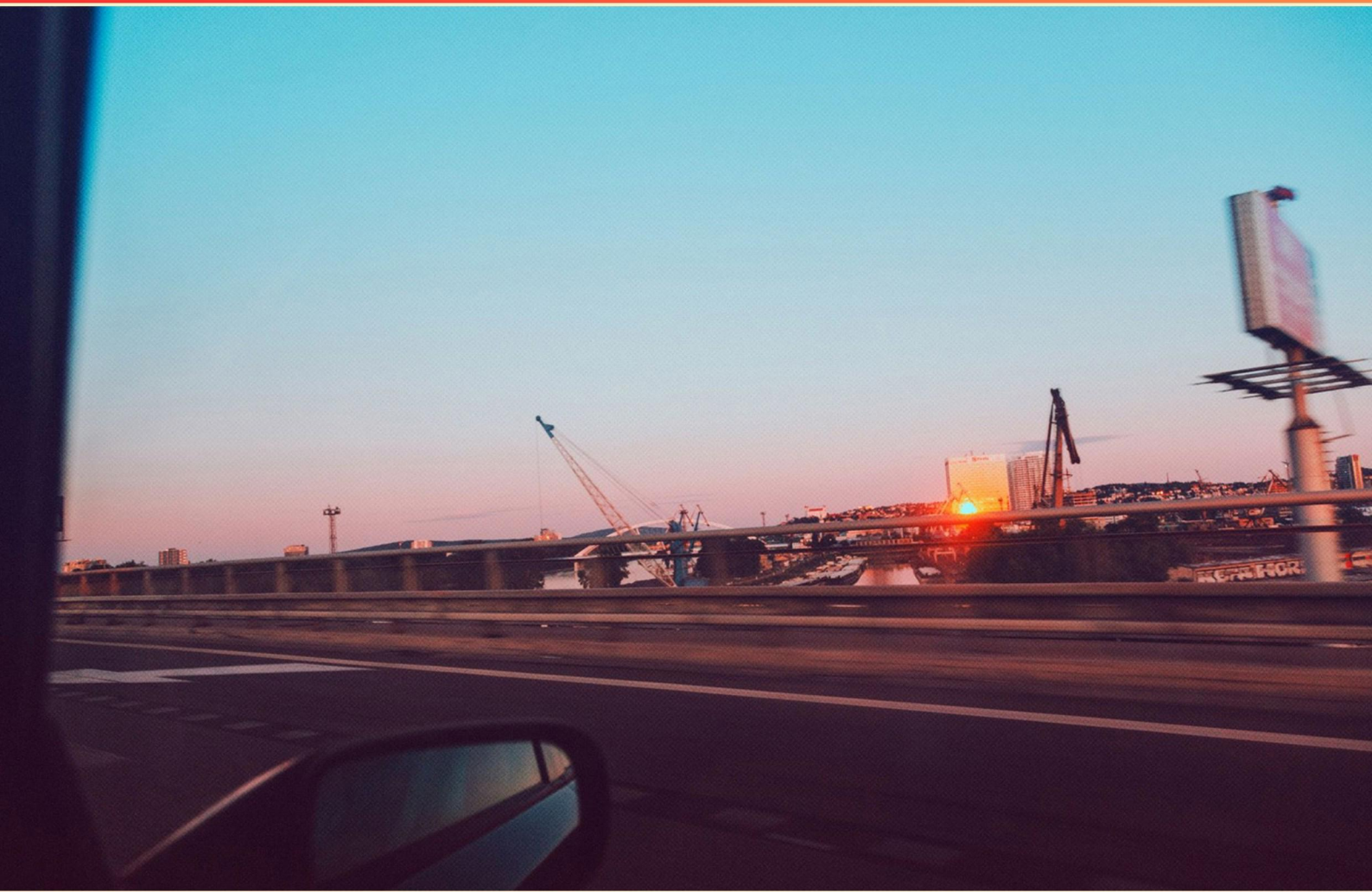


RIGGING CML PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What is shock loading and how can it be mitigated on a lift?**
 - A. Sudden load application; mitigate by using controlled lift speeds and appropriate hardware ratings.
 - B. A rapid jerk is recommended to seat the load quickly.
 - C. Sudden load application; mitigate by using controlled lift speeds, appropriate hardware ratings, and avoiding dynamic movements.
 - D. The best mitigation is to skip edge protection.
- 2. Which component(s) are described in the material as limiting travel at both ends of the hoist path?**
 - A. Lower limit switches only
 - B. Upper limit switches only
 - C. Both lower and upper limit switches
 - D. Neither
- 3. What corrosion indicators require retirement of rigging hardware?**
 - A. Cracks, pitting, corrosion that compromises strength, or deformation that affects geometry.
 - B. Minor rust that cleans off with a wire brush.
 - C. Surface wear that does not affect strength.
 - D. Slight color change.
- 4. Which splice is commonly used to mark the rope's end on the working line?**
 - A. Back splice
 - B. Eye splice
 - C. Short splice
 - D. Long splice
- 5. If the center of gravity is exactly midway between lift points A and B, what is the weight carried by each lift point for a 9,000-pound load?**
 - A. 4,500 lb
 - B. 6,000 lb
 - C. 9,000 lb
 - D. 3,000 lb

- 6. What is the weight of a single 4-foot by 8-foot sheet of 1/16-inch steel?**
- A. 81.6 lbs
 - B. 32 lbs
 - C. 64 lbs
 - D. 96 lbs
- 7. Hardware components can be stored together in groups.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Not allowed
- 8. Lifting force can be measured directly with which device?**
- A. Dynamometer
 - B. Load cell
 - C. Scale
 - D. Torque wrench
- 9. Binding is an indication that chain links have what?**
- A. stretched
 - B. bent
 - C. worn
 - D. broken
- 10. A large rectangular load is lifted with a dynamometer showing 6,000 pounds at lift point A, and then 4,000 pounds at lift point B when the other end is lifted; the lift points are 120 inches apart. Where is the CG along its length from point A?**
- A. 48 inches
 - B. 60 inches
 - C. 72 inches
 - D. 96 inches

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is shock loading and how can it be mitigated on a lift?

- A. Sudden load application; mitigate by using controlled lift speeds and appropriate hardware ratings.
- B. A rapid jerk is recommended to seat the load quickly.
- C. Sudden load application; mitigate by using controlled lift speeds, appropriate hardware ratings, and avoiding dynamic movements.**
- D. The best mitigation is to skip edge protection.

Shock loading is a sudden, high peak force that occurs when a load is accelerated or decelerated quickly, because inertia creates a spike in the forces on rigging and lift components. In lifting, abrupt starts, stops, or changes in motion can generate these shock forces, stressing hardware beyond its steady-state rating. Mitigation focuses on making the lift smooth: use controlled lift speeds so accelerations and decelerations are gradual, ensure the hardware is rated for the actual load, and avoid dynamic movements like jerking or rapid variations in direction. The option that combines these elements—controlled lift speeds, proper hardware ratings, and avoiding dynamic movements—best addresses how to prevent shock loading. Choices that advocate a rapid jerk or that omit avoiding dynamic motions, or unsafe practices like skipping edge protection, don't effectively reduce shock forces.

2. Which component(s) are described in the material as limiting travel at both ends of the hoist path?

- A. Lower limit switches only
- B. Upper limit switches only
- C. Both lower and upper limit switches**
- D. Neither

Hoist travel is kept within safe bounds by devices at both ends of the path. Limit switches are positioned at the extremes and are wired to stop the motor when the hook reaches the top or the bottom. This dual protection means movement is prevented from continuing past either end, guarding the cable, motor, and load from damage and preventing unsafe conditions. If only one end had limiting switches, travel could still push past the other extreme, risking over-travel. So, the description is that both lower and upper limit switches constrain movement.

3. What corrosion indicators require retirement of rigging hardware?

- A. Cracks, pitting, corrosion that compromises strength, or deformation that affects geometry.**
- B. Minor rust that cleans off with a wire brush.
- C. Surface wear that does not affect strength.
- D. Slight color change.

When evaluating rigging hardware, the priority is safety: signs that show the part's strength or geometry has been compromised mean it should be retired. Cracks, pitting, corrosion that reduces strength, and deformation that changes the part's geometry are all critical indicators because each directly weakens the component or alters how it fits and carries load. Cracks open the door to rapid fracture under load; pitting creates deep, localized loss of material and stress concentrations; corrosion that actually weakens the metal reduces the part's load-carrying capacity; and deformation means the hardware no longer fits or aligns correctly, changing load paths and risking failure. Superficial rust that can be cleaned off, wear that doesn't affect strength, or slight color changes don't by themselves prove the part has lost its safety margin. They can be signs to inspect and monitor, but they aren't definitive reasons to retire the hardware. The best choice highlights issues that genuinely undermine safety and require retirement.

4. Which splice is commonly used to mark the rope's end on the working line?

A. Back splice

B. Eye splice

C. Short splice

D. Long splice

Finishing and marking a rope end to prevent unraveling and to provide a clear termination point is the main idea here. The back splice is commonly used on the end of a rope because it reinforces the end and creates a visible stopper that resists fraying, making it easy to identify the rope's end on the working line. This helps with safety and handling since you can clearly see and feel where the rope ends as it goes through equipment. The other splices serve different purposes that don't fit this need. An eye splice forms a fixed loop, which is useful when you need a permanent loop but doesn't mark the rope's end. Short splice joins two rope ends over a short length, and long splice joins over a longer length to make a smoother transition; both are about connecting ends, not marking or terminating the end in a way that resists fraying and is easy to see.

5. If the center of gravity is exactly midway between lift points A and B, what is the weight carried by each lift point for a 9,000-pound load?

A. 4,500 lb

B. 6,000 lb

C. 9,000 lb

D. 3,000 lb

When the center of gravity lies exactly midway between two lift points, the load is shared equally by both supports. The total weight is 9,000 lb, so each lift point carries half of that. Therefore, each supports 4,500 lb. If the center of gravity shifted toward one lift, the nearer lift would carry more and the farther lift less, but at the midpoint the forces are equal.

6. What is the weight of a single 4-foot by 8-foot sheet of 1/16-inch steel?

A. 81.6 lbs

B. 32 lbs

C. 64 lbs

D. 96 lbs

Weight comes from volume times density. First convert the thickness to feet: 1/16 inch is 0.0625 inch, which is $0.0625/12 \approx 0.005208$ ft. The sheet's area is 4 ft by 8 ft, so volume is $32 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0.005208 \text{ ft} \approx 0.1667 \text{ ft}^3$ (about $1/6 \text{ ft}^3$). Using a typical steel density of about 490 lb/ft^3 , the weight is $0.1667 \times 490 \approx 81.7$ pounds, which rounds to 81.6 pounds. So the sheet weighs about 81.6 lbs. The other numbers would come from a different thickness or density.

7. Hardware components can be stored together in groups.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Sometimes
- D. Not allowed

Grouping hardware components in storage supports organized, efficient workspaces. When parts are stored together in labeled groups or bins—by type, size, or function—it's easier to locate what you need, reduces the time spent searching, and minimizes the chance of misplacing items. This approach is common in workshops and supply rooms: screws, nuts, and washers in one bin; cables and connectors in another; and tools kept with related accessories. While there can be exceptions (some items might be kept separate due to safety, sterility, or risk of damage), the general practice of storing hardware components in groups is both practical and widely used.

8. Lifting force can be measured directly with which device?

- A. Dynamometer
- B. Load cell
- C. Scale
- D. Torque wrench

Measuring lifting force is about directly capturing the push or pull along the lifting direction. A dynamometer is built to do exactly that: it senses the linear force and displays it on a scale or readout. This direct reading makes it the best tool for measuring the actual lifting force you apply or the load you're lifting in real time. A load cell also measures force, but it's usually a sensor that becomes part of a larger system and needs additional instrumentation to read the signal. A scale measures weight under gravity, which is a specific type of force and not the dynamic lifting force in most tasks. A torque wrench measures rotational torque, not linear lifting force.

9. Binding is an indication that chain links have what?

- A. stretched
- B. bent
- C. worn
- D. broken

Binding signals that chain links have stretched from their original length due to loading. When a chain is subjected to force, the metal can deform plastically, causing the links to elongate. This elongation changes how the links interact, often causing them to bind against each other as the chain moves, which compromises strength and safety. If you see binding, retire or replace the chain rather than attempting to fix it, since stretched links cannot be trusted to carry the intended loads. Bent links change shape, worn links indicate material loss, and a broken link is a clear failure; none of these describe the elongation that binding indicates.

10. A large rectangular load is lifted with a dynamometer showing 6,000 pounds at lift point A, and then 4,000 pounds at lift point B when the other end is lifted; the lift points are 120 inches apart. Where is the CG along its length from point A?

A. 48 inches

B. 60 inches

C. 72 inches

D. 96 inches

When a load is lifted from two points, the weight distribution between those points tells you where the center of gravity lies along the length. The total weight is the sum of the two lift readings, and the distance between the lift points sets the lever arm for the moment created by that weight. Here, the total weight is $6,000 + 4,000 = 10,000$ pounds, and the lift points are 120 inches apart. Take moments about the first lift point. The only forces producing a moment about that point are the lift at the second point and the load's weight. The moment from the second lift is $4,000 \times 120 = 480,000$ in-lb. The weight acts at the center of gravity a distance x from the first lift point, producing a moment of $10,000 \times x$. For equilibrium, these moments balance: $10,000 \times x = 480,000$, so $x = 48$ inches. Therefore, the CG is 48 inches from the first lift point.

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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