

# DOGGING SAFETY & LICENCE GUIDE



# Dogging

## LICENCE

Training support material for:

CPCCLDG3001 –  
Licence to perform dogging

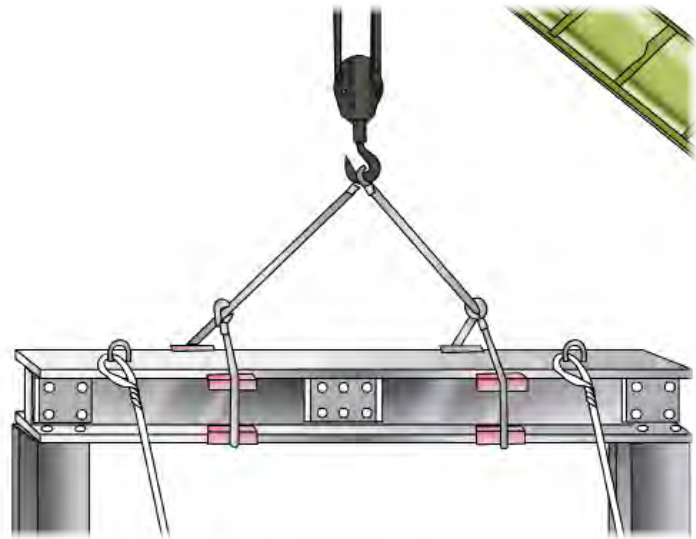
Produced by:



# Contents

How to use this guide	4
Language – Literacy – Numeracy (LLN)	6
Acknowledgements	8
Introduction to dogging	9
High risk licensing and the law	20
Element 1    Plan task	27
Element 2    Select and inspect equipment	88
Element 3    Set up task	121
Element 4    Perform task	139
Element 5    Pack up and clean up	186
Practical training	199

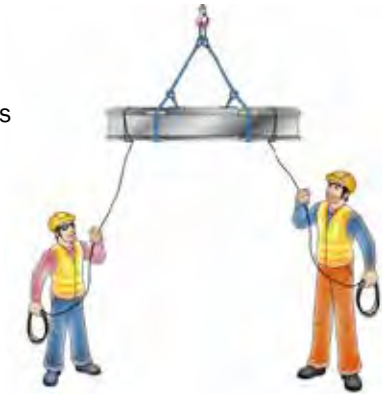
# Introduction to Dogging



## What is dogging?

A dogman is responsible for:

- Selecting the correct lifting equipment for the job and inspecting it for damage and defects
- Working out the weight of loads
- Determining and using the correct technique to sling loads
- Communicating with the crane operator about the crane and the load
- Guiding the crane operator in the lifting, movement and placement (landing) of loads.



When selecting the correct slings and slinging technique, inspecting slings and directing the crane operator in the load movement (particularly when it is out of view to them) you **must**:

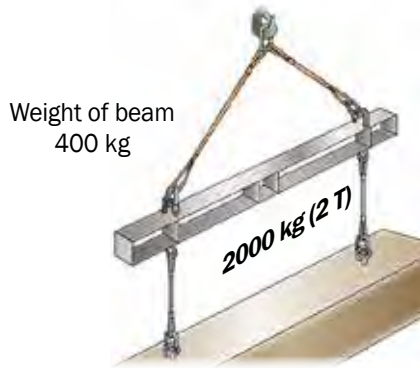
- **hold a dogging licence**

or

- **be enrolled in a dogging course with an RTO and under the supervision of a licenced dogman.**



## Calculate



Formula =  $\sqrt{\text{Load} \div \text{Number of slings} \div 8}$

$2000 \text{ kg} \div 2 = 1000 \text{ kg}$

$1000 \text{ kg} \div 8 = 125 \text{ kg}$

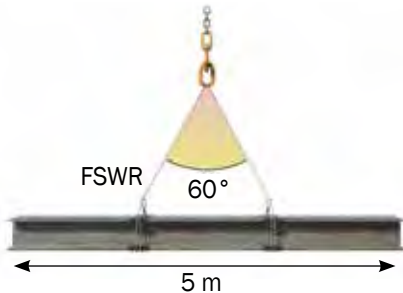
$\sqrt{125} = 11.180 \text{ mm}$

(Rounded up to 12 mm)

## Using this total load – Calculate

What is the minimum diameter FSWR required for the slings?

5 metre beam at 85 kg per metre



### Part 1

**Calculate the weight of the beam**

$5 \text{ m} \times 85 \text{ kg per metre} = 425 \text{ kg}$

**Calculate the minimum slings required to lift the beam**

$425 \text{ kgs} \div 8 \div 0.5 \div 1.73 = \sqrt{61.416} = 7.83 \text{ mm}$

(Rounded up to 8 mm)

## Angle factors

### Greater angle = greater tension

Tension develops in each sling at different included angles. The greater the sling angle the greater the WLL of the slings you will need to use.

### For general work

90 degrees is the recommended maximum angle between two legs of a sling for general work.



To work out the SWL, you multiply the WLL of the sling by the angle factor.

### Formula:

Safe Working Load (SWL) = WLL × Angle Factor

**So, the greater the angle, the less you can lift.**



Alloy Grade T or 80 Chain Sling			
2, 3 or 4 Leg Slings			
			
Chain size (mm)	Included Angle		
	60	90	120
6.0	1.9	1.6	1.1
7.0	2.6	2.1	1.5
8.0	3.5	2.8	2.0
10.0	5.5	4.5	3.2

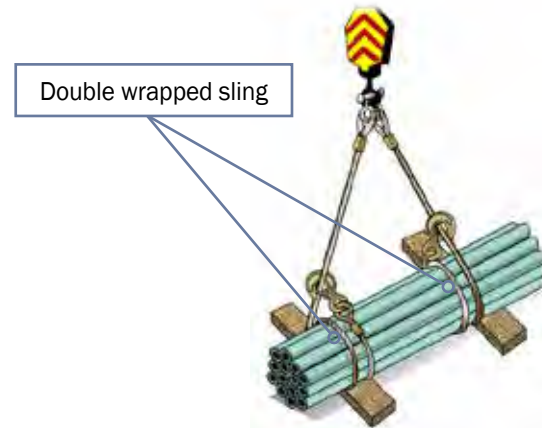
## Lifting loads

When lifting loads that can slip or be damaged if not correctly lifted, special equipment or slinging methods should be used.

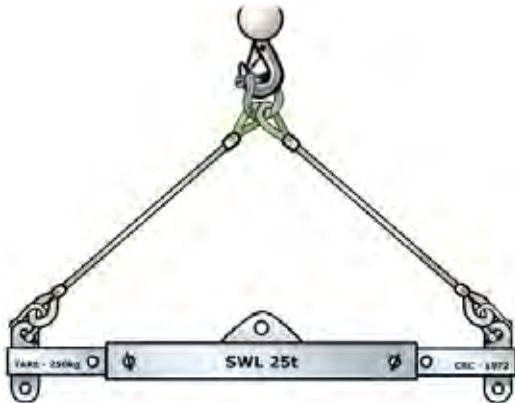
A load which has parts that can slip should be double wrapped with the sling.

Loads such as roof trusses or air conditioning duct work can be easily damaged by compression forces or unsupported sections bending.

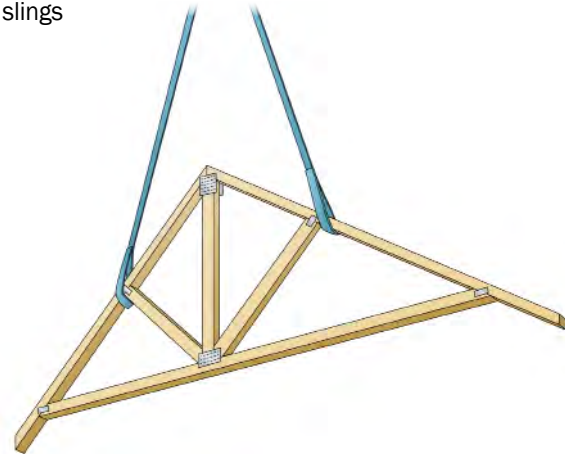
These should be lifted using special equipment such as spreader bars or long slings to reduce the compression forces as slings try to move to directly under the hook.



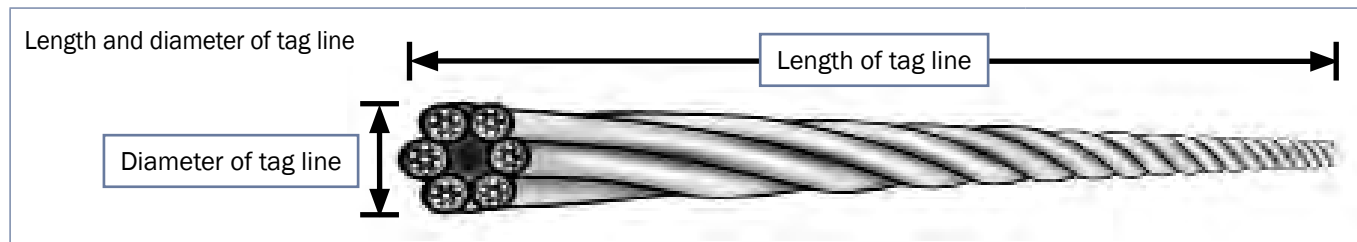
Spreader bar



Long slings



Tag line (continued)



Be aware of other people working so as not to lift load over their heads



Tag line change over may be needed at some point in the lift.



Loose rope should not be coiled in the hand as the person dogging the load may be hoisted with the load.





Conduct a test lift (continued)

## How to do a test/trial lift

### Conducting a test lift

Doing a test/trial lift before you use the crane to move a load. This helps you check:

- The crane can do the lift
- All crane equipment works properly
- The load is stable
- There is enough clearance for the boom movement
- The outriggers/packing is secure.



### Suspend the load

When you suspend (hang) the load just off the ground, check:

- The load is stable and the slings are secure
- Near-capacity loads do not overload the crane
- Loads of unusual shape or weight distribution are slung correctly
- Load-measuring equipment can be used to verify the calculated weight of the load
- All equipment works correctly
- Adjustments to the slinging can be made safely.



### Any problems

If the trial lift shows there are problems with the lift, then you should:

- Stop instantly
- Lower the load back to the ground
- Adjust the slings
- Do not continue with the work until you fix the problem.

