

PRODUCT CATALOGUE

Engineered lifting, built around your work.

2026

Project-specific crane systems shaped by the facility, the load
and the work.

OVERHEAD GANTRY JIB MONORAIL TRUCK-MOUNTED

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HOW TO USE THIS CATALOGUE

Start with the application and facility geometry. Capacity alone never defines a crane.

Use the family pages to shortlist a system, then complete the project brief on page 29. Dimensions, duty class, environment and scope are confirmed by engineering before a quotation is issued.

ENGINEERING-LED

PROJECT-SPECIFIC

SCOPE CONFIRMED

Designed from the facility outward.



ENGINEERING BEFORE EQUIPMENT

“You cannot specify the crane until you understand the work.”

The same load calls for a different machine when span, lifting height, building structure, operating frequency or environment changes.

Terra Cranes begins with measurement and process. We review the working area, load path, structural conditions and operating tempo; then select the crane family and determine the project inputs.

The result is a lifting system configured for the actual facility rather than a catalogue model forced into it.

1-150 t

OVERHEAD CRANE

RANGE

0.5-10 t

TYPICAL MONORAIL

RANGE

0.25-5 t

TYPICAL JIB CRANE

RANGE

180°-

360°

JIB ROTATION

SPECTRUM BY TYPE



20-TON FOLDING-BOOM CRANE · MANUFACTURING



HYDRAULIC WORK BASKET · MANUFACTURING



DRUM & WINCH · MANUFACTURING

A clear project path. One accountable team.



Measured first

Capacity, span, lifting height, structural limits and work tempo are defined before configuration.



Project-specific

Dimensions, tonnage and duty classification are matched to the facility and production flow.



Integrated scope

Engineering, manufacturing, installation and commissioning stay coordinated.



Lifecycle view

Maintenance access, critical components and future service are considered during specification.



Safety by definition

Environment, duty, motion control and protective functions are defined for the application.



Direct dialogue

The engineering brief remains the common reference from first inquiry through commissioning.



OUR PARTNER

Kalkan Hidrolik Vinç & Makine Sanayi

Terra Cranes works together with Kalkan on selected projects.

Tatlıcak Mah., Uzun Geçit Sk. No: 33c
42030 Karatay / Konya · Turkey

One range, different ways to move.

The selection begins with coverage, structure, environment and operating pattern. Project-dependent limits are confirmed during engineering.

CRANE FAMILY	VERIFIED CAPACITY	COVERAGE / REACH	BEST FIT	PAGE
Overhead crane	1-150 tons	Facility-engineered span	Full indoor area coverage	7
Single girder overhead	Low to moderate tonnage	Moderate spans	Economical general production	9
Double girder overhead	Moderate to high tonnage	Efficient at wide spans	Heavy duty and higher hook position	9
Underslung crane	Generally low to moderate	Project-specific	Low buildings / roof-supported runway	10
Process crane	On request	Project-specific	Continuous production duty	10
Ex-proof crane	On request	Project-specific	Classified gas or dust areas	10
Gantry / semi-gantry	On request	Project-specific	Outdoor yards or mixed building support	11
Jib crane	Typically 0.25-5 tons	Station working radius	Local machine and assembly stations	13
Monorail crane	Typically 0.5-10 tons	Fixed route	Point-to-point material flow	15
Wall-travelling crane	Generally low to moderate	Wall-side working zone	Linear workstations beside a wall	15
Truck-mounted / knuckle boom	t-m class: On request	Outreach: On request	Mobile lifting and delivery	16

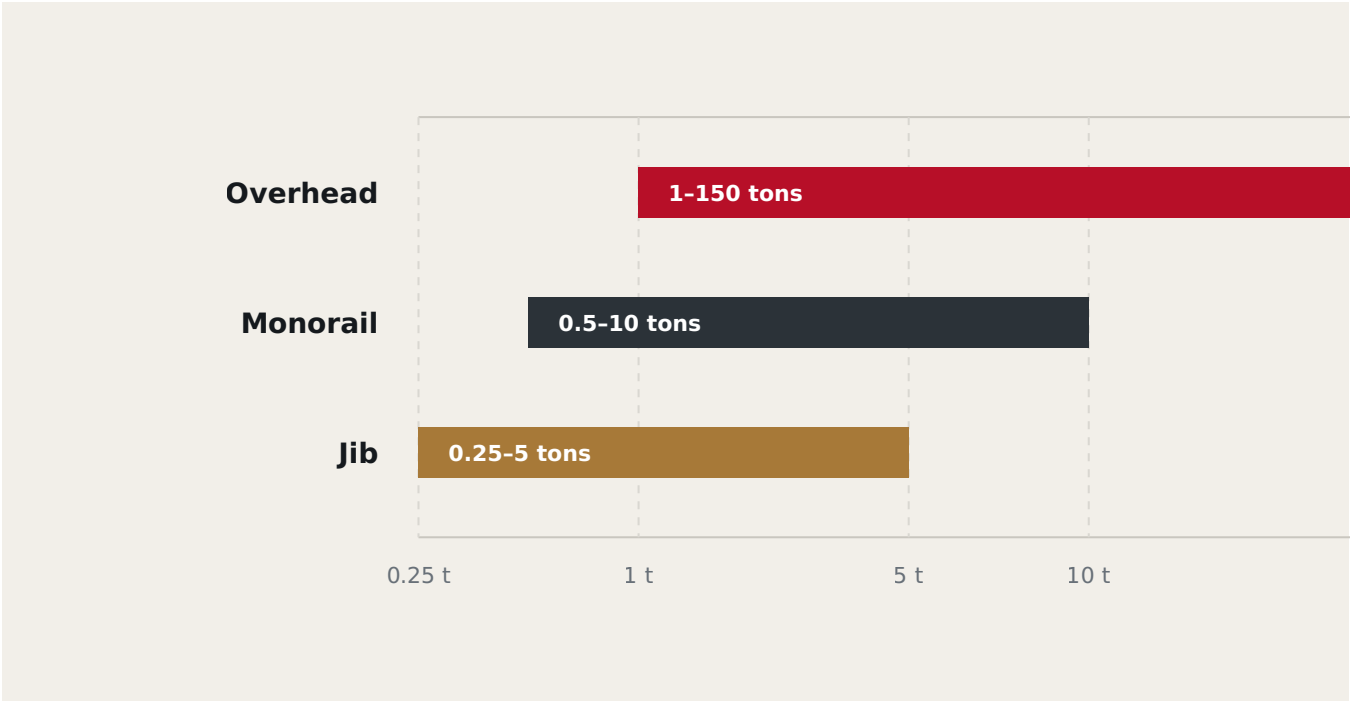


SELECTION PRINCIPLE

Capacity is a starting point, not a specification. Span, lifting height, daily cycle, load spectrum, building loads and environment determine the final configuration.

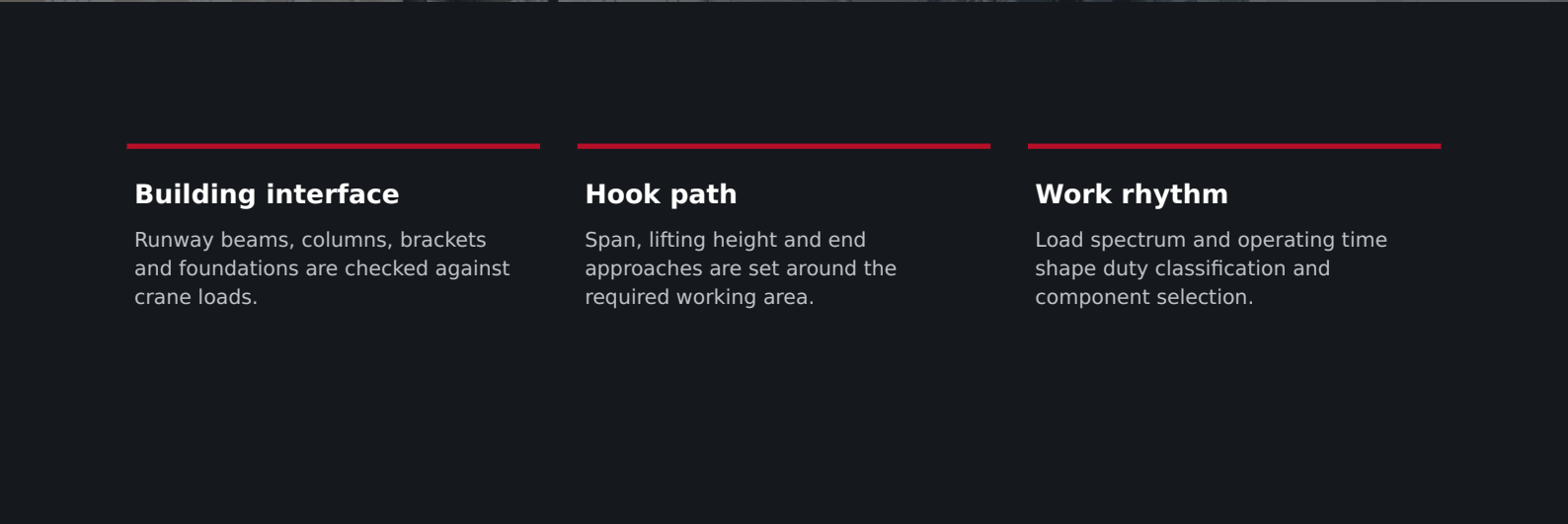
Capacity reference

Only ranges stated on the English website are charted. Every final rating is subject to project engineering.



INPUT	WHY ENGINEERING NEEDS IT	STATE AT INQUIRY
Rated load	Load including lifting attachment and handling method	Required
Span / working radius	Defines structure, geometry and load path	Required
Lifting height	Defines hook path and building fit	Required
Operating tempo	Supports FEM / ISO duty-class selection	Required
Environment	Indoor, outdoor, dust, heat, moisture or classified area	Required

Gantry, wall-travelling and truck-mounted ratings are confirmed for each project. Facility geometry, vehicle configuration and operating conditions determine the final values.



Runway beams, columns, brackets and foundations are checked against crane loads.

Span, lifting height and end approaches are set around the required working area.

Load spectrum and operating time
shape duty classification and
component selection.

Overhead cranes

1-150 TONS	SINGLE OR DOUBLE GIRDER	FEM / ISO DUTY CLASS
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Coverage with a clear technical baseline.

A bridge travels along the building; a trolley crosses the bridge; the hook moves vertically. Together, these motions serve the covered area.

Type	Single girder / Double girder
Lifting capacity	1-150 tons
Span	Engineered to facility dimensions
Motion	Bridge, trolley and hook
Control	Pendant or radio remote control
Speed control	Variable frequency drive with soft start / stop
Power supply	Festoon cable or busbar line
Duty class	Defined by FEM / ISO classification



Typical applications

MACHINERY

IRON & STEEL

FOUNDRY

AUTOMOTIVE

ASSEMBLY

ENERGY

MAINTENANCE

STRUCTURAL PRECONDITION

For an existing building, columns, bracket girders, runway beams and foundations must be checked against crane wheel loads.

01 · FUNCTION

Full-area handling

Three coordinated axes make the crane the primary lifting layer of the hall.

02 · CONTROL

Smooth motion

Variable-frequency control supports soft acceleration and controlled positioning.

03 · EVIDENCE

Class before tonnage

Load spectrum and operating time shape duty classification and component selection.

01 · LOAD

Rated load includes the lifting attachment and the real handling method.

02 · GEOMETRY

Span, lift and hook approaches are read together with the building.

03 · TEMPO

Cycles, operating time and load spectrum guide the duty class.

04 · ENVIRONMENT

Heat, dust, moisture and classified areas change the configuration.

Configuration rule: building loads, hook path and duty classification are reviewed together before the crane arrangement is confirmed.

Single or double girder?

CRITERION	SINGLE GIRDER	DOUBLE GIRDER
Tonnage	Efficient for low and moderate tonnage	Moderate to high tonnage
Span	Economical at moderate spans	Efficient at wide spans
Lifting height	Limited by the girder underside level	Noticeably more than single girder
Wheel load	Lower; often easier for an existing building	Higher; building and runway checks required
Maintenance platform	Generally not practical	Can be fitted
Auxiliary hook	Not practical	Standard option
Operator cabin	On request	Can be fitted
Installation	Shorter and simpler	More components and access planning



SINGLE GIRDER ADVANTAGE

Lower dead weight and a simpler bridge can reduce wheel loads and initial investment where capacity and span remain suitable.

DOUBLE GIRDER ADVANTAGE

Two girders support high tonnage, wide spans, a higher hook position, maintenance access and auxiliary-hook configurations.

The choice is not made by tonnage alone. Span, hook approach, building geometry and duty class are evaluated together.

When the process sets the rules.

Underslung

Runs beneath a roof-supported runway where classic columns or headroom are limited.

- Roof structure must be verified
- Hanger loads are distributed
- Cantilever reach can be possible

Process crane

Performs a dedicated production duty where crane downtime can stop the line.

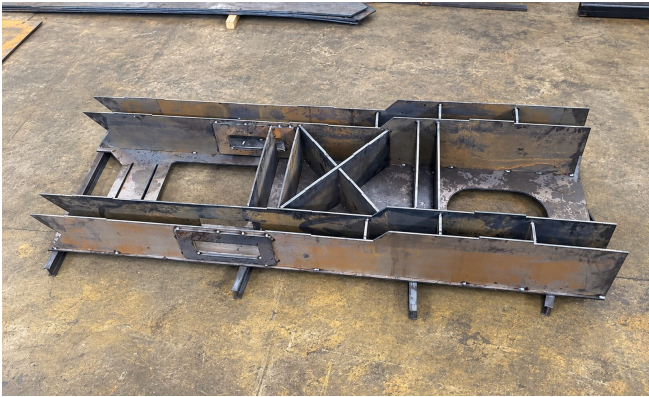
- Upper duty groups
- Task-specific attachment
- Automation and data options

Ex-proof

Configured for classified gas or dust areas using the facility's zone documentation.

- Zone and gas group input
- Temperature class input
- Project-specific protection level

SOLUTION	PRIMARY DESIGN QUESTION	TYPICAL ENGINEERING FOCUS	RATING
Underslung	Can the roof structure carry hanger loads?	Headroom, hanger points, deflection	Generally low to moderate tonnage
Process	What happens to production if the crane stops?	Duty class, redundancy, attachments, maintainability	On request
Ex-proof	Which classified zone and atmosphere apply?	Gas / dust risk, temperature class, equipment protection	On request



Exact numeric limits and protective measures are taken from the applicable project standard and hazard documentation.



Rail & ground

Soil, concrete rail beams, alignment and drainage form one structural input.

Outdoor envelope

Wind, rain, dust, UV exposure and winter conditions are defined for the site.

Support concept

Full gantry, semi-gantry and cantilever geometry follow the available structures.

04 · CRANE FAMILY

Gantry cranes

Independent outdoor lifting for stockyards, production yards and sites where a supporting building is not the answer.

FULL GANTRY

SEMI-GANTRY

CANTILEVER OPTION

Structure, ground and weather act together.

The bridge is carried by legs to ground-level rails. A semi-gantry uses the building on one side and a ground leg on the other.

Type	Full gantry / Semi-gantry / Cantilever
Lifting capacity	Determined by project
Working environment	Open yard, stockyard, quarry site
Rail line	Ground rail; concrete beam and soil investigation required
Wind safety	Storm anchor and anemometer option
Protection class	Raised IP protection for outdoor use
Control	Radio remote control stated for outdoor use



Ground rails, drainage and the outdoor operating envelope are evaluated as one system.

CRITERION	FULL GANTRY	SEMI-GANTRY
Support	Both legs on ground rails	One leg on ground; one side on building
Building need	None	Load-bearing bracket / column required
Site footprint	Two ground rail strips	One ground rail strip
Runway	Both rails on ground structures	Different structures need close tracking

Outdoor specification: wind, rain, dust, UV exposure, winter conditions, rail beam design and drainage are project inputs—not after-sales accessories.

01 · GROUND

Start below the rail

Soil investigation, rail beams, alignment and drainage are defined together.

02 · WEATHER

Design for the site

The outdoor envelope determines protection and wind-safety provisions.

03 · MOVEMENT

Protect the runway

Working zones, rail access and travel clearances remain part of the operating plan.

System boundary: the crane, ground rails, supporting structures and outdoor safety provisions are engineered as one system.



Working radius

The operator, machine and load path define the useful arc and jib length.

Mounting interface

Floor, wall, column or ceiling support is verified for the resulting loads.

Slew range

Obstructions and the work envelope determine the suitable rotation range.

05 · CRANE FAMILY

Jib cranes

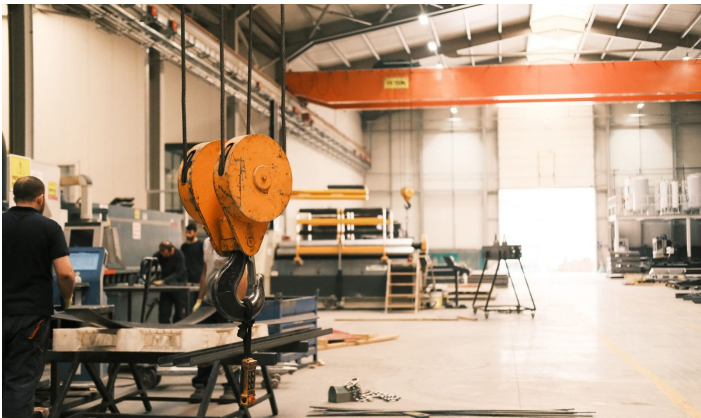
Focused lifting at the point of work—compact, direct and configured to the station's real working radius.

TYPICALLY 0.25-5 TONS

180° / 270° / 360°

The station defines the geometry.

Type	Column / wall / ceiling-mounted
Lifting capacity	Typically 0.25-5 tons
Slew angle	180° / 270° / 360°, depending on type
Jib length	According to station working radius
Hoist	Electric chain or wire-rope hoist
Rotation	Manual or motorised
Anchoring	Chemical anchor / reinforced-concrete foundation bolts



Foundation size is calculated from capacity, jib length and ground bearing capacity. There is no safe one-size-fits-all foundation figure.

STATION FIT
The useful working arc is set around the operator, machine and load path.

CRITERION	WALL-MOUNTED	FREESTANDING
Foundation	Not required	Reinforced-concrete foundation required
Floor space	None taken	Column and foundation occupy space
Rotation	Generally 180°	180°-270°
Position	Set by wall or column	Can be located where required
Precondition	Supporting structure must be adequate	Ground bearing capacity must be adequate

01

Reach

The working radius— not the room width— sets the jib length.

02

Moment

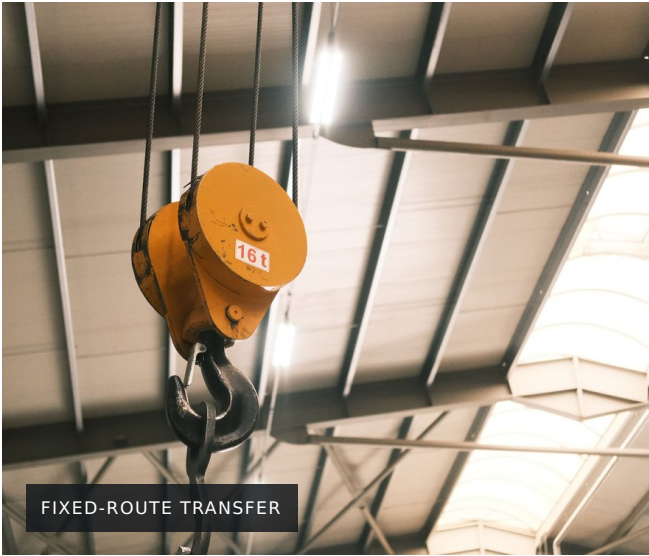
Capacity and radius together create the overturning demand.

03

Rotation

Work envelope and obstructions define the suitable slew range.

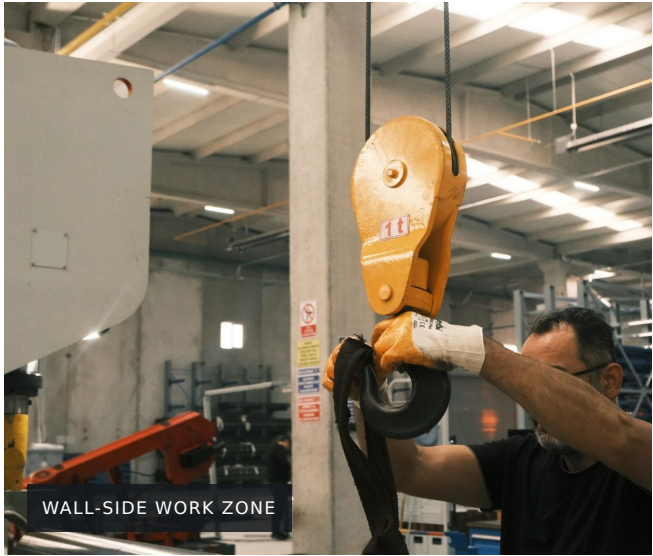
Monorail & wall-travelling cranes



Monorail crane

A hoist travels on one rail along a defined route. The track may be straight, curved or configured with switches and separators.

Capacity	Typically 0.5–10 tons
Rail	Single I-beam or special profile
Track	Straight, curved, switched or separated
Travel	Manual or motorised trolley
Supply	Festoon cable or busbar



Wall-travelling crane

A cantilever crane travels along a runway beside the wall, serving aligned stations while the main overhead crane can remain in the upper working zone.

Tonnage	Generally low to moderate
Runway	Single wall-side rail on brackets
Jib length	Set by working depth
Structure	Wall / column moment must be checked
Overlap	Working zones planned with main crane

NEED	MONORAIL	WALL-TRAVELLING
Movement pattern	Point-to-point fixed route	Linear wall-side coverage
Best use	Paint line, furnace line, repeated transfer	Multiple stations aligned along a wall
Main constraint	Route geometry and switches	Building structure and horizontal moment



07 · MOBILE LIFTING

Truck-mounted & knuckle boom cranes

Configured to the vehicle, stability envelope, outreach and the work—never selected by a headline tonnage alone.

LIGHT

MEDIUM

HEAVY

A crane and truck become one working system.

A knuckle-boom folds compactly on the vehicle, travels with the load and deploys at the delivery or work site.

Selection depends on lifting moment, hydraulic outreach, load at radius, stabilizer geometry, vehicle suitability and the duty required. These values are confirmed for the selected configuration.

Lifting-moment class	Project-specific (t·m)
Hydraulic outreach	Project-specific
Truck / chassis	Verified for configuration
Stability	Outrigger layout and working envelope
Control	Project-selected; radio remote available
Application	Construction, logistics, utilities, precast, marble



The crane, subframe, stabilizers and vehicle are checked as a single working system.

Configuration sequence

STEP	QUESTION	ENGINEERING OUTPUT
01 · Load	How heavy is it and at what radius?	Required moment and load chart review
02 · Vehicle	Which truck and body arrangement?	Mounting and axle-load review
03 · Site	Ground, access and working envelope?	Stabilizer and operating-zone definition
04 · Equipment	Jib, winch, basket or other tool?	Hydraulic and control package

Application first. Class second.

CLASS	TYPICAL USE	TYPICAL EQUIPMENT DIRECTION	CAPACITY / OUTREACH
Light	Urban delivery, utility support, compact access	Compact folding package, radio control, stabilizers	On request
Medium	Construction materials, logistics, equipment handling	Hydraulic extensions, optional jib or winch	On request
Heavy	Precast, marble, heavy installation work	Extended stabilization, jib / winch options, application controls	On request

Typical equipment options

RADIO REMOTE

Supports operation from a clear viewpoint around the load.

JIB EXTENSION

Extends articulation and access for the selected duty.

HYDRAULIC WINCH

Supports vertical line lifting where configured.

WORK PLATFORM

Application-specific basket / platform configuration.

OUTRIGGERS

Stabilizer arrangement matched to truck and envelope.

WORK LIGHTING

Visibility package for site conditions and shifts.



SAFETY BASIS

Stability, load charts, vehicle installation and equipment compliance are confirmed for the final crane-truck combination.

Standard / optional definition

PACKAGE	STATUS IN THIS CATALOGUE
Base crane, mounting, stabilizers and control	Final standard equipment: On request
Jib, winch, platform / basket, special tooling	Optional configuration: On request

The system behind the lift.

Eight component groups on the English site connect structure, motion, lifting and load handling.

Electric wire-rope hoist

Hoisting unit for industrial crane applications, selected for capacity, hook path, speed and duty.

Electric chain hoist

Compact lifting for lower-capacity systems, workstation cranes and jib applications.

Crane trolley

Carries the lifting unit across the bridge or along its rail and transfers wheel loads.

End carriage & wheel assembly

Supports bridge travel and transfers the crane load to the runway.

COMPONENT	PRIMARY SELECTION INPUTS	INTERFACE
Wire-rope hoist	Capacity, hook path, speed, duty class	Trolley / bridge and electrical control
Chain hoist	Capacity, lift, chain fall, control	Jib, monorail or workstation system
Trolley	Rail gauge / flange, wheel loads, travel speed	Hoist and bridge girder
End carriage	Wheel load, rail, travel speed, alignment	Bridge girder and runway



Control, power and the final connection to the load.

Radio remote & control systems

Operator interface, motion commands, variable-frequency control and safety interlocks are configured for the application.

Crane rail & fastening systems

Rail, clips, pads and alignment create the physical path that carries wheel loads into the structure.

Hooks, lifting beams & attachments

The final load interface may be a hook, beam, C-hook, magnet, grab or another task-specific attachment.

Transfer cart

Ground-level transfer complements overhead handling where loads follow a defined floor route.

COMPONENT	WHAT MUST BE DEFINED	WHY IT MATTERS
Control system	Motion, speed, operator position, interlocks	Safe and predictable movement
Rail system	Rail section, fastening, alignment, support	Wheel life and travel behaviour
Load attachment	Load geometry, centre of gravity, handling method	Secure interface and process efficiency
Transfer cart	Load, floor route, guidance, control	Ground-level material flow



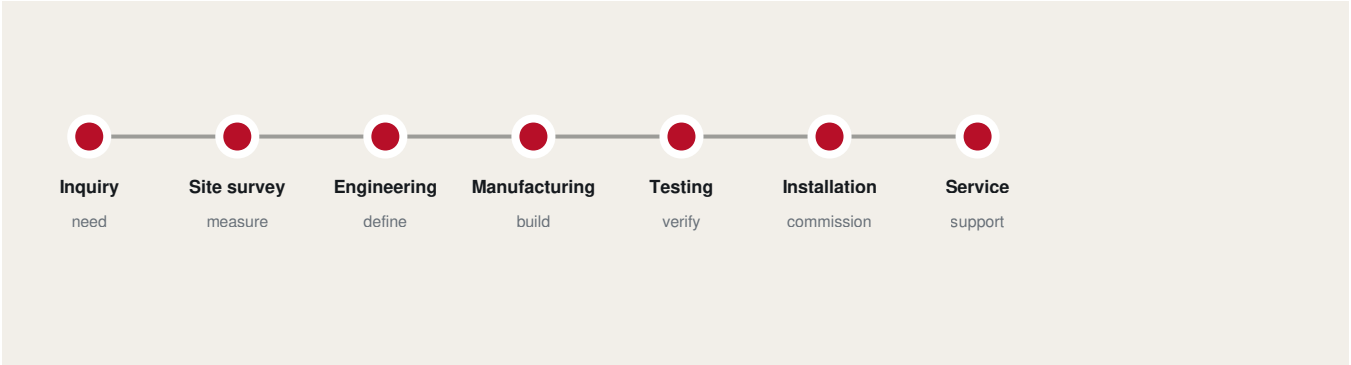
SYSTEM RULE

A crane is only as coherent as its interfaces.

Hoist, trolley, girder, wheels, rail, electrics, control and attachment are selected as one load path. Substitution without checking the interfaces can move risk elsewhere in the system.

From inquiry to service.

The project is developed as a sequence of decisions, with scope and responsibility made explicit before production.



Classification and compliance inputs

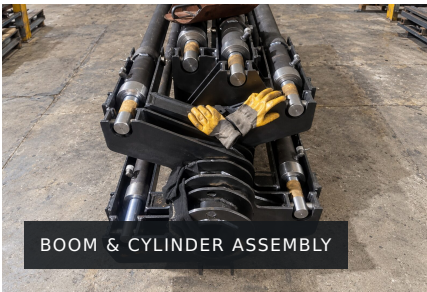
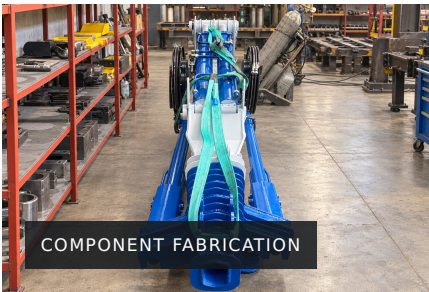
Duty class	FEM / ISO classification according to use
Bridge / gantry safety	EN 15011 is identified on the Europe export page
CE framework	Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC is addressed in site guidance
Exact requirements	Defined by destination, application and contract

These references describe engineering and compliance inputs. They are not presented as company certificates.



DELIVERABLE PRINCIPLE

Final dimensions, loads, speeds, classes and standards are confirmed in the project documentation.



VERIFICATION & HANDOVER

Motion, brake, limit and safety functions are tested before installation closes with load testing, operator training and handover documents.

The crane's working life is part of the project.

01

Manufacturing & engineering

Structural calculation, manufacturing, lifting unit and electrical-system integration.

02

Installation & commissioning

Rail inspection, mechanical installation, electrical connection, tests and handover.

03

Periodic maintenance

Planned checks for brakes, ropes or chains, hooks, limits, lubrication and rail behaviour.

04

Breakdown & technical service

Fault diagnosis and on-site intervention to restore safe operation.

05

Modernization & retrofit

Hoist renewal, VFD conversion, radio control and structural studies where required.

06

Spare parts

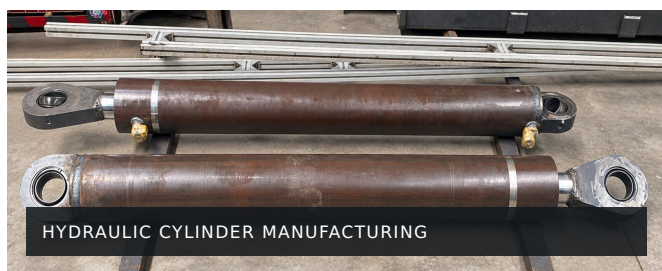
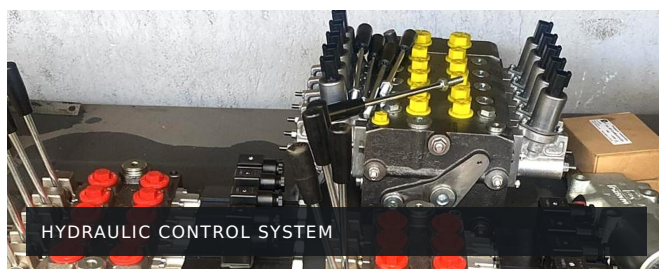
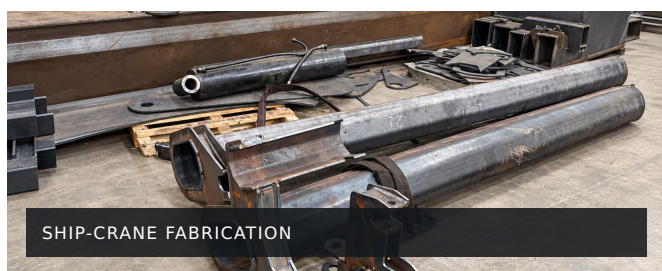
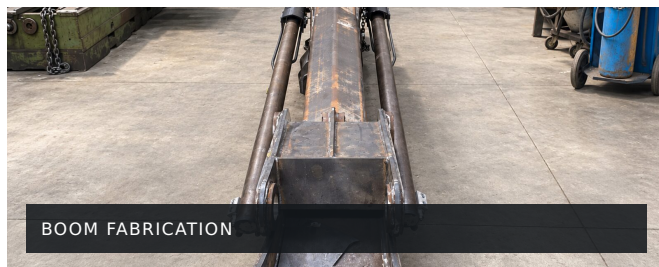
Rope, chain, hook, wheel, brake, limit, control and panel materials.

LIFECYCLE STAGE	TYPICAL QUESTION	TERRA SERVICE DISCIPLINE
Plan	What should be built?	Manufacturing & engineering
Start	How is it installed and handed over?	Installation & commissioning
Operate	How is deterioration found early?	Periodic maintenance
Recover	How is a stopped crane diagnosed?	Breakdown & technical service
Extend	How can control or equipment be renewed?	Modernization & retrofit
Sustain	Which critical items need replacement?	Spare parts



Built in the workshop.

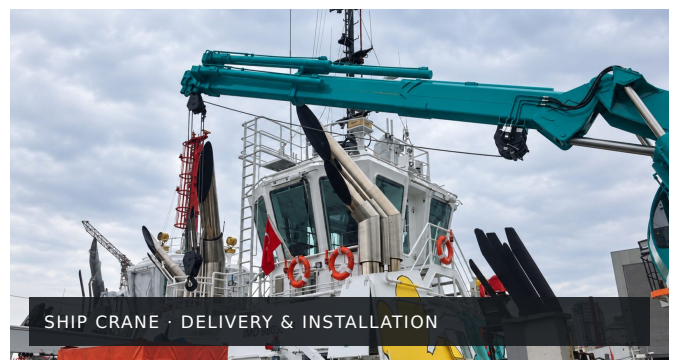
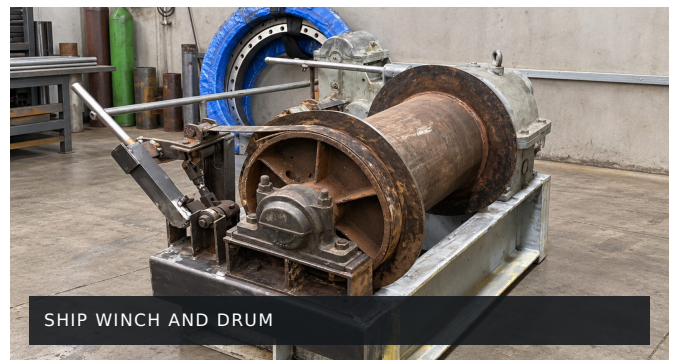
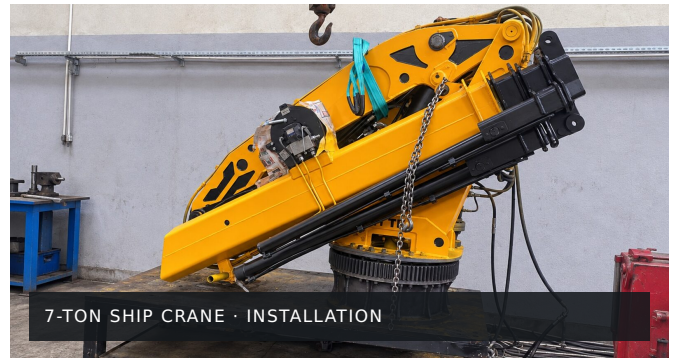
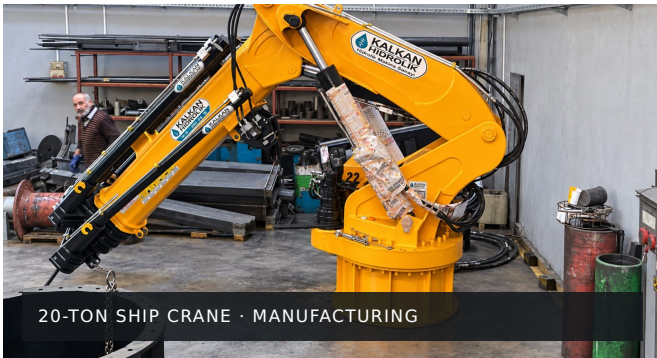
Real manufacturing stages from Terra Cranes and its project partner, from structural fabrication to hydraulic components and machining.



Project dimensions, capacity and final equipment are defined for each application before manufacturing.

Ship cranes and completed equipment.

Selected workshop, delivery and installation photographs from completed crane work.



Mobile lifting and special builds.

A selection of completed truck-mounted cranes, special loading equipment and vehicle work.



13-TON TRUCK-MOUNTED CRANE



30-TON CABIN-EQUIPPED CRANE



30-TON FOLDING-BOOM CRANE



30-TON CRANE · DELIVERY



55-TON CABIN-EQUIPPED CRANE



VEHICLE RECOVERY BODY



Z-TYPE SCRAP LOADING CRANE



MOBILE SCRAP LOADING CRANE

Different work creates different cranes.



Iron & steel



Energy & petrochemical



Marble & natural stone

Foundry & metalworking

Chemical & pharmaceutical

Concrete & precast

Machinery manufacturing

Food & packaging

Logistics & warehousing

Automotive

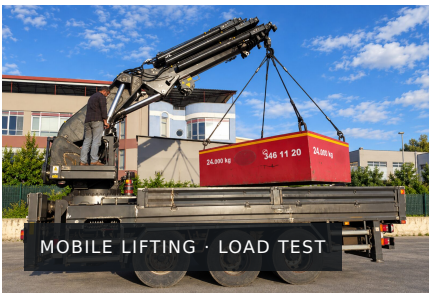
Pulp & paper

Shipyard & port

Defense & aerospace

Recycling & waste

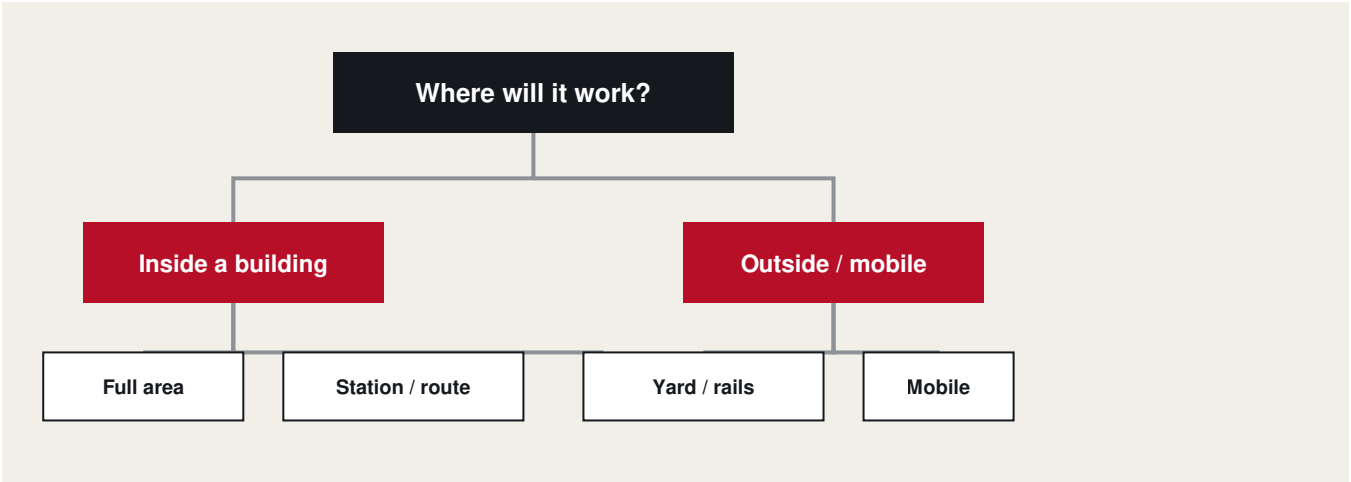
INDUSTRY / APPLICATION	PRIMARY CRANE DIRECTION	ENGINEERING FOCUS
Iron, steel & foundry	Double girder / process crane	Duty, heat, attachment, maintainability
Marble & precast	Full or semi-gantry	Outdoor exposure, rail beam, wind
Machinery & assembly	Overhead plus local jib cranes	Coverage, positioning, station flow
Petrochemical / chemical	Application-specific Ex-proof solution	Zone, atmosphere, temperature class
Logistics & warehousing	Overhead, monorail or transfer cart	Route, cycle, interface with storage
Shipyard & port	Project-specific gantry / overhead	Outdoor conditions, load geometry, span



INDUSTRY CHANGES THE BRIEF

The same rated load can require a different crane when duty cycle, environment, load geometry, attachment and service access change.

Which crane for the facility?



FACILITY / TASK	INITIAL DIRECTION	NEXT QUESTION
Indoor, full-area coverage	Overhead crane	Single or double girder?
Indoor, low roof / no classic runway	Underslung crane	Can roof supports carry hanger loads?
Indoor, fixed route	Monorail	Straight, curved or switched track?
Indoor, one workstation	Jib crane	Wall support or freestanding foundation?
Outdoor yard, fixed rails	Gantry crane	Full or semi-gantry?
Mobile delivery / site lifting	Truck-mounted crane	Load at radius and truck configuration?
Continuous production duty	Process crane	Duty, attachment, redundancy and service access?

BEFORE SELECTION

Rated load, span / radius, lift, cycle, environment and structure must be known.

BEFORE QUOTATION

Scope boundaries, destination requirements, installation responsibility and documentation language must be agreed.

Four inputs that change the answer

01 · LOAD

Rated load, attachment and load geometry.

02 · GEOMETRY

Span or radius, lifting height and hook approach.

03 · WORK RATE

Lifts per shift, shifts and average load define duty.

04 · SITE

Structure, runway, temperature, dust, wind and power.

Pre-sizing gives an initial direction. Final selection follows an on-site survey and structural calculation.

Scope clarity travels better than assumptions.



International projects succeed when technical scope, terminology, climate and service access are defined early.

01 · SCOPE

Who supplies the runway, installation, commissioning and local lifting equipment?

02 · TERMINOLOGY

Use consistent naming across quotation, drawings, manuals and acceptance documents.

03 · SITE CONDITIONS

Temperature, wind, dust, access, power and structural conditions enter the engineering brief.

04 · SERVICE ACCESS

Response responsibilities and critical spare-parts planning should be written into the scope.

EXPORT MARKET GUIDANCE ON THE WEBSITE	PRIMARY PROJECT CONCERN
Europe	CE pathway, EN requirements and on-site installation
Russia & CIS	GOST terminology, cold climate, distance and installation planning
Azerbaijan & Caucasus	Shorter logistics, team planning and service access

Prepare a better first inquiry.

Complete the fields you know. "Unknown" is better than an assumed technical value.

Load & movement

Crane family	_____
Rated load	_____
Load dimensions	_____
Span / working radius	_____
Lifting height	_____
Lifts per shift	_____
Hours per day	_____

Facility & environment

Indoor / outdoor	_____
Building / runway	_____
Temperature	_____
Dust / humidity / wind	_____
Classified area	_____
Power supply	_____
Destination country	_____

Scope checklist

☐ Site survey / measurement

☐ Runway and supporting steel

☐ Crane electrical supply

☐ Installation equipment

☐ Mechanical installation

☐ Electrical installation

☐ Testing and commissioning

☐ Operator training

☐ Documentation language

☐ Critical spare-parts package



SEND WITH THE INQUIRY

Layout drawing, clear site photos, load sketch, building section and any local compliance requirements.

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Let's define the lift.



Capacity. Span. Height. Tempo. Start with four facts.

Share the project brief and available drawings. The engineering team will use them to clarify the suitable crane family and the missing project inputs.

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