Logistics and equipment operation

Lifting and slinging

Two days to choose and inspect lifting accessories, sling a load and guide it to its set-down without exposing anyone. Working load limit, discard criteria, slinging methods, angles, centre of gravity and communication with the crane operator are practised on your own accessories and loads, in the workshop or on site. The course is aimed at slingers, banksmen and erection teams.

Duration : 2 days

Objectives

1. Choose the right accessory for a load: chain, wire rope or textile sling, shackle, spreader beam, clamp
2. Read the marking of an accessory and apply its discard criteria
3. Calculate the force per leg according to the slinging method and the angle
4. Estimate the mass and centre of gravity of a load before lifting it
5. Guide a manoeuvre by standard hand signals or radio as a banksman

Programme

Day 1 — morning

• Lifting accidents and their causes: accessory failure, slipping, tipping, misjudged load
• Roles of the slinger, the banksman and the crane operator
• Accessory families and uses: chains, wire ropes, webbing and round slings, shackles, rings, spreader beams
• Marking and working load limit

Day 1 — afternoon

• Pre-use inspection: chain elongation and wear, broken wires and crushing of ropes, cuts in textiles
• Discard criteria and what happens to rejected accessories
• Storage, identification and follow-up of accessories
• Exercise: sort a batch of accessories from your site into good, to be repaired and discarded

Day 2 — morning

• Estimating mass: drawings, data sheets, density of common materials
• Centre of gravity and choice of slinging points
• Slinging methods: direct, basket, choker hitch; effect of the angle on the force per leg
• Long, flexible or sharp-edged loads: protection and spreader beams

Day 2 — afternoon (workshop)

• Slinging typical loads from your site, in pairs
• Guiding the crane operator by standard hand signals and by radio
• Setting down, packing and unslinging safely
• Knowledge test on accessories, angles and guiding

Teaching methods

• Handling your own accessories, including worn ones to be identified
• Force-per-leg calculations on cases taken from your own lifts
• Practical guiding exercises with a lifting appliance on site
• Discussion of lifting incidents that have already happened in your company
• Lifting signals and vocabulary explained in French and Darija

Assessment and documents

A knowledge test and a practical assessment at the end of the session, and an end-of-course evaluation at D+1. Each participant receives a numbered training certificate that can be verified online; the company receives the training report with the list of accessories rejected during the sorting exercise.

Bilingual materials for every participant; each classroom course comes with its digital twin on OmniLearn.

Good to know

For an unusual operation (heavy load, two appliances, congested environment), the “Lift plan and operational safety” course teaches how to prepare it in writing.

Practical information

Duration	2 days
Prerequisites	No prerequisites; site or workshop experience is useful
Group size	Groups of 6 to 12 participants, in-company
Format	In-company, face to face on your site
Language	French, Darija or English; bilingual materials
Funding	OFPPT special training contracts (TFP), GIAC, Maroc PME: we prepare the applications with you, at no extra cost.
Programme customisation	Programme adapted to your procedures, your equipment and your audience

Frequently asked questions

Do I need to be a crane operator to attend?
No. The course is for those who prepare the load and guide the manoeuvre. Operating the appliance falls under the R.484, R.483, R.487 or R.490 courses depending on the machine.

Can we bring our own accessories?
That is preferable. The sorting exercise is done on your slings and shackles; accessories with unreadable marking or damage are often withdrawn the same day.

Are the calculations accessible to operators?
Yes. They are limited to reading a load table and the effect of the sling angle, with rounded values and examples from your site. The aim is to know when a sling is too weak, not to do strength of materials.