Course Objectives for Telescopic Handler – Suspended Loads (novice)

It is envisaged that by the end of this course of training the learner will be able to answer questions on and perform the following:

- Prepare the telescopic handler for movement
- Fit, adjust, and remove suspended load attachments
- Manoeuvre, prepare and configure the machine to pick up a range of suspended loads
- Lift, transfer and place suspended loads accurately and safely

Please note that these course objectives have been developed on the premise that the suspended loads will be slung by a dedicated, qualified, competent and authorised slinger / signaller. Where on occasion the telescopic handler operator may be required to sling the loads they are to transport they too must be qualified, competent and authorised slinger / signallers

Learning Outcomes for Telescopic Handler Suspended Loads

Learning Outcome	Instructor Notes
Prepare the telescopic handler for movement	• Revision on machine preparation activities including use of seat belts, full pre-start and running checks and ensuring all visibility aids are adjusted for maximum visibility
Fit, adjust, and remove suspended load attachments	• Authorised attachment and non-authorised types • Function, use and precautions • Attachment and removal procedures • Machine configuration and positioning • Securing requirements and essential pre-use checks
Manoeuvre, prepare and configure the machine to pick up a range of suspended loads	• Authorisation/approval by the manufacturer and the appointed lift planner for travelling with suspended loads • Rated capacity of the machine for travelling with suspended loads in various configurations to include derating requirements • The importance of maintaining good visibility • The correct use of all loader hydraulic controls including boom raise/lower, extension and carriage tilt • Correct machine configuration for different types of suspended loads • Why all lifts must be planned, supervised, and carried out safely • Load charts, load centres/centres of gravity, lifting capacities relevant to reach and height • Use of stabilisers and levelling systems for the lifting and placing of suspended loads • Ensuring ground conditions can support the machine and load weight • Determining the total weight to be lifted for the height and reach using manufacturers data • Methods of establishing weight of various types of loads • Factors that can impact the lateral and longitudinal stability including with raised boom, overloading, ground, and levelling requirements • Prior confirmation on where each suspended load needs to be transported to and where to be placed • Effects and changes on stability when deploying and not deploying stabilisers • Authorised lifting points/accessories to attach suspended loads to machine

	• Ensuring the load size does not foul the machine when being lifted • Communication requirements and protocol with load handler • Rated capacity plate/s load charts specific to handling of suspended loads • Types of lifting accessories including suitable and non-suitable types for telehandler operations • Types of lifting accessories relevant to telehandler suspended load operations • Use of recognition sensors for load capacities the selection of approved lifting attachments and associated load charts to manufactures specification
Lift, transfer and place suspended loads accurately and safely	• Keeping within designated travel routes • Dangers of travelling with suspended loads including slinger/signaller/load handler positioning • Maintaining full observation • Executing full turns to the left and right carrying a suspended load • Lateral stability issues when cornering with a suspended load • Why suspended load should not be carried up, down or across any incline • Carrying out trial lifts and reasons for • Lifting and placing of a suspended load when the load is partially or fully out-of-sight of the operator • Reasons for smooth use of all hydraulic controls when lifting and placing suspended loads • Methods of controlling load movement/swing and maintaining load security • How environmental factors can induce load swing • Factors that affect safe and effective transportation of suspended loads • Factors and examples that determine where suspended loads can and cannot be placed • Methods of communication, radio protocol, hand signals and so forth • Why suspended loads should not be left unattended • Visibility requirements when travelling with a suspended load and dangers of losing sight of the slinger/signaller/load handler • Definition of dynamic stability and the causes and effects of instability • How and why load swing must be minimised • How load shapes, size, weight, length, centre of gravity and securing arrangements affect load security and safe movement of suspended loads • How, typical site terrain such as, uneven ground can affect machine stability • Definition of dynamic stability and the causes and effects

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The learning outcomes listed should not be considered in isolation and may be added to in order to accurately reflect the learner's duties and working environment