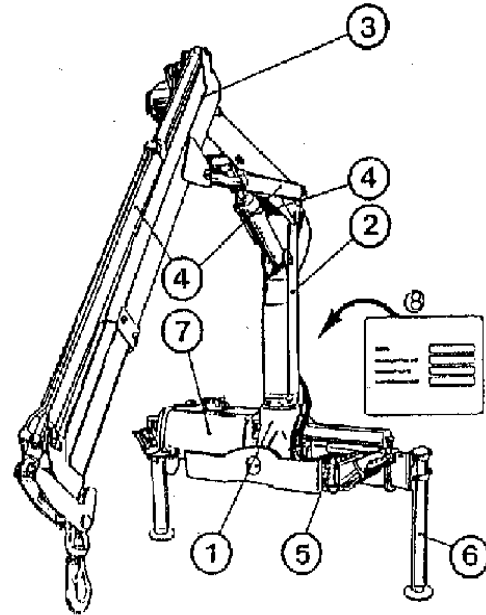
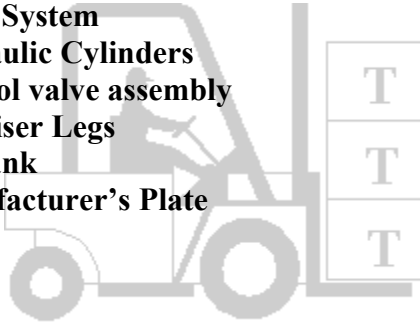


1. Base and slewing system
2. Body
3. Boom System
4. Hydraulic Cylinders
5. Control valve assembly
6. Stabiliser Legs
7. Oil Tank
8. Manufacturer's Plate



ALL DEFECTS REPORTED TO THE SUPERVISOR

Typical control lever layout

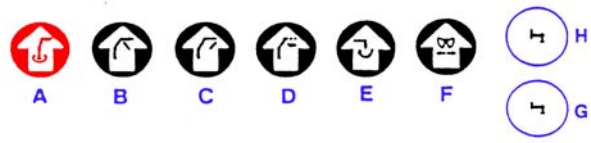
As a hook



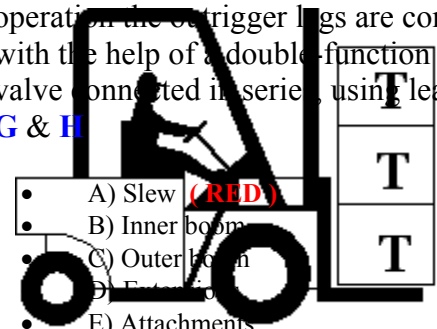
The Function of the Control Levers
 The crane is operated by means of levers on the control valve. If the crane is used on hook duties the lever sequence as above will be operative

- A) Slew (**RED**)
- B) Inner boom
- C) Outer boom
- D) Extensions
- E) Support legs
- F) Support legs

With a tool



When the loader is equipped for tool operation the trigger legs are controlled with the help of a double-function control valve connected in series using levers **G & H**



- A) Slew (**RED**)
- B) Inner boom
- C) Outer boom
- D) Extensions
- E) Attachments
- F) Attachments
- G) Support legs
- H) Support legs

Daily Inspection (pre-operational checks)

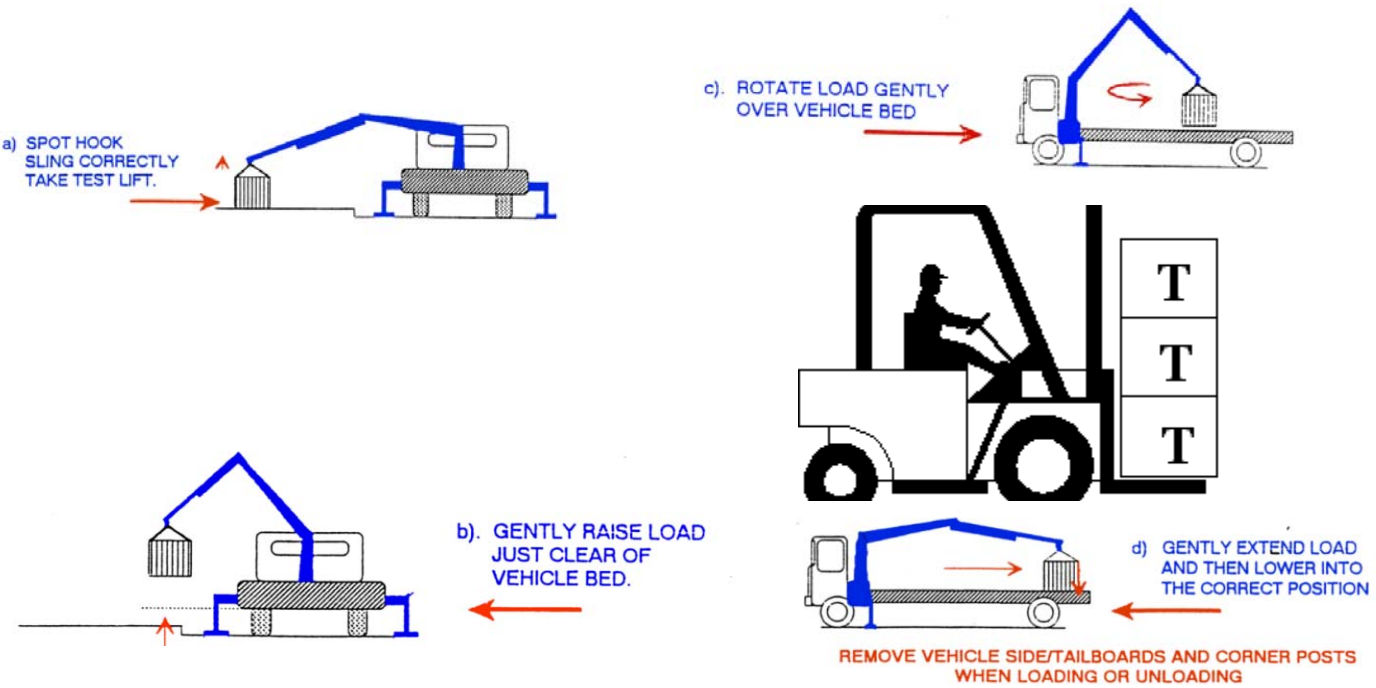
It is the responsibility of the driver to ensure that the machine is safe and in good working order. It should be examined when the driver carries out the daily inspection of the lorry at the start of the day or shift or at any time that the driver is required to use a machine that has not been inspected that day. All faults found during this inspection should be recorded on a daily inspection record and reported to the supervisor. Under no circumstances should the machine be used if found to be unsafe.

Should any faults develop whilst in operation the driver should telephone the depot and report the fault to the supervisor or appropriate person. Do not be tempted to use it until the fault is rectified satisfactorily. Checks should be made of all auxiliary equipment including slings, lifting tackle and attachments.

ADDITIONAL TO THE LORRY CHECKS.....	
Security Of Loader	Stabiliser legs and feet
Slings and Lifting Tackle	Stabiliser Extensions
Security of locking pins	Power take off
Lifting Hook	Hydraulic Oil
Hydraulic Booms	Hydraulic Components for leaks
Slewing Devices	Hydraulic Controls
Extension arms	Pressure relief valves
Auxiliary Devices	General condition of machine

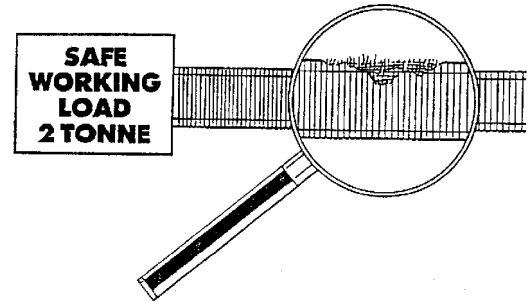
**DO NOT USE AN UNSAFE MACHINE
DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REPAIR UNLESS QUALIFIED TO DO SO
RECORD AND REPORT ALL FAULTS**

Lorry Loading Procedures



Lifting Tackle Check list

1. Only slings and lifting tackle that has been thoroughly examined and supplied by the Company should be used.
2. Slings and lifting tackle should be visually inspected on each occasion before use.
3. Any sling showing signs of fraying or thinning should be destroyed and replacements obtained from your supervisor.
4. Any item of lifting tackle that shows signs of damage or wear should not be used and must be reported to your supervisor.
5. Slings and lifting tackle should be clearly marked with the safe working load.
6. Ropes should never be used for the lifting loads.
7. Chains, slings and hooks should not be dragged along the ground.









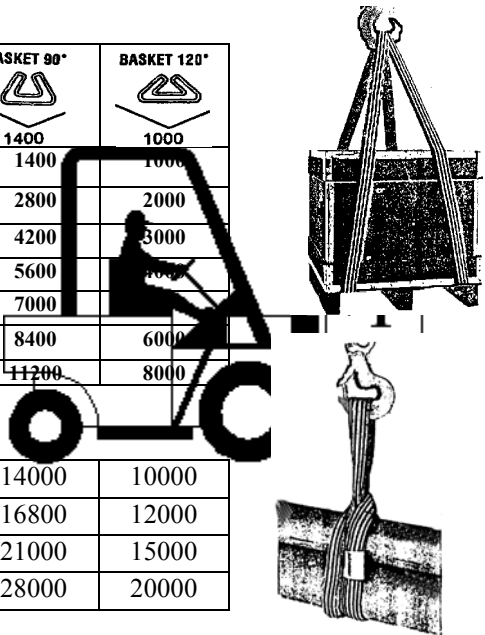
**INSPECT YOUR LIFTING TACKLE
DAILY. IF IT
IS DAMAGED, REPLACE IT.**

Slings: Lifting Equipment

Most slings are coloured (see below) the colour determines the slings lifting capacity. It must also be noted that the *type of lifting mode being used (Vertical, Choker, etc) decreases the slings lifting capacity* and this must be taken in to account at all times.....

Typical colour code chart. Always check for every sling.

Capacity	Colour	VERTICAL  1000	CHOKER  800	BASKET  2000	BASKET 45°  1800	BASKET 90°  1400	BASKET 120°  1000
1 Tunline	Mauve	1000	800	2000	1800	1400	1000
2 Tunlines	Green	2000	1600	4000	3600	2800	2000
3 Tunlines	Yellow	3000	2400	6000	5400	4200	3000
4 Tunlines	Orange	4000	3200	8000	7200	5600	4000
5 Tunlines	Red	5000	4000	10000	9000	7000	5000
6 Tunlines	Brown	6000	4800	12000	10800	8400	6000
8 Tunlines	Blue	8000	6400	16000	14400	11200	8000



SWL 10'000kg	White	10000	8000	20000	18000	14000	10000
SWL 10'000kg	White	12000	9600	24000	21600	16800	12000
SWL 10'000kg	White	15000	12000	30000	27000	21000	15000
SWL 10'000kg	White	20000	16000	40000	36000	28000	20000

Capacity tables: lifting

MAXIMUM UTILISATION OF THE LOADER CAPACITY

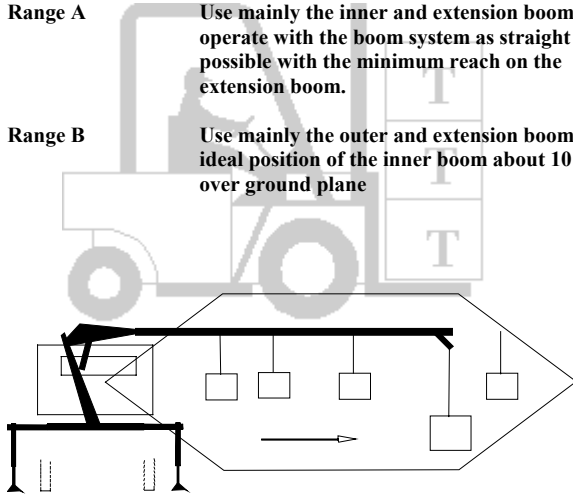
For safe handling of loads which need the full capacity of the crane you should operate according to the following recommendations:-

Range A

Use mainly the inner and extension boom, operate with the boom system as straight as possible with the minimum reach on the extension boom.

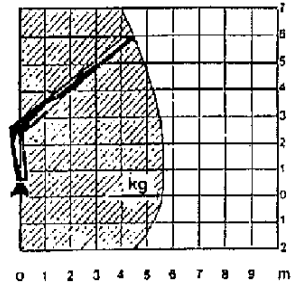
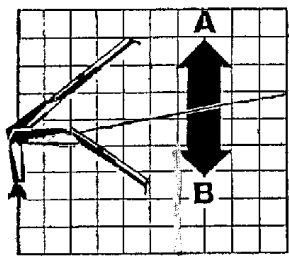
Range B

Use mainly the outer and extension boom, ideal position of the inner boom about 10° over ground plane



AS THE LIFTING RADIUS INCREASES – THE MAXIMUM SAFE WORKING LOAD MUST BE REDUCED.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 m



The curves on the load diagram indicate the maximum lifting capacity of your crane at a certain outreach or height.

Before handling a certain load it is important to check on the diagram in which range your crane is capable of handling this load. During operation do not increase the outreach beyond this range.

If the load capacity at a certain outreach has been mistaken/exceeded resulting in boom drop, you should quickly shorten the outreach to get the load within correct range.

On Site: Loading/Unloading

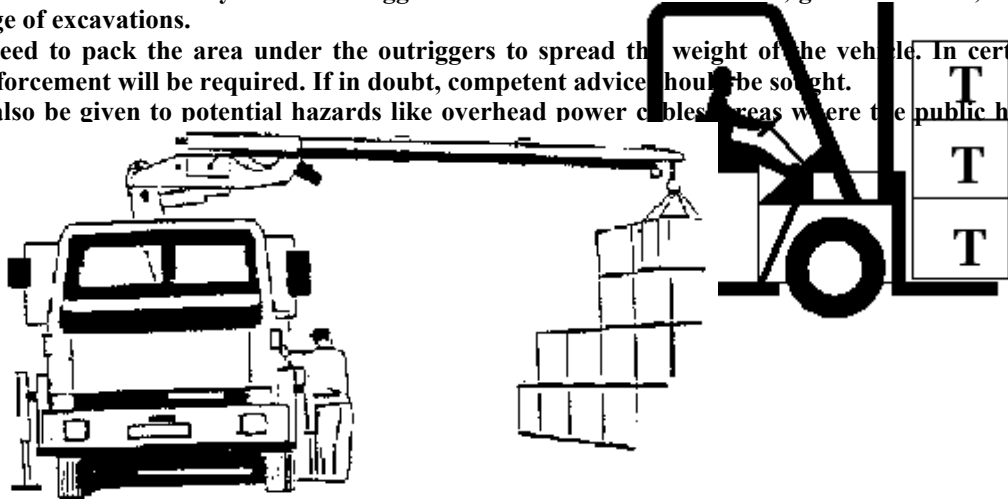
When you first arrive on site, particular attention should be given to the ground that the vehicle will be standing on, and potential hazards to yourself and the vehicle in the surrounding area.

When the crane is in use under normal working conditions, the load imposed on the tyres and outriggers in enormous. You should make sure the ground the vehicle will be on is firm and will take the weight of the vehicle and the outriggers.

You should take particular care that the tyres and outriggers will not be on or near cellars, ground cavities, weak decking or near the edge of excavations.

If required, you will need to pack the area under the outriggers to spread the weight of the vehicle. In certain conditions, special reinforcement will be required. If in doubt, competent advice should be sought.

Consideration should also be given to potential hazards like overhead power cables, areas where the public have access, and underground



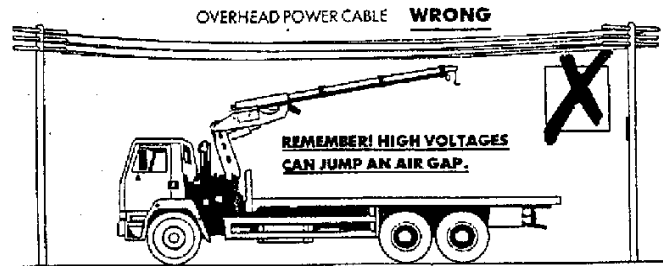
DANGER: POWER LINES

Cranes coming near to or touching overhead power cables can kill the driver or people nearby.

Never load or unload near to live overhead power cables. A safe general rule is to get no closer than the maximum extension of the crane plus 6 metres.

Do not drive under overhead power cables with your crane raised or extended.

Should your vehicle come into contact with a live cable the following action must be taken.



EXTRACTS FROM THE 1974 HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK ACT

EMPLOYERS DUTY:

Section 2 (1). It shall be the duty of every employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of his employees.

Section 2 (2). Without prejudice to the generality of an employers duty under the preceding subsection, the matters to which that duty extends in particular:-

- a) The provision and maintenance of plant and systems of work that are, so far as is reasonably practicable, safe and without risks to health.
- b) Arrangements for ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances.
- c) The provision of such information, instruction, training and supervision, as is necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety at work of his employees.

MANUFACTURERS DUTY:-

Section 6 (1). It shall be the duty of any person who designs, manufactures, imports or supplies any article for use at work:

- a) To ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the article is so designed and constructed as to be safe and without risks to health when properly used.

EMPLOYEES DUTY:-

Section 7 (a). It shall be the duty of every employee while at work:

- a) To take reasonable care for the health and safety of himself and other persons who may be affected by his acts or omissions.
- b) As regards any duty or requirements imposed on his employer or on any other person by or under any of the relevant statutory provisions, to cooperate with him so far as is necessary to enable that duty or requirement to be performed or complied with.
- c) Section 8. No person shall intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse anything provided in the interests of health, safety or welfare in pursuance of any of the relevant statutory provisions.

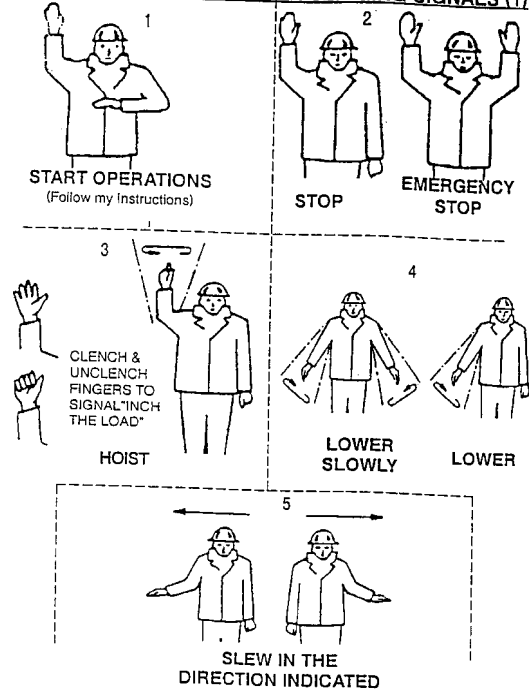
ONUS OF PROOF

Section 40. In any proceedings for an offence under any of the relevant statutory provisions consisting of a failure to comply with a duty or requirement to be something so far as is reasonably practicable or to use the best practicable means to do something, it shall be for the accused to prove, (as the case may be) that it was not practicable to do more than was in fact done to satisfy the duty or requirement or that there was no better practicable means than was in fact used to satisfy the duty or requirement

SLINGING

SLINGING

OVERHEAD & MOBILE CRANE SLINGING SIGNALS (1)



OVERHEAD & MOBILE CRANE SLINGING SIGNALS (2)

