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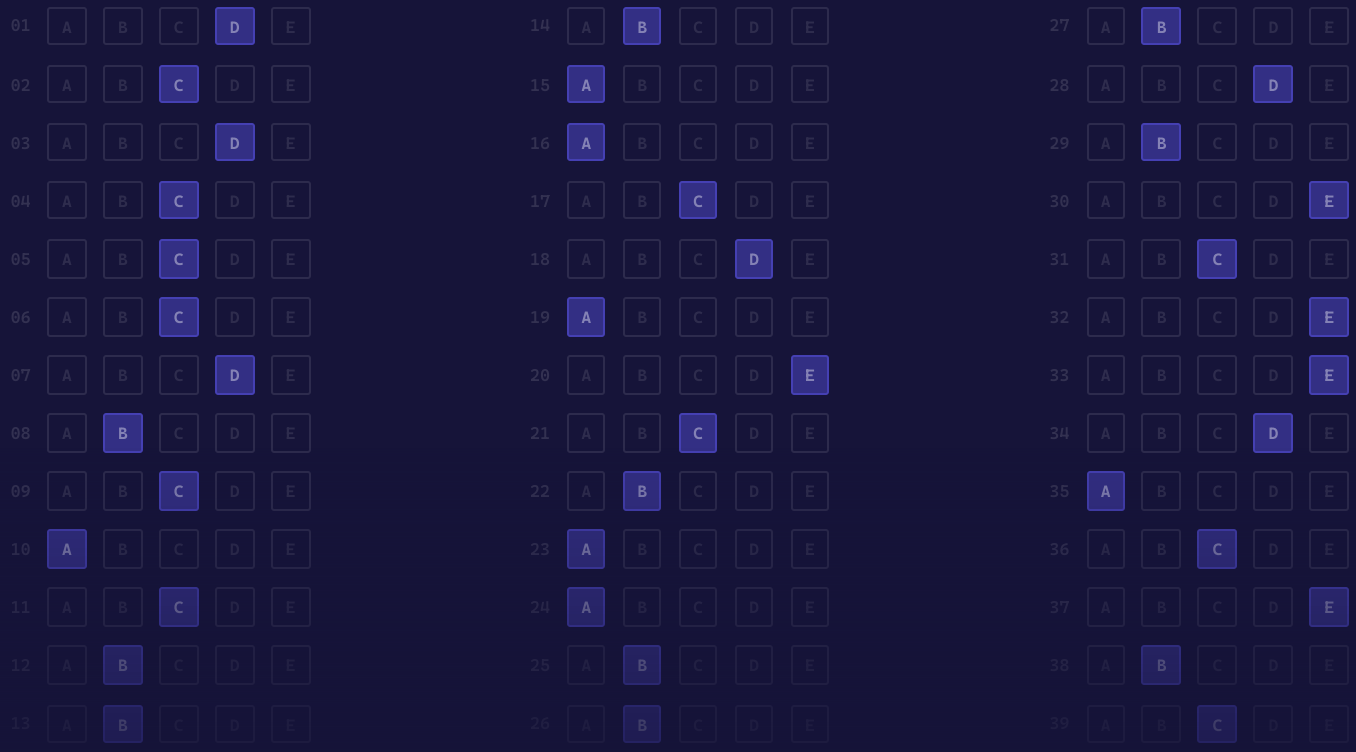

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

WZ982G6V

CT R10 Ltd Hoists/Cranes Jrny

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES `WZ982G6V`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `WZ982G6V`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following components are directly load-bearing members of a typical overhead bridge crane during a normal lift? (Choose two.)

A **Bridge girders**

B Pendant push-button station housing

C **End trucks and crane rails**

D Cab interior warning placard

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Bridge girders carry the load across the span and the end trucks transfer those loads through the wheels to the crane rails; both are primary load-bearing members. The pendant housing and cab placards carry no load.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

During the pre-shift inspection of an electric wire-rope hoist, which items must the operator check before placing the crane in service? (Choose two.)

A **Condition of the wire rope, including broken wires and kinking**

B **Function of the upper and lower hoist limit devices**

C Manufacturer's date code stamped on the bridge girders

D Color of the paint on the cab ceiling

ANSWER **A · B**

WHY Wire-rope condition and proper operation of the upper/lower hoist limits are mandatory pre-operational checks under standard crane safety practice. The girder date stamp and cab paint color are not pre-shift inspection items.

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QUESTION 3 TRUE FALSE

When a designated signal person is required for a crane lift, the operator must obey a 'STOP' hand signal given by any worker who observes an unsafe condition, even if that worker is not the designated signaler.

A True

B False

ANSWER B

WHY Under OSHA 1926.1419-1428, only the designated signal person (or, in emergencies, anyone) gives standard stop signals; however, the rule specifically requires the operator to obey a STOP from the designated signaler, and any person may give an emergency stop signal. The statement as worded is too broad — the standard rule ties the routine STOP signal to the designated signaler. False.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Where is the rated load of a power-driven overhead crane required to be plainly marked on the crane?

A On each side of the bridge girder near the operator's cab or pendant station

B On the inside surface of the electrical control panel cover only

C On the gear-reduction housing of each hoist

D On the runway rail at every splice

ANSWER A

WHY OSHA 1926.1430(a) requires the rated load to be plainly marked on each side of the crane. Markings buried inside control panels or on gear housings do not satisfy the requirement.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A three-leg bridle hitch is used to lift a load. Which factor has the greatest effect on the rated capacity of each leg of the sling?

A The color of the sling tag

B The horizontal sling angle measured at the load

C The diameter of the hoist drum

D The ambient humidity in the work area

ANSWER B

WHY Sling leg capacity is governed by the included (horizontal) angle at the load — as the angle decreases from vertical, the load on each leg increases dramatically. Tag color, drum diameter, and humidity do not affect sling leg capacity.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Before a worker performs maintenance on the trolley conductor bars of an overhead crane runway, what is the required first step?

A Apply a tag to the pendant and proceed

B Notify the dispatcher by radio only

C Open the runway disconnect (lockout/tagout) and verify zero energy

D Wear insulated gloves and begin work

ANSWER C

WHY Crane maintenance on energized runway conductors requires positive disconnect and lockout/tagout with verification of zero energy before any work. Tags on pendants, radio calls, or PPE alone do not meet the energy-isolation requirement.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

An alloy steel Crosby-style bow shackle shows a 10 percent opening increase (stretch) compared to its original dimensions. According to standard rigging practice, the shackle must be:

A Reused with a 10 percent derating

B Tagged and returned to service after annealing

C **Permanently removed from service**

D Reused only for loads below 1 ton

ANSWER C

WHY Stretch or opening increase on a shackle indicates overloading or deformation and requires permanent removal from service. Shackles cannot be annealed in the field, and there is no 10 percent derating allowance.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A wire-rope hoist is reeved in a four-part line (4:1) configuration. If the line pull measured at the dead-end of the wire rope is 1,250 lb, what is the approximate load being lifted at the hook block (ignoring block efficiency)?

A 1,250 lb

B 2,500 lb

C **5,000 lb**

D 10,000 lb

ANSWER C

WHY In a 4-part reeving, four rope segments share the load equally, so the total load equals approximately 4 × line pull. 4 × 1,250 lb = 5,000 lb. This is a fundamental load-chart/reeving concept.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

The device mounted on a wire-rope hoist that automatically stops the hoist motion before the block contacts the drum and prevents two-blocking is the:

A Lower (down) limit switch only

B Upper (up) hoist limit switch

C Anti-two-block / overwind cutoff device

D Trolley travel limit

ANSWER C

WHY The anti-two-block / overwind device stops hoisting before the block contacts the hoist drum, preventing rope damage and structural failure. A simple upper limit switch only stops upward motion and does not specifically prevent two-blocking.

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