Technical Test Theory
Telescopic Handler - Suspended Loads A17E

No.	Question
1	If the operator has to attach their own load, what should they ensure before leaving the cab of the machine?
2	Why should the standard load chart for fork operations not be used for suspended load operations?
3	A machine is equipped with a load chart that provides information relating only to static free-on-wheels duties. In what circumstance can pick-and-carry duties be undertaken?
4	If fitting an approved attachment such as a lifting jib, what TWO ways can the machine's rated lift capacity be affected?
5	Travelling with a suspended load on uneven ground/rough terrain may be hazardous for what reason?
6	Explain the effect that could happen when turning left or right with a suspended load, even gently?
7	Whilst being guided by a slinger/signaller, the operator loses sight of them. What should the operator do?
8	The safe working load (SWL) of a multi-leg chain sling only applies in what TWO conditions or configuration?
9	To minimise the risk of a sideways overturn, how should the boom be positioned when travelling with a suspended load?
10	a) What is the purpose of a lift plan and b) when would one be required?
11	What checks need to be taken before a lifting accessory can be used?
12	Accessories or attachments for suspended loads must only be attached to manufacturer's approved lifting point. Explain THREE possible consequences if the recommendations are not followed.

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No.	Question
13	Only two legs of a 4 tonne 4 legged chain sling are being used. What is the maximum load that can be lifted with that sling?
14	What THREE checks need to be made before any load is to be lowered into a trench or excavation?
15	a) What would be considered the main danger zone for a slinger/signaller (load handler) when controlling a suspended load during pick-and-carry duties and b) what could be a consequence if the slinger/signaller was within the zone during travel?
16	Why must the telehandler operator ensure that the boom operating controls are isolated before the slinger attaches the load?
17	Before undertaking any suspended load lifting duties, what TWO factors should the telehandler operator check with their supervisor before work starts?
18	When picking up a suspended load, what constitutes the total weight that is to be lifted by the machine?
19	Travelling with extra-long loads should be undertaken with a slinger for what reason?
20	As well as checking the rated capacity of the machine and the lifting accessories for the load, the lifting capacity of what else must be checked?
21	What TWO ways can a load swing cause a telehandler to become unstable?
22	If a load chart is not available for suspended loads or for the type of attachment, in what situations can the machine be used?
23	List FIVE factors that must be taken into account by the operator if a load is to be travelled across a site.
24	In terms of visibility, turning to the right with a raised boom can be more hazardous for what reason?

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No.	Question
25	Travelling in a forward direction with a suspended load which has a large surface area, even though within safe limits, can be hazardous for what THREE reasons?
26	What THREE factors must be taken into account if a load is being lifted onto a platform with a set of lifting chains which are long in length?
27	If the load inadvertently or accidentally catches the ground whilst travelling, what course of action should be taken?
28	a) In what circumstance can the machine's boom be extended for pick-and-carry/travelling duties and b) what must be taken into account if it needs to be extended?
29	What is the recommended travel speed when travelling with a suspended load?
30	Using the given suspended loads lifting capacity diagrams for a telescopic handler: a) For stabiliser duties, what is the maximum lifting capacity when the carriage is at the second stage of extension and the boom at angle of 10 degrees? b) For stabiliser duties, what is the maximum gradient allowed when lifting downhill on a slope? c) For free-on-wheels duties, what is the maximum gradient allowed when lifting uphill on a slope? d) For pick-and-carry duties, what is the maximum available hook height? e) What is the maximum travel speed when carrying a suspended load? f) What is the maximum gradient allowed when travelling downhill with a suspended load that is facing uphill? g) A load with dimensions of length - 4 metres, width - 4 metres and height - 2.8 metres, and weighing 4 tonnes needs to travelled for a distance of 20 metres before being placed. Using a set of 4 leg chains where the distance between the top of the load and the hook is 2.8 metres, can the lift be carried out for pick-and-carry duties?

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