

The U.P. Aerial Ropeways Rules, 1931

UTTAR PRADESH

India

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Rule THE-U-P-AERIAL-ROPEWAYS-RULES-1931 of 1931

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014.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 30 of the U.P. Aerial Ropeways Act, 1922 (1 of 1922), the Government of the U.P. are pleased to make the following rules for the survey, construction, maintenance and working of aerial ropeways in the U.P. :Survey, Constructions, Maintenance and Working

1.

Intending promoters of an aerial ropeway shall submit the following maps, drawings, detailed information, specifications and estimates when required to do so under Section 5 of the Act: -(a)A map of the alignment on a scale of 1 in 1,000 showing in red the proposed alignment and details within 50 feet on either side of the alignment, specifically showing all overhead cables, roads, dwelling houses, canals, public embankments and other structures. The areas proposed to be acquired shall also be shown on the map.(b)A profile of the ground plotted to be a natural scale of 1 in 1,000 showing loading, unloading, tension, angle, section and power stations position and height of the trestles with the sag of the loading rope and the clearance, in figures, of any permanent object proposed to be the ropeway and the position of protection bridges.(c)A skeleton drawing of stations and a drawing of a typical trestle, showing buckets and rope supports to a scale of not less than 1 in 100, dimensioned drawings of the buckets or carriers from the point of their suspension in the box head, and their cubic capacity. When construction has been decided upon, the complete dimensioned working plans shall be placed before Government for final approval.(d)A statement showing:(1)the type of ropeway,(2)whether the load will be carried one way or both ways,(3)length of the ropeway with the length of each section if not in one length,(4)difference of altitude of terminals and whether such difference is for or against the loads to be carried for each

section,(5)vertical height between the rope and protection bridges at road and railway crossings,(6)average or maximum vertical height of the rope above inhabited areas,(7)statement showing inhabited areas crossed and method of affording protection from falling buckets or contents thereof,(8)material to be carried,(9)quantity per hours,(10)individual bucket loads,(11)weight of bucket and box head,(12)cubic capacity of buckets,(13)speed of rope,(14)driving pull at rope,(15)size of rope or ropes,(16)construction of rope,(17)actual breaking strength of rope or ropes,(18)greatest tension on line,(19)lowest factor of safety for the rope, .(20)size of tension ropes,(21)actual breaking strength of tension rope,(22)tension in tension rope,(23)gauge of line,(24)diameter of turn-back sheaves,(25)clearance between buckets and trestles,(26)maximum desinged stress in structures and condition governing same,(27)ultimate resistance of steel employed,(28)maximum stress in main shafts,(29)unit pressure in main shaft bearings,(30)wind pressure on ropes and buckets and on structures,(31)weight of foundations for main anchorages with calculations and sketch giving the over-turning and resisting moment of the foundations, and(32)diameter and maximum unit pressure on trestle sheaves, or in the case of a bi-cable ropeway, on the supporting saddles.(e)An accurate estimate of the cost of construction and statements of estimated working expenses and profits and of maximum and minimum rates which it is proposed to charge.(f)Dimensioned drawings in triplicate of all protection bridges, with stress diagrams and calculations taking impact of falling buckets into accounts.

2.

The minimum clearance of a ropeway from the ground except within station limits shall be 12 feet, and the clearance over navigable rivers, canals and railways will be determined in each case in consultation with the authorities in charge of such rivers, canals and railways.

3.

The clearance over public roads having a width of not less than 10 feet shall not be less than 16 feet.

4.

No ropeway shall be constructed unless every part excepting the anchorages of foundations has a factor of safety of at least 4 under the maximum conditions. For foundation anchorages it shall be sufficient if the moment of resistance of the foundation exceeds the overturning moments by 50 per cent. The factor of safety of 4 shall be obtained in the case of the rope by dividing the actual breaking load of the rope by the maximum direct tension to which it will be subjected.

5.

Station gear, trestle sheaves and wire ropes shall be so designed and placed that lubrication can be performed safely whilst the ropeway is in motion.

6.

All carriers shall be provided with appliances which will prevent them from discharging their contents, except at points where they are intended to discharge them.

7.

The promoter shall instal a method of signalling which will enable the ropeway to be stopped from any station. Return

8.

Returns prescribed under Section 27 of the Act shall be made up to the thirty-first day of December or the thirty-first day of March, at the option of the promoter or to such other date as the local Government may approve, and shall be submitted within a period of six months from each date as aforesaid of such extended period as the local Government may authorize on being satisfied that the time allowed is insufficient owing to any cause not within the control of the promoter. Notice

9.

Notices under the Act shall be served by registered post. Bye-Laws

10.

One month before any bye-law made by the promoter under Section 26 of the Acts is confirmed by the local Government and published in the Gazette, notice of the making of the same and a copy of such bye-law shall be published by advertisement once at least in each of two successive weeks in some one and the same newspaper published in the district in which the ropeway operates; or if there be no such newspaper then in some one and the same newspaper published in the province. The advertisement shall also be inserted in the Government Gazette. Duties of Inspector

11.

The inspector appointed under Section 11 of the Act shall be the technical adviser to the local Government, and his duty shall be to make a general inspection of the ropeways at least once a year, to make such other inspections as may from time to time be necessary and to advise Government regarding works of public safety and convenience and the general working of the ropeways and such other matters as may be referred to him. Accidents .

12.

The following shall be deemed to be an accident within the meaning of Section 21 of the Act: (1) derailment of a carrier beyond the station limits, which include the distance between the

station and the first trestle on either side of a station;(2)displacement of carrier ropes from the trestle sheaves or saddle;(3)damage to trestle;(4)a carrier striking a trestle or other permanent object; and(5)accident tipping of buckets along the line.

13.

Notice of such accidents shall be sent by letter to the local Government and to the inspector, and shall contain the following particulars, namely:(a)mileage, or station, or both, at which the accident occurred;(b)time and date of the accident;(c)nature of the accident;(d)number of people killed or injured as far as is known; ,(e)cause of the accident, as far as is known;(f)probable detention to traffic.

14.

When any accident attended with loss of human life or with grievous hurt, as defined in the Indian Penal Code or with serious injury to property, occurs on the ropeway, the promoters servants nearest to the place at which the accident occurred shall give notice of the accident by telegram to the local Government or the Inspector, the District Magistrate, and the Superintendent of Police of the District in which the accident occurred, to the officer in charge of the police station within the local limits of which it has occurred, and to the nearest dispensary. It shall be the duty of the promoters' servants to afford medical aid to the sufferer and to see that they are properly handled and carefully attended to till they are removed to their houses or handed over to the care of their relatives or friends.

15.

Accidents of the nature described in Section 21 of the Act shall be jointly inquired into by a committee consisting of the promoter's servants, the Inspector, a Magistrate, and police officer, and a report shall be submitted to Government by such committee. When an inquiry is being made the promoter shall produce before the committee all his servants whose evidence is likely to be required. Whenever the report of the committee or of the Inspector points to the necessity for or suggests a change in the action which has been taken, or which it is proposed to take to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.

Duties of Magistrates

16.

Whenever an accident of the nature described in Section 21 of the Act has occurred in the course of working of an aerial ropeway the District Magistrate, or any other Magistrate who may be appointed in this behalf by the local Government, may direct an investigation into the causes which led to the accident to be made by subordinate Magistrate or by the Police. When it is decided to make an inquiry the Magistrate or Police officer so deputed shall proceed to the scene of the accident and conduct the inquiry. The Magistrate or Police officer may summon any of the promoter's servants and any other person whose presence he may think necessary and, after taking the evidence and

completing the inquiry, shall forward a copy of the report to the promoter and to the local Government. Duties of Police Officer

17.

A police officer may make an investigation into the causes which led to any accident occurring in the course of the working of an aerial ropeway as contemplated in section 21 of the Act, provided no such investigation is made when an inquiry has been commenced or ordered by the Magistrate.