



Theoretical examination (crane operator)

1. **Who is responsible for the safe operating condition of a crane?**
 - a) The contractor.
 - b) The crane operator.
 - c) The mechanic.
2. **Who is mainly responsible for operating a crane?**
 - a) The supervisor.
 - b) The crane operator.
 - c) The maintenance foreman.
3. **Who may operate a power-operated or part-powered crane?**
 - a) Any male person over the age of 18 employed in the establishment.
 - b) Any suitable, trained and authorized person over the age of 18.
 - c) Any person who has been trained to do so.
4. **What content of a regulation must a crane operator know under all circumstances?**
 - a) The Civil Code.
 - b) That of the trade regulations.
 - c) That of the DGUV (German Social Accident Insurance) "Crane" regulation 52
5. **Does ignorance of the crane operating instructions protect the crane operator from punishment after an accident caused by him?**
 - a) Yes, because he can't know everything.
 - b) No, because ignorance and carelessness are punished.
 - c) No, but only if it's a fatal accident.
6. **Should a crane operator be required to wear clothing that does not hinder him when operating the crane?**
 - a) Yes
 - b) No, this requirement would limit his freedom of choice.
 - c) Yes, but only for special deployments.
7. **Can a crane operator refuse to wear personal protective equipment, for example, a helmet or protective shoes, if they wish to continue operating cranes?**
 - a) Yes b) No
8. **May the maximum permissible load of a crane be exceeded?**
 - a) Yes, but only for a short time.
 - b) Never. c) Yes, if the load is lifted and moved only at low speed.
9. **Why are crane movements not jerky when starting and finishing?**
 - a) As the noise arising in the process would be too loud.
 - b) Because the accelerations that influence the forces acting on the crane are too great.
 - c) Because the crane operator cannot then observe the load.
10. **What is an emergency holding device (emergency limit switch)?**
 - a) A switch that can be used to switch on a crane.
 - b) A switch that protects a crane against overload.
 - c) A switch that switches it off at the end of the lifting path.
11. **What is a mains connection switch for?**
 - a) To disconnect a crane from the mains power supply and to secure it against accidental and unauthorized switch-on.
 - b) To switch on hall lighting.
 - c) To test the safety devices of the crane.
12. **Does a crane have to undergo a "daily inspection"?**
 - a) Yes, but only if used outdoors.
 - b) No
 - c) Yes
13. **What causes inertial force during crane operation?**
 - a) It slows down the crane
 - b) It counteracts a change in speed and causes, among other things, a slack rope.
 - c) It causes damage to the brakes.
14. **How wide must a safety distance be between the outer moving crane parts and fixed parts of the environment?**
 - a) 0,2 m b) 0,3 m c) 0,5 m
15. **Why do crane rails also have to be kept free of small objects?**
 - a) Because cranes can easily derail as a result.
 - b) Otherwise the slewing range of the crane will be restricted.
 - c) Otherwise the view of the load will be restricted.
16. **Why should the boom of a truck loading crane be attached?**
 - a) So that the permitted total weight of the vehicle can be fully utilized.
 - b) So that the boom cannot swing out during travel due to centrifugal force.
 - c) So that the axle loads of the vehicle are equal.



17. Why must a truck-mounted crane be stable and level?

- a) To ensure its stability and its maximum permissible load in each case.
- b) So that its boom can reach its highest position.
- c) So that the crane operator can enter the cab easily.

18. May traffic routes be obstructed by goods?

- a) Yes, but only for a short time.
- b) Yes, but not right before breaks and after work.
- c) No, never.

19. Is also the intended field of deployment for the selection of Load-bearing equipment?

- a) Yes, because ambient temperatures and aggressive substances can, for example, reduce their load-bearing capacity. – Dangerous goods require special equipment.
- b) No, because it's of secondary importance.

20. Can a load be lifted by a crane operator without sufficient visibility of the load and without a pathfinder?

- a) Yes, but only slowly and carefully.
- b) No
- c) Yes, if the crane operator knows the load weight.

21. How much greater is the load on a slinging line at an inclination angle of 60° than at 0° (vertical)?

- a) It's only slightly greater.
- b) It's 1.5 * greater.
- c) It is 2.0 * greater.

22. Can a load be attached at an angle of inclination of more than 60°?

- a) Yes, if it only happens once.
- b) No, never, for the forces at work become too great.
- c) Yes, if there are no persons in the vicinity of the load

23. What does "discard maturity" mean for a sling?

- a) Proper storage until next use.
- b) Damage resulting in decommissioning.
- c) Date for the next review.

24. May loose parts be carried on loads?

- a) Yes, but only in special cases.
- b) Yes, if it saves "working cycle" time.
- c) No.

25. Why is it forbidden to carry loads across people?

- a) Because the crane can topple.
- b) As it cannot be 100% excluded that loads, load parts and load suspension devices may fall down.
- c) Because the crane operator cannot oversee the working area.

26. Why may special applications of cranes only be carried out following approval by the contractor or his representative?

- a) Because they're very expensive.
- b) Because they take a lot of time.
- c) Because special safety precautions have to be taken for them.

27. Why is transporting persons with the lifting device of the crane only in compliance with special safety regulations?

- a) Because there is an increased risk of injury for the employees, especially due to falls.
- b) Because the crane can topple.
- c) Because the winch attachment could "break".

28. Why are jobs done close to electrical cables close to work to electrical cables?

- a) Because otherwise the electrical current would interfere with the radio link between the crane operator and the operations control
- b) Because otherwise the electric current "can jump", which would cause very serious injuries to the persons concerned due to body current.
- c) As otherwise the crane control will be damaged after contact with the overhead line.

29. Why should loads never be loaded with the help of a crane or a or load-bearing equipment?

- a) Because the crane can be damaged. The load cannot be safely stopped and the acting forces become too great.
- b) One may indeed do so in individual cases, very cautiously.
- c) Because the crane brakes wear out too quickly.

30. When must a crane be switched off properly?

- a) Only at the end of the shift.
- b) If a defect occurs which endangers the safety of crane operation, in case of strong wind. Whenever the crane operator leaves his control cab.
- c) Only if the crane operator takes a break or finishes his work.