

MANUAL HANDLING AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS

wheels should be as far under the truck as possible. Wheel guards can be installed on many types of trucks.

Tongues of flat trucks should be provided with counterweights, springs, or hooks to hold them vertical when not in use. If this is not possible, workers should be trained to leave handles in such a position that will not be a tripping hazard.

Equipment should be inspected daily and kept in good repair. Repair and maintenance records should be kept to show the condition of each piece of equipment. Axles should be kept well-greased.

The type of truck most suitable for the work at hand should be used. No one truck is right for handling all types of material.

When loading trucks, truckers and loaders should keep their feet clear of the wheels. Loads should be placed so that they will not tip, shift, fall off, or block the view of the operator.



Fig. 17-9. Four-wheeled trucks not equipped with tongues or drawbars should be pushed, not pulled. If the truck is properly loaded, the operator can see where he is going, and he is not in danger of being run down by his own truck.

On a two-wheeled truck, the center of gravity of the load should be placed well forward so that it lies on the axle and not on the handles.

When a two-wheeled truck or wheelbarrow is loaded in a horizontal position, the worker should raise it to traveling position by lifting with his leg muscles and keeping his back straight. He should observe the same principle in setting a loaded truck or wheelbarrow down—the leg muscles should do the work.

Four-wheeled trucks, except those of the "fifth wheel" or tongue type, should be pushed, not pulled, particularly when the truck is going down an incline (Fig 17-9). If the worker pulls a truck, he may catch his feet between the truck bed and the floor. This type of accident often results in fractures and severe heel cuts.

When handtruck is pushed down an incline, it should be ahead of the worker.

When pushing trucks, workers must exercise constant vigilance to avoid running wheels off dockplates or platforms, prevent collisions with other workers, trucks, or obstructions, and avoid jamming their hands against side obstructions (Fig 17-10).

"Fifth wheel" trucks, provided with a steering handle attached to a swiveling axle, should be pulled by the handle and never pushed, except to maneuver a truck into a certain position. Handles should be hooked or chained up out of the way when trucks are parked or standing. On a large truck of this type, such as a baggage truck, a wheel should be chained to the frame to prevent the truck from moving when it is standing, especially when it is outside where the wind might move it.

Workers should operate trucks at a safe speed and keep them constantly under control. Special care is required at blind corners and doorways.

Trucks should not be parked in aisles or other places where they may obstruct traffic or constitute stumbling hazards. Workmen should be instructed to keep trucks not in use in the storage place provided.

Conveyors, cranes, and hoists. See Chapter 18, "Hoisting Apparatus and Conveyors," for description of many types of lifting and transporting devices used to re-