

27—Powered Industrial Trucks

GAS		
Daily Operator Check Off List		
Truck No. _____	Operator _____	
Truck Model _____	Dept. _____	
Date _____	Running Time _____	Hours _____
Shift _____		
Check	O.K.	Add
		(Amount)
1. Gas		
2. Water or Anti-Freeze		
3. Engine Oil		
4. Hydraulic Oil		
5. Steering and Horn		
6. Brakes		
7. Tires		
8. Hoist Cylinder		
9. Tilt Cylinders		
10. Air Cleaner		
11. Oil Pressure		
12. Forks		
13. Battery		
14. Fire Extinguisher		
15		

P1639 _____ Operators Signature

ELECTRIC		
Daily Operator Check Off List		
Truck No. _____	Operator _____	
Truck Model _____	Dept. _____	
Date _____	Running Time _____	Hours _____
Shift _____		
Check	O.K.	Add
		(Amount)
1. Steering and Horn		
2. Brakes		
3. Safety Seat Brake		
4. Tires		
5. Hoist Cylinder		
6. Tilt Cylinders		
7. Hydraulic Oil		
8. Controller		
9. Forks		
10. Battery (Specific Gravity)		
11		
12		

P1641 _____ Operators Signature

FIG 27-24 —Two daily inspection checklists
Courtesy Eaton, Yale & Towne, Inc

tires, lights, power supply, load-engaging mechanism, lift system, steering mechanism, and signal equipment should be repaired before trucks are allowed to go back into service. Operators should be prohibited from making repairs to trucks.

The operating mechanism should be locked "off" before repairs are made to any part of a powered industrial truck.

It is advisable to keep a detailed inspection and repair record for each truck. The maintenance force should give each truck a thorough inspection at stated intervals and a complete overhaul after regular extended periods of operation.

Electric trucks

Handling and charging of storage batteries for electric trucks introduce several hazards. By wearing chemical goggles, rubber gloves, aprons, and rubber boots, operators of charging equipment can be protected against acid burns during refilling or handling operations. Wood slat mats, rubber mats, or clean floorboards will help prevent slips and falls and will protect against electric shock from the charging equipment. See NFPA Standard 505, *Type Designations, Areas of Use, Maintenance & Operation of Powered Industrial Trucks*, and NSC Data Sheet No. 635, *Lead-Acid Storage Batteries*.

Battery changing and charging operations should be performed by trained and authorized personnel. Truck operators may or may not be so authorized depending upon individual plant setups.

Battery charging installations should be located in areas designated for that purpose. Facilities should be provided for flushing and neutralizing spilled electrolyte, for fire protection, for protecting charging apparatus from damage by trucks, and for adequate ventilation to disperse gases and fumes from batteries.

When racks are used for support of batteries, they should be made of materials non-conductive to spark generation or be coated or covered to achieve this objective.

When charging batteries, acid should be poured into water, *never* the reverse. A carboy tilter or siphon should be provided for handling electrolyte. If acid or electrolyte is spilled on the worker's skin or clothing, it