

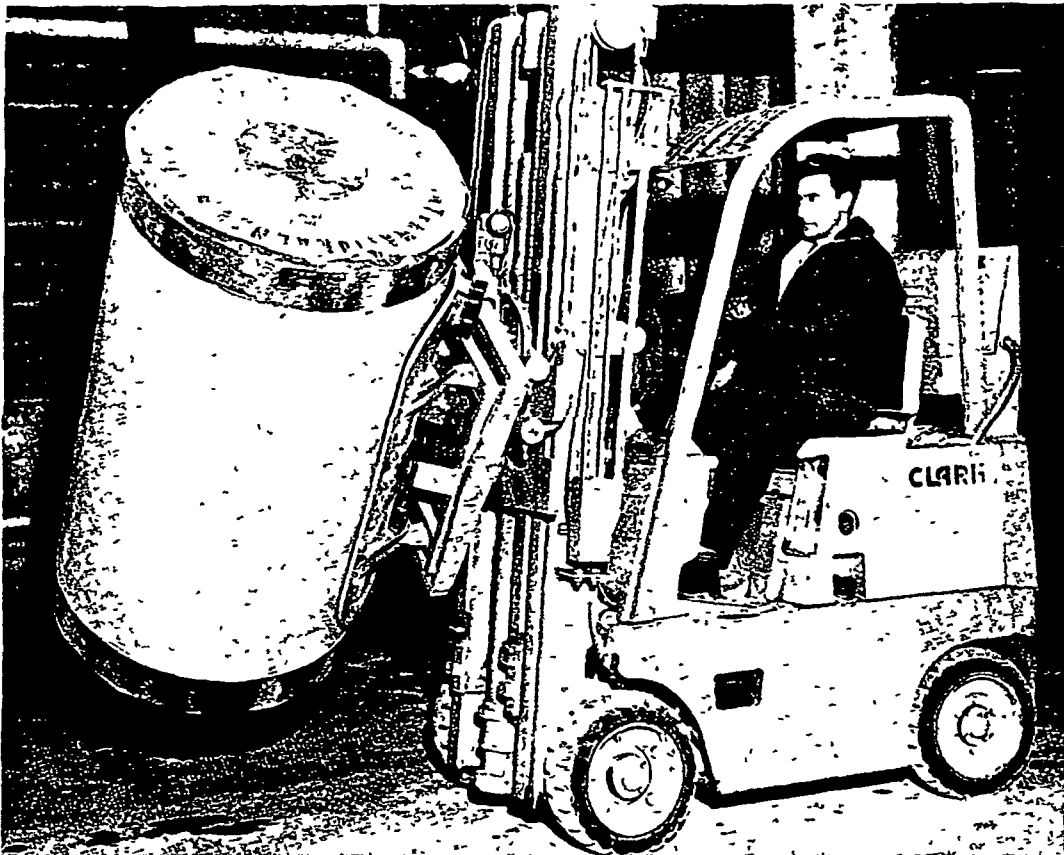


FIG 22-3 — Vacuum-handling truck, carrying newsprint roll in this photo, has canopy guard for operator's protection. Truck engine or separate source supplies vacuum.

Courtesy Industrial Truck Div., Clark Equipment Co.

tion-engine powered truck, although a diesel-powered lift truck has been approved by Underwriters' Laboratories and Factory Mutual for use in hazardous areas.

Powered industrial trucks should be equipped with a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher or a gas-pressured dry chemical fire extinguisher, and all operators should be trained in its use. Also, an important incidental advantage is that the truck-mounted fire extinguisher and trained operator are quickly available to combat other fires on the premises.

Lift trucks

Lift trucks that can elevate loads higher than the operator's head, or will operate in areas

where stacks are higher than the operator's head, should have substantial overhead guards and load back rest extension (Fig 22-1). If an overhead guard is attached to the rear of the truck body, it should also be attached to the body in front and not the mast. An exception is made for those trucks that have the tilt cylinder as an integral part of the overhead guard construction.

Fork trucks equipped with a single tilt cylinder should have provisions to avoid injury to the operator resulting from failure of the cylinder or associated parts.

Forks should be locked to the carriage, and the fork extension, if used, should be designed to prevent unintentional lifting of the toe or