist block running on a fixed rail or wire;
- a stacker or conveyer whereby a load is moved by means of a belt or platform; or
- an earth or mineral moving or excavating appliance not fitted with a grab;

“lifting appliance”(起重机械) means a crab, winch, teagle, pulley block or gin wheel used for raising or lowering, and a crane, sheerlegs, excavator, pile driver, pile extractor, dragline, aerial ropeway, aerial cableway transporter or overhead runway, and also any part of any such appliance; (L.N. 285 of 1993)

“lifting gear”(起重装置) means a chain sling, rope sling, ring or similar gear, and a link, hook, plate clamp, shackle, swivel or eyebolt;

“maintained”(维修、保持) means maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and good repair;

“owner”(拥有人), in relation to any lifting appliance or lifting gear, includes the lessee or hirer thereof, and any overseer, foreman, agent or person in charge or having the control or management of the lifting appliance or lifting gear, and the contractor who has control over the way any construction work which involves the use of the lifting appliance or lifting gear is carried out and, in the case of a lifting appliance or lifting gear situated on or used in connection with work on a construction site, also includes the contractor responsible for the construction site; (L.N. 285 of 1993; L.N. 260 of 2003)

“raising or lowering or as a means of suspension”(升降或作悬吊之用) means raising or lowering or as a means of suspension of a load on a lifting appliance or lifting gear;

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重装置位于建筑地盘，或用于建筑地盘的工程方面，则亦包括负责该建筑地盘的承建商。(1993 年第 285 号法律公告；2003 年第 260 号法律公告)

- (2) 就本规例而言，承建商如在任何建筑地盘进行建筑工程，即为负责该地盘的承建商，凡在任何建筑地盘进行建筑工程的承建商多于一名，则在该建筑地盘进行工程的总承建商即为负责该地盘的承建商。(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

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“repair” (修理) includes renewal, alteration or addition;

“safe working load” (安全操作负荷), in relation to a lifting appliance or to lifting gear, means either—

- (a) the appropriate safe working load for operating the lifting appliance or lifting gear as specified in the current certificate of test and thorough examination delivered in the approved form by a competent examiner in respect of that lifting appliance or lifting gear for the purposes of these regulations; or (*L.N. 23 of 1994*)
- (b) where no such certificate is required, the relevant safe working load shown in the table referred to in regulation 18(1)(b);

“thorough examination” (彻底检验) means a visual examination, carried out as carefully as the conditions permit in order to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to the safety of the parts examined, and if necessary for the purpose the visual examination shall be supplemented if necessary by other means such as a hammer test and, parts of the lifting appliance or lifting gear shall be dismantled.

- (2) For the purposes of these regulations, a contractor is responsible for a construction site if he is undertaking construction work there or, where there is more than one contractor undertaking construction work at the site, if he is the principal contractor undertaking construction work there. (*L.N. 285 of 1993*)

## 第 II 部

### 起重机械

#### 4. 构造

起重机械的拥有人须确保其起重机械不得使用，除非——

- (a) 该起重机械的机械构造良好，以坚固质佳的物料造成，且无明显欠妥之处；
- (b) 该起重机械妥为维修；(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- (c) 固定及锚定该机械的安排足以确保该机械安全；
- (d) 该起重机械有足够及稳固的支持；及 (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- (e) 支持该起重机械的每一构筑物均构造良好，有足够的强度，以质佳的物料造成及无明显欠妥之处。(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

#### 5. 起重机械使用前先测试及检验

- (1) 起重机械的拥有人须确保其起重机械不得使用，除非该起重机械在过去 12 个月内曾由一名合资格检验员进行最少一次的彻底检验，并取得按认可格式发出的证明书，而该名合资格检验员在证明书内述明该起重机械处于安全操作状态。
- (2) 起重机械(起重机、起重滑车或绞车除外)的拥有人须确保其起重机械不得使用，除非该起重机械曾由一名合资格检验员按附表 1 所订明的方式进行测试及彻底检验，并取得按认可格式发出的证明书，而该名合资格检验员在证明书内述明该起重机械处于安全操作状态。

## PART II

### LIFTING APPLIANCES

#### 4. Construction

The owner of a lifting appliance shall ensure that it is not used unless—

- (a) it is of good mechanical construction, made of strong and sound materials, and free from patent defect;
- (b) it is properly maintained; (*L.N. 285 of 1993*)
- (c) the arrangements for fixing and anchoring the appliance are adequate to secure its safety;
- (d) it is adequately and securely supported; and (*L.N. 285 of 1993*)
- (e) every structure supporting it is of good construction and adequate strength, of sound materials and free from patent defect. (*L.N. 285 of 1993*)

#### 5. Lifting appliances to be tested and examined prior to use

- (1) The owner of a lifting appliance shall ensure that it is not used unless it has been thoroughly examined by a competent examiner at least once in the preceding 12 months, and a certificate in the approved form in which the competent examiner has made a statement to the effect that it is in safe working order has been obtained.
- (2) The owner of a lifting appliance other than a crane, crab or winch shall ensure that it is not used unless it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent examiner in the manner prescribed in the First Schedule, and a certificate in the approved form in which the competent examiner has

- (3) 起重机、起重滑车或绞车的拥有人须确保其起重机、起重滑车或绞车不得使用，除非该起重机、起重滑车或绞车在过去 4 年内曾由一名合资格检验员按附表 1 所订明的方式进行测试及彻底检验，并取得按认可格式发出的证明书，而该名合资格检验员在证明书中述明该起重机、起重滑车或绞车处于安全操作状态。
- (4) 如第 (1) 或 (2) 款所述种类的任何起重机械，已按照该第 (1) 或 (2) 款的规定进行彻底检验或进行测试及彻底检验(视属何情况而定)，但其后曾经重大修理、重新架设、失灵、翻倒或倒塌，则该起重机械的拥有人须确保该起重机械不得使用，除非该起重机械由一名合资格检验员作进一步的测试及彻底检验，并就该项测试及彻底检验向该名合资格检验员取得按认可格式发出的证明书，而该名合资格检验员在证明书中述明该起重机械处于安全操作状态。
- (5) 如起重机、起重滑车或绞车已进行测试及彻底检验，但其后曾经重大修理、重新架设、失灵、翻倒或倒塌，则该起重机、起重滑车或绞车的拥有人须确保该起重机、起重滑车或绞车不得使用，除非该起重机、起重滑车或绞车由一名合资格检验员作进一步的测试及彻底检验，并就该项测试及彻底检验向该名合资格检验员取得按认可格式发出的证明书，而该名合资格检验员在证明书中述明该起重机、起重滑车或绞车处于安全操作状态。

(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

6. (由 1993 年第 285 号法律公告废除)

- made a statement to the effect that it is in safe working order has been obtained.
- (3) The owner of any crane, crab or winch shall ensure that it is not used unless during the preceding 4 years it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent examiner in the manner prescribed in the First Schedule, and a certificate in the approved form in which the competent examiner has made a statement to the effect that it is in safe working order has been obtained.
- (4) If any lifting appliance of the description mentioned in paragraph (1) or (2) has been thoroughly examined or tested and thoroughly examined, as the case may be, in accordance with those paragraphs but has since undergone substantial repair, re-erection, failure, overturning or collapse, the owner of the lifting appliance shall ensure that it is not used unless it has been further tested and thoroughly examined by a competent examiner, and there has been obtained from him in respect of the test and thorough examination a certificate in the approved form in which he has made a statement to the effect that it is in safe working order.
- (5) If any crane, crab or winch has been tested and thoroughly examined but has since undergone substantial repair, re-erection, failure, overturning or collapse, the owner of the crane, crab or winch shall ensure that it is not used unless it has been further tested and thoroughly examined by a competent examiner, and there has been obtained from him in respect of the test and thorough examination a certificate in the approved form in which he has made a statement to the effect that it is in safe working order.

(L.N. 285 of 1993)

6. (Repealed L.N. 285 of 1993)

**6A. 合格检验员的报告**

- (1) 凡根据第 5 条对进行的测试或彻底检验显示任何起重机械——
  - (a) 处于安全操作状态，则有关的合格检验员须于测试或彻底检验后 28 天内将其根据第 5(1)、(2)、(3)、(4) 或 (5) 条发出的证明书交付该起重机械的拥有人；或
  - (b) 除非作出某些修理工作，否则便不能安全使用，则有关的合格检验员须立刻将该项事实通知该起重机械的拥有人，并于测试或彻底检验后 14 天内，将报告交付该起重机械的拥有人，以及将该报告的副本交付处长。
- (2) 凡起重机械的拥有人根据第 (1)(b) 款接获必须作出修理的通知，即须确保其起重机械不得使用，直至该等修理已作出为止。

*(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)*7. *(由 1993 年第 285 号法律公告废除)***7A. 由合格的人定期检查**

起重机械的拥有人须确保其起重机械不得使用，除非该起重机械在过去 7 天内曾由一名合格的人检查，且该名合格的人已交给拥有人一份按认可格式发出的证明书，并在证明书内述明该起重机械处于安全操作状态。

*(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)***7B. 必须装上安全负荷自动显示器****6A. Report by competent examiner**

- (1) Where a test or a thorough examination under regulation 5 shows that any lifting appliance—
  - (a) is in safe working order, the competent examiner shall deliver the certificate issued under regulation 5(1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) to the owner of the lifting appliance within 28 days after the test or the thorough examination; or
  - (b) cannot be used safely unless certain repairs are carried out, the competent examiner shall immediately inform the owner of the lifting appliance of that fact and shall, within 14 days after the test or the thorough examination, deliver a report to the owner of the lifting appliance and a copy of it to the Commissioner.
- (2) Where the owner of the lifting appliance is informed under paragraph (1)(b) that repairs must be carried out he shall ensure that the lifting appliance is not used until the repairs have been effected.

*(L.N. 285 of 1993)*7. *(Repealed L.N. 285 of 1993)***7A. Periodical inspection by a competent person**

The owner of a lifting appliance shall ensure that it is not used unless it has been inspected within the preceding 7 days by a competent person and the competent person has given the owner a certificate in the approved form in which he has made a statement to the effect that the lifting appliance is in safe working order.

*(L.N. 285 of 1993)***7B. Automatic safe load indicator required**

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第 7C 条

- (1) 起重机的拥有人须确保其起重机不得使用，除非该起重机已装上安全负荷自动显示器，而且 ——
- (a) 显示器正常运作；
  - (b) 每次根据第 5 条的规定须对该起重机进行测试及彻底检验时，显示器均由一名合格检验员进行测试，且该名合格检验员已交给拥有人一份按认可格式发出的证明书，并在证明书内述明安全负荷自动显示器处于良好操作状态；及
  - (c) 每次对该起重机进行第 7A 条规定的检查时，显示器均由一名合格的人进行检查并决定其处于安全操作状态，且该名合格的人已交给拥有人一份按认可格式发出的证明书，并在证明书内述明安全负荷自动显示器处于良好操作状态。
- (2) 本条不适用于最高安全操作负荷为 1 公吨或 1 公吨以下的起重机，亦不适用于配以抓斗或以任何电磁方式操作的起重机。 (1994 年第 23 号法律公告)

(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

**7C. 支持滑轮组或吊重轮的支柱或横梁**

悬吊自支柱或横梁或以支柱或横梁支持的滑轮组或吊重轮的拥有人，须确保其滑轮组或吊重轮不得用以升起或降下任何负荷物，除非 ——

- (a) 该滑轮组或吊重轮已有效地稳固于有关的支柱或横梁；及
- (b) 该支柱或横梁 ——
  - (i) 有足够的强度以配合其拟作的用途；及

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- (1) The owner of a crane shall ensure that it is not used unless it is fitted with an automatic safe load indicator that—
- (a) functions properly;
  - (b) has been tested by a competent examiner on each occasion that a test and thorough examination of the crane is required under regulation 5 and the competent examiner has given the owner a certificate in the approved form in which he has made a statement to the effect that the automatic safe load indicator is in good working order; and
  - (c) has been inspected by a competent person and determined to be in safe working order during each inspection of the crane required under regulation 7A and the competent person has given the owner a certificate in the approved form in which he has made a statement to the effect that the automatic safe load indicator is in good working order.
- (2) This regulation does not apply to a crane with a maximum safe working load of 1 tonne or less or a crane that operates with a grab or any electro magnetic means. (L.N. 23 of 1994)

(L.N. 285 of 1993)

**7C. Poles or beams supporting pulley blocks or gin wheels**

The owner of any pulley block or gin wheel which is suspended from or supported by a pole or beam shall ensure that the block or wheel is not used for raising or lowering any load unless—

- (a) it is effectively secured to the pole or beam; and
- (b) the pole or beam is—
  - (i) of adequate strength for the purpose for which it is intended to be used; and

- (ii) 充分及妥善地稳固着，以安全地支持滑轮组或吊重轮及负荷物，并防止支柱或横梁过度移动。  
(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

**7D. 起重机械的稳定性**

- (1) 在工业经营中使用或移动任何起重机械之前，该起重机械的拥有人须采取适当预防措施以确保其稳定性。
  - (2) 起重机的拥有人为保障其起重机的稳定性，须确保在使用前——
    - (a) 将该起重机稳固地锚定，或以适当的压重物对该起重机施加足够重量，压重物须妥为放置在起重机的结构上并适当地稳固，以防止压重物意外移位；及
    - (b) 该起重机架置在上的轨道或支持该等轨道的轨枕的任何部分均不得用作锚桩。
- (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

**7E. 起重机的锚定及压重**

- (1) 任何起重机的拥有人须确保其起重机所用的锚定及压重装置，在该起重机架设前，每次均由合资格检验员彻底检验。
- (2) 每次架设起重机后，以及每次将起重机移往新地点后，或对起重机的任何构件作出调校后(指涉及改变起重机的锚定或压重安排的迁移或调校)，有关的起重机的拥有人须在该起重机使用前，安排由合资格检验员对该起重机进行测试，其方法为——

- (ii) adequately and properly secured so as to support the block or wheel and the load with safety and to prevent undue movement of the pole or beam.  
(L.N. 285 of 1993)

**7D. Stability of lifting appliances**

- (1) Before a lifting appliance is used at or moved in an industrial undertaking, the owner of the appliance shall take appropriate precautions to ensure its stability.
- (2) The owner of a crane shall, for the purpose of securing the stability of the crane, ensure that before use—
  - (a) the crane is securely anchored, or adequately weighted by suitable ballast which is properly placed on the structure of the crane and secured in a manner sufficient to prevent the ballast from being accidentally displaced; and
  - (b) no part of any rail on which the crane is mounted, or any sleeper supporting such rail, is used as an anchorage.

(L.N. 285 of 1993)

**7E. Anchoring and ballasting of cranes**

- (1) The owner of a crane shall ensure that all of the devices used for the anchoring or ballasting of the crane are thoroughly examined by a competent examiner on each occasion before the crane is erected.
- (2) After each erection of a crane, and after each removal of a crane to a new location, or any adjustment to any component member of a crane (being a removal or adjustment which involves changes in the arrangements for anchoring or ballasting the crane), the owner of the crane shall, before it

- (a) 在该起重机处于每个锚桩承受最大拉力下的各个位置,按该起重机在架设后需提起的最高负荷,施高出该最高负荷 25% 的负荷;或
  - (b) 施加较轻负荷,但施加负荷的安排须足以对锚定或压重安排作出相等测试。
- (3) 拥有人须向一名合格检验员取得有关第 (1) 及 (2) 款规定的检验及测试的证明书,该证明书须按认可格式发出,而该名合格检验员在证明书内述明有关的起重机处于安全操作状态。
- (4) 如根据第 (2) 款进行测试的合格检验员认为,有关的起重机在架设后可安全提起的最高负荷,低于该起重机的安全操作负荷,则该名合格检验员须在其证明书内指明新的最高负荷,而在此情况下,新的最高负荷即为经修改的安全操作负荷。
- (5) 凡有根据第 (4) 款指明最高负荷,拥有人须安排在起重机驾驶员易于看见的位置张贴负荷简图,该负荷简图须——
- (a) 合乎起重机在试验时的稳定性(对于架置在轮上的起重机,须顾及路途的状况);及
  - (b) 显示经修改的安全操作负荷。
- (6) 就本规例而言,第 (5)(b) 款所提述的经修改的安全操作负荷,须当作为起重机在架设后的安全操作负荷。

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- is taken into use, cause the crane to be tested by a competent examiner, by the imposition either—
- (a) of a load of 25% above the maximum load to be lifted by the crane as erected, at the positions where there is a maximum pull on each anchorage; or
  - (b) of a lesser load arranged to provide an equivalent test of the anchorage or ballasting arrangements.
- (3) The owner shall obtain a certificate of the examination and test under paragraphs (1) and (2) from the competent examiner in the approved form in which the competent examiner has made a statement to the effect that the crane is in safe working order.
- (4) If the competent examiner making the test under paragraph (2) considers that the maximum load which may safely be lifted by that crane as erected is less than the safe working load of the crane he shall specify the new maximum load in his certificate and in which case, the new maximum load shall be the modified safe working load.
- (5) Where a maximum load has been specified under paragraph (4), the owner shall cause a loading diagram—
- (a) appropriate to the stability of the crane as at the time of the test (taking into account, in the case of a crane mounted on wheels, the conditions of the track); and
  - (b) indicating the modified safe working load, to be affixed in a position where it can readily be seen by the crane driver.
- (6) The modified safe working load referred to in paragraph (5)(b) shall, for the purpose of these regulations, be deemed to be the safe working load of the crane as erected.

(L.N. 285 of 1993)

## 7F. 以可移走的定量重物稳定起重机

凡任何起重机藉可移走的定量重物予以稳定，该起重机的拥有人须在该起重机使用前，安排在该起重机的易于看见的地方张贴简图或告示，显示各定量重物的位置及重量。

(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

## 7G. 在恶劣天气情况下使用起重机

- (1) 每一起重机的拥有人均须确保其起重机不得在相当可能危害其起重机的稳定性的天气情况下使用。
- (2) 起重机如曾暴露于相当可能已影响其稳定性的天气情况之下，则在再使用前，拥有人须采取以下措施——
  - (a) 在该次暴露后，在切实可行范围内尽快安排由一名合格检验员按第 7E(1) 条所订明的方式对用于起重机的锚定或压重的装置进行检验，及安排由一名合格检验员按第 7E(2) 条所订明的方式对起重机进行测试，并取得按认可格式发出的证明书，而该名合格检验员在证明书内述明该等装置及起重机处于安全操作状态；及 (1994 年第 23 号法律公告)
  - (b) 如经测试后发现锚桩或压重物不安全，在切实可行范围内尽快采取所需步骤，以再次确保起重机的稳定性。

(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

## 7H. 起重机的架设、拆卸或更改须在合格的人监督下进行 起重机的拥有人须确保——

- (a) 不得架设或拆卸其起重机；或

## 7F. Stability of cranes secured by removable weights

Where the stability of a crane is secured by means of removable weights, the owner of the crane shall, before it is used, cause a diagram or notice indicating the position and amount of the weights, to be affixed to the crane in a place where it can easily be seen.

(L.N. 285 of 1993)

## 7G. Use of cranes in bad weather

- (1) Every owner of a crane shall ensure that no crane of his is used under weather conditions likely to endanger its stability.
- (2) Before a crane is taken into use after exposure to weather conditions likely to have affected the stability of the crane, the owner shall—
  - (a) cause the devices used for the anchoring or ballasting of the crane to be examined in the manner prescribed in regulation 7E(1) and cause the crane to be tested in the manner prescribed in regulation 7E(2), by a competent examiner as soon as practicable after such exposure and obtain a certificate in the approved form in which the competent examiner has made a statement to the effect that it is in safe working order; and (L.N. 23 of 1994)
  - (b) in the event of the anchorage or ballast being found on such test to be unsafe, take such steps as will again ensure the crane's stability as soon as practicable.

(L.N. 285 of 1993)

## 7H. Erection, dismantling or alteration of cranes to be under supervision of a competent person

The owner of a crane shall ensure that—

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- (b) 不得更改其起重机原设计的结构，  
但在合资格的人监督下进行则除外。  
(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

**7I. 复式起重机械**

凡使用超过一座起重机械以升起或降下同一负荷物，该等起重机械的拥有人须确保——

- (a) 每座起重机械均获适当编排及固定，使每座起重机械于任何时间均不会负荷超过其安全操作负荷或在升起或降下负荷物时变得不稳定；及  
(b) 特别指定一名合资格的人监督有关的操作。  
(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

**7J. 负荷物须安全稳固**

- (1) 起重机械的拥有人在其起重机械使用前，须确保将被该起重机械升起或降下的负荷物的每一部分均——  
(a) 稳固地悬吊着或支持着；及  
(b) 充分地稳固着，以防止因负荷物任何部分滑脱或移位而对任何人或财产造成危险。  
(2) 凡因操作的性质或位置，使负荷物在被起重机械或起重装置移动时，有可能碰到任何物体以致该物体移位，则拥有人须采取所有合理步骤，以确保合法置身于使用该起重机械或起重装置的工业经营之内或附近的人，不会因该物体的移位而受到危害。(1994 年第 23 号法律公告)  
(3) 凡有任何盛器与起重机械或起重装置一同使用，以升起或降下石块、砖块、瓦片、石板或其他物体，则起重机

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- (a) it is not erected, or dismantled; or  
(b) the structure thereof, as originally designed, is not altered,  
except under the supervision of a competent person.  
(L.N. 285 of 1993)

**7I. Multiple lifting appliances**

Where more than one lifting appliance is used to raise or lower one load, the owner of such lifting appliances shall ensure that—

- (a) each lifting appliance is so arranged and fixed that it is at no time loaded beyond its safe working load or rendered unstable in the raising or lowering of the load; and  
(b) a competent person is specially appointed to supervise the operation.  
(L.N. 285 of 1993)

**7J. Load to be safely secured**

- (1) The owner of a lifting appliance shall, before it is used, ensure that every part of any load to be raised or lowered by the lifting appliance is—  
(a) securely suspended or supported; and  
(b) adequately secured so as to prevent danger arising to persons or property as a result of the slipping or displacement of any part of the load.  
(2) Where, by reason of the nature or position of the operation, a load is liable, while being moved on a lifting appliance or on lifting gear, to come into contact with any object so that the object may become displaced, the owner shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that no person lawfully on or near

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械或起重装置的拥有人须使该盛器被围封或有适当的构造或设计，以防止上述任何物体意外堕下。

- (4) 如拥有人已采取有效的步骤，以防任何人受到从抓斗、铲斗或同类挖掘盛器堕下的物体所危害，则第 (3) 款不适用于该等挖掘盛器。

(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

## 8. 对移动或转动式起重机械采取的预防措施

- (1) 除第 (2) 款另有规定外，任何台架、门架或同类地方如有移动或转动式起重机械在使用之中，起重机械的拥有人须确保该起重机械的每一会移动的部分与附近的护栏、围栏或其他固定附着物之间保持不少于 600 毫米阔的无阻通道。(1984 年第 238 号法律公告)
- (2) 如在任何时候，在个别地方维持此等通道并不切实可行，则拥有人须确保已采取所有合理步骤，以防止有人于该起重机械正在使用时进入该地方。

## 9. 起重机驾驶员及讯号员的平台

- (1) 凡任何起重机设有平台以供驾驶或操作该起重机的人使用，或供讯号员 (如良好的安全工作方法规定使用该起重

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the industrial undertaking upon which the lifting appliance or lifting gear is being used is endangered by the displacement of the object. (L.N. 23 of 1994)

- (3) Where a receptacle is used in connection with any lifting appliance or lifting gear for raising or lowering stones, bricks, tiles, slates, or other objects, the owner of the lifting appliance or lifting gear shall cause the receptacle to be enclosed or to be so constructed or designed as to prevent the accidental fall of any of such objects.
- (4) Paragraph (3) shall not apply to a grab, shovel or similar excavating receptacle if the owner takes effective steps to prevent persons being endangered by a fall of objects therefrom.

(L.N. 285 of 1993)

## 8. Precautions to be taken where lifting appliance has travelling or slewing motion

- (1) Subject to paragraph (2), on every stage, gantry, or similar place where a lifting appliance having a travelling or slewing motion is in use, the owner of the appliance shall ensure that an unobstructed passageway, not less than 600 millimetres wide, is maintained between any part of the appliance liable so to move and any nearby guard rail, fence or other fixture. (L.N. 238 of 1984)
- (2) If at any time it is impracticable to maintain any such passageway at any particular place, the owner shall ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to prevent persons from having access to that place when the appliance is in use.

## 9. Platforms for crane drivers and signallers

- (1) Where a crane has a platform for the use of the person driving or operating the crane, or for any signaller (where

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- 机时须有讯号员)使用,则其拥有人须确保该起重机不得使用,除非该平台——
- (a) 有足够地方容纳受雇在平台上工作的人;
  - (b) 以木板或金属板密铺;及
  - (c) 设有安全的进出途径。
- (2) 如有人可从任何该等平台的一边堕下超过 2 米的距离,则拥有人须确保有关起重机不得使用,除非——
- (a) 平台上已装有足够强度的适当护栏,其高度到达平台之上及平台内的任何升起的站立处之上不少于 900 毫米;
  - (b) 该边设有一块或多于一块的底护板——
    - (i) 该等底护板须置于高出平台水平面及平台上任何升起的站立处的水平面不少于 200 毫米之处;及
    - (ii) 该等底护板放置的位置可尽量防止人、物料及工具从平台上堕下;及
  - (c) 平台上的任何底护板与该底护板之上的最低的护栏之间,距离不得超逾 700 毫米。(1984 年第 238 号法律公告)
- (3) 尽管本条另有规定,本条规定须设置的护栏或底护板,可按所需的时间及程度移去或暂不架设,以供人进出平台或供物料移进或移出平台。

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- good safe working practice requires a signaller in connexion with the use of the crane), the owner shall ensure that it is not used unless the platform is—
- (a) of sufficient area for the persons employed on it;
  - (b) either close planked or plated; and
  - (c) provided with a safe means of access.
- (2) If any such platform has a side from which a person may fall a distance of more than 2 metres, the owner shall ensure that the crane is not used unless—
- (a) there is affixed to the platform a suitable guard rail of adequate strength to a height of not less than 900 millimetres above the platform and above any raised standing place therein;
  - (b) the side is provided with one or more toe boards placed—
    - (i) at a height not less than 200 millimetres above the level of the platform and any raised standing place on it; and
    - (ii) in a position that will prevent as far as possible the fall of persons, materials, and tools, from the platform; and
  - (c) the space between any toe board on the platform and the lowest guard rail above it does not exceed 700 millimetres. (*L.N. 238 of 1984*)
- (3) Notwithstanding anything in this regulation, a guard rail or toe board required under this regulation may be removed or remain unerected for such period and to such extent as is necessary for any person to gain access to and egress from the platform or for materials to be removed to it or from it.

**10. 驾驶员的驾驶舱**

- (1) 动力推动式起重机械的拥有人须确保其起重机械不得使用，除非该起重机械设有适当的驾驶舱，而——(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
  - (a) 驾驶舱能为该起重机械的驾驶人或操作员提供足够保护，免受天气影响；及
  - (b) 驾驶舱的构造——
    - (i) 使驾驶员或操作员有清晰无阻的视野，使他能安全使用该起重机械；及
    - (ii) 使驾驶舱内必须定期检查或维修的起重机械部分便于触及。
- (2) 第(1)款不适用于——
  - (a) 驾驶员或操作员处于室内或以其他方式获得足够保护而免受天气影响的情况；
  - (b) 架置在轮子上的起重机械，而其最高安全操作负荷为 1 公吨或 1 公吨以下者；
  - (c) 结合起重机械的任何机器，而该机器并非以作为起重机械为主要用途者；或
  - (d) 拟偶而使用或只作短期使用的起重机械。(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

**11. 安全操作负荷的标记**

- (1) 起重机械的拥有人须确保其起重机械不得使用，除非其上以中英文清晰易读地标明当其时适用于该起重机械的安全操作负荷，并有一适当标记，以使其别于其他同类机械。

**10. Cabins for drivers**

- (1) The owner of a power-driven lifting appliance shall ensure that it is not used unless it is provided with a suitable cabin which— (*L.N. 285 of 1993*)
  - (a) affords the driver or operator of the appliance adequate protection from the weather; and
  - (b) is so constructed as to—
    - (i) give him a clear and unrestricted view that will enable him to use the appliance safely; and
    - (ii) afford ready access to those parts of the appliance that are within the cabin and require periodic inspection or maintenance.
- (2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply—
  - (a) where the driver or operator is indoors or otherwise adequately protected from the weather;
  - (b) to a lifting appliance mounted on wheels and having a maximum safe working load of 1 tonne or less;
  - (c) to any machine incorporating a lifting appliance where the primary purpose of that machine is not that of a lifting appliance; or
  - (d) to a lifting appliance intended for occasional use or for use for only short periods. (*L.N. 285 of 1993*)

**11. Marking of safe working loads**

- (1) The owner of a lifting appliance shall ensure that the appliance is not used unless the safe working load for the time being applicable to the appliance is clearly and legibly marked on it, in English and Chinese, together with

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第 59J 章第 II 部  
第 12 条

- (2) 操作半径可变的起重机(包括有人字吊臂的起重机)的拥有人须确保其起重机不得使用,除非——
- (a) 该起重机的吊臂、吊运车或起重滑车以不同半径操作时的安全操作负荷已清晰易读地标明于该起重机上,如属有人字吊臂的起重机,则须标明该吊臂以最大的半径操作时的安全操作负荷;及
  - (b) 该起重机已装上驾驶员可清晰看见的准确显示器,随时显示吊臂、吊运车或起重滑车的半径及适用于该半径的安全操作负荷。

**12. 负荷不得超逾安全操作负荷**

起重机械的拥有人须确保,如其起重机械负荷超过最高安全操作负荷,即不得使用;

但为使任何此等起重机械的测试得以进行,则可超逾安全操作负荷,而所超逾的重量为获指定进行测试的合格检验员所授权者。

**12A. 任由负荷物悬吊时须有合格的人主管**

起重机械的拥有人须确保,除非在悬吊期间有合格的人主管其起重机械,否则不得任由该起重机械悬吊着任何负荷物。

(1978 年第 191 号法律公告)

**13. 苏格兰式及牵索式人字起重机**

- (1) 苏格兰式人字起重机的拥有人须确保其起重机在以下情况不得使用——

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Regulation 122-24  
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an appropriate mark to distinguish it from other similar appliances.

- (2) The owner of a crane (including a crane with a derricking jib) which has a variable operating radius shall ensure that the crane is not used unless it—
- (a) has clearly and legibly marked on it the safe working load at various radii of the jib, trolley or crab, and, in the case of a crane with a derricking jib, the maximum radius at which the jib may be worked; and
  - (b) is fitted with an accurate indicator, clearly visible to the driver, which shows the radius of the jib, trolley or crab at any particular time and the safe working load applicable to that radius.

**12. Load not to exceed the safe working load**

The owner of a lifting appliance shall ensure that it is not used if it is loaded beyond the maximum safe working load:

Provided that, for the purpose of enabling tests of any such appliance to be carried out, the safe working load may be exceeded by such amount as the competent examiner appointed to carry out the test may authorize.

**12A. Competent person to be in charge if load left suspended**

The owner of a lifting appliance shall ensure that no load is left suspended from a lifting appliance unless a competent person is in charge of the lifting appliance during the period of suspension.

(L.N. 191 of 1978)

**13. Scotch and guy derrick cranes**

- (1) The owner of a Scotch derrick crane shall ensure that it is not used—

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第 59J 章第 II 部  
第 14 条

- (a) 如起重机的吊臂在起重机的背撑之间架设；及
- (b) 除非已采取适当措施，以防止起重机在使用时起重机的支柱脚遭提离承窝或支持物；或
- (c) 以移动在起重机的背撑之间的角度内的任何负荷物。
- (2) 如牵索式人字起重机的各条牵索被固定之处，不能——
  - (a) 与起重机的桅杆形成大致相等的角度；及
  - (b) 使每对毗邻牵索之间的角度大致相等，
 则起重机的拥有人须采取其他将可确保其起重机稳定的措施。

**14. 有人字吊臂的起重机**

- (1) 如起重机有通过离合器机制操作的人字吊臂，则起重机的拥有人须确保其起重机不得使用，除非已设有妥为维修的有效锁紧装置，并将其置于人字吊臂离合器及承担人字吊臂鼓的卡子之间，且锁紧装置将可确保——
  - (a) 除非卡子与人字吊臂鼓有效地啮合，否则离合器不能脱开；及
  - (b) 除非离合器与人字吊臂鼓有效地啮合，否则卡子不能脱开。
- (2) 本条不适用于下述起重机——
  - (a) 提升鼓与人字吊臂鼓均为独立推动的起重机；或
  - (b) 推动人字吊臂鼓的机制属自锁式的起重机。

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Regulation 142-26  
Cap. 59J

- (a) if the jib of the crane is erected between the crane's backstays; and
- (b) unless appropriate measures are taken to prevent the foot of the king post of the crane from being lifted out of its socket or support when the crane is in use; or
- (c) to move any load in the angle between the crane's backstays.
- (2) Where the guys of a guy derrick crane cannot be fixed—
  - (a) at approximately equal angles to the mast of the crane; and
  - (b) so that the angles between adjacent pairs of guys are approximately equal,
 the owner of the crane shall take such other measures as will ensure its stability.

**14. Cranes with derricking jibs**

- (1) The owner of a crane having a derricking jib operated through a clutch mechanism shall ensure that the crane is not used unless it is provided with a properly maintained and effective locking arrangement, placed between the derricking clutch and the pawl sustaining the derricking drum, which will ensure that—
  - (a) the clutch cannot be disengaged unless the pawl is effectively engaged with the derricking drum; and
  - (b) the pawl cannot be disengaged unless the clutch is effectively engaged with the derricking drum.
- (2) This regulation shall not apply to a crane in which—
  - (a) the hoisting drum and the derricking drum are independently driven; or

**15. 使用起重机的限制**

- (1) 在不损害第(2)款的原则下,起重机的拥有人须确保其起重机的吊重机制只用于垂直升起或降下负荷物,而不得用作其他用途,除非——
  - (a) 他已采取所有合理步骤,使该起重机的结构或机制的任何部分均不会遭施加过度的压力,而致危害该起重机的稳定性;及 (1989 年第 71 号第 13 条)
  - (b) 作该其他用途时由合资格的人监督。
- (2) 有人字吊臂的起重机的拥有人,须确保起重机在其吊臂伸展至超逾该起重机的现行有效的测试及彻底检验证明书内所指明该吊臂的最大半径时,不得使用。

**15A. 起重机及起重机械的操作员**

- (1) 起重机的拥有人须确保其起重机只由符合以下条件的人操作——
  - (a) 已年满 18 岁;
  - (b) 持有由指明机构或处长所指明的其他人发出的有效证明书;及 (2006 年第 12 号第 84 条)
  - (c) 拥有人认为,凭借该人的经验,该人有足够能力操作其起重机。
- (2) 起重机以外的动力推动式起重机械的拥有人须确保该其起重机械只由符合以下条件的人操作——
  - (a) 已年满 18 岁;及

- (b) the mechanism driving the derricking drum is self locking.

**15. Restriction on the use of cranes**

- (1) Without prejudice to paragraph (2), the owner of a crane shall ensure that the crane's hoisting mechanism is not used for any purpose other than raising or lowering a load vertically unless—
  - (a) he has taken all reasonable steps to see that no undue stress is imposed on any part of the structure or mechanism of the crane thereby endangering the stability of the crane; and (71 of 1989 s. 13)
  - (b) such use is supervised by a competent person.
- (2) The owner of a crane which has a derricking jib shall ensure that it is not used with the jib extended at a radius which exceeds the maximum radius specified for the jib in the current certificate of test and thorough examination relating to that crane.

**15A. Operators of cranes and lifting appliances**

- (1) The owner of a crane shall ensure that it is only operated by a person who—
  - (a) has attained the age of 18 years;
  - (b) holds a valid certificate issued by the specified body or by any other person specified by the Commissioner; and (12 of 2006 s. 84)
  - (c) in the opinion of the owner, is competent to operate the crane by virtue of his experience.
- (2) The owner of a power-driven lifting appliance, other than a crane, shall ensure that it is only operated by a person who—

- (b) 拥有人认为, 该人曾受训练并有足够能力操作该起重机械。
- (3) 凡正受训练的人操作任何起重机械, 只要他是在符合第(1)或(2)款(视属何情况而定)各项规定的人监督下操作该起重机械, 则本条并不适用。
- (4) 在本条中, “指明机构”(specified body)指——
- (a) 在《建造业议会条例》(第 587 章)第 71 条生效\*前名为建造业训练局的机构; 或
- (b) 由《建造业议会条例》(第 587 章)第 4 条设立的建造业议会。(2006 年第 12 号第 84 条)
- (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

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\* 生效日期: 2008 年 1 月 1 日。

## 15B. 操作

- (1) 凡正操作起重机械的人——
- (a) 没有清晰无阻的视野以看见——
- (i) 起重机械所运载的负荷物;
- (ii) 起重机械的附近范围;
- (iii) 系接负荷物处(当没有负荷物被运载时); 及
- (b) 此视野是安全操作该机械所需的,

- (a) has attained the age of 18 years; and
- (b) in the opinion of the owner, is trained and competent to operate the appliance.
- (3) This regulation does not apply where a person undergoing training is operating a lifting appliance providing he does so under the supervision of a person who meets the requirements of paragraph (1) or (2) as the case may be.
- (4) In this regulation, “specified body” (指明机构) means—
- (a) the body known as the Construction Industry Training Authority before the commencement\* of section 71 of the Construction Industry Council Ordinance (Cap. 587); or
- (b) the Construction Industry Council established by section 4 of the Construction Industry Council Ordinance (Cap. 587). (12 of 2006 s. 84)

(L.N. 285 of 1993)

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\* Commencement date : 1 January 2008.

## 15B. Operation

- (1) Where a person operating a lifting appliance—
- (a) does not have a clear and unrestricted view of—
- (i) the load carried by the lifting appliance;
- (ii) its vicinity;
- (iii) the point of attachment for a load where no load is being carried; and
- (b) such view is necessary for the safe working of the appliance,

则起重机械的拥有人须在符合第(2)款的规定下,指定并派驻所需要的人,向操作该起重机械的人发出有效的讯号,以确保该起重机械安全操作。

- (2) 根据第(1)款获指定的人不得少于 18 岁,除非他——
  - (a) 正受训操作该起重机械;及
  - (b) 在合格的人的监督下行事。
- (3) 如遵从第(1)款并不切实可行,则起重机械的拥有人须确保操作该起重机械的人与受雇从事该起重机械的装卸作业的人之间,存在有效的讯号安排或其他通讯方法,以确保该起重机械的安全操作。

(1978 年第 191 号法律公告)

### 15C. 水蒸汽不得使工场变得蒙胧

起重机或绞车的拥有人须确保其起重机或绞车所排出的废汽,及在切实可行范围内尽量确保输给其起重机或绞车的新汽,不会使任何有工人受雇的工场变得蒙胧不清。

(1978 年第 191 号法律公告)

### 16. 制动器、控制器、安全装置等

- (1) 起重滑车、起重机或绞车的拥有人须确保其起重滑车、起重机或绞车不得使用,除非该起重滑车、起重机或绞车已装上一个或多个有效制动器或其他同类安全装置,以防止该机械悬吊着的负荷物失控堕下或危险地堕下。
- (2) 除第(3)款另有规定外,起重机械的拥有人须确保其起重机械不得使用,除非——

the owner of a lifting appliance shall, subject to paragraph (2), appoint and station such persons as may be necessary to give effective signals to the person operating the lifting appliance to ensure its safe working.

- (2) No person appointed under paragraph (1) shall be under the age of 18 years unless he—
  - (a) is a person undergoing training to operate the appliance; and
  - (b) acts under the supervision of a competent person.
- (3) If it is impracticable to comply with paragraph (1), the owner of a lifting appliance shall ensure that effective signalling arrangements or other means of communication exist between the person operating the appliance and the person employed in the loading or unloading of the appliance to ensure its safe working.

(L.N. 191 of 1978)

### 15C. Steam not to obscure workplace

The owner of a crane or winch shall ensure that the exhaust steam from and, so far as practicable, live steam to any crane or winch does not obscure any workplace at which a workman is employed.

(L.N. 191 of 1978)

### 16. Brakes, controls, safety devices, etc.

- (1) The owner of a crab, crane or winch shall ensure that it is not used unless it is fitted with one or more efficient brakes, or other similar safety devices, which will prevent a load suspended from the appliance from falling uncontrollably or dangerously.
- (2) Subject to paragraph (3), the owner of a lifting appliance shall ensure that it is not used unless—

- (a) 用以控制该起重机械任何部分的操作的每一控制杆、手掣、开关掣或其他装置(指如意外移动或移位会造成危险的控制杆、手掣、开关掣或其他装置),在切实可行范围内(除非其位置或该起重机械的构造能防止意外移动或移位)均已设有适当的弹簧或其他锁紧装置,以防止意外移动或移位;及
- (b) 用以控制该起重机械任何部分的操作的每一控制杆、手掣、开关掣或其他装置本身或其毗邻位置,已有清晰标记显示其用途及操作方式。
- (3) 如属手动操作的绞车或非人字吊臂起重机,则第(2)(b)款不适用于用以升起或降下负荷物的旋臂。
- (4) 任何人受雇工作或进行工作的地点,如位于或接近高架活动式起重机的轮轨,而该人可能会被该起重机击中,则拥有人须采取有效措施,藉警告起重机驾驶员或其他方式,以确保该起重机不会趋近该地点 6 米范围之内。  
(1984 年第 238 号法律公告)
- (5) 任何人受雇或进行工作的地点,如属第(4)款所述以外但高于楼面者,而该人可能会被高架活动式起重机或其所运载的负荷物击中,则除非该人的工作与起重机的移动相关或端赖起重机的移动,因而使警告并不需要,否则起重机的拥有人须采取有效措施,以确保该人获得有关起重机趋近的公告。

**17. 鼓及滑轮**

- (a) every lever, handle, switch or other device used for controlling the operation of any part of the appliance (being a lever, handle, switch or other device the accidental movement or displacement of which is liable to cause danger) is, where practicable (unless it is so placed or the appliance is so constructed as to prevent accidental movement or displacement), provided with a suitable spring or other locking arrangement to prevent any such accidental movement or displacement; and
- (b) every lever, handle, switch or other device for controlling the operation of any part of the appliance has either on or adjacent to it clear markings to indicate its purpose and the mode of operation.
- (3) Paragraph (2)(b) shall not apply to rotating handles for raising or lowering a load in the case of a winch or non-derricking jib crane operated by manual power.
- (4) If any person is employed or working on or near the wheel track of an overhead travelling crane in a place where he would be liable to be struck by the crane, the owner shall take effective measures, by warning the driver of the crane or otherwise, to ensure that the crane does not approach within 6 metres of that place. *(L.N. 238 of 1984)*
- (5) If any person is employed or working otherwise than mentioned in paragraph (4) but in a place above floor level where he would be liable to be struck by an overhead travelling crane, or by any load carried by such a crane, the owner of the crane shall take effective measures to ensure that such person is warned of the approach of the crane, unless his work is so connected with or dependent on the movements of the crane as to make a warning unnecessary.

**17. Drums and pulleys**

- (1) 装有负载缆索的鼓或滑轮的起重机械的拥有人须确保，除非鼓或滑轮的直径及构造足以配合所使用的缆索，否则该起重机械不得使用。
  - (2) 如缆索在该起重机械的缠索鼓处终止，拥有人须确保该起重机械不得使用，除非——
    - (a) 缆索妥善地稳固于鼓上；及
    - (b) 该起重机械在任何操作位置，均至少有 2 圈缆索仍卷在鼓上。
- 

- (1) The owner of a lifting appliance which has a drum or pulley on which a rope is carried shall ensure that the appliance is not used unless the drum or pulley is of sufficient diameter and construction for the rope used.
  - (2) If the rope terminates at the winding drum of the appliance, the owner shall ensure that the appliance is not used unless—
    - (a) the rope is properly secured to the drum; and
    - (b) at least 2 turns of the rope remain on the drum at every operating position of the appliance.
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## 第 III 部

### 链条、缆索及起重装置

#### 18. 链条、缆索及起重装置的构造、测试、检验与安全操作负荷

- (1) 任何用以升降或作悬吊之用的链条、缆索或起重装置的拥有人，须确保下述条文获得遵从——
  - (a) 链条、缆索或起重装置除非构造良好，以质佳的物料造成，并有足够的强度，且无明显欠妥之处，否则不得使用；
  - (b) 除第 (2) 款另有规定外，须于存放链条、缆索或起重装置的处所或地方的显眼位置，张贴中英文列表一张，显示在使用中的每一种类及每一尺码的链条、缆索或起重装置的安全操作负荷，如属复式吊索，则须显示不同支脚角度下的安全操作负荷；而列表中没有显示的链条、缆索或起重装置，均不得使用；
  - (c) 任何链条、缆索或起重装置，均不得用于超逾 (b) 段提述的列表所显示的安全操作负荷的负荷物或用于超逾第 (2) 款所述标明于该链条、缆索或起重装置的安全操作负荷的负荷物；
  - (d) 任何链条、缆索或起重装置(纤维缆索或纤维缆吊索除外)，除非已由合资格检验员按附表 1 所订明的方式进行测试及彻底检验，并取得按认可格式发出的证明书，而该名合资格检验员在证明书内述明该链条、缆索或起重装置处于安全操作状态，否则不得使用；(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
  - (e) 使用中的每一链条、缆索及起重装置，在使用前的 6 个月内须曾由合资格检验员进行彻底检验，并取得按认可格式发出的证明书，而该名合资格检验员

## PART III

### CHAINS, ROPES AND LIFTING GEAR

#### 18. Construction, testing, examination and safe working load of chains, ropes and lifting gear

- (1) The owner of any chain, rope or lifting gear used for raising or lowering or as a means of suspension shall ensure that the following provisions are complied with—
  - (a) no chain, rope or lifting gear shall be used unless it is of good construction, sound material, and adequate strength, and is free from patent defect;
  - (b) subject to paragraph (2), a table, in English and Chinese, showing the safe working loads of each kind and size of chain, rope or lifting gear in use, and, in the case of a multiple sling, the safe working load at different angles of the legs, shall be posted in a prominent position in the premises or place where the chain, rope or lifting gear is kept; and no chain, rope or lifting gear not shown in the table shall be used;
  - (c) no chain, rope or lifting gear shall be used for any load exceeding its safe working load as shown in the table referred to in sub-paragraph (b) or marked as mentioned in paragraph (2);
  - (d) no chain, rope or lifting gear (except a fibre rope or fibre-rope sling) shall be used unless it has been tested and thoroughly examined by a competent examiner in the manner prescribed in the First Schedule and a certificate in the approved form in which the competent examiner has made a statement to the effect that it is

- 在证明书内述明该链条、缆索及起重装置处于安全操作状态；(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- (ea) 每一链条、缆索及起重装置，在每次使用前均须由合格的人先行检查；(1978 年第 191 号法律公告)
  - (eb) 链条不得打结以缩短长度，并须采取足够的预防措施，以防止链条受锋利边缘所损；(1978 年第 191 号法律公告)
  - (f) (由 1993 年第 285 号法律公告废除)
  - (g) 使用中的链条、缆索或起重装置，其上须清晰易读地标明其安全操作负荷，并有一适当标记，以使该等链条、缆索或起重装置别于其他同类起重装置；(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
  - (h) 除为了由合格检验员进行测试或检验外，链条、缆索或起重装置不得负荷超过其安全操作负荷；及(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
  - (i) 任何钢丝绳索，如在其任何一段 10 倍于直径的长度中，可见的已断裂钢丝总数超逾该缆索的钢丝总数的 5%，则不得用以升降或作悬吊之用。(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- (2) 如任何起重装置的安全操作负荷(如属复式吊索，则不同支脚角度下的安全操作负荷)已以中英文清楚地标明于其上，则第(1)(b)款不适用于该起重装置。
  - (3) 第(1)(g)款不适用于下述缆索或吊索——
    - (a) 缆索或吊索的安全操作负荷，已于第(1)(d)款规定的证明书内指明，而在缆索或吊索上有适当的标记以使可从证明书处确定其安全操作负荷者；或(1994 年第 23 号法律公告)
    - (b) 如属纤维缆索或纤维吊索，其安全操作负荷可从按照第(1)(b)款张贴的安全操作负荷列表处确定者。(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

- in safe working order has been obtained; (L.N. 285 of 1993)
- (e) each chain, rope and lifting gear in use shall be thoroughly examined by a competent examiner in the preceding 6 months before it is used and a certificate in the approved form in which the competent examiner has made a statement to the effect that it is in safe working order has been obtained; (L.N. 285 of 1993)
  - (ea) each chain, rope and lifting gear shall be inspected before use on each occasion by a competent person; (L.N. 191 of 1978)
  - (eb) chains shall not be shortened by tying knots in them and adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent injury to them from sharp edges; (L.N. 191 of 1978)
  - (f) (Repealed L.N. 285 of 1993)
  - (g) the chain, rope or lifting gear in use has clearly and legibly marked on it its safe working load together with an appropriate mark to distinguish it from other similar lifting gear; (L.N. 285 of 1993)
  - (h) the chain, rope or lifting gear is not loaded beyond its safe working load except for the purpose of testing or examination by a competent examiner; and (L.N. 285 of 1993)
  - (i) no wire rope shall be used for raising or lowering or as a means of suspension if in any length of 10 diameters, the total number of visible broken wires exceeds 5% of the total number of wires in the rope. (L.N. 285 of 1993)
- (2) Paragraph (1)(b) shall not apply in relation to any lifting gear if its safe working load, or in the case of a multiple sling, the safe working load at different angles of the legs, is plainly marked upon it in English and Chinese.

#### 18A. 复式吊索

双式或复式吊索的拥有人须确保在以下情况下，不得将其吊索用以升降或作悬吊之用——

- (a) 吊索支脚的上端并非以有足够强度的钩环、环圈或链环连接；或
- (b) 由于吊索支脚之间的角度，引致任何吊索支脚的负荷超逾其安全操作负荷。(1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

(3) Paragraph (1)(g) shall not apply to a rope or sling if—

- (a) its safe working load is specified in a certificate required by paragraph (1)(d) and the rope or sling is so marked as to enable its safe working load to be ascertained from the certificate; or (*L.N. 23 of 1994*)
- (b) in the case of a fibre rope or fibre sling, its safe working load can be ascertained from a table of safe working load posted in accordance with paragraph (1)(b). (*L.N. 285 of 1993*)

#### 18A. Multiple slings

The owner of any double or multiple sling shall ensure that it is not used in raising or lowering or as a means of suspension if—

- (a) the upper ends of the sling legs are not connected by means of a shackle, ring or link of adequate strength; or
- (b) the safe working load of any sling leg is exceeded as a result of the angle between the sling legs.

(*L.N. 285 of 1993*)

## 第 IIIA 部

### 杂项

(第 IIIA 部由 1993 年第 285 号法律公告增补)

#### 18B. 以起重机械载人

- (1) 在下述情况下，可以动力推动式起重机械升起、降下或载人——
  - (a) 如属起重机，在驾驶员平台处；
  - (b) 在悬吊式棚架处，而该棚架的设计及构造能确保被载的人安全；
  - (c) 如使用《建筑工地升降机及塔式工作平台(安全)条例》(第 470 章)所适用的建筑工地升降机或塔式工作平台或使用悬吊式棚架并不切实可行，则可不使用，但须确保——(1995 年第 550 号法律公告)
    - (i) 该起重机械只可从一个位置操作；
    - (ii) 该起重机械的构造能使制动器在控制杆、手掣或开关掣不被保持于操作位置时即发挥作用；
    - (iii) 如以椅子、机笼、吊斗或其他至少深 900 毫米的盛器载人，该等盛器均构造良好，以质佳的物料造成及有足够的强度，并设有适当设施以防止任何占用人堕出，且不得装有可干扰占用人扶手或以其他方式危害占用人的物料或工具，如由少于 900 毫米深的工作吊板或其他同类工业装置或设备载人，则须提供系于独立救生绳的安全带，并由占用人配戴，而救生绳须稳固地悬吊着；

## PART IIIA

### MISCELLANEOUS

(Part IIIA added L.N. 285 of 1993)

#### 18B. Carrying of persons by means of lifting appliances

- (1) A person may be raised, lowered or carried by a power-driven lifting appliance—
  - (a) on the driver's platform in the case of a crane;
  - (b) on a suspended scaffold of such design and construction as ensures the safety of any person carried thereon;
  - (c) without the use of a builder's lift or tower working platform to which the Builders' Lifts and Tower Working Platforms (Safety) Ordinance (Cap. 470) applies or a suspended scaffold where its use is impracticable, provided that—(L.N. 550 of 1995)
    - (i) the appliance can be operated from one position only;
    - (ii) the appliance is so constructed that the brake is applied when the control lever, handle or switch is not held in the operating position;
    - (iii) where the person is carried in a chair, cage, skip or other receptacle at least 900 mm deep, the receptacle is of good construction, sound material and adequate strength, and is provided with suitable means to prevent any occupant from falling out and does not contain material or tools liable to interfere with his hand hold or otherwise endanger him, or where the person is carried in a boatswain's chair or other similar plant or

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第 18C 条

- (iv) 采取适当的措施以防止上述椅子、机笼、吊斗或其他盛器发生可对占用人构成危险的旋转或倾斜；及
- (v) 如该起重机械装有吊钩，该起重机械的设计须能防止上述椅子、机笼、吊斗或其他盛器意外地从吊钩移位，并须保持此状况；
- (d) 沿架空缆车轨道或缆道或沿架空轨道运行，但须符合 (c)(ii)、(iii)、(iv) 及 (v) 段的规定。
- (2) 动力推动式起重机械的拥有人须确保除非按照第 (1) 款的规定，否则不得使用该起重机械升起、降下或载人。

#### 18C. 证明书及报告的备存及展示

- (1) 起重机械或任何链条、缆索或起重装置的拥有人，须将就本规例规定的任何测试、检验或检查而发出的证明书及报告备存于安全地方，并不得将该证明书或报告弃置，直至拥有人收到下次测试、检验或检查的证明书或报告(视属何情况而定)之日起计 2 年后，或直至在其起重机械或任何链条、缆索或起重装置被弃置之日起计 2 年后。  
(1994 年第 23 号法律公告)
- (2) 起重机械的拥有人须确保，有一份有关的最近期的证明书或报告的副本，于驾驶舱内或于该证明书或报告所涉及的设备上的其他显眼地方，或于附近的显眼地方展示。

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- equipment less than 900 mm deep, a suitable safety belt attached to an independent lifeline is provided to and worn by the occupant and the lifeline is securely suspended;
- (iv) suitable measures are taken to prevent such chair, cage, skip or other receptacle from spinning or tipping in a manner dangerous to any occupant; and
- (v) if a hook is fitted to the lifting appliance, it is so designed and maintained as to prevent the accidental displacement of such chair, cage, skip or other receptacle from the hook;
- (d) from an aerial ropeway or cableway or an overhead runway, provided that the provisions of subparagraph (c)(ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) are complied with.
- (2) The owner of a power-driven lifting appliance shall ensure that it is not used for raising, lowering or carrying persons other than in accordance with paragraph (1).

#### 18C. Keeping and displaying of certificates and reports

- (1) The owner of a lifting appliance, or any chain, rope or lifting gear shall keep the certificates and reports issued in respect of any test, examination or inspection required by these regulations in a safe place and shall not dispose of any certificate or report until 2 years after the date on which the certificate or report of the subsequent test, examination or inspection, as the case may be, is received by the owner or until 2 years after the date on which the lifting appliance, or any chain, rope or lifting gear is disposed of. (L.N. 23 of 1994)

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- (3) 不论有关的起重机械、链条、缆索或起重装置是否仍然在使用中，第 (1) 款均适用。
- (4) 起重机械或任何链条、缆索或起重装置的拥有人，须在所有合理时间内，交出职业安全主任要求查阅的第 (1) 款规定拥有人必须备存的一切证明书或报告，以供职业安全主任查阅。(1994 年第 23 号法律公告；2000 年第 32 号第 48 条)
- (5) 如职业安全主任提出书面要求，起重机械或任何链条、缆索或起重装置的拥有人须在要求中所指明的期间(不少于 7 天)内，向该职业安全主任交付第 (1) 款规定该拥有人必须备存的任何证明书或报告的副本或摘录。(1994 年第 23 号法律公告；2000 年第 32 号第 48 条)

## 18D. 表格

本规例所用的每一表格，均须按照劳工处处长不时藉宪报公告批准的格式。

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- (2) The owner of a lifting appliance shall ensure that a copy of the relevant and the most recent certificate or report is displayed in the driving cabin or other prominent place on the equipment to which it relates or in a prominent place nearby.
- (3) Paragraph (1) applies whether or not the lifting appliance, chain, rope or lifting gear is still in use.
- (4) The owner of a lifting appliance, or any chain, rope or lifting gear shall at all reasonable times make available for inspection by any occupational safety officer who requests to see them all certificates or reports required to be kept by him under paragraph (1). (L.N. 23 of 1994; 32 of 2000 s. 48)
- (5) The owner of a lifting appliance, or any chain, rope or lifting gear shall, upon request in writing by an occupational safety officer within such period (being not less than 7 days) as may be specified in the request, deliver to the occupational safety officer a copy of or an extract from any certificate or report required to be kept by him under paragraph (1). (L.N. 23 of 1994; 32 of 2000 s. 48)

## 18D. Forms

Every form to be used in these regulations shall be in such form as the Commissioner for Labour may from time to time approve by notice in the Gazette.

## 第 IV 部

### 罪行及罚则

#### 19. 拥有人所犯的罪行

任何拥有人违反第 4、5、6A(2)、7A、7B(1)、7C、7D(1) 或 (2)、7E(1)、(2) 或 (3)、7F、7G(1) 或 (2)、7H、7I、7J(1)、(2) 或 (3)、8、9(1) 或 (2)、10(1)、11、12、12A、13、14(1)、15、15A(1) 或 (2)、15B、15C、16(1)、(2)、(4) 或 (5)、17、18(1)、18A、18B(2) 或 18C(1)、(2)、(4) 或 (5) 条的任何条文，即属犯罪——

- (a) 违反第 4、5、6A(2)、7A、7B、7D、7E、7F、7H、7I、7J(1)、(2) 或 (3)、9(1) 或 (2)、12、12A、13、15、15B(1) 或 (3)、18(1) 或 18A 条者，可处罚款 \$200,000；(1994 年第 23 号法律公告)
  - (aa) 违反第 7G(1) 或 18B 条者，如无合理辩解而犯该罪行，可处罚款 \$200,000 及监禁 12 个月，而在任何其他情况下，则可处罚款 \$200,000；(1994 年第 23 号法律公告)
  - (ab) 违反第 7G(2) 条者，可处罚款 \$200,000 及监禁 12 个月；(1994 年第 23 号法律公告)
  - (b) 违反第 7C、8、10、11、14(1)、15A(1) 或 (2)、15B(2)、15C、16(1)、(2)、(4) 或 (5)、17 或 18C(1)、(2)、(4) 或 (5) 条者，可处罚款 \$50,000。
  - (c) (由 1994 年第 23 号法律公告废除)
- (1978 年第 191 号法律公告；1981 年第 116 号法律公告；1993 年第 285 号法律公告；1994 年第 23 号法律公告)

## PART IV

### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

#### 19. Offences by owners

Any owner who contravenes any of the provisions of regulation 4, 5, 6A(2), 7A, 7B(1), 7C, 7D(1) or (2), 7E(1), (2) or (3), 7F, 7G(1) or (2), 7H, 7I, 7J(1), (2) or (3), 8, 9(1) or (2), 10(1), 11, 12, 12A, 13, 14(1), 15, 15A(1) or (2), 15B, 15C, 16(1), (2), (4) or (5), 17, 18(1), 18A, 18B(2) or 18C(1), (2), (4) or (5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall—

- (a) in respect of a contravention of regulation 4, 5, 6A(2), 7A, 7B, 7D, 7E, 7F, 7H, 7I, 7J(1), (2) or (3), 9(1) or (2), 12, 12A, 13, 15, 15B(1) or (3), 18(1) or 18A, be liable to a fine of \$200,000; (L.N. 23 of 1994)
- (aa) in respect of a contravention of regulation 7G(1) or 18B, be liable, where the offence was committed without reasonable excuse, to a fine of \$200,000 and to imprisonment for 12 months and in any other case to a fine of \$200,000; (L.N. 23 of 1994)
- (ab) in respect of a contravention of regulation 7G(2), be liable to a fine of \$200,000 and to imprisonment for 12 months; (L.N. 23 of 1994)
- (b) in respect of a contravention of regulation 7C, 8, 10, 11, 14(1), 15A(1) or (2), 15B(2), 15C, 16(1), (2), (4) or (5), 17 or 18C(1), (2), (4) or (5), be liable to a fine of \$50,000.
- (c) (Repealed L.N. 23 of 1994)

(L.N. 191 of 1978; L.N. 116 of 1981; L.N. 285 of 1993; L.N. 23 of 1994)

**20. 受雇的人所犯的罪行**

任何工人受雇工作或进行工作的地点，如是在本规例所适用的起重机械或起重装置上或其附近，则该工人如无合理因由而故意作出任何相当可能会危害他本人或他人的事情，即属犯罪，一经定罪，可处罚款 \$50,000。

(1981 年第 116 号法律公告；1994 年第 23 号法律公告)

**21. 合资格检验员所犯的罪行**

- (1) 任何合资格检验员，在进行本规例规定的任何测试、检查或检验后——
  - (a) 没有或拒绝随即或在其后的一段合理时间内，向拥有人交付第 6A(1)(b) 条所提述的报告；
  - (b) 没有或拒绝随即或在其后的一段合理时间内，向拥有人交付第 5(1)、(2)、(3)、(4) 或 (5)、7B(1)(b)、7E(3)、7G(2) 或 18(1)(d) 或 (e) 条所提述的证明书；或
  - (c) 没有遵从第 6A(1)(b) 或 7E(4) 条，
 即属犯罪，一经定罪，可处罚款 \$50,000。 (1993 年第 285 号法律公告)
- (2) 任何上述合资格检验员，如向拥有人交付他明知有任何要项属虚假的证明书或作出他明知有任何要项属虚假的报告，即属犯罪，一经定罪，可处罚款 \$200,000 及监禁 12 个月。 (1989 年第 71 号第 13 条；1993 年第 285 号法律公告)

(1981 年第 116 号法律公告；1994 年第 23 号法律公告)

**22. 合资格的人所犯的罪行****20. Offences by persons employed**

Any workman employed or working on or near any lifting appliance or lifting gear to which these regulations apply, who wilfully and without reasonable cause does anything likely to endanger himself or others shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$50,000.

(L.N. 116 of 1981; L.N. 23 of 1994)

**21. Offences by competent examiners**

- (1) Any competent examiner who having carried out any test, inspection or examination required by these regulations—
  - (a) fails or refuses to deliver forthwith, or within a reasonable time thereafter, to an owner a report referred to in regulation 6A(1)(b);
  - (b) fails or refuses to deliver forthwith, or within a reasonable time thereafter, to an owner a certificate referred to in regulation 5(1), (2), (3), (4) or (5), 7B(1)(b), 7E(3), 7G(2) or 18(1)(d) or (e); or
  - (c) fails to comply with regulation 6A(1)(b) or 7E(4),
 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$50,000. (L.N. 285 of 1993)
- (2) Any such competent examiner who delivers to an owner a certificate or makes a report which is to his knowledge false as to a material particular shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$200,000 and to imprisonment for 12 months. (71 of 1989 s. 13; L.N. 285 of 1993)

(L.N. 116 of 1981; L.N. 23 of 1994)

**22. Offences by competent person**

- (1) 任何合格的人，在进行本规例规定的任何测试、检查或检验后，没有或拒绝随即或在其后的一段合理时间内向拥有人交付第 7A 或 7B(1)(c) 条所提述的证明书，即属犯罪，一经定罪，可处罚款 \$50,000。
- (2) 任何上述合格的人，如向拥有人交付他明知有任何要项属虚假的证明书，即属犯罪，一经定罪，可处罚款 \$200,000 及监禁 12 个月。

(1994 年第 23 号法律公告)

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- (1) Any competent person who having carried out any test, inspection or examination required by these regulations fails or refuses to deliver forthwith or within a reasonable time thereafter, to an owner a certificate referred to in regulation 7A or 7B (1)(c) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$50,000.
- (2) Any such competent person who delivers to an owner a certificate which is to his knowledge false as to a material particular shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$200,000 and to imprisonment for 12 months.

(L.N. 23 of 1994)

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S1-1  
第 59J 章附表 1  
第 1 条FIRST SCHEDULE  
Regulation 1S1-2  
Cap. 59J**附表 1**

[ 第 5(1) 及 18(1)(d) 条 ]

**起重机械及起重装置的测试与检验程序**

1. (1) 每一绞车, 连同其附件 ( 包括任何人字吊臂、鹅颈形管、环端板、有眼螺栓, 或其他配件 ) 均须以超逾安全操作负荷的试验负荷进行测试, 超逾之量如下 ——
    - (a) 如安全操作负荷低于 20 公吨, 则试验负荷须超逾安全操作负荷最少百分之二十五;
    - (b) 如安全操作负荷为 20 公吨至不高于 50 公吨, 则试验负荷须超逾安全操作负荷最少 5 公吨;
    - (c) 如安全操作负荷高于 50 公吨, 则试验负荷须超逾安全操作负荷最少百分之十。
  - (2) 试验负荷须以下述方式施加 ——
    - (a) 升起可移动的定量重物; 或
    - (b) 利用弹簧或液压水平秤或同类装置, 按测试证明书内指明的人字吊臂与水平线之间的角度施加。
  - (3) 如属根据第 (2)(a) 节施加的试验负荷, 则在可移动的定量重物升起后, 或如属根据第 (2)(b) 节施加的试验负荷, 则在试验负荷施加后, 人字吊臂须在切实可行范围内尽可能先向一个方向摆动, 再反向摆动。
2. (1) 第 (1) 节所提述的起重机械以外的每一起重机及每一起重机械, 连同其附件, 均须以超逾安全操作负荷的试验负荷进行测试, 超逾之量如下 ——

**FIRST SCHEDULE**

[regs. 5(1) &amp; 18(1)(d)]

**PROCEDURE FOR TESTING AND EXAMINING  
LIFTING APPLIANCES AND LIFTING GEAR**

1. (1) Every winch, together with its accessories, (including any derrick, gooseneck, eye-plate, eyebolt, or other attachments) shall be tested with a proof load which shall exceed the safe working load as follows—
  - (a) if the safe working load is less than 20 tonnes, the proof load shall exceed the safe working load by at least 25 per cent;
  - (b) if the safe working load is 20 tonnes but not more than 50 tonnes, the proof load shall exceed the safe working load by at least 5 tonnes;
  - (c) if the safe working load is more than 50 tonnes, the proof load shall exceed the safe working load by at least 10 per cent.
- (2) The proof load shall be applied either—
  - (a) by hoisting movable weights; or
  - (b) by means of a spring or hydraulic balance or a similar appliance, with a derrick at an angle to the horizontal which shall be specified in the certificate of the test.
- (3) In the case of a proof load applied under sub-paragraph (2)(a), after the movable weights have been hoisted, or in the case of a proof load applied under sub-paragraph (2)(b), after the proof load has been applied, the derrick shall be swung as far as practicable first in one direction and then in the other.

S1-3  
第 59J 章附表 1  
第 3 条

- (a) 如安全操作负荷低于 20 公吨, 则试验负荷须超逾安全操作负荷最少百分之二十五;
- (b) 如安全操作负荷为 20 公吨至不高于 50 公吨, 则试验负荷须超逾安全操作负荷最少 5 公吨;
- (c) 如安全操作负荷高于 50 公吨, 试验负荷须超逾安全操作负荷最少百分之十。
- (2) 试验负荷须先被升起, 然后在切实可行范围内尽可能向一个方向摆动, 再反向摆动。
- (3) 如要测试具有可变垂直操作半径的吊臂的起重机, 则须按照第 (1) 节的规定, 在吊臂处于最大及最小操作半径的位置时施加试验负荷以进行测试。
- (4) 测试液压起重机时, 凡因压力限制而不可能升起超逾安全操作负荷百分之二十五的负荷物, 则如已对起重机施加最大的负荷, 即为已符合本段的规定。
3. 每一起重装置(不论是否任何起重机械的附件), 均须按照下述条文的规定以试验负荷进行测试——
  - (a) 如该起重装置为链式吊索、缆吊索、环圈、吊钩、钩环或转环, 则试验负荷须最少为安全操作负荷的两倍;
  - (b) 如该起重装置为单轮滑轮组, 则试验负荷须最少为安全操作负荷的 4 倍; (1978 年第 191 号法律公告)
  - (ba) 如该起重装置为复轮滑轮组, 而其安全操作负荷最高为 20 公吨, 则试验负荷须最少为安全操作负荷的两倍; (1978 年第 191 号法律公告)
  - (c) 如该起重装置为复轮滑轮组, 而其安全操作负荷高于 20 公吨但不高于 40 公吨, 则试验负荷须超逾安全操作负荷最少 20 公吨;

FIRST SCHEDULE  
Regulation 2S1-4  
Cap. 59J

2. (1) Every crane and every lifting appliance, together with its accessories, other than a lifting appliance referred to in sub-paragraph (1), shall be tested with a proof load which shall exceed the safe working load as follows—
  - (a) if the safe working load is less than 20 tonnes, the proof load shall exceed the safe working load by at least 25 per cent;
  - (b) if the safe working load is 20 tonnes but not more than 50 tonnes, the proof load shall exceed the safe working load by at least 5 tonnes;
  - (c) if the safe working load is more than 50 tonnes, the proof load shall exceed the safe working load by at least 10 per cent.
- (2) The proof load shall be hoisted and then swung as far as is practicable first in one direction and then in the other.
- (3) Where a crane with a jib which has a variable vertical operating radius is to be tested, the test shall be carried out by applying a proof load in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) at both the maximum radius and the minimum radius of the jib.
- (4) Where in testing a hydraulic crane it is, because of the limitation of pressure, impossible to hoist a load which exceeds the safe working load by 25 per cent, it is sufficient compliance with this paragraph if the crane has the greatest possible load applied to it.
3. Every item of lifting gear (whether an accessory to any lifting appliance or not) shall be tested with a proof load in accordance with the following provisions—

S1-5  
第 59J 章附表 1  
第 4 条

- (d) 如该起重装置为复轮滑轮组，而其安全操作负荷高于 40 公吨，则试验负荷须最少为安全操作负荷的 1 1/2 倍。
4. 按照第 1、2 或 3 段测试后，每一起重机械(包括其附件)及所有活动装置均须予以检验，以确保并无起重装机械或起重装置的任何部分在测试中受损害。为对滑轮组进行检验，检验员须除下滑轮组的轮子及轮栓。
5. 凡测试钢丝绳索，缆索样本须测试至其毁坏，而钢丝绳索的安全操作负荷不得超逾该试验样本的断裂负荷的百分之二十。
- (1984 年第 238 号法律公告)

FIRST SCHEDULE  
Regulation 4S1-6  
Cap. 59J

- (a) if the item is a chain sling, rope sling, ring, hook, shackle, or swivel, the proof load shall be at least twice the safe working load;
- (b) if the item is a single sheave pulley block, the proof load shall be at least 4 times the safe working load; *(L.N. 191 of 1978)*
- (ba) if the item is a multiple sheave pulley block with a safe working load of up to and including 20 tonnes, the proof load shall be at least twice the safe working load; *(L.N. 191 of 1978)*
- (c) if the item is a multiple sheave pulley block with a safe working load of more than 20 tonnes, but not more than 40 tonnes, the proof load shall exceed the safe working load by at least 20 tonnes;
- (d) if the item is a multiple sheave block with a safe working load of more than 40 tonnes, the proof load shall be at least 1 1/2 times the safe working load.
4. After being tested in accordance with paragraph 1, 2 or 3 each lifting appliance (including its accessories) and all loose gear shall be examined so as to ensure that no part of the lifting appliance or lifting gear has been damaged during the test. For the purpose of carrying out the examination of a pulley block the examiner shall remove the sheaves and pins of the block.
5. Where any wire rope is tested, a sample of the rope shall be tested to destruction, and the safe working load shall not exceed 20 per cent of the breaking load of the sample tested.

S1-7  
第 59J 章

附表 1

FIRST SCHEDULE  
Regulation 5

S1-8  
Cap. 59J

*(L.N. 238 of 1984)*

S2-1  
第 59J 章

附表 2

SECOND SCHEDULE

S2-2  
Cap. 59J

## 附表 2

(由 1993 年第 285 号法律公告废除)

## SECOND SCHEDULE

*(Repealed L.N. 285 of 1993)*