

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 1459:1999+A2:2010

01-junij-2010

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 1459:1999

SIST EN 1459:1999/A1:2007 SIST EN 1459:1999/AC:2007

Varnost vozil za talni transport - Samognana vozila z mehanizmom za dviganje s spremenljivim dosegom (vključno z dopolnilom A2)

Safety of industrial trucks - Self-propelled variable reach trucks

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Sicherheit von Flurförderzeugen Skraftbetriebene Stapler mit veränderlicher Reichweite

Sécurité des chariots de manutention de Chariots automoteurs à portée variable d2166dc19676/sist-en-1459-1999a2-2010

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1459:1998+A2:2010

ICS:

53.060 Industrijski tovornjaki Industrial trucks

SIST EN 1459:1999+A2:2010 en,fr,de

SIST EN 1459:1999+A2:2010

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<u>SIST EN 1459:1999+A2:2010</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/db627d57-b9e9-4a33-b8dd-d2166dc19676/sist-en-1459-1999a2-2010 **EUROPEAN STANDARD**

EN 1459:1998+A2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

January 2010

ICS 53.060

Supersedes EN 1459:1998

English Version

Safety of industrial trucks - Self-propelled variable reach trucks

Sécurité des chariots de manutention - Chariots automoteurs à portée variable

Sicherheit von Flurförderzeugen - Kraftbetriebene Stapler mit veränderlicher Reichweite

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 November 1998 and includes Corrigendum 1 issued by CEN on 27 September 2006, Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 27 July 2006 and Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 19 October 2009.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Con	tents	Page
Forew	vord	3
Introd	roduction	
1	Scope	5
2	Normative references	6
3	Definitions - terminology	7
4	Hazards	11
5	Requirements and/or safety measures	15
6	Verification of requirements and safety measures	29
7	Information for use	31
Annex	x A (normative) Industrial variable reach truck - Stability tests	37
Annex	k B (normative) Variable reach rough terrain trucks - Stability tests	42
Annex	x C (normative) Variable reach trucks handling containers of length ≥ 6m, 20 feet-Additional stability tests	47
	CD (normative) Trucks operating with offset load - offset by powered devices	54
Annex	x E (normative) Trucks operating with offset load - offset determined by the utilisation	58
	x F 🚾 (informative) 🚾 Definitions of toad handling operations	
Annex	K G (normative) Procedure for testing steering wheel kick back 7-b9e9-4a33-b8dd- d2166dc19676/sist-en-1459-1999a2-2010	69
Annex	x ZA (informative) ♠ Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 98/37/EC ♠	73
Annex	x ZB (informative) ♠ Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC ♠	74
A₂⟩ Bil	oliography 🚱	75

Foreword

This document (EN 1459:1998+A2:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 150 "Industrial Trucks - Safety", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2010.

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

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 November 1998 and includes Corrigendum 1 issued by CEN on 27 September 2006, Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 27 July 2006 and Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 19 October 2009.

This document supersedes EN 1459:1998.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags $\boxed{\mathbb{A}_1} \ \sqrt{\mathbb{A}_1}$ and $\boxed{\mathbb{A}_2} \ \sqrt{\mathbb{A}_2}$.

The modifications of the related CEN Corrigendum have been implemented at the appropriate places in the text and are indicated by the tags (A) talk and are indicated by the tags (A) talk and are indicated by the tags (A) talk and (A) talk

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s). https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/db627d57-b9e9-4a33-b8dd-

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA and ZB, which are integral parts of this document. (A)

This European Standard is one of a series of European Standards for the safety of Industrial trucks. The complete series is as follows:

Safety of Industrial trucks

Self propelled trucks up to and including 10,000 kg capacity and tractors with

a drawbar pull up to and including 20,000 N.

EN 1726-1 Part 1: General requirements

EN 1726-2 Part 2: Additional requirements for trucks with elevating operator positions and

trucks specifically designed to travel with elevated loads.

EN 1551 Safety of Industrial trucks

Self propelled trucks over 10,000 kg capacity

EN 1459 Safety of Industrial trucks

Self propelled variable reach trucks

EN 1757 Safety of Industrial trucks

Pedestrian propelled trucks

EN 1757-1 Part 1: Stacker trucks EN 1757-2 Part 2: Pallet trucks EN 1757-3 Part 3: Platform trucks

EN 1757-4 Part 4: Scissor lift pallet trucks

EN 1525 Safety of Industrial trucks

Driverless trucks and their systems

EN 1175 Safety of Industrial trucks

Electrical requirements

EN 1175-1 Part 1: General requirements for battery powered trucks

EN 1175-2 Part 2: General requirements for internal combustion engine powered trucks
EN 1175-3 Part 3: Specific requirements for the electrical power transmission

systems of internal combustion engine powered trucks

EN 1526 Safety of Industrial trucks

Additional requirements for automated functions on trucks

EN 1755 Safety of Industrial trucks

Operation in potentially explosive atmospheres: use in flammable gas,

vapour mist and dust

EN 12053 Safety of Industrial trucks

Test methods for measuring noise emissions

EN 13564 Safety of Industrial trucks

Test methods for measuring visibility from self propelled trucks

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EN 13059 Safety of Industrial trucks

Test methods for measuring vibration

EN 12895 Safety of Industrial trucks

Safety of Industrial trucks 12.2010 Electromagnetic compatibility pdards if the harcatalog/standards/sist/db627d57-b9e9-4a33-b8dd-

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

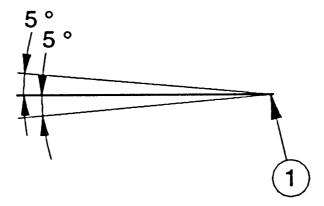
h This document is a type C standard as stated in EN ISO 12100-1.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and events are covered are indicated in the scope of this document.

When provisions of this type C standard are different from those which are stated in type A or B standards, the provisions of this type C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards, for machines that have been designed and built according to the provisions of this type C standard. (A)

1 Scope

- **1.1** This standard applies to self-propelled seated rider operated variable reach trucks intended to handle loads of all kinds using one of the attachments listed in 3.10 3.11 3.13 3.14 3.15 3.16 3.19 3.20. It does not cover the lifting of persons by any attachments, in particular by work platforms. Machines with variable length load suspension elements (chains, ropes etc) from which the load may swing freely in all directions are not covered in this standard. It applies to the handling of series 1 freight containers of length \geq 6 metres with the dimensional and securing characteristics as specified in ISO 668 and ISO 3874.
- 1.2 For the purpose of this standard self-propelled seated rider operated variable reach trucks (hereinafter referred to as "trucks") are counterbalanced lift trucks with one or more articulated arms, telescopic or not, non-slewing, as defined in 4.13.2.2.2 of ISO 5053:1987 used for stacking loads. The load handling means may be mounted directly on the lifting means or on an auxiliary mast fixed at the end of the lifting means. Lifting means shall be non-slewing or have slewing movement not greater than 5° either side of the longitudinal axis of the truck (see figure 1).



1. Vertical Pivoting axis

Figure 1

1.3 Two types of variable reach trucks are covered in this standard:

- industrial trucks for operation on substantially firm smooth, level and prepared surfaces;
- rough terrain trucks for operation on unimproved natural terrain and disturbed terrain or areas.
- **1.4** Trucks may be equipped with fork arms for normal industrial duties, or attachments for specific applications such as handling freight containers. Trucks may be equipped with stabilisers, axle locking or lateral levelling devices.
- **1.5** This standard covers all specific hazards which could occur during operation and maintenance of trucks. For hazards occurring during construction, transportation, commissioning, decommissioning and disposal, reference should be made to EN 292-2.
- **1.6** Unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer, the trucks are designed to operate in a temperature range of -20°C to + 50°C. The manufacturer shall specify in his instructions for use the precautions to be taken when using the trucks at extreme temperatures.

2 Normative references

EN 281:1988, Construction and layout of pedals of self-propelled industrial trucks sit down rider controlled.

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prEN 12937:1997, Safety of machinery-Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 3: Additional technical principles and specifications for mobility and for load lifting.

EN 349:1993, Safety of machinery - Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of parts of the human body.

EN 414:1992, Safety of machinery - Rules for drafting and presentation of safety standards.

EN 1175, Safety of Industrial trucks - Electrical requirements

EN 1175-1:1998, General requirements for battery powered trucks.

EN 1175-2:1998, General requirements for internal combustion engine powered trucks.

EN 1175-3:1998, Specific requirements for the electrical power transmission systems of internal combustion engine powered trucks.

prEN 12053, Safety of Industrial trucks - Test methods for measuring noise emissions

prEN 13059, Safety of Industrial trucks - Test methods for measuring vibration

EN 15000:, Safety of industrial trucks – Self propelled variable reach trucks – Specification, performance and test requirements for longitudinal load moment indicators and longitudinal load moment limiters

prEN 15830, Rough terrain variable reach trucks - Visibility-Test methods and verification

EN ISO 5353, Earth moving machinery, and tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Seat index point (ISO 5353:1995) ([A]

EN ISO 6683, Earth-moving machinery - Seat belts and seat belt anchorages - Performance requirements and tests (ISO 6683:2005)

EN ISO 12100-1:2003, Safety of machinery – Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology (ISO 12100-1:2003)

EN ISO 12100-2:2003, Safety of machinery – Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 2: Technical principles (ISO 12100-2:2003) [4]

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ISO 2330:1995, Fork lift trucks - Fork arms - Technical characteristics and testing.

ISO 2867:1994, Earth moving machinery - Access systems.

ISO 3164:1992, Earth-moving machinery, roll over and falling object protective structure - Specification for the deflection limiting volume.

ISO/DIS 3287, Powered industrial trucks - Control systems.

ISO 3449:1992, Earth moving machinery - Falling object laboratory tests and performance requirements.

ISO 3471:1994, Earth moving machinery a Roll over protective structures - Test and performances requirements.

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ISO 3795:1989, Road vehicles, and tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry - Determination of burning behaviour of interior materials

ISO 5053:1987, Powered industrial trucks - Terminology.

ISO 6055:1997, High lift rider trucks - Overhead guards - Specifications and testing.

ISO 6292:1996, Powered industrial trucks and tractors - Brake performance and component strength.

ISO/DIS 13284:1997, Fork lift trucks - Fork arm extensions and telescopic fork arms - Technical specifications and strength requirements.

ISO 9533:1989, Earth moving machinery - Machine mounted forward and reverse audible warning alarm - Sound test method.

ISO 668:1995, Series 1 freight containers - Classification, dimensions and ratings.

ISO/DIS 3874, Series 1 freight containers - Handling and securing.

[A] ISO 11112, Earth moving machinery – Operator's seat – Dimensions and requirements (A)

3 Definitions - terminology

Definitions of the main truck components are in accordance with ISO 5053:1987. For the purposes of this standard, the following further definitions apply.

3.1

rated capacity of truck

load "Q" in kg, permitted by the manufacturer, that the truck type is capable of transporting or lifting in normal operation under specific conditions. It shall be equal to the maximum load "Q" with centre of gravity at point "G" (see figure 2) which the truck is designed to carry on fork arms at the standard load centre distance "D" as specified in 3.3 and stack at the standard lift height "H" as specified in 3.2.

"G" is the load centre of gravity positioned in the longitudinal plane that passes through the central point between the front wheels

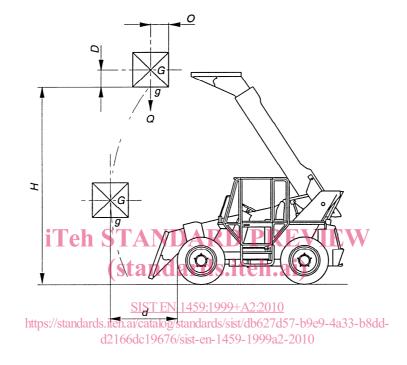


Figure 2 — Parameters for the designation of the rated capacity of the truck

3.2

standard lift height

height "H" from the ground to the upper face of the fork blades or to the underside of the load.

The standard heights are as follows:

H = 3,3 m for trucks with capacities of 10 000 kg or less

H = 5,0 m for trucks with capacities of 10 000 kg

3.3

standard load centre distance

distance "D" in mm from the centre of gravity "G" of the load measured horizontally to the front face of the fork shanks and vertically to the upper face of the fork blades as specified in table 1.

Table 1

Rated		Standard load centre distance D (in mm)					
load Q (in Kg)		400	500	600	900	1200	1500
	< 1 000	Χ	+	+			
≥ 1 000	< 5 000		X	+			
≥ 5 000	≤ 10 000			X			
> 10 000	< 20 000			X	X	Χ	
≥ 20 000	< 25 000				X	X	
≥ 25 000						X	X
NOTE The standard load centre distances D are designated by X.							
The load centre distances designated by + are optional.							

Trucks may be rated for special applications with load centres related to those applications.

3.4

nominal reach (d)

between two vertical parallel planes, one plane is tangent to the front of the outside diameter of the front tyres. The other plane is tangent to the curve described by 'g' moving from position 'H' to its lowest position. Point 'g' is the vertical projection of the centre of gravity 'G' onto the plane of the top surface of the fork arm blades

3.5

actual capacity of truck

maximum load in kg (depending on lift height "H", attachment, load centre distance and maximum reach), permitted by the manufacturer, taking into account the stability test results, which the truck is capable of transporting or lifting under specific conditions ards.iteh.ai)

3.6

rated capacity of removable attachments N 1459:1999+A2:2010

maximum load in kg that the attachment is permitted by its manufacturer to handle in normal operation under specified conditions d2166dc19676/sist-en-1459-1999a2-2010

3.7

axle locking

mechanism designed to stop oscillation of the rear axle for improving truck stability during stacking and destacking operations

3.8

stabiliser

extendible mechanical supports used to improve stability of a stationary truck

3.9

lateral levelling

changing the angular relationship between the chassis and the load axle normally in order to adjust the chassis to horizontal when the truck is standing on a side slope and to ensure the boom operates in a vertical plane

3.10

forks

a device including two or more solid fork arms (hook-mounted or shaft mounted) which is fitted on the carriage and usually spread manually

3.11

fork extensions

devices fitted over the forks to increase their length

3.12

boom

a device including a fixed length and articulated or telescopic parts

3.13

spreader

a device fitted to the boom and designed to engage with the lifting points of freight containers, swap bodies and semi-trailers. It may have powered devices to connect the lifting points of the load and an articulated mechanism to facilitate engagement

3.14

side grabs

a device comprising two plates clamping uniform loads (boxes, cartons, barrels, blocks etc) horizontally

3.15

wood grab

a device comprising a curved pressing fork arm specially designed for handling logs or round timber

3.16

bucket

a device intended to carry bulk products such as sand, gravel, coal etc

3.17

overhead guard

a device protecting the operator's position against falling objects

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3.18

load backrest

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a device fitted to the back of the fork arm carriage to prevent any part of the load from falling onto the operator's position

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3.19 load stabiliser

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d2166dc19676/sist-en-1459-1999a2-2010

a device clamping the load vertically and stabilizing it to prevent it from falling particularly when the truck is travelling over poor terrain

3.20

load push pull

a device enabling the load to be slid forward or backwards on the fork arms

3.21

normal operator's position

a position in which the operator shall be capable of controlling all the operating and load handling functions. Other positions may prove necessary if it is not possible to control all the functions of the truck from a single position

3.22

forward travel

forward direction of travel occurs when the load handling means is leading the travel motion of the truck.

3.23

front and rear ends of truck

the front end of a truck is that which leads the forward direction of travel described in 3.22. The rear end of a truck is that which trails

3.24

quick fastening device

a structure fitted at the end of the lifting boom to grip and lock interchangeable attachments without the use of a tool

3.25 auxiliary mast

mast at the end of the telescopic boom intended to reach greater lifting heights

4 Hazards

The following hazards from annex A of EN 414:1992 are applicable in the situations described and could involve risks to persons if not reduced or eliminated. The corresponding requirements are designed to limit the risk or reduce these hazards in each situation.

	Hazards		Corresponding requirements
4.1	Mechanical hazards		
4.1.1	Crushing, shearing or entanglement		
4.1.1.1	With truck lifting mechanism	5.6.5	Protection at operator position
4.1.1.2	Within attachment mechanism	5.6.5	Protection on attachment
4.1.1.3	Between truck and obstacles	5.6.1	Operator position : dimensions
4.1.1.4	Between truck and road wheels	5.6.3	Protection from road wheels
4.1.1.5	Within engine compartment	5.4.4	Lockable engine access
4.1.2	Impact by collision		
4.1.2.1	When truck is being driven	5.2	Service brakes
		5.3.1	Travel controls
		5.3.2	Steering controls
	TAL CTANDA	5.4.5	Pressure vessel design
	iTeh STANDA	5.8.3 P K	Audible warnings
	(standard	5.5.7.6	Visibility through attachment
	(standard		Wisibility through operator position
		5.10.1.5	Visibility through cab windows
	<u>SIST EN 1459:</u>	1999+A2:2010	
4.1.2.2	When truck is unattended vatalog/standar	d5/s1st2db627d	- IsParkingubrake dd-
4.1.2.3	Due to mechanical failure	5.2 -14 5 9-1999a2	Brake control system
4.1.3	Impact from falling objects		
4.1.3.1	Due to mechanical failure	5.5.1	Lift chains and wire ropes
		6	Structural type test
4.1.3.2	Due to unintended load carrier	5.3.3	Load handling control
4.1.5.2	movement	5.5.2	Lift system leakage
	movement	5.5.3.3	Non-return device
		3.3.3.3	Non-retain device
4.1.3.3	Due to failure or unintended	5.5.4	Fork arms
	movement	3.3. /	
	of fork arms or extensions	5.5.5	Fork extensions
	or form difficult of oxfortional	0.0.0	. Oli Oliono
4.1.3.4	Due to unintended movement of load	5.5.5	Fork extensions : retention
	handling means	5.5.6	Fork carrier stops
	 	5.5.7.1	Attachment : retention
		5.5.7.3	Attachment : fastening device
			3 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

	Hazards	(Corresponding requirements
4.1.3.5	Due to unstable or insecure loads	5.5.7.2	Load clamping device
4.1.3.3	Due to distable of insecure loads	5.5.7.7	Spreader twistlock interlock
		5.5.8	Load stability
		5.8.1	Overhead guard
		5.8.2	Protective structure
		5.10.1.1/2/3	Cab structure
		5.10.1.1/2/3	Cab structure
4.1.3.6 4.1.4	When lifting or transporting the truck High pressure hazard	5.10.2	Protection during transport
4.1.4.1	Due to hydraulic hose failure	5.5.3.1	Hose burst pressure
4.1.4.2	Due to excessive hydraulic pressure	5.5.3.2	Pressure relief valve
4.4.5	Material stration from an about sale	500	Posts discretized from a set of schools
4.1.5	Material ejection from road wheels	5.6.3	Protection from road wheels
4.1.6	Slip, trip, fall	500	Onemates
4.1.6.1	During access to operator position	5.6.2	Operator access
4.2	Electrical hazards from contact	5.4.6	Electrical requirements
4.3	Thermal hazards for the operator	5.6.4	Protection from burning
4.4	Nieże - Iran anda	5.10.1.1	Protection from cab heater
4.4	Noise hazards	F 40 0 4	On anaton maio a limitation
4.4.1	Hearing loss for the operator	5.10.3.1	Operator noise limitation
4.4.2	Interference with communication	5.10.3.1	Environmental noise limitation
4.5	Vibration hazards iTeh STAN	5.6.1 5.10.3.2	Seat Vibration VIEW
4.6	Hazards generated by radiation	dand.	Not applicable
4.7	Hazards due to substances (Stati	uarus.ii	en.ai)
4.7.1	Inhalation of engine exhaust	5.4.1	Exhaust port arrangement
		EN 1459:1999+A	
4.7.0			db627d57-b9e9-4a33-b8dd-
4.7.2	Fire or explosion d2166dc19	67 <u>6/sist-en-1459</u> -	1999a2-2010
4.7.2.1	From engine fuel systems	5.4.3	Fuel tanks
4700	France hattany alastrolyta	5.4.5 5.4.6	LPG requirements
4.7.2.2	From battery electrolyte	7.1	Electro technical requirements Instructions for use
4.7.2.3	In hazardous atmospheres Hazards due to neglect of ergonomic	7.1	instructions for use
4.0	principles		
4.8.1	Unhealthy postures	3.21	Definition of normal driving position:
		5.6.1	Seat adjustment
		5.8.1	Overhead guard : Headroom
		5.8.2	Protective structure : Headroom
		5.10.1.2	Cab headroom
4.8.2	Inadequate local lighting	5.9.2	Truck lighting
4.8.3	Stress due to operator discomfort	5.4.2	Engine cooling : Air flow
		5.10.1.4	Cab : ventilation
4.8.4	Human error		
4.8.4.1	During truck operation	5.3 Annex F	Controls Symbols
4.8.4.2	Prior to initial use	6.2	Functional test
7.0.4.2	i noi to initial use	7.1	Instruction handbook
4.9	Hazard combinations		
1.0	a_ara combinations		

	Hazards		Corresponding requirements
4.40			
4.10	Hazards due to functional disorders	5522	Truck budge die evetege
4.10.1	Hydraulic failure causing load to drop	5.5.3.3	Truck hydraulic system
4.10.2	Control disorder causing	5.5.7.4/5	Attachment hydraulic system
	uncontrollable movement		
4.10.3	Unexpected start-up		
4.10.3.1	When truck is unattended	5.1.2.1	Parking brake
4.10.3.2	Due to unauthorised use	5.1.1	Key switch
4.10.3.3	Due to unintended traction	5.1.2.2	Neutral start switch
		5.1.2.3/4	Direction and accelerator control
4 40 4	Overstown of tweets	5.1.2.5	Seat or pedal switches
4.10.4	Overturn of truck	5.4.6	Electro technical requirements
4.10.4.1	During truck operation	5.6.6	Safety belt
		5.7	Stability tests
		5.8.2 5.8.4	Protective structure
		5.0. 4 5.10.1.6	Longitudinal stability indicator Cabs : emergency exit
4.10.4.2	When load handling	5.10.1.0	Other controls
4.10.4.2	When load handling	5.5.2	Load lowering speed
		7.2.2	Capacity plate
4.10.4.3	When truck is unattended	5.5.2	Hydraulic tilt leakage
4.10.4.0	When track is unattended	0.0.2	Trydraulio tilt loukugo
4.10.5	Failure of control response \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	5.5.3.P R	Hydraulic burst pressure
4.11	Hazards due to missing or incorrectly		
	positioned safety meanstandard	<u>s.iteh.</u> :	
4.40	Hazards due to mobility	The whole	
4.12	Inadequate lighting of moving/work area https://standards.itch.ai/catalog/standards	59.2.2010	Auxiliary lights
4.13	Hazards due to sudden movement	ds/sist/db62/d 5 :30 1000-2	Start up and travel
	instability etc. during handling	- 5439-1999a2 5.2	Brakes
	, ,	5.7	Stability - annexes A to E
		5.8.1	Overhead guard - ROPS - FOPS
		5.10	Environment condition
		5.2	Functionality
		AC) 6.2	Structural test (AC)
		7.1	Instruction handbook
4.14	Inadequate/in ergonomic design of	5.3	Controls
	driving position	5.10	Environmental conditions
4.14.1	Hazards due to dangerous	5.4.5.3	Equipment
	environments (contact with moving	5.6.3	Protection from road wheels
	parts, exhaust gases etc.)	5.6.4	Protection from burning
	•	5,6.5	Protection of the operator against crushing,
4.14.2	Inadequate visibility from drivers/		shearing and trapping
	operators position	5.9	Visibility AC deleted text (AC
4.14.3	Inadequate seat/seating (seat index	5.61	Seat
	point)		