SLEWING MOBILE CRANE (20T)
SAFETY AND LICENCE GUIDE

Training support material for:

TLILIC0022
Licence to operate a slewing mobile crane
(up to 20 tonnes)

Produced by:

EASY GUIDES
Australia Pty Ltd

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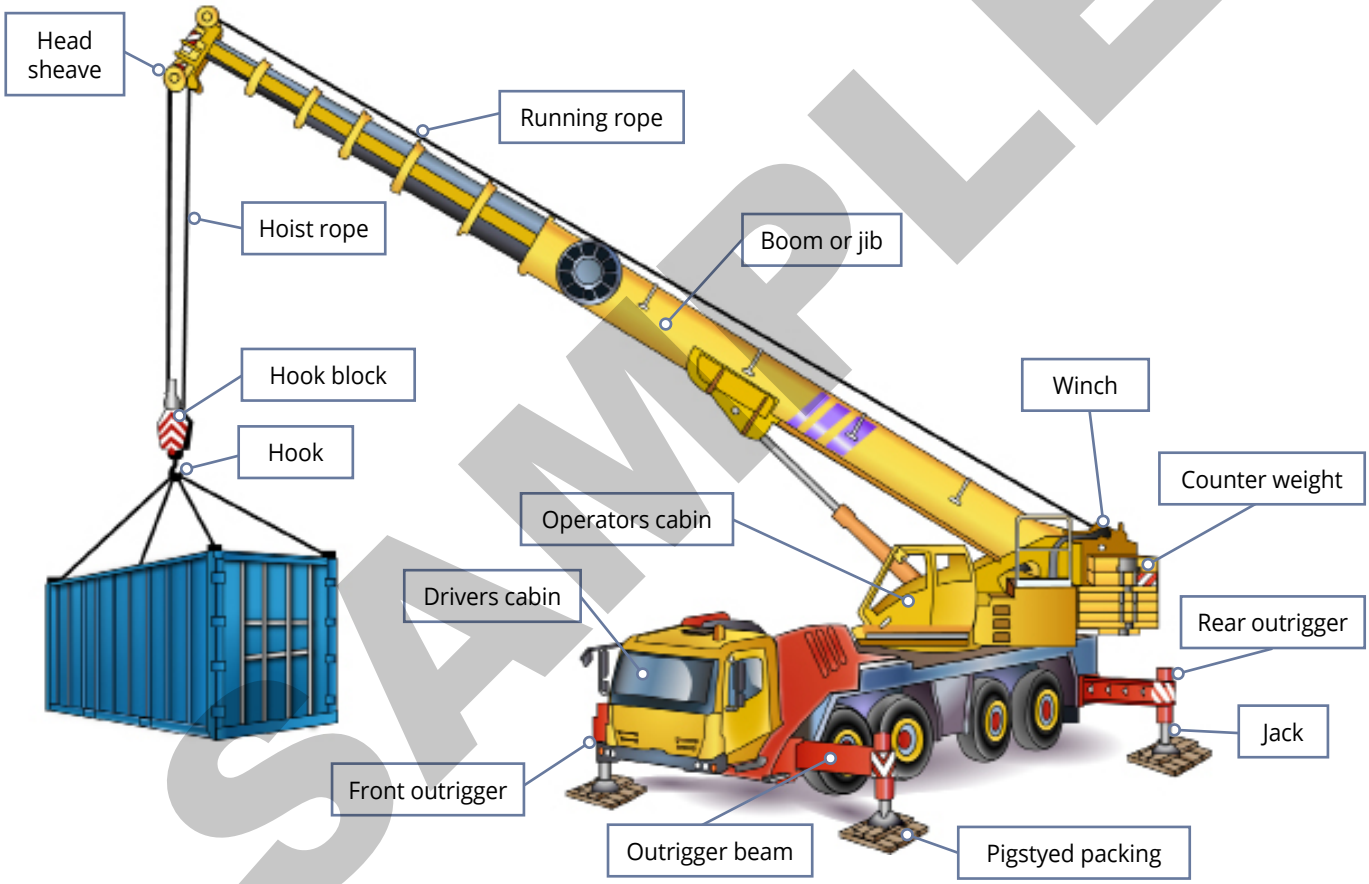
Introduction to Slewing Mobile Crane (up to 20 tonnes)

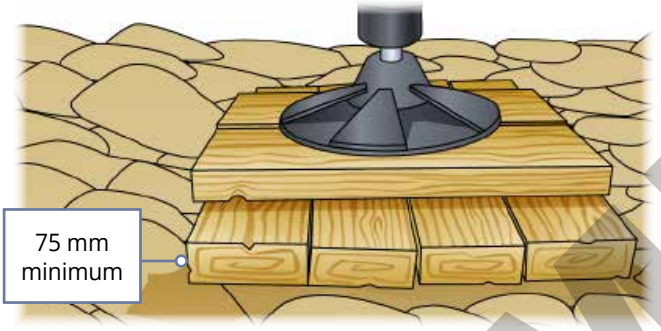
Parts of a slewing mobile crane



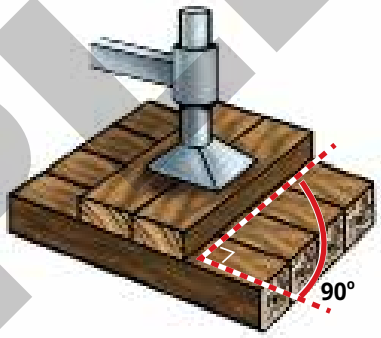
Element 1 – Plan work / task

Outriggers and packing (continued)

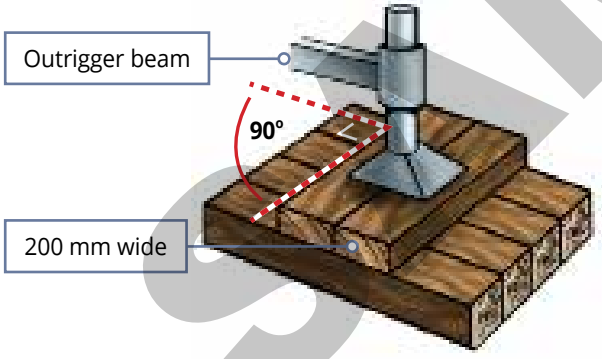
The base layer of packing should be closely laid and at least 75 mm thick



The packing should be pigstyed. This means each layer is at right angles (90° degrees) to the next.



The top layer of packing must be at right angles to the direction of the outrigger beam and at least 200 mm wide.



Packing, outriggers and jacks should be checked regularly during an operation.

Element 2 – Prepare for work / task

Crane computer

Enter configuration data into the crane's computer

The crane's computer helps prevent the crane from overloading and overturning. The computer also has a load limiting/indicating system.

Make sure that the computer is operating properly. The computer needs to be calibrated (tested for accuracy and adjusted if needed) every 6 months by picking up a load you know the weight of and comparing the actual weight against the computer reading.

Before using the crane, enter the boom/jib and counterweight configuration data into the crane's computer.

Examples of data you may enter into the crane's computer include:

- Boom length
- Operating radius
- Outrigger extension
- Number of falls of rope.

Example of a load meter/crane computer

Note:
If the load meter/crane computer shows a value more than the rated load for the empty vehicle, **do not** try to hoist the load as it is. Decrease the working radius so you **do not** overload the crane.

Element 3 – Perform work / task

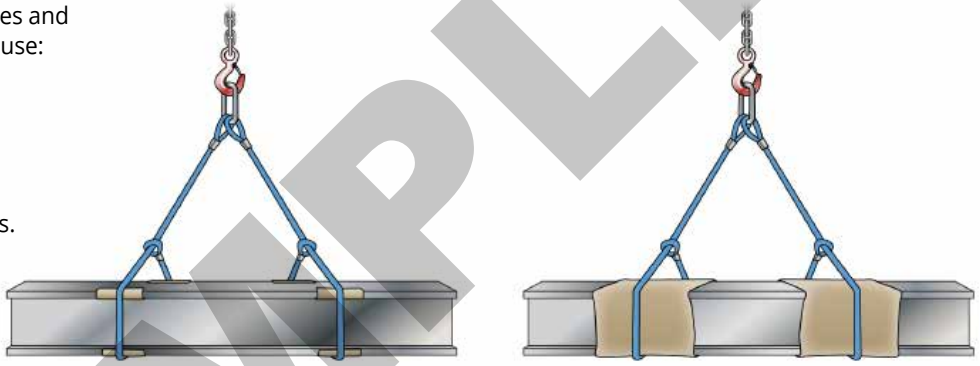
Attaching the lifting equipment

Be careful the lifting gear does not **damage** the load or the load does not **damage** the lifting gear.

Sometimes you need to:

Protect the slings from sharp edges and to prevent damage to lifting gear use:

- Packing
- Lagging
- Padding
- Edge protection or corner pads.



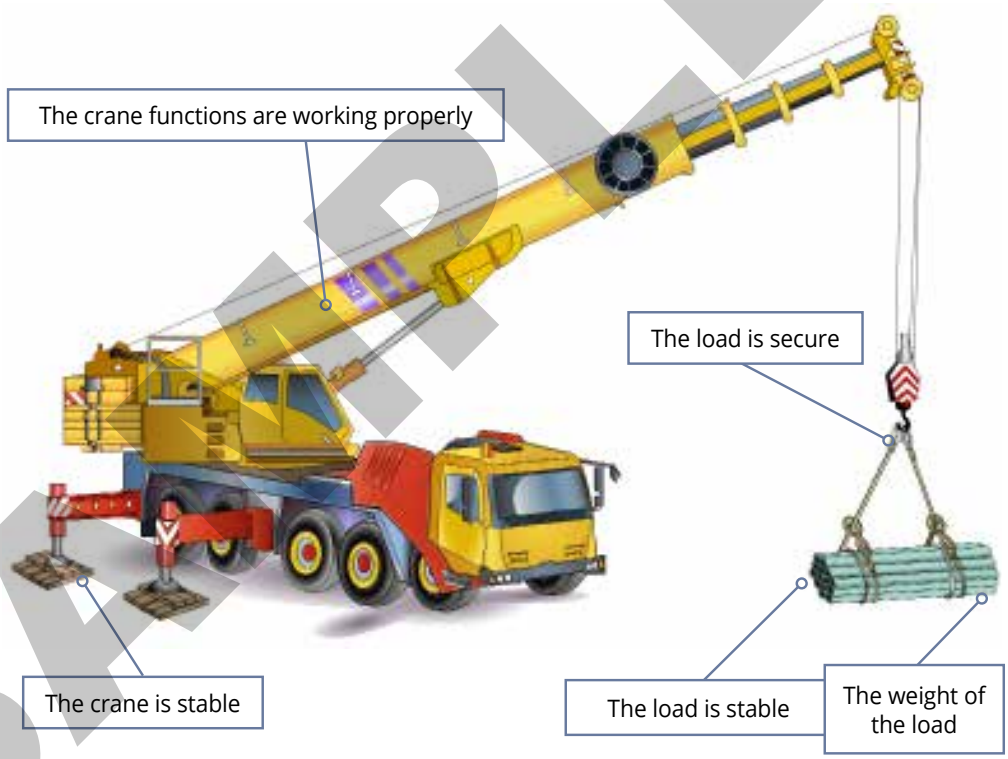
Position the hook at a suitable height to connect the lifting gear safely

Use a bow shackle to support multiple slings

QUESTION 127

Why is it important to do a test lift?

To make sure:



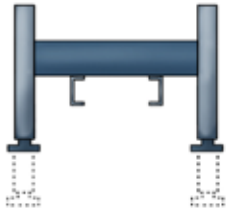
Element 4 – Pack up

Stow and secure outriggers/stabilisers

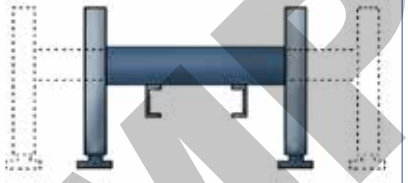
Check that outriggers/stabilisers are stored safely for travel.

To secure and stow outriggers you should:

1. Use the controls to raise the outrigger footplates.



2. Use the controls to retract the outriggers.



3. Pack up the packing timbers.

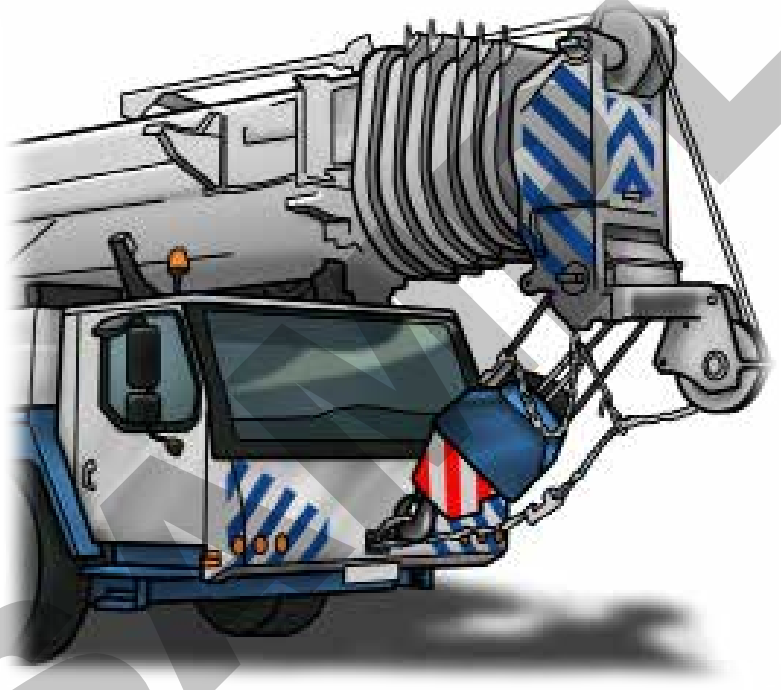
4. Clean steel plates.

Stow and secure plates and packing

Secure all packing properly and safely.

Use straps or ties to hold packing timbers down.

6. Restrain the boom and hook to keep the boom and hook in place.



7. Bring the boom in following manufacturer's instructions..