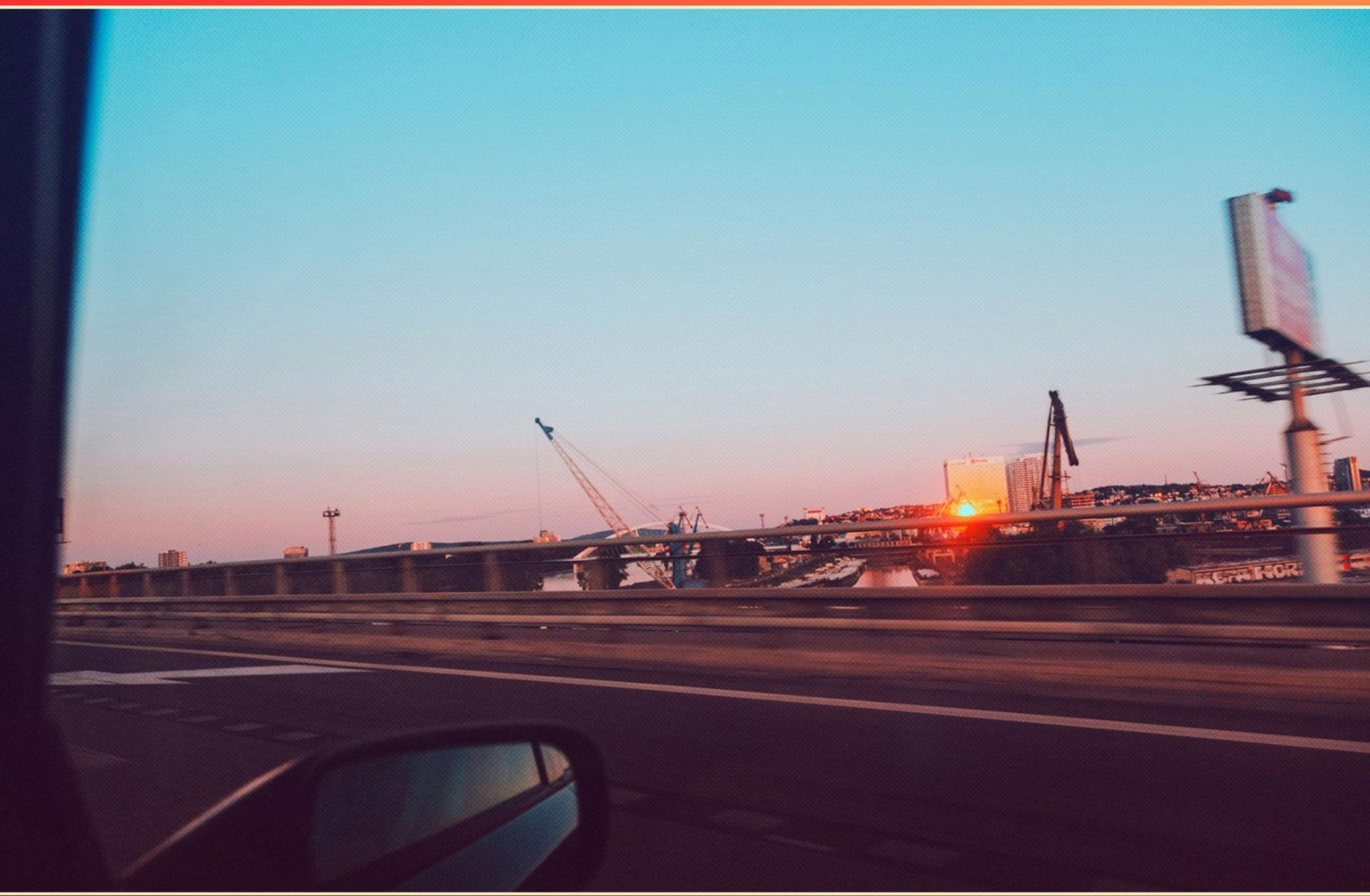
RIGGING CML PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. A dolly with two forks that are hydraulically lifted above wheels is commonly called a:

A. Pallet jack

B. Forklift

C. Dolly

D. Skid

2. What is the function of a spreader bar in a multi-sling lift?

A. To distribute loads across multiple slings and attachment points, reducing point loading and stabilizing the load.

B. To increase the weight capacity of each sling.

C. To shorten the sling length during lifts.

D. To connect to the crane's hook without a sling.

3. Lifting force can be measured directly with either a dynamometer or a [?].

A. load cell

B. hydraulic jack

C. strain gauge

D. torque wrench

4. Lifting chain is designed to elongate before fracturing as much as what percent?

A. 5% to 10%

B. 15% to 30%

C. 30% to 50%

D. 60% to 80%

5. What is the purpose of a test lift?

A. To confirm load balance and stability

B. To determine maximum capacity

C. To lubricate the hoist

D. To practice operator techniques

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6. What multiplier is used for a 60° lead line when calculating block loading?

A. 1.87

B. 1.73

C. 1.50

D. 2.00

7. A two-leg sling has the best load capabilities at how many degrees?

A. 30 degrees

B. 60 degrees

C. 90 degrees

D. 120 degrees

8. What area condition is required by many cranes for initial assembly and operation?

A. Well drained

B. Unstable ground

C. Loose gravel

D. Soft mud

9. A brake test checks for proper operation of a hoist braking system when under load. Which system is being tested?

A. Braking

B. Clutch

C. Gearbox

D. Motor

10. Which type of wire rope is least susceptible to wear?

A. Seale Rope

B. Spelter Rope

C. Preformed Rope

D. Cut Rope

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Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. A dolly with two forks that are hydraulically lifted above wheels is commonly called a:

A. Pallet jack

B. Forklift

C. Dolly

D. Skid

Two forks on a wheeled, hydraulically powered unit define a pallet jack. The forks slide under a pallet and the hydraulic pump lifts the pallet just enough off the floor so you can roll it to a location. This setup is what distinguishes it from a forklift (a powered vehicle that can lift much higher), a dolly (a flat platform with wheels and no lifting forks), or a skid (a platform with no wheels). So the described tool is a pallet jack.

2. What is the function of a spreader bar in a multi-sling lift?

A. To distribute loads across multiple slings and attachment points, reducing point loading and stabilizing the load.

B. To increase the weight capacity of each sling.

C. To shorten the sling length during lifts.

D. To connect to the crane's hook without a sling.

Distributing the load across multiple slings and attachment points reduces point loading and helps stabilize the lift. When you lift a large or irregular object with a single sling, the force concentrates at the contact point, which can cause local damage to the load, sling fatigue, or slipping. A spreader bar acts like a beam between several slings, keeping the attachment points spaced apart so the load shared by each sling is more even. This improves balance, keeps the load level, and minimizes angles that would otherwise increase the tension in individual slings. It doesn't increase the capacity of any one sling—capacity is limited by the weakest component in the rigging system—nor does it shorten sling length. The spreader bar is designed to be suspended from the crane and then connected to the load via multiple slings, so lifting directly from the crane hook without slings isn't how it's used.

3. Lifting force can be measured directly with either a dynamometer or a [?].

A. load cell

B. hydraulic jack

C. strain gauge

D. torque wrench

Measuring lifting force directly requires a device that converts the applied force into an electrical signal with a reliable calibration. A load cell does this in a straightforward way: its internal strain gauges deform under the load, and that deformation is translated into an electrical signal that matches the force. This makes it a direct, in-line sensor for the actual lifting force. While a dynamometer can measure force as well, the load cell is the simplest, most direct sensing element for a lifting setup. A hydraulic jack lifts by generating pressure to raise the load and doesn't provide a direct force readout without extra measurement tools. A strain gauge alone detects deformation but needs a configured transducer to turn that into a force value. A torque wrench measures rotational torque, not linear lifting force.

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4. Lifting chain is designed to elongate before fracturing as much as what percent?

A. 5% to 10%

B. 15% to 30%

C. 30% to 50%

D. 60% to 80%

Lifting chains are designed to have noticeable ductility, so they deform (elongate) before they fail. This elongation helps absorb sudden peak loads and provides a warning that the chain is approaching its capacity, rather than snapping without warning. For typical lifting chains, the expected elongation to fracture is about fifteen to thirty percent, reflecting a balance between strong load-bearing performance and enough stretch to absorb shock. Values much lower would indicate brittle behavior with less warning, while values much higher would weaken stiffness and overall load performance, making the range of fifteen to thirty percent the safest and most practical target.

5. What is the purpose of a test lift?

A. To confirm load balance and stability

B. To determine maximum capacity

C. To lubricate the hoist

D. To practice operator techniques

The test lift is used to verify that the load is balanced and the rigging is stable before you lift higher. By lifting a small amount, you can check that the center of gravity is under the hook, the load stays level, and the slings or rigging don't shift or slip. This early check helps you spot issues like uneven tension, swinging, or misattachment so you can adjust everything before committing to a larger lift. It isn't about finding maximum capacity, which comes from separate procedures and calculations; it isn't for lubricating the hoist, which is maintenance; and it isn't primarily about practicing operator technique, which would occur in training scenarios. So the main goal is to confirm load balance and stability.

6. What multiplier is used for a 60° lead line when calculating block loading?

A. 1.87

B. 1.73

C. 1.50

D. 2.00

In block loading, the force in the lead line grows with the lead angle, and the multiplier used is the tangent of that angle. For a 60° lead line, tan 60° equals √3, which is about 1.73. So you multiply the vertical load by 1.73 to estimate the load along the lead line. For example, a 1,000 lb vertical load would require roughly 1,730 lb in the lead line. The other numbers correspond to different angles, not 60°, so 1.73 is the correct multiplier for a 60° lead.

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7. A two-leg sling has the best load capabilities at how many degrees?

A. 30 degrees

B. 60 degrees

C. 90 degrees

D. 120 degrees

The important idea here is how the angle between the two legs of a sling affects how much load it can safely carry. When a two-leg sling lifts a single load, the load is shared by both legs, but the forces in the legs grow as the included angle between the legs increases. Keeping the spread to around 60 degrees provides a practical balance: it preserves most of the sling's rated capacity while avoiding excessive tension that comes with larger spreads. If the legs are spread wider than about 60 degrees, the effective load capacity drops more quickly, and you'd need to use additional support (like a spreader bar or more legs) to stay within safe limits.

8. What area condition is required by many cranes for initial assembly and operation?

A. Well drained

B. Unstable ground

C. Loose gravel

D. Soft mud

The essential idea is that cranes need a surface that stays firm and stable under their weight, especially during setup and initial lifts. A well-drained area prevents water from pooling and saturating the soil, which would weaken it and allow it to shift or compress under load. When the ground remains firm and evenly bearing, outriggers distribute the crane's weight over a solid base, keeping the crane level and reducing the risk of tipping as you assemble and begin operating. If the ground is unstable, loose, or wet—like soft mud, loose gravel, or any area that holds water—the soil's bearing capacity drops and it can deform or collapse under the crane's outriggers. That makes the setup unsafe and can cause settling, tilting, or sudden movement when lifting loads. So a well-drained surface provides predictable support, enables proper leveling, and maintains stability during initial assembly and operation.

9. A brake test checks for proper operation of a hoist braking system when under load. Which system is being tested?

A. Braking

B. Clutch

C. Gearbox

D. Motor

A brake test focuses on how well the braking system can control or stop the hoist when there is load on the hook. This checks that the load can be held securely and brought to a controlled stop, including how the brake behaves under pressure and after heating from carrying weight. The other subsystems—clutch, gearbox, and motor—play different roles: the clutch engages or disengages power transmission, the gearbox changes speed and torque, and the motor provides the driving force. The test is specifically about confirming the braking system's performance under load, ensuring safety and reliable stopping.

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10. Which type of wire rope is least susceptible to wear?

A. Seale Rope

B. Spelter Rope

C. Preformed Rope

D. Cut Rope

Wear in wire rope mainly comes from abrasion and the relative movement of strands as the rope bends and rolls over sheaves. The construction that keeps the strands more tightly aligned and reduces sliding between them tends to resist surface wear better. Seale lay rope is built so the outer strands are laid in the same direction as the core, which helps lock the strands in place and keeps the rope round under bending. That configuration minimizes the micro-movements and surface abrasion between strands, making it less susceptible to wear in typical service than rope constructions that allow more strand movement or have weak points. The other types have features that can introduce more wear in common use: a rope joined with a spelter wrap has a joint that can become a wear and fatigue point; a cut rope already shows damaged fibers that wear more quickly; and preformed rope is designed for strength and maintaining shape but may not offer the same wear resistance in every scenario as the Seale lay arrangement.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://riggingcml.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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