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Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance Training Course

27 September – 1 October 2027
Paris

Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance Training Course

Ref: 1434_53438 **Date:** 27 September – 1 October 2027 **Location:** Paris **Fees:** 6900 GBP

Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance is a 1-week training course for concrete pump operators, site supervisors and plant maintenance staff, built around a pour-day set-up and inspection card that covers outrigger placement, boom checks, pipeline layout and post-pour cleaning for each truck-mounted or static pump. Taller buildings and tighter sites now push booms and pipelines to their limits. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this concrete pump operation, boom safety and maintenance course.

Why Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance Matters Now

Three forces shape concrete pumping today. Projects demand longer booms, higher vertical lifts and continuous pours, which raise line pressures and outrigger loads. Sites are more crowded, with cranes, overhead lines and soft ground close to the pump. Contractors also face pressure to cut downtime from blockages and worn pipework. Crews who set up and maintain pumps correctly finish pours safely and on time; crews who skip checks risk boom collapse, pipeline bursts and lost concrete. The course draws on ISO 55001 for asset management and EN 13306 for maintenance terminology, applied to mobile plant.

Who Gains Most from Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance

- Operators who position the pump, extend the boom and control placement
- Line hands who assemble and clamp pipelines and hoses
- Site supervisors who plan pump positions and approve ground conditions
- Plant fitters who replace wear parts and service hydraulics
- Batching staff who supply mixes suited to pumping

A building contractor or ready-mix supplier gains most when its operators, supervisors and fitters attend together.

Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance Capabilities

Participants move from relying on habit at the pour to checking ground, boom, line and mix against clear limits.

- Assess ground bearing and outrigger pad size — safe pump positioning
- Apply boom unfolding sequences and slewing limits — overhead hazards and reach
- Design pipeline layouts with correct clamps and restraints — burst and whip prevention
- Test mix pumpability on site — blockage risk and pour planning
- Specify wear part inspection and replacement intervals — fitters and plant managers
- Build safe cleaning routines for boom and line — end-of-pour hazards

Key Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance Terms

- Outrigger — an extendable leg that stabilises a truck-mounted pump by spreading load onto the ground.
- Placing boom — the folding, hydraulically driven arm that carries the delivery line to the pour point.
- S-valve — the swinging tube that switches flow between the two pumping cylinders and the delivery line.
- Pumpability — how readily a concrete mix moves through a pipeline without segregating or blocking.
- Line pressure — the pressure the concrete exerts inside the pipeline, rising with height, length and bends.
- Wear ring and plate — replaceable hardened parts at the S-valve that seal against abrasive concrete.

Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance Day by Day

Day 1: Pump Types and Site Planning

- Truck-Mounted, Trailer and Static Pumps — Equipment Choice for Each Pour
- Piston, S-Valve and Hydraulic Circuits — How Output Is Generated
- Site Access and Pump Position Plans — Reach and Truck Turnaround
- Overhead Line and Crane Proximity Checks — Exclusion Zones
- Pre-Pour Risk Assessment — Roles and Signals

Day 2: Outrigger Stability and Boom Set-Up

- Ground Bearing Assessment and Pad Sizing — Outrigger Load Spread
- Outrigger Deployment Sequences — Levelling and Stability Margins
- Boom Unfolding and Slewing Limits — Reach Diagrams in Practice
- Wind and Weather Limits — Stop-Work Decisions
- Remote Control and Signalling — Operator and Hose Hand Coordination

Day 3: Pipeline Layout and Pumping Practice

- Pipeline Sizing, Bends and Reducers — Line Pressure Control
- Clamps, Restraints and Whip Checks — Burst Prevention
- Mix Pumpability and Slump Checks — Accepting or Rejecting Loads
- Priming, Start-Up and Steady Pumping — Output and Pressure Balance
- Vertical and Long-Distance Pumping — Static Pump and Line Planning

Day 4: Blockages, Wear Parts and Maintenance

- Blockage Causes and Warning Signs — Safe Clearing Procedures
- S-Valve, Wear Ring and Plate Inspection — Replacement Timing
- Pipeline Wall Thickness Checks — Retiring Worn Sections
- Hydraulic Oil, Hoses and Filters — Daily and Weekly Checks
- Boom Structure and Pin Inspection — Crack and Wear Findings

Day 5: Practising the Pour-Day Set-Up and Inspection Card

- Set-Up Plan for a Sample High-Rise Pour — Applied Outrigger and Boom Checks
- Pipeline Layout Exercise — Applied Clamp and Restraint Selection
- Blockage Scenario Walk-Through — Applied Clearing Steps
- Safe Cleaning with Sponge Balls and Washout — End-of-Pour Routine
- Pour-Day Set-Up and Inspection Card — Ground, Boom, Line and Cleaning Items

Applying Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance After the Course

- Measure pipeline wall thickness on the most used sections and retire any that fall below the supplier limit.
- Introduce a pre-pour ground and outrigger check signed by the operator and supervisor before each boom pump pour.

Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance Questions FAQ

What is concrete pump operation, boom safety and maintenance and why does it matter now?

It is the safe set-up, running and upkeep of truck-mounted and static concrete pumps. Higher lifts, crowded sites and continuous pours make disciplined practice essential to avoid collapses and blockages.

Which roles gain most from concrete pump operation, boom safety and maintenance?

Pump operators, line hands, site supervisors and plant fitters gain most, along with batching staff who supply pumpable mixes.

How does concrete pump operation, boom safety and maintenance differ from a concrete technology course?

It deals with the machine and the pour rather than mix design. A concrete technology course covers materials and durability, while this one covers outriggers, booms, pipelines and wear parts.

What do you bring back from concrete pump operation, boom safety and maintenance?

You bring back a pour-day card listing ground, boom, pipeline and cleaning checks, plus wear part limits your fitters can apply.

Concrete Pump Operation, Boom Safety and Maintenance: The Way Forward

The pour-day set-up and inspection card first informs whether a pump position and pipeline layout are fit for the planned pour. Operators complete it, supervisors sign it and fitters use its wear findings to plan parts. After the first month, revisit the line wear limits and cleaning steps, since actual mix abrasiveness often shortens part life.