

FINAL EXAM

1. According to OSHA, approximately _____ workers are killed each year in telescopic handler accidents.
 - a. 25
 - b. 50
 - c. 75
 - d. 100

2. The major reasons why telescopic handler training is so important are:
 - a. It's the law.
 - b. It protects the workers.
 - c. It reduces operating costs.
 - d. All the above.

3. The number one cause of telescopic handler accidents is:
 - a. Running off the loading dock.
 - b. Tip over.
 - c. Struck by falling load.
 - d. Improper maintenance.

4. Once you are trained you can operate any type of telescopic handler.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Which is **not** a characteristic of a professional telescopic handler operator?
 - a. Can do any job without help from others.
 - b. Responsible.
 - c. Keeps the machine under control at all times.
 - d. Never stops learning about his profession.

6. All telescopic handlers are required to have all warning labels visible and legible.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. The Operation and Maintenance Manual is to be on the machine at all times.
- True
 - False
8. The major differences between automobiles and telescopic handlers are:
- Telescopic handlers typically weigh more.
 - Telescopic handlers use multiple steering modes.
 - Telescopic handlers do not carry passengers.
 - All the above.
9. Federal OSHA requires the telescopic handler to be inspected:
- Once a week.
 - At the start of the day or each shift.
 - Once a month.
 - Once a quarter.
10. Pre-operation inspection can:
- Improve safety.
 - Reduce down time.
 - Reduce cost.
 - All the above.
11. When defects are noted during the pre-operation inspection, it is ok to use the machine until another machine becomes available.
- True
 - False
12. It is not necessary for the operator to be authorized to make repairs as long as he has access to the proper tools.
- True
 - False
13. What's the best way to check for hydraulic leaks?
- Use your hand.
 - Use a piece of cardboard.
 - Use a gloved hand.
 - Look real close.

14. The stability of a telescopic handler is based on what principal?
- Gravity
 - Stability
 - Balance
 - Momentum
15. The balancing point of a telescopic handler is:
- The counterbalance
 - The rear wheels
 - The front wheels
 - The boom or mast
16. What may happen when the combined center of gravity moves over the front wheels of the telescopic handler?
- Potential for a tip over
 - Loss of steering
 - Loss of traction
 - All the above
17. A legible lift capacity chart is always to be mounted on the machine.
- True
 - False
18. An attachment to the telescopic handler can be installed at any time without written approval from the manufacturer.
- True
 - False
19. The lateral stability of the telescopic handler is better on a level surface.
- True
 - False
20. The center of gravity is always at the physical center of the load.
- True
 - False

21. The point in an object around which all the weight is evenly distributed is:
- a. The weight of the load
 - b. The center of gravity
 - c. The balancing point
 - d. The fulcrum point
22. When a load is lifted, the center of gravity of the telescopic handler does not change position.
- a. True
 - b. False
23. When the stabilizers are down, they become the balancing point of the telescopic handler.
- a. True
 - b. False
24. When you are more than 25 feet from your machine you should turn the ignition off.
- a. True
 - b. False
25. When operating the telescopic handler, it is:
- a. The pedestrian's responsibility to watch out for you.
 - b. Your responsibility to watch the pedestrian.
 - c. The horns responsibility to warn them.
 - d. Managements responsibility to keep the pedestrians out of the work area.
26. If a load obstructs your vision, you should travel in reverse or use a spotter to direct you.
- a. True
 - b. False
27. Railroad tracks, curbs or other such surfaces should be crossed diagonally if possible.
- a. True
 - b. False
28. When lifting personnel, only OSHA/ANSI approved platforms should be used.
- a. True
 - b. False

29. When elevating personnel, the combined weight of the platform, personnel, and material shall not exceed:
- 1/2 the rated lift capacity
 - 1/4 the rated lift capacity
 - 1/3 the rated lift capacity
 - 2/3 the rated lift capacity
30. As the boom is extended, the pressure on the soil under the front wheels:
- Increases
 - Decreases
31. When lifting a suspended load with a crane arm attachment:
- The crane arm needs to meet OSHA requirements.
 - A load chart for using the attachment needs to be provided by the manufacturer.
 - Loads must not swing into or strike the boom.
 - All the above.
32. Stopping suddenly with the load elevated has no effect on stability.
- True
 - False
33. Before traveling with a load you should:
- Lower the load as far as possible.
 - Retract the boom.
 - Check wheels for alignment.
 - All the above.
34. When the boom is extended with a load on the forks, the telescopic handler becomes:
- Increasingly stable
 - Decreasingly stable
 - Doesn't change
35. When the stabilizers are used during a lift, the operator needs to do what before raise them?
- Check his rear view mirror.
 - Retract the boom.
 - Disengage the parking brake
 - All the above.

36. If your boom comes in contact with a power line, you should:
- Immediately move the boom away from the lines.
 - Get out of the machine as fast as possible.
 - Stay in your seat and avoid contact with metal objects and yell for others to stay back until the power company can turn off electricity.
 - Wet your pants.

SHOW YOUR WORK ON THE FOLLOWING CALCULATIONS:

37. A load of cedar 4" x 4" x 8'. The stack is 3' high and 4' wide. (The unit weight of cedar is 34 lbs.)
- 6,528 lbs.
 - 3,264 lbs.
 - 1,632 lbs.
 - Not enough information was given.

38. A concrete pipe 1' thick, 4' in diameter and 12' long. (The unit weight for concrete is 150 lbs.)
- 33,930 lbs.
 - 8,482 lbs.
 - 16,965 lbs.
 - 1,696.5 lbs.

39. A steel plate that is 1" thick x 8' x 12'.
(Steel plate is 40 lbs per sq. ft.)

- a. 3,840 lbs.
- b. 6,550 lbs.
- c. 1,920 lbs.
- d. none of the above.

40. A steel I-beam that is 8" x 8" x 12 ft long and one inch thick.
(This I-beam is 80 lbs a linear foot.)

- a. 9,600 lbs.
- b. 6,300 lbs.
- c. 1,820 lbs.
- d. 960 lbs.

Using the load chart on the next page, answer the following questions:

41. If a 3,000 load needed to be placed on the roof of a building, what is the maximum height it could be placed?
- a. 24 ft.
 - b. 30 ft.
 - c. 32 ft.
 - e. 36 ft.
42. A 4,000 lb. load needs to be placed on a platform 8 feet high and 16 ft. from the machines front wheels. Can the load be placed within the capacity of the telescopic handler?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
43. Using the above problem, how far away can the telescopic handler be from the placement area?
- a. 8 ft
 - b. 10 ft
 - c. 12 ft
 - d. 14 ft
44. A telescopic handler has a 5,000 lb. load with the boom fully extended and elevated all the way up. How far down can the boom be lowered safely?
- a. 60 degrees
 - b. 55 degrees
 - c. 50 degrees
 - d. 45 degrees

LOAD CHART

