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Rough-terrain trucks — Safety requirements and verification -

R r Part 1: Variable-reach trucks

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10896-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 110, Industrial trucks, Subcommittee SC 4, Rough-terrain trucks.

ISO 10896 consists of the following parts, under the general title Rough-terrain trucks — Safety requirements and verification:

Part 1: Variable-reach trucks

Slewing trucks, lorry-mounted trucks, freely swinging loads and straight-masted trucks are to form the subjects of future parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Introduction

Variable-reach trucks are known by a variety of terms, including "telehandlers" and "multi-purpose handlers".

The variable-reach rough-terrain trucks covered by this part of ISO 10896 are designed to transport loads to and place them on elevated work areas and can be driven on unimproved or disturbed terrain.

They can also be equipped with a variety of attachments (e.g. fork arms, bale spikes) and interchangeable equipment (e.g. mowers, sweepers).

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Rough-terrain trucks — Safety requirements and verification —

Part 1: Variable-reach trucks

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10896 specifies general safety requirements for non-slewing, variable-reach rough-terrain trucks (hereafter known as "trucks"), with an articulated or rigid chassis and equipped with a telescopic lifting means (pivoting boom) on which a load-handling device such as a carriage with fork arms is typically fitted. Fork arms and other integrated attachments are considered to be parts of the truck.

Other standards, in addition to the relevant provisions of this part of ISO 10896, can apply to the attachments.

This part of ISO 10896 is not applicable to the following:

- a) industrial variable-reach trucks covered by ISO 3691-2;
- b) machines designed primarily for earth-moving, such as loaders, even if their buckets are replaced by fork arms (see ISO 20474);
- c) trucks designed primarily with variable-length load suspension elements (e.g. chain, ropes) from which the load may swing freely in all directions (mobile cranes)¹⁾;
- d) trucks fitted with personnel/work platforms, designed to move persons to elevated working positions²;
- e) trucks designed primarily for container handling.

The significant hazards covered by this part of ISO 10896 are listed in Annex A. This part of ISO 10896 does not address hazards that can occur

- during manufacture,
- when handling suspended loads, which may swing freely,
- when using trucks on public roads,
- when operating in potentially explosive atmospheres, or
- with a battery, LPG or hybrid as the primary power source.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2330, Fork-lift trucks — Fork arms — Technical characteristics and testing

ISO 2867:2011, Earth-moving machinery — Access systems

ISO 3449, Earth-moving machinery — Falling-object protective structures — Laboratory tests and performance requirements

¹⁾ Additional requirements for trucks intended for freely swinging load applications, their lifting devices and attachments, and personnel/work platform applications on trucks, are being developed by ISO/TC 110/SC4.

ISO 3450, Earth-moving machinery — Wheeled or high-speed rubber-tracked machines — Performance requirements and test procedures for brake systems

ISO 3457, Earth-moving machinery — Guards — Definitions and requirements

ISO 3471:2008, Earth-moving machinery — Roll-over protective structures — Laboratory tests and performance requirements

ISO 3795, Road vehicles, and tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Determination of burning behaviour of interior materials

ISO 3864-1, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 1: Design principles for safety signs and safety markings

ISO 3864-2, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels

ISO 5053, Powered industrial trucks — Terminology

ISO 5353, Earth-moving machinery, and tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry - Seat index point

ISO 6016:2008, Earth-moving machinery — Methods of measuring the masses of whole machines, their equipment and components

ISO 6682, Earth-moving machinery — Zones of comfort and reach for controls

ISO 6683, Earth-moving machinery — Seat belts and seat belt anchorages — Performance requirements and tests

ISO 7000, Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Registered symbols²⁾

ISO 7096:2000, Earth-moving machinery — Laboratory evaluation of operator seat vibration

ISO 9244, Earth-moving machinery — Machinery safety labels — General principles

ISO 9533, Earth-moving machinery — Machine-mounted audible travel alarms and forward horns — Test methods and performance criteria

ISO 10263-3, Earth-moving machinery — Operator enclosure environment — Part 3: Pressurization test method

ISO 10570, Earth-moving machinery — Articulated frame lock — Performance requirements

ISO 11112:1995, *Earth-moving machinery* — Operator's seat — Dimensions and requirements. Amended by ISO 11112:1995/Amd 1:2001

ISO 12508, Earth-moving machinery — Operator station and maintenance areas – Bluntness of edges

ISO 13284, Fork-lift trucks — Fork-arm extensions and telescopic fork arms — Technical characteristics and strength requirements

ISO 13732-1, Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces — Part 1: Hot surfaces

ISO 13849-1, Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design

ISO 13850, Safety of machinery — Emergency stop — Principles for design

ISO 15817, Earth-moving machinery — Safety requirements for remote operator control

ISO 16528-1:2007, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 1: Performance requirements

ISO 16528-2, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 2: Procedures for fulfilling the requirements of ISO 16528-1

²⁾ The database on Graphical Symbols for Use on Equipment contains the complete set of graphical symbols included in IEC 60417 and ISO 7000: <u>http://www.graphical-symbols.info/</u>

ISO 21507, Earth-moving machinery — Performance requirements for non-metallic fuel tanks

ISO 22915-10, Industrial trucks — Verification of stability — Part 10: Additional stability test for trucks operating in the special condition of stacking with load laterally displaced by powered devices

ISO 22915-14, Industrial trucks — Verification of stability — Part 14: Rough-terrain variable-reach trucks

ISO 22915-20, Industrial trucks — Verification of stability — Part 20: Additional stability test for trucks operating in the special condition of offset load, offset by utilization

IEC 60529, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5053 and the following apply.

3.1

rough-terrain truck

truck designed for operation on unimproved natural terrain as well as the disturbed terrain of work sites

3.2

compact truck

truck having a maximum height in normal travel mode of 2 150 mm, a maximum operating mass according to ISO 6016 of 6 000 kg, and/or a maximum width in normal travel mode of 1 850 mm

3.3

rated capacity

 Q_1

<truck> maximum load permitted by the manufacturer at the standard load centre distance that the truck is capable of lifting and transporting on *fork arms* (3.13) in normal conditions with the boom fully retracted

SEE: Figure 1.

3.4

rated capacity

<attachment> maximum load that the attachment is permitted by its manufacturer to handle in normal operation under specified conditions

Note to entry The rated capacity of the attachment can be associated with the load centre distance. See Table 1.

3.5

actual capacity

maximum load at a specified load centre distance, established by the manufacturer based on component strength and truck stability, that the truck can carry, lift and stack to a specified lift height and *reach* (3.6), in normal operation

SEE: Figure 1.

Note 1 to entry The actual capacity depends on the configuration of the truck in respect of variables including lift height, the reach of the boom, the actual load centre, load-handling devices and stabilizing devices.

Note 2 to entry It defines the load-handling ability of the particular truck as equipped. Additional actual capacity with removable attachments, where permitted, may also be established by the appropriate stability test or by calculation verified by empirical data.