

Choose the right outrigger pad

Pad size depends on your equipment's size and weight, the load on each outrigger and the ground conditions. **Consult your equipment manufacturer or a qualified engineer to confirm the appropriate pad size and load-bearing capacity for your specific crane or equipment model.**

1 Know the load on each outrigger

Get the maximum load at each outrigger from the machine manufacturer or suitable lift-planning information. This differs from the machine's lifting capacity; loads may not be shared equally.

2 Shortlist a pad using the nominal loads

Start with a pad whose nominal maximum load is at least the maximum load on that outrigger. Then complete the ground, foot and condition checks on page 2.

SKU	Pad size / type (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Nominal weight (kg)	Nominal maximum load (tonnes)*
2100-001	300 x 300 square	30	2.7	4
2100-009	300 x 300 recessed	30	2.3	3
2100-002	400 x 400 square	40	6.4	10
2100-007	400 x 400 recessed	40	5.6	8
2100-003	500 x 500 square	50	12.5	15
2100-008	500 x 500 recessed	50	11	12.5
2100-004	600 x 600 square	60	21	25
2100-005	800 x 800 square	60	36	35
2100-006	1000 x 1000 square	60	60	50
2110-001	400 diameter round	40	5	7
2110-002	500 diameter round	50	10	11
2110-003	600 diameter round	60	16.5	19

***How to use these figures:** Nominal maximum loads are product selection guide figures for one outrigger in optimal conditions. **A sufficiently large, rigid foot plate is required to spread the load onto the pad; confirm its suitability with your equipment manufacturer or a qualified engineer.** Ground, foot contact, pad support and condition may require a lower load or a different support arrangement. A load below the table figure does not by itself confirm suitability.

Check ground bearing capacity: Softer ground may need a larger pad or different support, even when the load is below the nominal figure. Larger pads spread load over more ground only when effectively supported.

Continue with checks 3-5 on page 2 before use.

Product enquiries: **1300 772 723** | outriggerpads.com.au

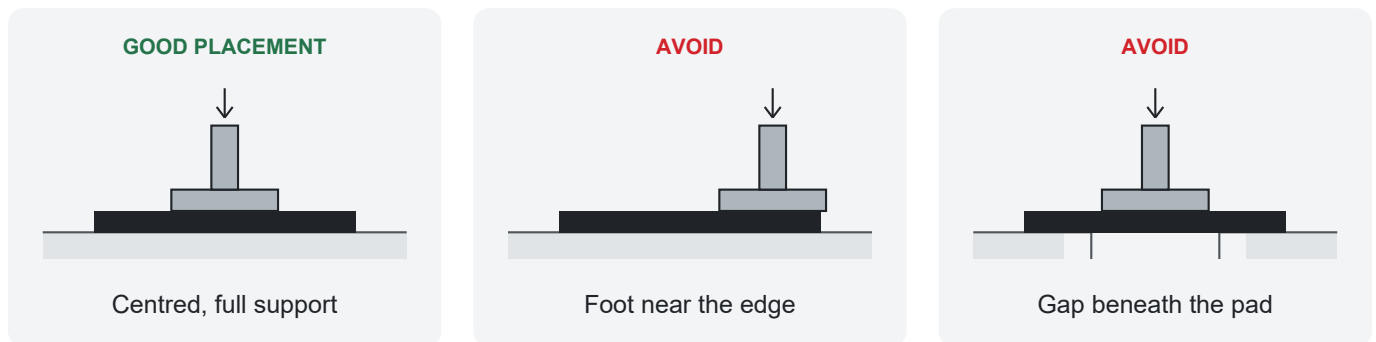
Check the ground and setup

3 Confirm the ground can carry the load

Check the ground at each outrigger using the site's ground assessment and the pad's effective contact area. Soft ground, fill, water, trenches or buried voids may need a larger pad or different support. Concrete and pavement also need an appropriate assessment.

4 Check the foot and pad support

Use a foot plate large and rigid enough for the load; confirm suitability with the equipment manufacturer or a qualified engineer. Centre the foot plate and make sure it bears fully on the pad. Provide firm, level ground support and check sliding resistance. Pad thickness affects bending; include any recess or wear in the check. Do not bridge gaps or stack pads unless the arrangement has been assessed.



Sketches show placement only; ground strength and pad suitability still need checking.

5 Inspect before use and watch during the job

Check for cracks, deep cuts, severe indentation or distortion. Watch for sinking, pad movement, loss of contact or increasing bending. If support changes, stop safely and reassess. Remove damaged pads from use until their suitability has been assessed.

Before work starts

- ☐ Maximum outrigger load known ☐ Ground and pad suitability checked
- ☐ Foot centred and supported ☐ Pad condition checked

Your responsibility for each job

You are responsible for ensuring the pads and complete support arrangement are suitable for your machine, load and site. Follow the machine manufacturer's instructions. Confirm pad suitability with the manufacturer or a qualified engineer before use.

Further guidance: WorkSafe Queensland, Mobile crane Code of Practice 2024, section 8.2. Use guidance applicable to your equipment and jurisdiction.