



USER MANUAL

Electric Forklift Truck



Catalogue

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! WARNING

Your Heavy Load forklift is equipped with a driver safety system. If for some reason the seat needs to be replaced, the entire driver safety system needs to be replaced.

Photos and illustrations can guide the driver to inspect, operate and maintain the Heavy

Load forklift driver safety system according to the correct procedure.

The safe and efficient operation of forklift depends largely on the skill and vigilance of driver. To improve this skill, driver should read and understand the "Safe Driving Practices" section of this manual.

Forklifts rarely overturn, but once overturned, the driver may be pinned to the ground by the forklift or roof guard. This could result in serious injury or death.

Driver training and safety alerts are effective ways to avoid accidents, but even then accidents can happen. The Heavy Load driver safety system can keep injuries to a minimum. The Heavy Load driver

safety system can firmly restrain the driver in the seat between the cab and the roof guard.

This manual contains safe handling information. Before operating a forklift, be sure to have the necessary instructions and understand them.

Operate

The Operations section is both a bibliography for new drivers and a review for experienced drivers. This section includes descriptions of

instruments, switches, forklift and attachment controls, transport and towing.

Photos and illustrations are used to guide the driver in the correct way to check, start, operate, and stop the forklift.

The operation methods listed in the manual are the most basic. Once the forklift functions and their knowledge are mastered, the driver's skills and skills will improve.

Maintain

The Maintenance section is a guide to equipment maintenance. The maintenance cycle consists of maintenance details for each step shown in the illustration. Items with no specified period are listed under the heading "Maintenance on Demand". The maintenance items in the "Maintenance Cycle" are detailed below.

Maintenance cycle

Use the maintenance hour meter to determine the maintenance cycle. If the schedule cycle display (day, week, month, etc.) can more conveniently display the maintenance date and approximate the number of maintenance hours, it can replace the maintenance hour meter, and regular maintenance must be performed.

Working in heavy, dusty, wet environments may require shorter lubrication intervals specified in "Maintenance Intervals".

Previous maintenance items are to be repeated. For example, "every 500 hours or 3 monthly maintenance" should be carried out at the same time as "every 250 hours or monthly maintenance" and "every 10 hours or daily maintenance" required items.

Environmental management

Note: The company has been certified by ISO14001 and complies with ISO9001 standard. Evaluation agencies at home and abroad have conducted regular environmental reviews and environmental performance evaluations. A life cycle analysis is also performed throughout the product life. Environmental management systems are designed with environmental aspects in mind.

Environmental management system involves environmental laws and regulations, energy saving; environmentally friendly product design (low noise, low vibration, no use of heavy metals and ozone depleting substances); reuse; low consumables and education on environmental protection to employees.

Product introduction

Forklifts play a very important role in the logistics system of enterprises and are the main force in material handling equipment. Widely used in stations, ports, airports, factories, warehouses and other sectors of the national economy, it is an efficient equipment for mechanized loading and unloading, stacking and short-distance transportation. China began to manufacture forklifts in the early 1950s. Especially with the rapid development of China's economy, the material handling of most enterprises has been separated from the original manual handling, and replaced by mechanized handling based on forklifts.

Important Safety Information

Most accidents related to product operation, maintenance, and

repair are caused by ignorance of basic safety rules and protection knowledge. Accidents can often be avoided by being aware of potential hazards before they occur. Drivers must be alert to potential hazards and must be trained, technically and properly aware of the functions of the tools they are using.

Improper operation, lubrication, maintenance or repair of the product may be dangerous and cause injury or death.

Do not operate the machine and perform lubrication, maintenance or repair work until you have read and understood the Operation, Lubrication, Maintenance or Repair information.

Safety warnings are mentioned on the equipment and in the manual, and if not heeded may result in injury or death to you and others.

Dangers are indicated by a "safety alert symbol" and the word "WARNING" shown below.

! WARNING

The meaning of the safety warning signs is as follows:

Notice! Warn! Danger!

Information warning of hazards may be written or illustrated on the machine and this manual.

Actions that may cause damage to the machine are indicated on the machine and in this booklet with caution labels.

It is impossible for our company to list all possible dangerous situations, so the warnings on the machine and this manual do not

cover all dangers. If a tool, work process, work method and operating technique are not specified by the company, it must be operated in a condition that can ensure the safety of you and others, and ensure that the operation, lubrication, maintenance and repair of your choice are used. method that will not make the machine damaged or unsafe.

Safety

The information, specifications, and illustrations in the manual are the information that can be obtained when this manual is written. Specifications, torques, pressures, measurements, adjustments, illustrations and other items are subject to change. These changes affect the maintenance of the machine. Receive complete up-to-date information before doing any work. This agent can provide up-to-date information. Some of the safety rules and regulations in this manual are representative parts of the Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (OSHA), but not all of them are taken from its contents and are paraphrased rather than verbatim.

Please refer to 1910.178 Federal Register 37 No. 202, National Fire Protection Board No. 505 (NFPA), American National Standard ANSI B56.1 "Safety Standard for Low-Lift and High-Lift Forklifts" and all subsequent revisions to all OSHA codes and regulations as Powered Industrial Forklifts safe operating practices. Since rules vary in countries outside the United States, forklift operations should be conducted in accordance with local regulations.

Electric forklifts are manufactured according to the rules and

standards of EU Directive 98/37/EC and EMC89/336/EC. Please refer to Directives 89/655/EC and 89/391/EC and their amendments for the safe use of Heavy Load forklifts.

The most effective way to avoid serious injury or death to the operator and others is for the forklift operator to become familiar with the specific operation of the forklift and to be careful and avoid activities or hazardous conditions that could result in an accident.

Do not operate the forklift when it needs repair, is malfunctioning, or in any unsafe condition. Immediate reporting of faults and unsafe conditions. Do not perform any adjustment and repair work by untrained and unauthorized personnel.

Warning Signs and Warning Signs

There are several special safety signs on your forklift. Again, its exact location and warnings of danger are described in this section. Please take the time to familiarize yourself with these safety signs.

Make sure you can see all safety signs. Clean or replace these characters or symbols if you cannot see them clearly. Wash with cloth, water and soap, do not use solvents, gasoline, etc.

If the sign is damaged, missing or illegible, it must be replaced. When replacing, be sure to leave the new sign in place, ask your dealer for a new sign.

! WARNING

Improper operation or maintenance can result in injury or death. Do not operate or work on a forklift without training,

read and understand the operation and maintenance manual. Supplementary manuals are available from electric forklift dealers.

Information about the load capacity forklift is also provided here.

General Warning to Drivers

! WARNING

Only trained and authorized personnel should operate this vehicle. For safety, read and operate this forklift in accordance with the operation and maintenance manual, and pay attention to the following warnings:

1. Before starting, check all controls and alarm devices.
2. Refer to the load curve plate of the machine, do not overload, operate a forklift equipped with attachments, when not loaded, the attachments should be regarded as part of the load.
3. Before the key switch is turned on, the tip change handle should be in the neutral position.
4. Starting, steering and braking should be smooth. Slow down on slippery surfaces and when turning. Avoid loose objects and potholes in the road. Special care should be taken when turning on slopes. When driving under load, keep the cargo as low as possible and lean back. The vehicle can be driven backwards if cargo obstructs the view.
5. When operating on a slope, the load should face the top of the

slope.

6. Pay attention to pedestrians and obstacles and ensure a good front view.

7. It is not allowed to ride on the fork or forklift at any time.

8. No one is allowed to stand or pass under the lifting part of the forklift.

9. Confirm that the road surface in the operating area can safely support the forklift.

10. Only operate the forklift and its attachments at the driver's position.

11. Unstable or loose cargo cannot be handled.

12. Use the minimum inclination angle when picking and placing goods.

13. Special care must be taken when handling long, wide or high goods.

14. The forks should be fully extended under the goods, and the spacing of the forks should be increased as far as the goods allow.

15. Forklifts should be equipped with overhead guards or appropriate protection. When necessary, also equipped with racks. Be especially careful when you don't have these devices.

16. Lower the lifting gear to the ground when parking. The reversing handle is in the neutral position. Set Park/Secondary Brake. Turn off the "ON-OFF" switch. If the machine is on a slope, chock it. Disconnect the battery when storing the electric forklift.

When replacing the battery of an electric forklift, safety regulations

must be followed.

No Touch Warning

! WARNING

Touch is strictly prohibited. Do not put your hands in this area. Do not touch, lean on, or reach over the door frame, and do not allow others to do so.

Do not Stand on the fork Warning

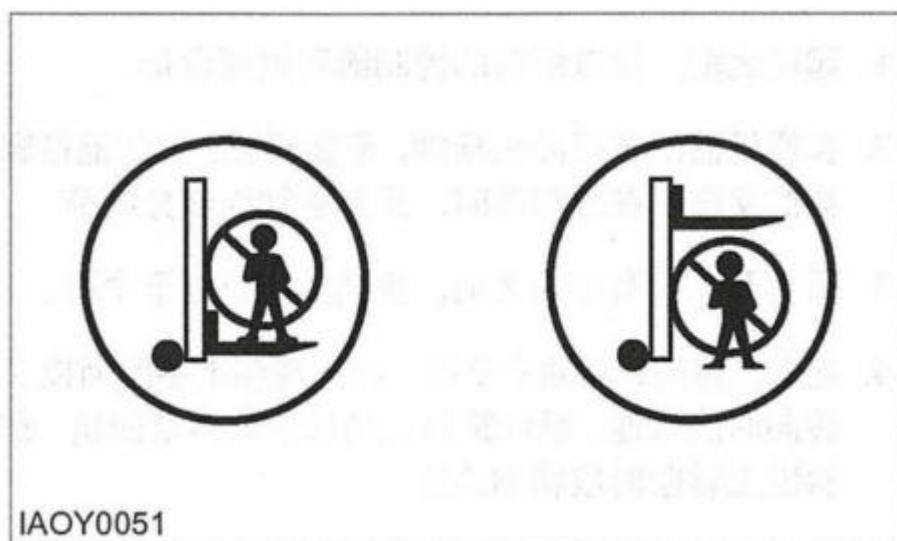
Do not Stand under the fork Warning

! WARNING

Do not stand or sit on the forks.

Do not stand or sit on the pallet or cargo of the fork.

Do not stand or walk under the forks.



On the lifting cylinder.

Shelves must be in the designated position to warning

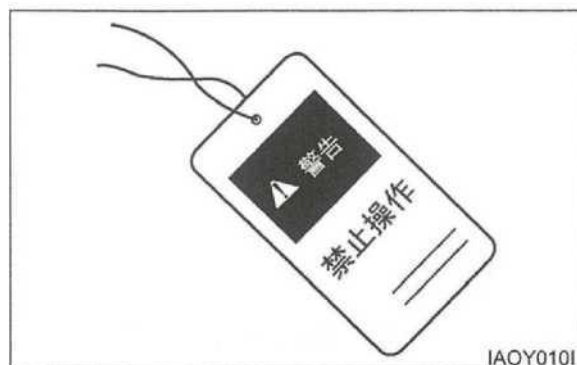
! WARNING



It is very dangerous to operate this device if it is not in the designated position.

on the back shelf.

常规危险信息



When servicing or repairing a forklift, a "NO OPERATION" or similar warning label should be attached to the start switch or joystick.

Do not start or service the forklift with a "NO OPERATION" or similar label attached to the start switch or joystick.

Wear a helmet, safety glasses or other protective equipment as required by the working conditions.

Drivers should know the width of their forklift attachments so they can maintain proper spacing when working near fences or around obstacles.

It is forbidden to wear loose clothes or jewelry, so as not to catch the controller or other parts of the forklift.

The forklift truck, especially on the floor and pedals, must be free from debris, oil, tools and other foreign objects that do not belong to the forklift truck.

Secure all loose items such as lunch boxes' tools and other items that are not part of the forklift.

The driver should know the sign language on the site and know who is making it, and only receive a signal from one person.

Be sure to use an overhead guard, it protects the driver from overhead obstacles and falling objects.

When the forklift transports small items or the load is uneven, it is necessary to use the rack to fix the goods.

If the overhead guard cannot be used due to limited headroom, use extreme caution.

Verify that it is impossible to drop objects from any work area or nearby storage depots. Make sure the load is stable and fully

supported by forks or racks (if equipped).

The lifting load should not exceed the required height. After removing the overhead guard, never lift the load above 1830mm (72in).

When the fork frame or attachment cannot fully support the load, the rack is used. The rack is used to prevent any part of the load from falling backwards in the driver's position.

When operating a forklift, do not rely on the use of flashing lights or reverse siren (if present) to alert passersby.

Always pay attention to pedestrians and only operate the forklift when the pedestrian is aware of the forklift and moves a certain distance from the forklift or load.

Do not drive the forklift towards people standing in front of objects.

Obey traffic rules and warning signs.

The driver's hands, feet and head should be within the driver's position, and do not hold the overhead guard when operating the forklift. Do not climb any part of the mast and overhead guard, and do not allow other personnel to do so.

Unauthorized persons shall not be allowed to ride on the fork or any position on the forklift at any time.

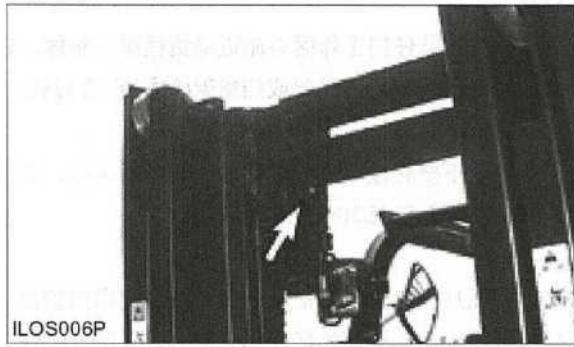
When the vehicle is operating in a building or a dock, attention should be paid to the bearing capacity of the ground and the overhead clearance

Do not put curing liquids in glassware.

Use all cleaning solvents with care.

Do not use steam, solvent or high pressure gas to clean electronics.

Report all items requiring repair.



Check the part of the chain that goes around the cross head sprocket in normal operation. When the chain bends around the sprockets, the movement of the components against each other creates wear.

Check to make sure that the chain pin does not stick out of the pin hole.

If either pin sticks out of the chain, it may break in the hole.

Check the chain and pins for wear.

If you are not authorized and specially trained, please do not change the factory setting tuning parameters (including the drive motor rpm setting). In particular, safety devices and switches must not be removed or incorrectly adjusted. Incorrect repairs, adjustments and maintenance will lead to dangerous factors in operation.

Please contact our dealer for inspections, repairs, adjustments, maintenance and any other work related to your forklift. We must remind you that we are not responsible for any secondary injury caused by improper operation, insufficient maintenance, wrong

repairs or the use of components other than this spare.

Operational data

On and off

Be careful getting in and out of the car.

Clean your shoes and hands before getting in the car.

Get on and off the truck with both hands firmly facing the forklift.

Hold the handrail when getting in and out of the vehicle.

Do not get into or out of the vehicle while holding tools or other items.

Do not use any handlebars or the like when entering or leaving the driver's seat.

Never get on or off a forklift while it is moving.

Never jump off a forklift.

Avoid getting slippery substances on your hands and steering wheel.

Before using the forklift

"Walk around" checks are to be carried out each day and before the start of each shift. Refer to "Walk around" in the "Every 10 Hours of Operation or Daily Maintenance" section of this manual

Adjust the seat so that the driver always leans back on the seat back when pedaling.

Verify that the forklift is equipped with a lighting system in the required conditions.

Verify that all hydraulic control handles are in the locked position.

Verify that the reversing lever is in mid-range.

Confirm that the parking brake is applied.

Before starting or driving the forklift, make sure that no one is standing and/or working on, near and under the forklift.

The truck can only be operated and controlled from the driver's position.

Verify that the forklift horn, lights, reverse warning lights (if equipped) and other facilities are working properly.

Check that the gantry and attachments are in proper operating condition. Pay particular attention to abnormal noises and abnormal movements that show problems,

Confirm whether the service and parking brakes, steering gear, and reversing handle are normal.

Make sure all personnel are clear of the forklift and the driving route.

Please refer to the "Forklift Operation" instructions in the "Operation Section" of this manual for detailed start-up instructions.

Start the forklift



Do not start the forklift or move any joystick while the start switch or joystick has a "NO OPERATION" or similar label.

Before operating the forklift

Check that the brakes, steering handle, horn and other facilities are working properly. Report all faulty items and do not operate the forklift until repairs are complete.

Learn how your forklift works, its safety equipment, and the role of attachments. Before operating the forklift, a walk-around inspection should be performed. It should be stable when starting, turning and braking.

The driver must check that the forklift is working properly at all times.

Operate a forklift

Be sure to keep the forklift under control.

Obey traffic rules and warning signs.

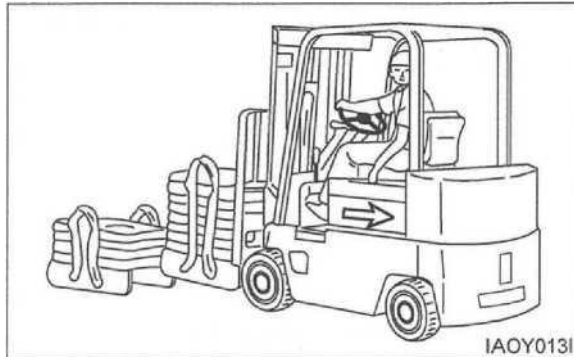
Never leave the truck while the drive motor is running or the parking brake is not applied.

With or without load, the mast needs to be lowered before turning or driving, otherwise it will cause a rollover. Be aware of obstacles above the overhead guard.

Attention should be paid to the carrying capacity of the ground and

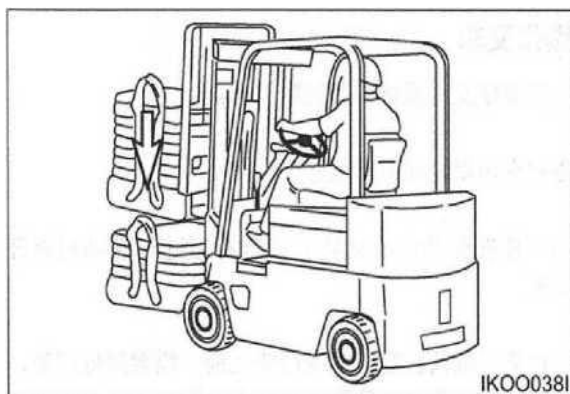
the overhead clearance.

Start, steering, braking should be smooth, and slow down when turning, on slopes and on smooth or uneven roads.



Be especially careful when driving on slopes. Do not turn or traverse at an angle on a ramp. Do not use the forklift on slippery slopes. When driving without load, the fork should face down the slope, and when there is a load, it should face up the slope.

Do not overload or handle offset, unstable and loosely stacked loads. Refer to the load curve plate on the forklift. Be especially careful when handling overhanging 'extra-long, extra-wide' tall loads.



Only in the unloading area, when the load is lifted, can the load be tilted forward and the load should be reduced as much as possible. Stunt driving and playing are not allowed.

Always observe and keep a clear view of the driving route.

You can drive in the opposite direction if the goods or attachments

block the line of sight. Be especially careful if the line of sight is blocked.

The forklift should be parked on the designated driving route and away from the edge of the wharf, ditches, steep slopes and roads that cannot safely support the forklift.

Slow down and be especially careful when passing doorways, intersections, and other areas with poor visibility.

When passing through passages, corners, slope 'pots', uneven or slippery surfaces, and areas of heavy traffic, slow down to avoid pedestrians, other vehicles, obstacles, potholes, or other dangerous objects on your route.

The overhead guard should always be used unless operating conditions do not allow it. Do not operate the forklift without overhead guards and the load stack is high.

Pay attention to the falling objects when stacking, and use racks and overhead guards.

Refer to the item "Technical Requirements for Operation" in the "Operation Section" of this manual.

Loading and unloading on vehicle/trailer

It is strictly prohibited to operate a forklift on a vehicle or trailer that is not permitted to operate a forklift. Before driving into a vehicle or trailer, verify that the vehicle or trailer is braked and the wheels are chocked (or that the unit is secured to the loading dock).

If the trailer is not attached to the tractor, verify that the trailer anchors are engaged in place. Some trailers require additional support to prevent tipping or partial subsidence.

Confirm that the platform plate is in good condition and in the proper position, and is securely fastened. Do not exceed the rated load capacity of the platform slab or bridge deck.

Forklift Parking

When leaving the driver's seat, park the forklift in the designated location without blocking traffic.

Park the forklift horizontally with the forks lowered, the gantry tilted forward, and the forks on the ground.

The reversing control handle is in the middle.

Apply the parking brake.

Turn off the key switch and remove the key.

Put the emergency stop switch in the "OFF" position (if equipped).

Wedge the drive wheels when the forklift is parked on an incline.

If nothing else, please follow the steps below to maintain the vehicle:

Forklifts can only be parked in designated areas.

Park the forklift horizontally. The forks are all lowered, the mast is tilted forward, and the forks touch the ground.

The reversing handle is in mid-range.

Apply the parking brake.

- Turn off the key switch.

Remove the key and place the emergency stop switch in the "OFF" position (if installed).

Wedge the drive wheels when the forklift is parked on an incline.

compressed air

Compressed air can cause injury. Wear protective face shield, protective clothing and protective shoes when cleaning with compressed air.

The maximum pressure of the compressed air used for cleaning must be lower than 205kPa.

Liquid leakage

Use planks or cardboard to check for leaks, leaking fluids under pressure, even from small holes, can enter the body and cause serious injury and possibly death. If fluid gets into your body, it must be dealt with immediately by a doctor familiar with such injuries.

Crush or Cut Prevention

Properly support them and their attachments when working above and below the equipment. Do not rely on hydraulic cylinders for support. Any attachment can fall if the lever moves or if the hydraulic hose ruptures.

Unless otherwise specified, adjustments are not allowed while the forklift is moving or the motor is running.

In the area with linkage equipment, the gap in the linkage area increases or decreases with the movement of the equipment.

Keep a distance from all rotating and sports equipment.

Do not use knotted or frayed cables, use gloves to extract cables.

When the dowel pin is struck hard, debris and iron filings may fly out and cause injury to nearby persons. Before hitting the positioning pin, make sure that there are no other people around.

When knocking the positioning pin hard, wear protective glasses to avoid injury to the eyes.

Debris and iron filings may fly out when you hit the object. Before hitting anything, make sure no one will be harmed by flying debris.

Falling body protection structures (FOPS)

The overhead guard is an attachment located above the cab to protect the forklift.

To avoid impairing the functionality of the Falling Body Protection Structure (FOPS), consult your dealer before adding weight, welding, cutting or drilling holes to the overhead guard.

Overhead guards do not protect against all possible shocks. It is

sterile against objects that penetrate the driver's position from the side or end of the forklift.

Forklifts are usually equipped with standard overhead guards, and any changes not expressly authorized by this document are not covered by this document.

Do not weld brackets or drill holes to the overhead guard (for things like fire extinguishers, first aid kits and lights). Consult your dealer for installation instructions.

burn prevention

Hydraulic oil

Hot oil and hot parts can cause personal injury. Do not allow hot oil or parts to come into contact with skin.

At operating temperature, the hydraulic tank is hot and pressurized.

Slowly unscrew the hydraulic tank filler cap to relieve pressure.

Relieve air 'oil pressure' or cooling system pressure before any lines, components or related parts are disconnected or removed.

Battery

Batteries can emit flammable gases that can cause explosions.

Do not smoke while checking the battery electrolyte level.

Electrolyte is acid and can cause personal injury if it comes into contact with skin or eyes.

Wear safety goggles when handling batteries. prevent fire or explosion

Most lubricants and coolants and batteries are flammable.

Do not smoke in areas where batteries are being replaced or where flammable materials are stored.

The batteries of the battery pack can be placed separately. When using jumper cables, connect the positive (+) wire of the positive (+)

terminal of the battery to the starter relay. And connect the negative (-) wire pulled from the outside to the negative (-) terminal of the starter.

See the Operation section of this manual for special start-up instructions.

Clean and tighten all electrical connections. Check the wires daily for looseness and wear. Repair or replace all loose, tightened and frayed wires before forklift operation.

Store all lubricants in marked utensils out of access by unauthorized persons.

Put all tarpaulins or other flammable items in protective gear in a safe place.

Do not weld or gas cut pipelines containing flammable liquids. Clean with flame retardant solvent before welding or gas cutting.

Remove fuel, oil and other flammable debris before they can build up on the forklift.

As far as possible, do not place the forklift in an environment of smoke, burning, etc.

Do not operate forklifts where explosive gases are or may be present

Tubing and Hose

Do not bend or strike high pressure lines. Do not use bent or damaged high pressure lines' hoses and hoses.

Repair loose or damaged oil lines' hoses and hoses. Leaks can cause fire. Contact your dealer for repair or replacement.

Check pipes, hoses and hoses carefully. Do not use bare hands to check for leaks, but use wood or cardboard to check for leaks. See "Liquid Leakage" instructions in the Safety section for details.

Tighten all couplings to the specified torque. When the following

situations are found, replace them in time

The connector is damaged or leaking.

The outer layer is worn and cut, and the metal layer is exposed.

The outer layer is partially raised.

The hose is obviously twisted or crushed.

The protective layer is built into the outer layer of the hose.

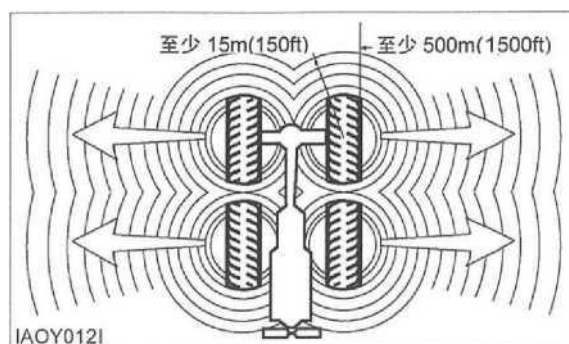
The joint has been displaced.

Verify that all clips, guards, or insulation are properly installed to prevent vibration during operation and excessive heat generation from wear and tear with other components.

Tire information

The heat from the combustion of the gas inside the tire causes the tire to explode. Superheated gas can burn due to heat generated by welding or gas cutting steel rim components, external flames, and excessive use of brakes.

A tire blowout is much more violent than a flat. The explosion can blast tires, rims and drive components further than 500m (1500ft) from the forklift. The explosive force and flying debris can cause casualties and property damage.



Do not enter the area around the tire as shown above

Dry nitrogen (N₂) is recommended for tire inflation. Even if the tire

was originally filled with air, nitrogen is preferred to facilitate pressure regulation. Nitrogen and air can be appropriately mixed. Since nitrogen is not flammable, nitrogen-filled tires will reduce the risk of tire explosions. At the same time, nitrogen helps prevent oxidation and the resulting rubber ageing and steel ring corrosion. To avoid over-inflation, appropriate nitrogen inflating equipment and necessary training in its use are required. Improper use or abuse of equipment can cause tire deflation or rim failure.

Inflate the tire, stand behind the tire and use the self-locking deck. Repairs and replacement of tires and rims can be hazardous and should only be performed by trained personnel using suitable tools and proper procedures. If proper procedures are not followed when servicing tires and rims, components can explode suddenly and cause serious injury or death. Carefully follow the details provided by your tire or rim servicer or dealer.

Operator Safety System (if equipped)

Seat adjustment





Move the handle to adjust the seat to the desired position, then release the handle.

Adjust the seat before operating the forklift. After adjusting, rock the seat to see if it is properly seated. Do not adjust the seat while the forklift is in operation.

! WARNING

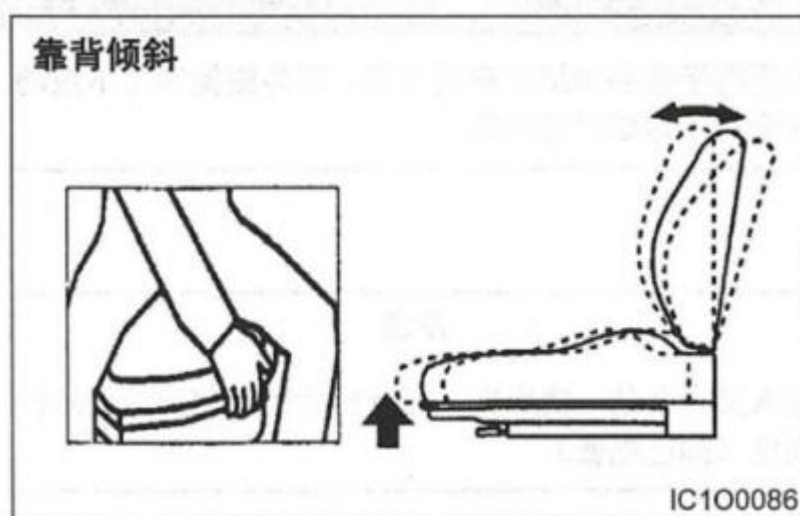
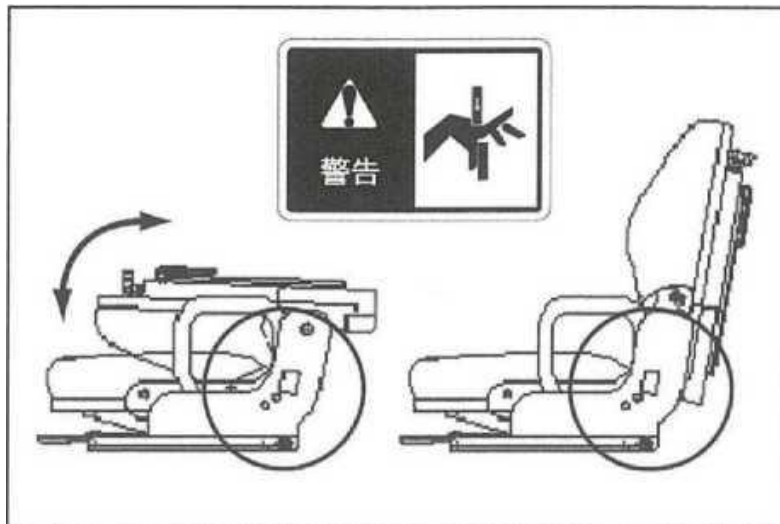
Do not put your hands or fingers under the seat, as the seat can seriously injure your hand when it swings up and down.

Notice: Before entering the forklift, use the clamps to adjust the seat's suspension height (if equipped) at the rear of the seat.



! WARNING

To avoid injury, do not put your hands or fingers on the mirror chain area shown in the circle when raising or lowering the seat back.



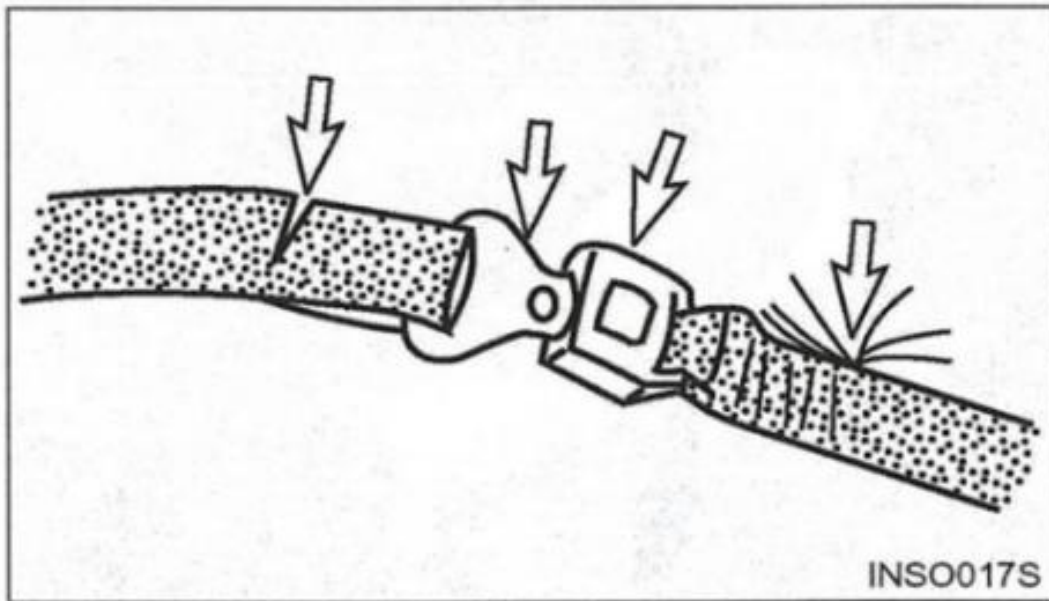
Seat belt

The driver safety system prevents the driver from bouncing out of the cab if the forklift is tipped forward or sideways.

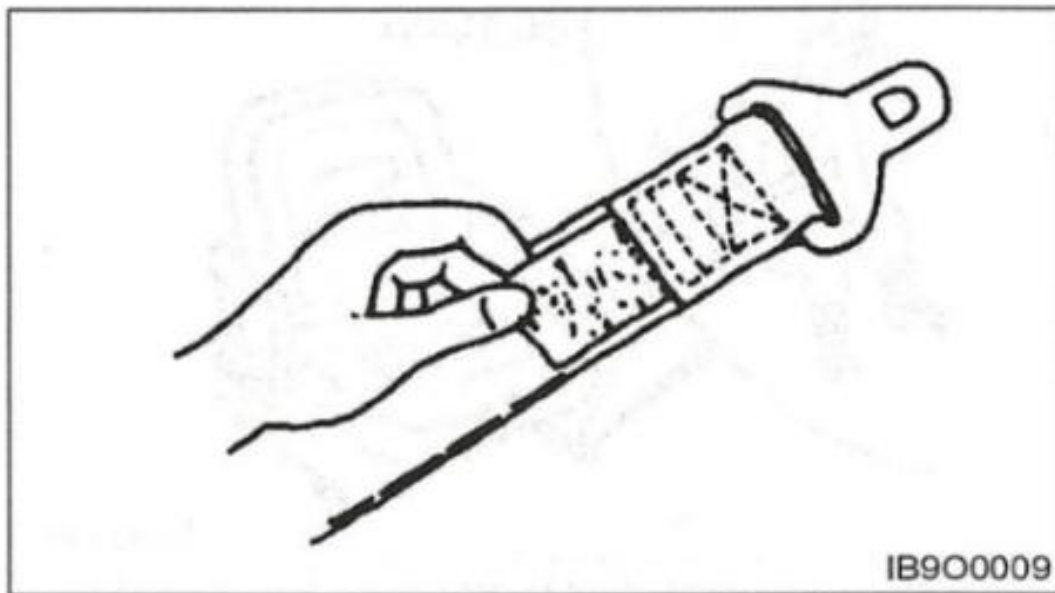
Backrest reclining

This system is designed to hold the driver in the operator's seat in the event of a rollover.

Detect



1. If the seat belt is torn, or it is stuck during the extension of the seat belt, or the seat belt cannot be inserted into the buckle properly, please replace the entire seat belt.



2. Seat belt maintenance - 500 hours maintenance per job. Check that the fasteners of the seat belt are in good condition and that the coiled portion does not twist when yanked. Check that the seat belt is properly fastened to the seat. Check that the seat is secure

between the hood and chassis. When doing a visual inspection, confirm that the fasteners must be intact, otherwise, please contact the safety management personnel.

! WARNING

Your Heavy Load forklift truck is equipped with the Heavy Load Driver Safety System.

If for any reason the seat needs to be replaced, another



3. If the car rolls over, check the seat and safety system for damage and replace if necessary.

Note: Driver safety system inspections should be included in the forklift routine maintenance program. If the following conditions are found, it is recommended to replace the safety system.

Cracked or worn seat belts Worn or damaged components including the retaining pins Worn or damaged buckle or shell failure

Suture loosened

Warn

Seat belts can cause the driver to bend over. If you are pregnant or have abdominal disease, ask your doctor before operating the forklift.

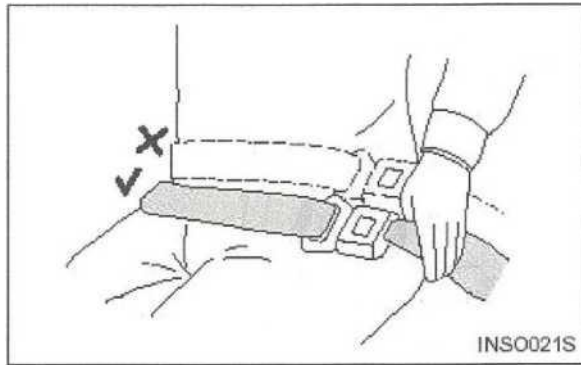
Fastened seat belt



1. Hold the buckle (connection) of the seat belt, and then pull the seat belt out of the shell. Then insert the clip into the buckle until you hear a snap. Pull on the seat belt to make sure it is fastened.
2. Make sure the seat belt is not twisted.

Warn

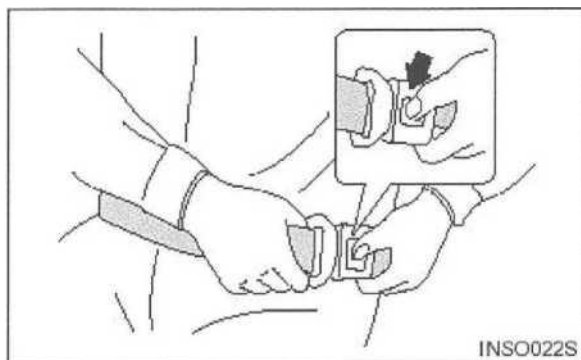
If you wear the seat belt on your abdomen, you can cause abdominal injury in the event of an accident.



Make sure that the seat belt is fastened on the crotch, not the abdomen.

Note: Seat belts adjust automatically to suit your size and operation. In the event of an accident, when the safety belt is suddenly tightened, the automatic adjuster will pull the seat belt back.

Loosen seat belt

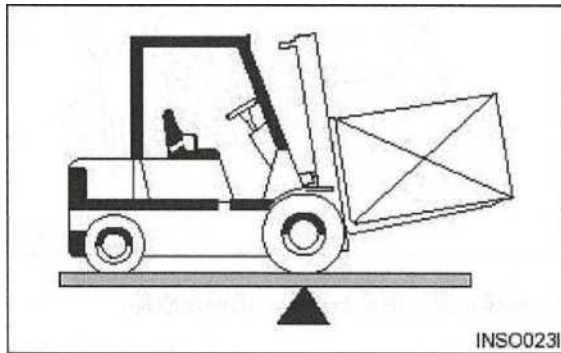


Press the button on the buckle to release the seat belt.

The seat belt should retract automatically when released.

Grab the seat belt connector and let the seat belt retract automatically avoid forklift tipping

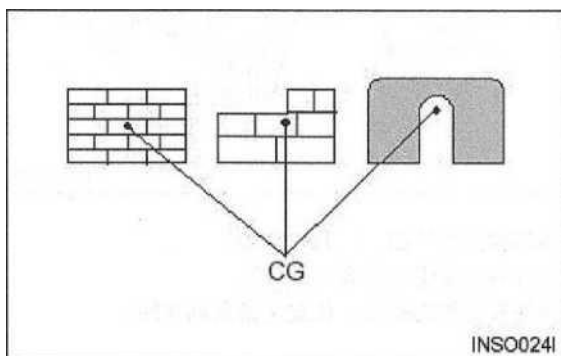
Forklift Stability



The balance design principle of the forklift is to maintain the balance of the weight in opposite directions on both sides of the fulcrum (front axle). The weight of the load on the forks must be balanced against the weight of the forklift.

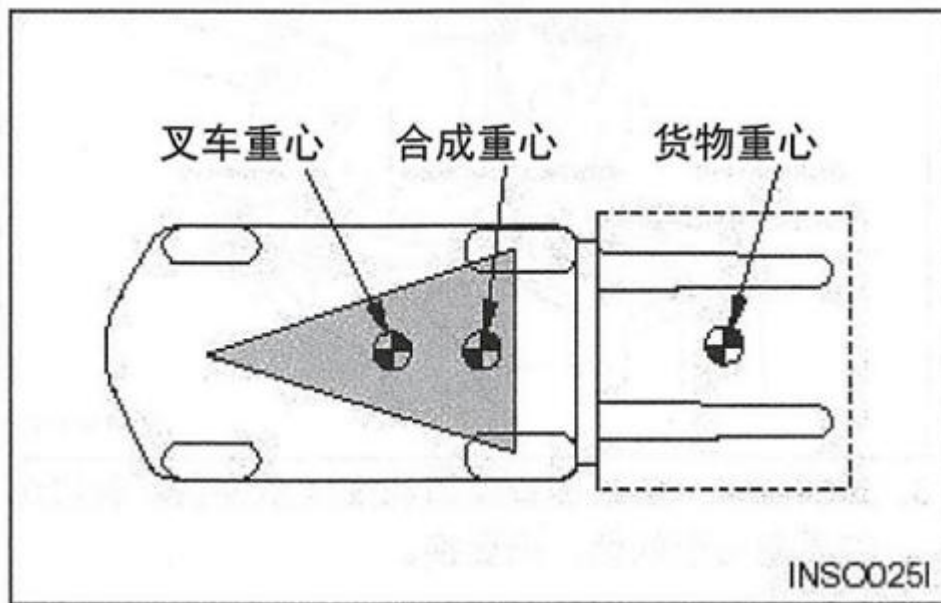
The central location of the forklift and cargo is an important factor. This is the basic principle of lifting cargo. The ability of a forklift to lift loads depends on the center of gravity and front as well as the lateral and longitudinal balance of the forklift.

Center of gravity(CG)



A point within an object, which can be seen as the point where the weight of the entire object is concentrated, is called the center of gravity or CG. If an object is regularly shaped, its geometric center coincides with its center of gravity. If it is irregularly shaped, the center of gravity may be outside the object. When the forklift lifts the load, the forklift has a new composite center of gravity with the load.

Stability and Center of Gravity



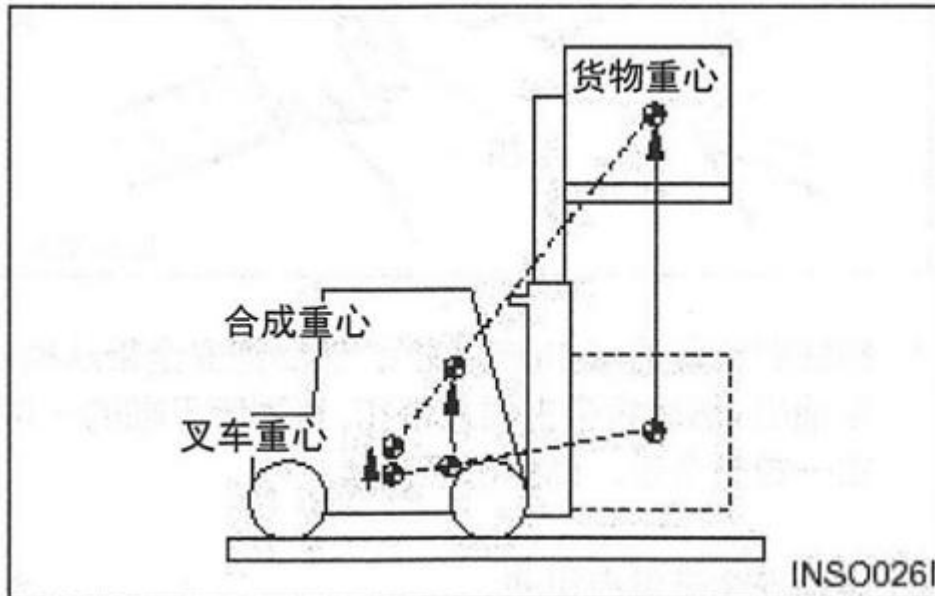
The stability of the forklift is determined by the position of the center of gravity; if the forklift lifts the goods, it is determined by the combined center of gravity of the forklift and the goods. A forklift has moving parts, so its center of gravity also moves. When the gantry tilts forward or backward, the center of gravity of the forklift also moves forward or backward. When the gantry moves up or down, the center of gravity of the vehicle also moves up or down.

Therefore, the center of gravity and stability of a forklift that is lifting goods is affected by the following factors:

- Size, weight, shape and location of the goods
- The height at which the cargo is lifted
- Forward or backward tilt angle
- Tire pressure

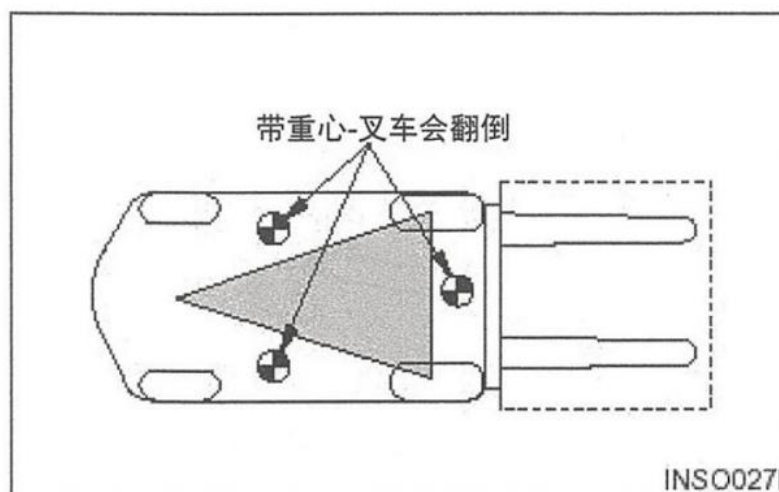
The power generated when the forklift accelerates, brakes or turns

- Road conditions and gradients when operating the forklift



These factors are equally important for an unloaded forklift. They are more likely to tip over to the sides than forklifts loaded with low-lying loads.

Stable base area for forklifts



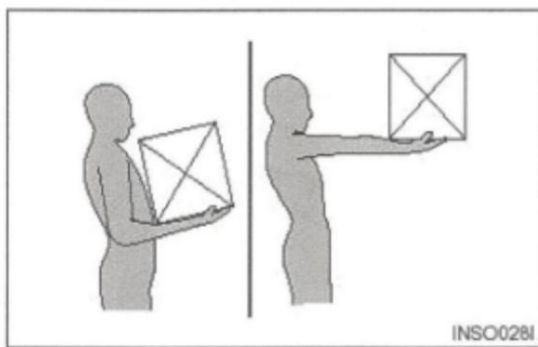
In order for the forklift to remain stable (not tip over to the front or to the sides), it is necessary to maintain the center of gravity in the forklift's basic area of stability—the triangular area between the forklift's front wheel and the steering wheel pivot. If the center of

gravity moves in front of the front axle, the forklift will tip forward. If the center of gravity moves to the outside of the stable area on both sides, the forklift will tip over to both sides.

Small warning

The power of the forklift (braking, accelerating, steering) also affects stability and can cause a rollover even when the center of gravity is in the stability triangle.

Rated load (weight and load center distance)



The rated load capacity of the forklift is written on the load curve plate of the forklift. It is related to weight and load center distance. The load center of gravity of the cargo is determined by the position of the cargo center of gravity. Please keep in mind that, unless otherwise specified, the load capacity ratings shown on the nameplate are for a standard forklift with standard backrest, fork and mast, and no special attachments. In addition, the premise of meeting the rated load capacity is that the distance between the load center and the top of the fork cannot be greater than the distance between it and the backrest surface. If these conditions are not met, the driver must reduce the safe operating load, as the stability of the forklift may be reduced. If the load curve plate of the forklift does not indicate the rated load capacity, then it cannot be operated.

Note: If the shape of the cargo is irregular, the heaviest end should be squared on the side near the backrest and placed in the center of the fork.

Notice

1. The load curve plate attached to Heavy Load forklift cannot be removed, changed or replaced without the permission of this company.
 2. This book is not responsible for the forklifts that are put into use without the Heavy Load logo.
 3. If it is necessary to replace your manual, please contact the Heavy Load forklift agent.
-

The load center shown on the nameplate is the horizontal distance between the vertical section of the fork or the load bearing surface of the attachment and the center of the cargo. The vertical and horizontal position of the center of gravity

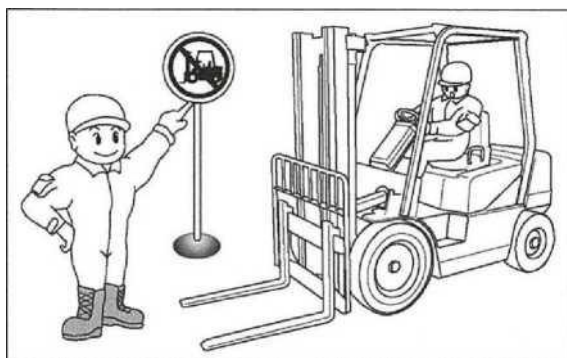
Safety rules



Forklift trucks may only be operated by formally trained and authorized personnel. Wear a hard hat and protective shoes when operating the forklift. Do not wear loose clothing.



Before operating the forklift, refer to the operator inspection list to inspect and test the forklift. Immediately report to competent personnel if an apparent malfunction or repair is required.

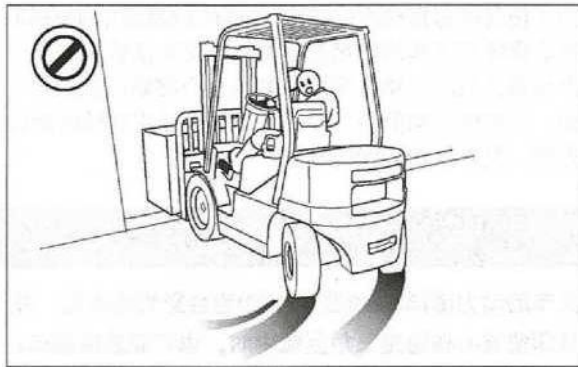


Operate forklifts only in designated areas. To understand your forklift, be safety conscious. Don't ignore safety issues. Follow all safety rules and understand all warning symbols



The forklift can be operated from the driver's seat.

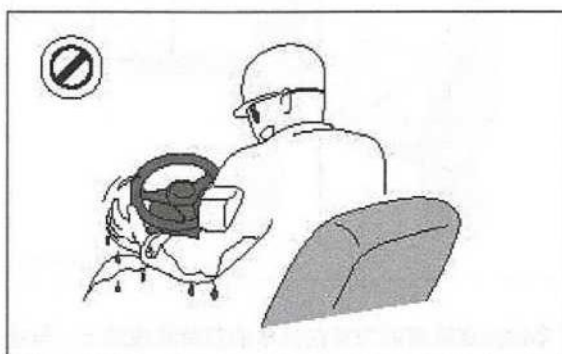
Keep all body parts within the driver's operating area. Do not let hands and feet touch the gantry assembly.



The forklift can be operated from the driver's seat.

Keep all body parts within the driver's operating area. Do not let hands and feet touch the gantry assembly.

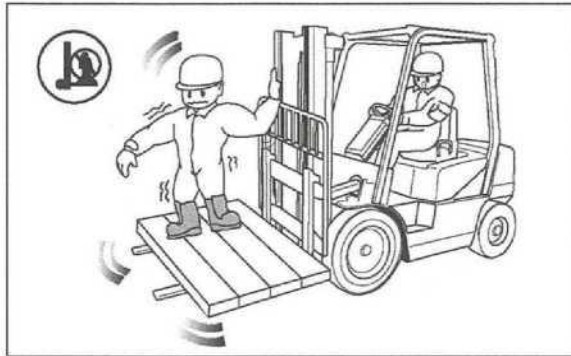
If the forklift is equipped with a steering knob, do not operate the knob violently to avoid accidents caused by rapid rotation.



Never operate the forklift with wet hands or shoes.

Never operate the handle with grease on your hands.

Doing so can prevent the hands or feet from slipping from the operating position and avoid accidents.



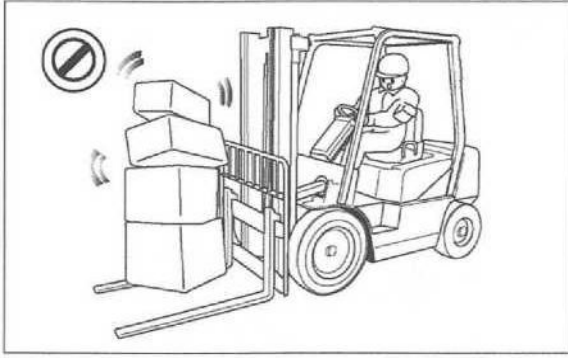
Do not lift a person with a fork unless an approved safety lift is used.

Do not allow other persons to stand on the forklift. Forklifts are for transporting loads, not for carrying people.

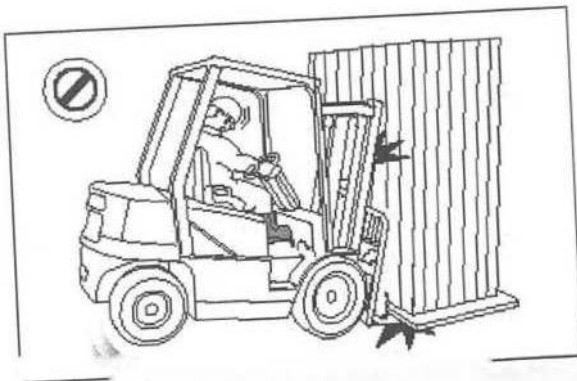


Do not operate a forklift without a rack and overhead guard installed.

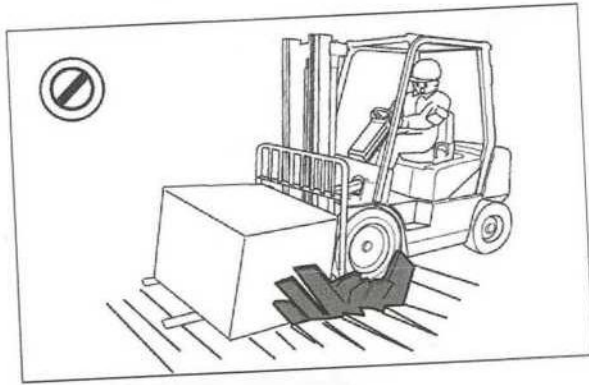
Tilt the mast back so that the load rests on the backstop.



Do not lift or move unsafe loads. Do not pick up irregular loads to avoid the forklift tipping sideways. Make sure the load is stacked smoothly and on both forks. Be sure to use an appropriately sized pallet. The forks should be as wide as possible. Take the load smoothly and keep it balanced. Do not pick up loads with one fork.



Don't overload. Do not exceed the load curve plate on the forklift. Do not attach additional counterweights to the forklift. Overloading can cause the forklift to roll over, resulting in personal injury and damage to the forklift.

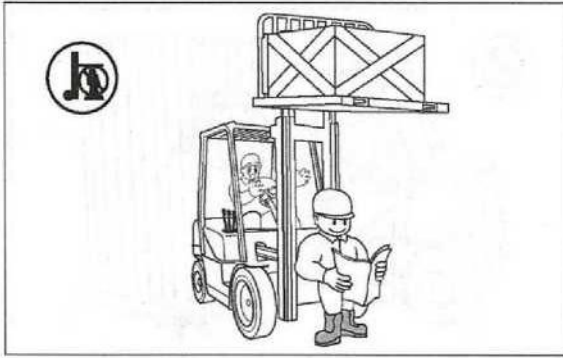


Do not drive the forklift on soft ground.

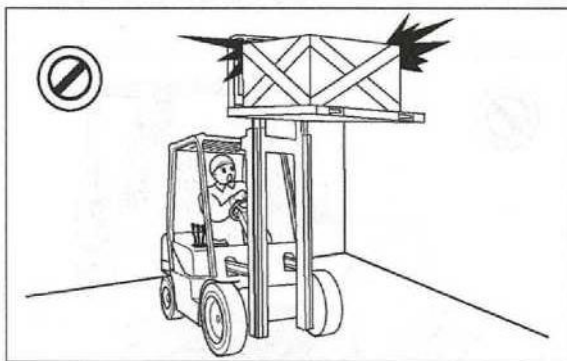
Comply with regulations, especially those regarding the floor's maximum load-bearing capacity' lift capacity and clearance height. Handle the load carefully and carefully check its stability and balance.



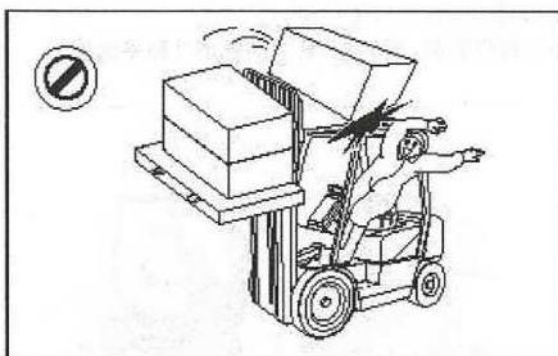
Do not drive on slippery roads. Sand, gravel, ice or mud can cause the forklift to tip over. If you cannot avoid it, drive at a reduced speed.



Do not allow anyone to stand or pass under the load or lifting gear. The load may fall causing casualties to those standing below it



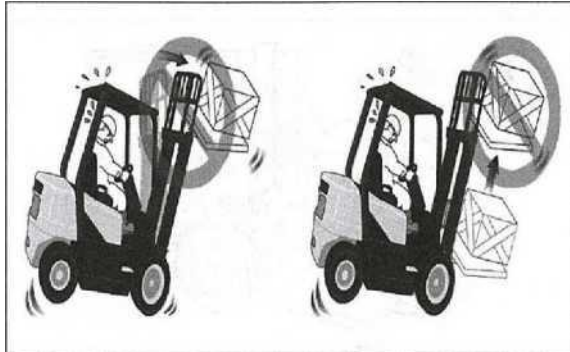
Be aware of overhead obstacles when lifting or stacking loads. Do not drive the forklift while the load is raised. Do not drive the forklift with the mast raised. The forklift may roll over and cause injury or death to the driver or others.



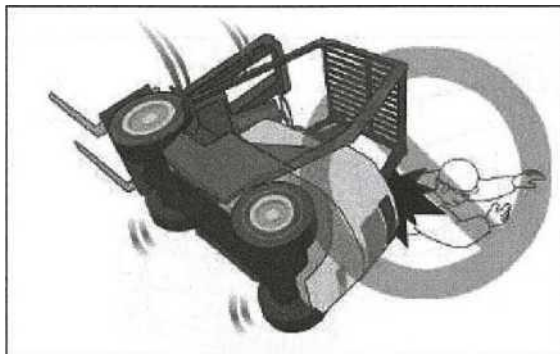
Do not move loose loads above the backstop. Be vigilant when stacking loads and do not let them fall. Ride with

the load leaning back so the forks are as low as possible.

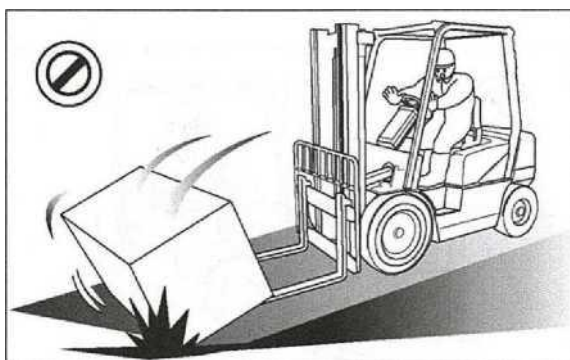
This will increase the stability of the forklift and load, and provide a clearer view.



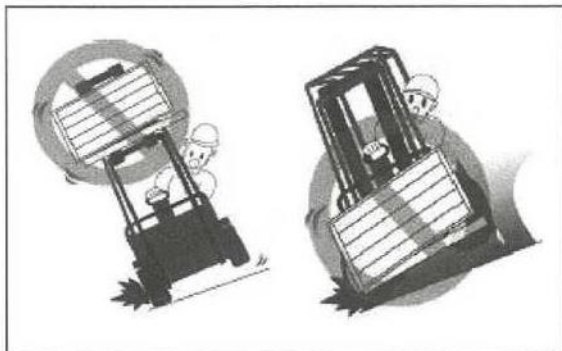
Do not lift the load when the mast is tilted forward. Do not tilt the raised load forward. This can cause the forklift to tip forward.



Do not jump off the forklift when it begins to tip over. Stay on the seat to escape.

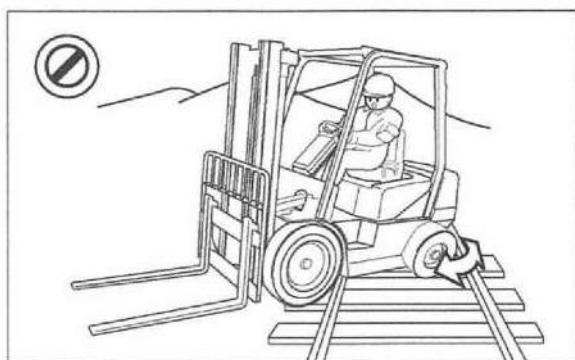


When the forklift is driving on a slope, the load should face the top of the slope. Do not lift loads on ramps. To drive in a straight line. Use aids when going up and down ramps with heavy loads.

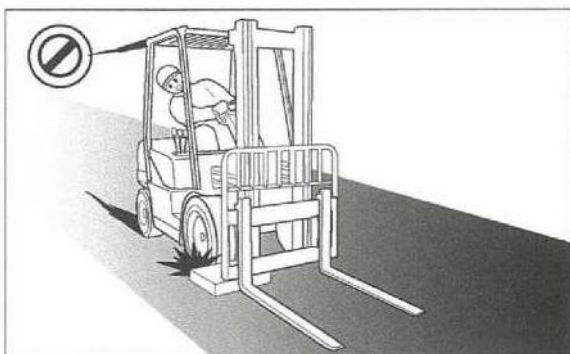


Do not stack loads or turn on ramps.

Do not attempt to pick up or put down the load when the forklift is unstable. Do not turn or drive sideways on ramps

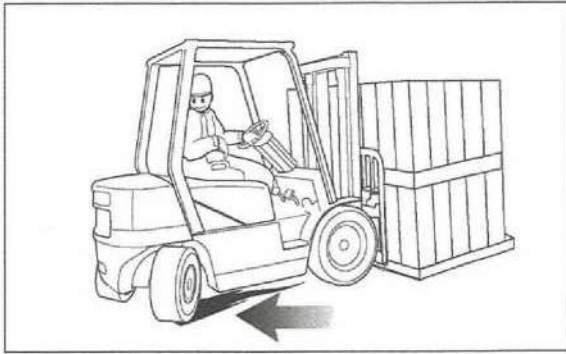


Do not drive on rough roads. If unavoidable, slow down. Drive slowly and diagonally when crossing the rails. A loaded forklift may shake when passing over the rails. For smoother passage, pass diagonally, one wheel at a time.

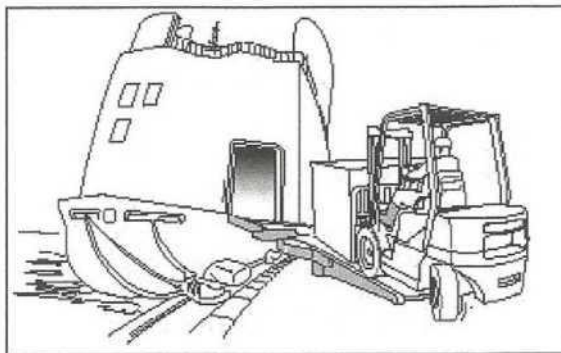


Avoid driving over loose objects.

Pay attention to the driving direction. Be aware of pedestrians and obstacles in the direction of travel. The driver must be able to fully control the forklift at any time

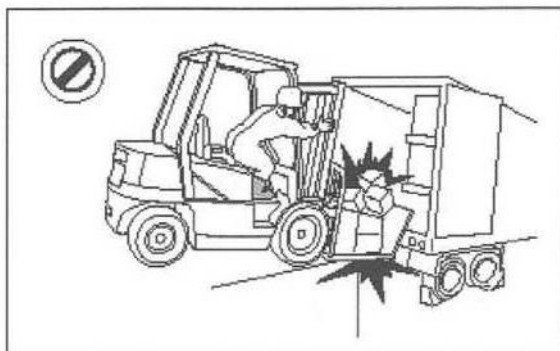


Do not drive forward when the load obstructs the view. If you are not driving on a slope, drive backwards for better visibility



Be careful when operating the forklift on the edge of a dock or on a ramp. Keep a safe distance from pier edges, ramps and platforms. Be careful not to let the tail swing.

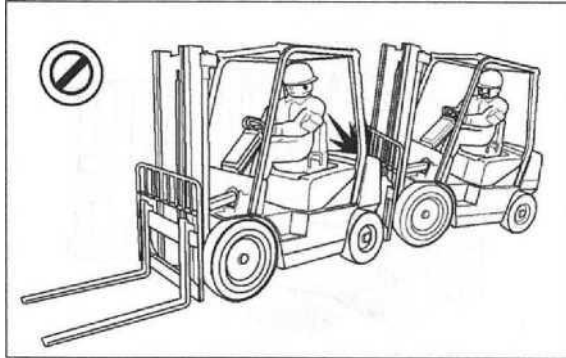
The forklift may fall from the edge causing injury or death.



Do not operate the forklift on the bridge if the bridge cannot support the forklift and its load.

Make sure all parts are in the correct position.

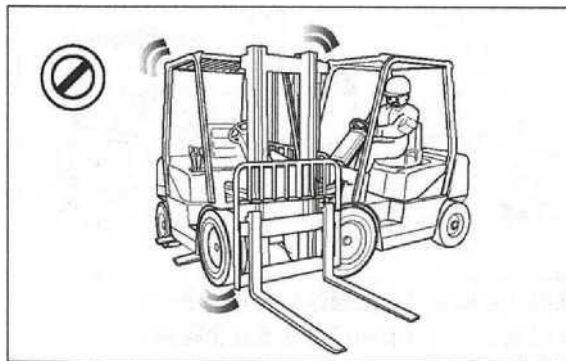
chock the forklift to prevent it from moving



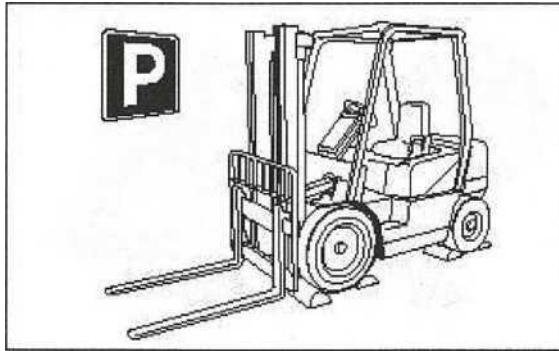
Do not allow the two forklifts to be too close together when operating the forklifts.

To maintain a safe distance from other forklifts, make sure there is enough distance to park the forklift safely.

Overtaking other vehicles is prohibited.



Do not push or tow other vehicles with a forklift. Do not let other forklifts push or drag your forklift. If the forklift does not operate, consult a service technician



Only park forklifts in designated areas. Fully lower the fork to the ground, put the reversing handle in the neutral position, apply the parking brake, turn off the key switch, remove the key, and place the wedges behind the wheels to prevent the forklift from moving. Turn off the forklift when leaving. Check the forklift at the end of the job.

How to get out of danger when the forklift overturns

In the event of a rollover, the driver can reduce the risk of serious injury or death by using the driver safety system and following the instructions.



Must be use driver safety system.



Don't jump off the forklift.



Grip the steering wheel.



Feet apart in the cab, but not out of the cab



Lean in the opposite direction of your fall.



Lean forward

Battery

When using pressurized air to clean the battery, wear a protective mask and protective clothing, and the maximum air pressure must be lower than 207kpa (30psi).

Smoking is strictly prohibited in the storage place of the battery or when checking the liquid level.

Electrolyte is acid and can cause burns. Avoid splashing on skin and eyes.

The life and performance of the battery depends on the driver, how the battery is charged, maintained and serviced.

Forklift drivers are not allowed to use freshly charged batteries. A fully charged battery requires cooling and stabilization. Do not end the charge until the charge cycle is complete.

It is forbidden to use the battery with insufficient power, otherwise it will damage the battery, make the electrical system current too high, damage the contacts of the contactor, and reduce the life of the motor.

A fully charged battery shall be equipped with an identification mark. After the battery is discharged, it should be charged for 8-12 hours (depending on the model of the charger), and then the battery

should be cooled and stabilized for 4-8 hours. Repeated non-saturated charging is prohibited, otherwise the battery will be damaged.

After a minimum of every 20 normal charge-discharge cycles, the battery shall undergo an equalization charge. This helps to correct and prevent differences in specific gravity of electrolytes within different cells. Equalizing charging is used to adjust the charging cycle, usually all cells are equally charged at a certain period.

Equalization charging typically charges 3-4 hours longer than cycle charging at a lower charge rate. After cyclic charging, if the specific gravity difference between the cells of the battery exceeds 20 points (0.020), it is usually necessary to perform equalization charging.

One charge cycle fully charges the battery. For a fully discharged battery, the typical charge cycle time is 8 hours. The battery must be charged before the battery discharge exceeds 80% discharge rate.

In order to make the battery discharge not exceed 80% of its discharge rate, the forklift operation should be reasonably arranged.

Batteries must not be stored in a discharged state (sulfates are formed). This can greatly reduce battery life. To prolong the battery life, it should be charged immediately after it has been discharged.

Repeated discharge of the battery will damage the battery cell, reduce its service life and increase the cost of use. Battery life (cycles of charge and discharge) decreases with increasing depth of discharge. If the battery discharge rate reaches 80%, its life is about twice that of the battery when the discharge rate reaches 100%.

Regularly add water, and the liquid level should exceed the pole plate by about 13.0mm (Q.5in). It is easier to use the automatic liquid injector to add water, that is, when the liquid level reaches the

requirement, the light will be on to give a prompt. Add water before charging, mainly to ensure that the water and the acid are completely mixed when air bubbles are formed at the end of charging. The added water should be distilled water or used after water analysis. It is very important to ensure proper charging and to follow the manufacturer's instructions. Most chargers are fully automatic and should be checked regularly.

Never use a fully discharged battery as this will damage the battery.

Pay attention to the disposal of waste batteries

Improper disposal of used batteries can harm the environment and pose a danger to personnel. Only authorized personnel are allowed to handle batteries.

Do not open or disassemble the battery cell.

Warnings and Signage to Drivers

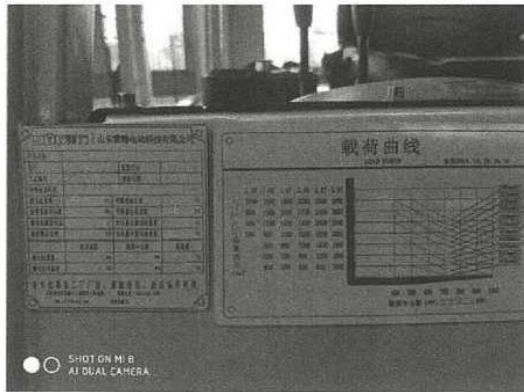
The driver should be familiar with the contents of the signboard, the load curve and the contents on the attachment signs, and it is forbidden to overload the forklift.

driver's warning sign



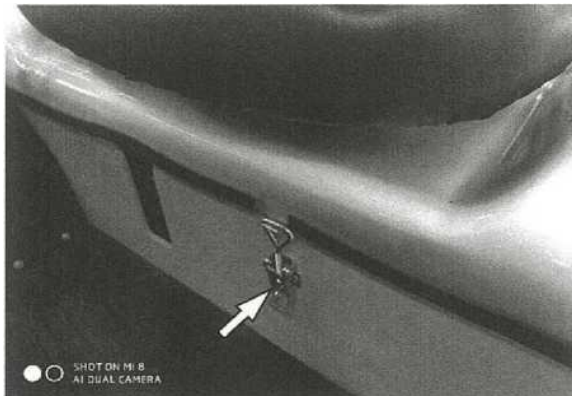
on the front panel

Identification, load capacity and attachment labels



Located in the upper left corner on the outside of the front panel.
The following abbreviations may appear on identification, lifting loads and attachment nameplates and their meanings.

Hood



1. The hood can be opened by pressing the gusset on the hood, and the hood and seat assembly can be lifted.



2. The hood and seat assembly are supported by gas springs. Before doing any work inside the hood, make sure that the gas spring is functioning properly and that the hood is firmly supported.

Notice

1. Before operating the forklift, be sure to understand and check the seat switch system.
2. In the case of normal operation and level ground, select the reversing handle to control the direction and release the parking brake. You will notice that when you select the direction and press the accelerator pedal, the forklift will drive normally. If you leave the seat, the forklift stops automatically.
3. Return the forklift to normal operation, sit on the driver's seat, depress the brake pedal to control the forklift, return the reversing handle to the mid-range position, and select the direction of travel (forward or reverse). The forklift returns to normal driving.

4. If necessary, replace the seat or seat switch, be sure to use the original parts of the company's forklift. Forklift trucks must not be used without an operable seat switch system installed.

Seat switch system (if equipped)



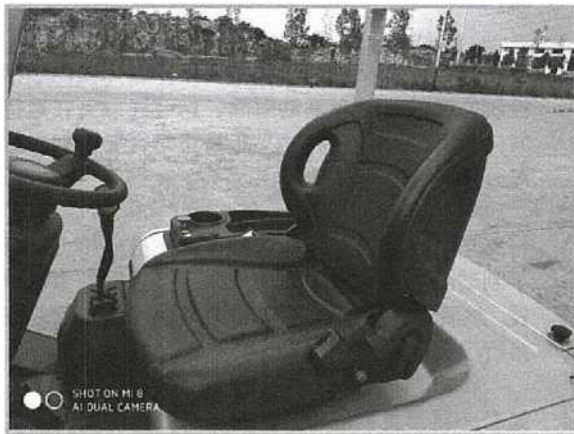
The parking brake should be applied before leaving the forklift.

Warn: Seat

Note: Seat placement is adjustable.

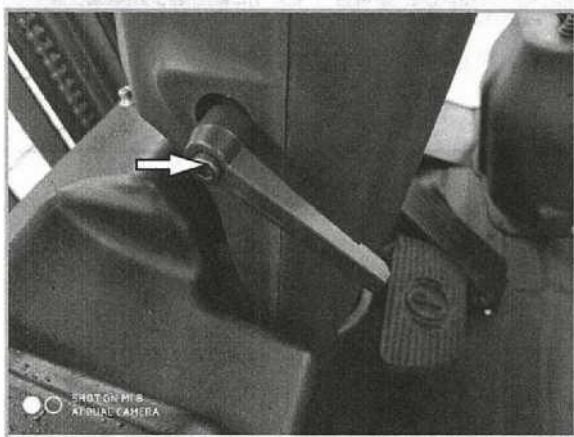
The basic operation is similar.

Adjust the seat every time the job is changed and the driver is changed. Lock the seat in a fixed position before operation to prevent the seat from sliding suddenly. Adjust the seat so that the driver's back rests against the seat back for full brake application.



NOTE:

The driver must be seated in the seat to properly adjust the seat.
Adjust the steering wheel position.

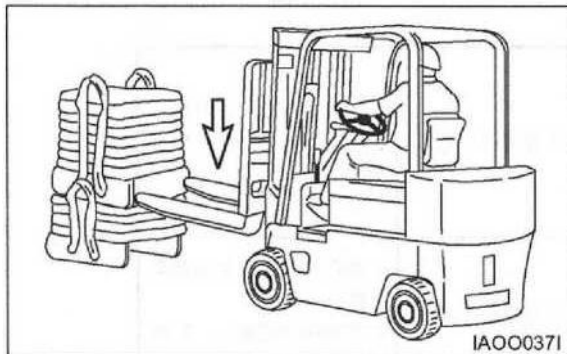


To adjust the steering wheel position, press the handlebars and move the steering column to the desired position, then put the handlebars on.

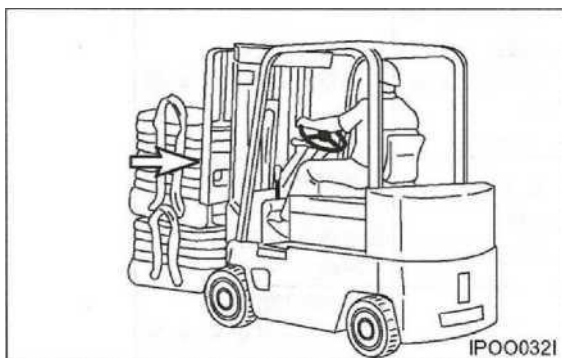


Operational Technology

Jog Loading



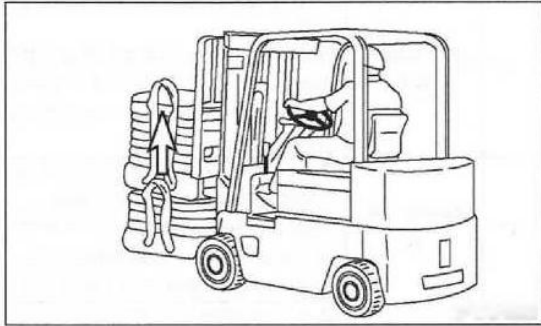
1. Slowly move the forklift forward to align and lift the goods. The forklift should be facing the goods, the forks should be inserted into the pallet symmetrically, and the distance between the forks should be as wide as possible



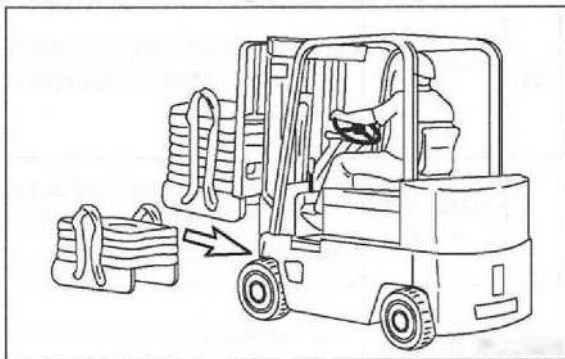
2. Move the forklift forward until the cargo touches the fork

Lifting Product

1. Carefully lift the cargo and tilt the mast back slightly.



2. Tilt the mast back again so that the cargo is securely loaded on the forks



3. Reverse the forklift until the loaded goods are separated from other goods.

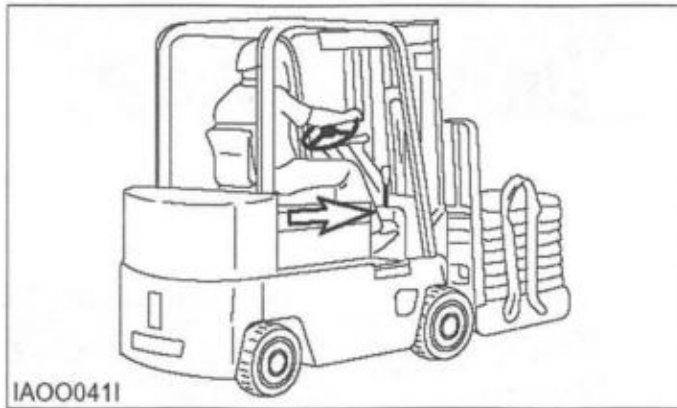
4. Lower the cargo to the travel position

NOTE: Lift and tilt speeds are controlled by pump motor speed.

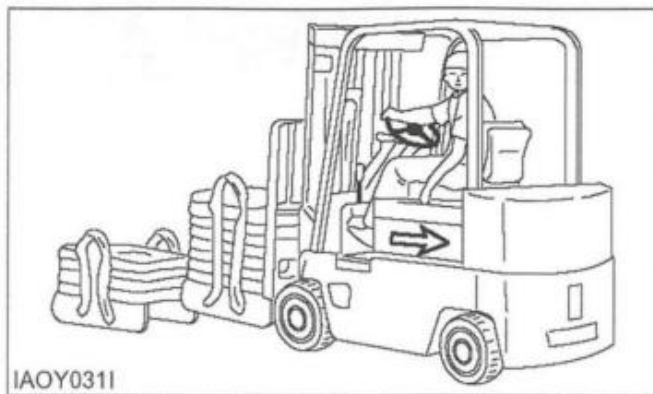
Load travel

Notice

When driving with a load, keep the cargo as low as possible while maintaining ground clearance.



1. If there is a slope on the road, be sure to orient the cargo to the higher side, as shown in the picture above.

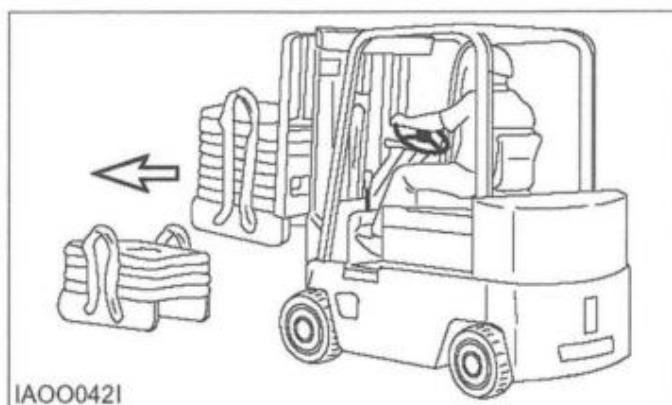


2. The forklift should go backwards if it is carrying larger goods. This will get more good perspective.

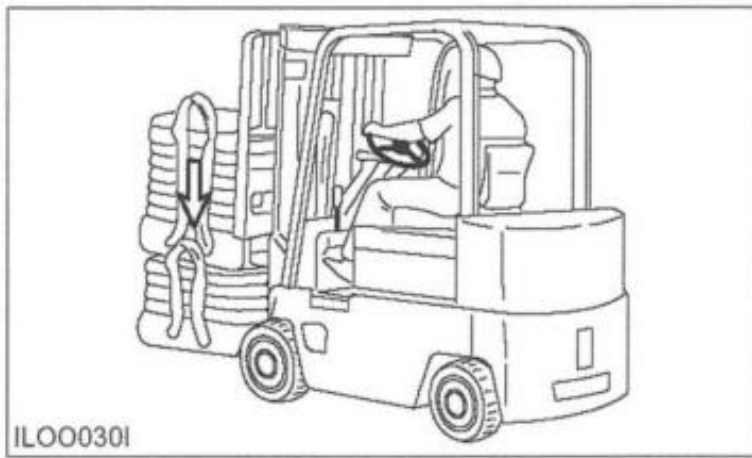
3. In the case of narrow aisle turns, try to keep the distance from the stack when turning into the aisle, the farther the better.

Discharge

1. Drive the forklift to the unloading position.



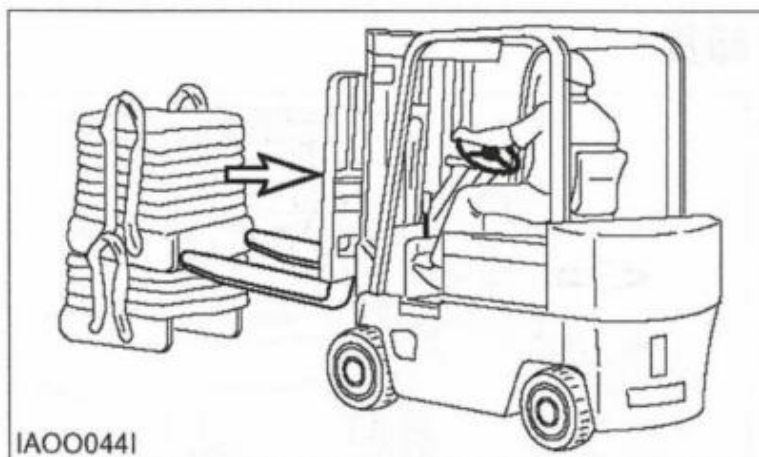
2. Do not tilt the mast forward until it is directly above the unloading area.



Warn

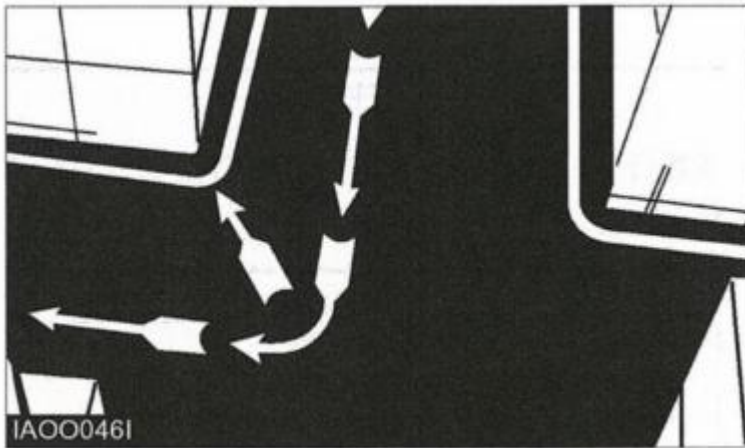
Do not tilt the gantry forward until it is directly above the unloading area, even if the power has been disconnected.

3. Stack the cargo and back it carefully to separate the fork from the cargo.

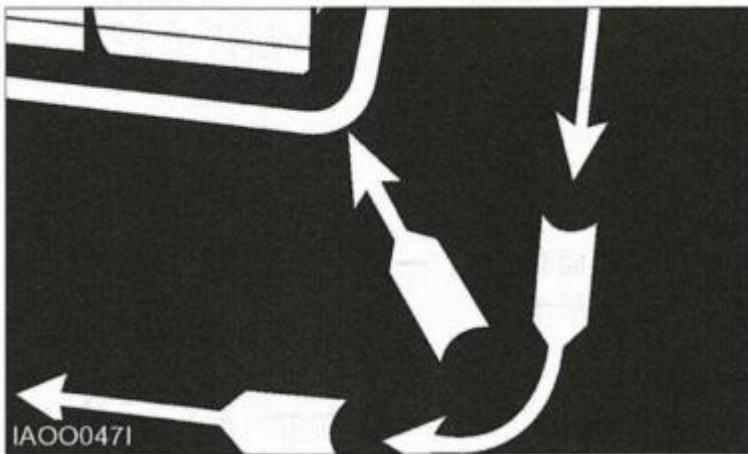


1. Lower the forks and forks to the travel or park position.

Turn



1. When encountering a sharp turn, stay close to the inside of the corner. Start the turn when the inside drive wheel reaches the turn.



2. In the case of a narrow aisle turning, try to keep the distance from the stack when turning into the aisle, the farther the better.

Hook type fork



1. Move the hook pin up to any position.
2. Lift each fork hitch pin and hang the fork on the fork beam.
3. Adjust the position of the fork to the most suitable position for the goods, and try to
Adjust width for best loading stability.
4. When adjusting the fork, make sure that the weight of the goods is in the center of the forklift.
5. After adjustment, lock the fork lock to position the fork.

Warn

Always make sure the forks are locked before moving loads.

Park the forklift

Before storing the forklift, the following procedures need to be cleaned and inspected.

- Wipe off the grease, oil, etc. adhering to the forklift body with an old cloth. If necessary, wipe it with water.
- When cleaning the forklift, the general condition of the forklift should be checked. In particular, whether the fuselage has dents or damage, whether the tires are worn, whether there are nails or

stones on the tire surface.

- Fill the fuel tank with the specified fuel.
- Check for leaks in hydraulic oil, fuel, or coolant.
- Apply lubricant where necessary.
- Check for loose nuts and bolts, especially hub nuts.
- Check that the gantry sprocket turns smoothly.

Long-term storage

In addition to following the instructions in "Parking the Forklift", the following maintenance and inspections should be performed.

- Taking into account the rainy season, park the forklift on a high and hard ground.
- Avoid parking the forklift on soft ground, such as asphalt roads in summer.
- Remove the battery from the forklift even if the forklift is parked indoors. If the environment is high temperature and high humidity, the battery should be stored in a dry and cool place. Charge the battery once a month.
- Apply rust inhibitor to exposed parts that are prone to rust.

storage requirements

Operating the forklift after long-term storage

- Remove covering and rust inhibitor from each component and exposed parts.
- Drain the transmission clutch, differential and final reduction gears, clean their inner surfaces, and refill them with oil.
- Remove impurities and water from the hydraulic oil tank.
- Charge the battery, install it on the forklift, and connect the cable.

- Carefully perform pre-job inspections.
- The forklift is warmed up. Shipping Tips

Forklift shipment

Check if there is room for foot market in the transport route. When transporting a high mast, high overhead guard or a forklift with a cab, make sure there is enough space.

Before the forklift is transported, it is necessary to remove the ice, snow and other substances that can cause sliding on the shipping deck and the flatbed of the tractor, so as to prevent the forklift from sliding during loading and unloading or the forklift moving during transportation.

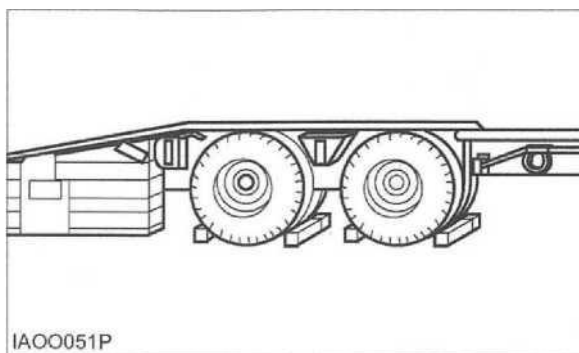
Notice

Comply with national and local regulations regarding the weight, width and length of the shipment.

Adhere to the relevant documents for extra-wide cargo.

Notice

Remove ice, snow and other sliding materials from transport vehicles and shipping decks.



When loading the forklift, be sure to chock the wheels of the trailer or train to secure the position of the forklift on the trailer or train. Apply the parking brake and put the reversing lever in mid-range. Lean the mast forward and lower the forks to the ground.

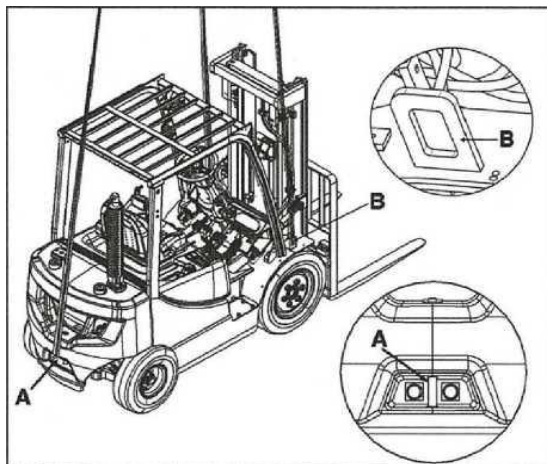
Turn the key switch to the "OFF" position and remove the key.
Wedge the tires and secure the forklift. About machine hoisting and fixing. Improper hoisting and securing, cargo may move and cause injury and/or loss.

1. This is the cargo weight and usage instructions of the forklift produced by this company.
 2. Use suitable cables and hooks when lifting. When lifting with a crane, the forklift cannot be tilted.
 3. The width of the boom should be appropriate to avoid contact with the forklift.
 4. Tighten using the fastening positions provided on the forklift.
- Check for relevant national and local regulations on cargo weight, width and length.

For shipping instructions, please contact your Heavy Load forklift dealer. **Lifting the forklift with a crane**

1. Serious injury/damage may occur if the sling is broken.
2. The sling must be long enough to avoid touching the forklift. A sling that is too short can damage the vehicle. If it is too long it may cause interference. If necessary, wrap the sling/chain in rubber or cotton to prevent damage to the vehicle.
3. Slings/chains and other lifting tools must be of sufficient strength and not chipped or worn.
4. Avoid affecting the load of the lifting vehicle/tool.
5. Check the weight, length, width and height of the vehicle before lifting.
6. Park the crane at a suitable location.
7. Connect the sling/chain to points A and B in the picture below
8. If the sling/chain touches the vehicle, insert a rubber plate

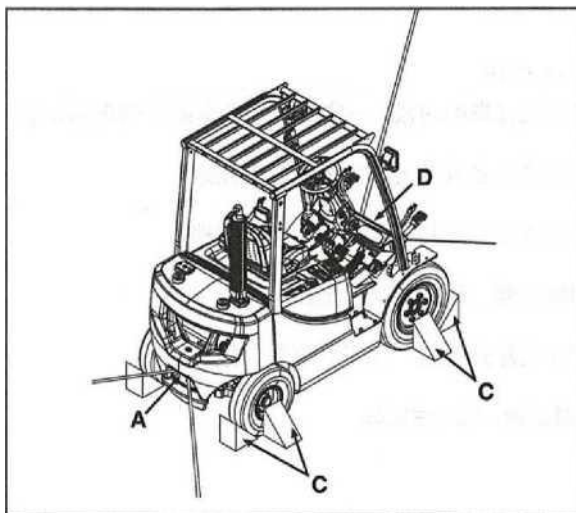
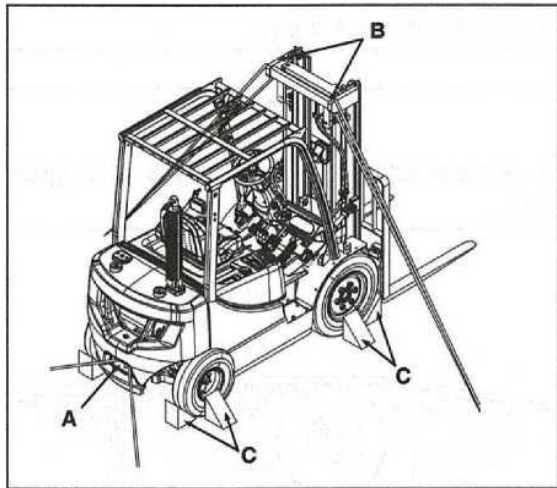
between the sling/chain and the vehicle to protect the vehicle.



Raise the vehicle slowly.

How to secure a forklift to a drop truck

1. The sling/chain must be of sufficient length for fixing.
2. Park the vehicle on a flat surface.
3. Make the gantry vertical. Lower the fork or attachment to the lowest position.
4. Put all operating equipment in an empty position. Turn off the key switch.
5. Apply the parking brake. Place block (C) under tire.
6. As shown in the figure below, connect the hook to point B on the top of the gantry (if there is no gantry, connect it to point D of the fixing frame of the front drive shaft or the fixing hole under the front baffle) and point A of the rear hanging pin



Traction data

Warn

Improper towing of a faulty forklift may result in personal injury or death.

Before releasing the forklift brakes, chock the wheel to prevent it from moving. If not fixed, the forklift can move freely.

When towing with a forklift, follow the recommendations below.

The towing instructions are for towing the faulty forklift over a short distance at a low speed of no more than 2 km/h (1.2 mph) to a location where it can be easily serviced. These instructions are for

emergencies only. For long-distance transportation, transportation tools must be used.

When towing a forklift, precautions must be taken to protect the operator in the event of a breakage of the tow rope or tow bar.

People may only be carried on a towed forklift if the driver has control over the steering and/or braking.

Before towing, make sure the rope or rod is intact and strong enough for the job it is doing. When towing a forklift stuck in a mud pit or pulling a forklift on a slope, the traction rope or the tow bar must have a strength of at least 1.5 times the total weight of the towed forklift.

Minimize the angle of the leash. The included angle with the horizontal plane should not exceed 30° . The towing point of the towed forklift should be as low as possible.

Towing the forklift too fast can overload the tow rope or the tow bar, causing it to break. Therefore, the forklift should move slowly and steadily.

Under normal circumstances, the towing forklift should be comparable to the faulty forklift, and the towing forklift should have sufficient braking capacity, weight and power to ensure that the towing forklift and the towed forklift operate safely on ramps and driving routes. When towing the faulty forklift downhill, a larger towing forklift is required, or another forklift is required behind it to provide adequate control and braking. This prevents a malfunctioning forklift from getting out of control.

The minimum towing capacity of the forklift required on the level road and the maximum towing capacity of the forklift required on the slope or uneven road surface have different requirements, which

are not introduced in this manual.

When towing the faulty forklift, please contact the Heavy Load forklift agent.



Release the parking brake.

Notice

Release the parking brake to prevent excessive wear and damage to the parking brake system.

1. Release the service brake pedal.
2. Turn off the key switch.
3. The reversing handle is placed in the neutral position.
4. Fasten the draw bar on the vehicle.
5. Remove the wheel chocks and slowly pull the forklift. The speed cannot exceed 2 km/h (1.2 mph).

Before returning a forklift in the pit area, it is important to ensure that the necessary maintenance and adjustments have been made to the forklift.

Forklift Fork Inspection, Maintenance and Repair

The following provides some practical guidelines for the inspection, maintenance and repair of forklift forks, as well as some explanations for fork design, use and general failure reasons.

Improper modification or maintenance will seriously weaken the strength of the fork. Forklift forks can also be damaged by aging, wear, corrosion, overloading, and improper use.

Fork failure during operation may damage equipment and cargo. Serious casualties may also result.

Good inspection and maintenance combined with proper use is the most effective way to prevent sudden fork failures.

Modification or repair of forks may only be carried out by the fork manufacturer or by skilled technicians who understand the materials used and the welding and heat treatment processes.

The user should consider whether it is more economical to return the fork to the factory for repair or to purchase a new fork, which is affected by many factors, such as the size and type of fork.

The size of the fork should be consistent with the weight and length of the cargo and the specifications of the equipment it is equipped with. The standard generally adopted is that the total rated load capacity of the fork is equal to or greater than the "standard (or rated) load capacity" of the forklift.

Typically, forks are marked with their load capacity ratings in plain sight. The general mark is located on the top or side of the vertical section of the fork.

- Forks with a rated load capacity of 1500 lbs and a load center distance of 24 inches are marked 1500x24.
- Forks with a rated load capacity of 2000kg and a load centre distance of 600mm are marked 2000x600.

The factory and date of manufacture are usually also stamped on the fork

Some countries have issued standards or specifications specifically for the inspection and repair of forks.

Users can also refer to the International Organization for Standardization (IS.) Technical Report No. 5057-"Fork Inspection and Maintenance" and the "Fork Arm - Technical Parameters and Inspection" part of the ISO2330 standard.

If there are no specific standards or regulations in the United States, users should be aware of the information on the inspection and maintenance of forklifts in the Electric Power Industrial Locomotives section of 1910.178 Federal Register No. 29, and ANSI/ASME Safety Standards B56.1, B56.5 or B56.6 information about the locomotive in use.

Environmental protection

Forklift maintenance should be performed in designated areas. Before dismantling pipelines, components and spare parts, use approved containers to store coolant, oil, fuel, grease, electrolyte and other items that may cause environmental pollution. After maintenance work is completed, these items should be disposed of in designated areas and in approved containers. Forklift cleaning must also be done in designated areas.

Fork failure reasons

Improper modification or repair

Improper modification or repair. Partial trimming of the fork, including welding, flame cutting or other similar processes, can cause fork failure, will affect heat treatment and reduce the strength of the fork.

In most cases, special alloy steel welding requires special processes and techniques. Improper methods will affect key parts such as fork roots, brackets and fork tips.

Bent or deformed fork

The fork is severely overloaded, and the fork can be bent and deformed when it hits the wall or other fixed objects violently and picks up objects with the fork tines.

Bent or twisted forks are very prone to breaking, causing damage and personal injury, and should be discontinued immediately.

Fatigue

Parts subjected to repetitive or pulsating loads will fail after extensive cyclic loading even if their maximum stress is less than the static strength of the part.

The first characteristic of fatigue failure is often the appearance of cracks in areas of high stress concentration. This phenomenon is often seen at the base of the fork or at the bracket of the fork.

Under the action of cyclic loading, cracks develop continuously. The effective section for carrying the load is continuously reduced until it breaks when it cannot carry the load.

Fatigue failure is the most common type of fork failure. It is also a type of predictable failure, which prevents fatigue failure by identifying the conditions that caused the failure and stopping service before the failure occurs.

Repeat overload

Repeated cyclic loading that exceeds the fatigue strength of the material results in fatigue failure. Overloading is caused by cargo exceeding the rated load capacity of the fork and the use of fork tines to pick up the load. Likewise, lateral deformation of the fork tines when loading and unloading loads can also cause the bracket to twist.

Wear

Sliding between the forks and the ground and cargo can cause wear. The thickness of the fork will gradually decrease until it cannot handle the original load capacity.

Stress concentration

Scratches, pits, and corrosion spots are stress concentrations for crack propagation. These cracks will continue to grow under repeated loads that cause typical fatigue failures.

Overload

Severe overloading will cause permanent deformation or immediate damage to the fork. A common cause of overloading is the use of forks with low load capacity, or forks that are not designed for use.

Fork detection



Establish a system for daily and 12-month fork inspection and record keeping. The original information of the fork includes the vehicle serial number, fork manufacturer, model, original section size, original length and load capacity. Also list the special parameters specified in the fork design.

Record the date and results of each inspection, confirming that the following are included.

- Actual wear condition, such as the difference between the actual fork thickness and the original fork thickness percentage.

- Damage, breakdown and deformation that hinder the use of the vehicle.

- Indicate the repairs and maintenance that have been done.

Tracking of this information can help determine the appropriate inspection cycle, help determine the scope and resolution of problems, and help predict when fork replacements.

Initial installation

1. Check the fork to make sure its size is suitable for the forklift to be installed, and its length and form are suitable for the goods being carried.

If using old forks, perform daily and 12-month inspections.

If the forks are rusted, see "Maintenance and Repair".

2. Make sure that the flatness of the upper surface of the two horizontal sections of the forks is within the allowable tolerance range. See "Forks, Step 4" in "Maintenance per 2,000 Hours of Operation or Yearly" in "Maintenance Cycle".

3. Make sure the locating pin is in place and working properly, and fix the fork before using the forklift. See "Maintenance per 2,000

Hours of Operation or Yearly" "Forks, Step 7" in "Maintenance Cycle".

Daily inspection

1. Check the fork surface for cracks, especially the fork root, bracket and all welding points. Check for broken or chipped tines. Whether the horizontal and vertical sections of the fork are bent or twisted.

2. Verify that the dowel pins are in place and working properly.

Secure the forks before using the forklift. See "Maintenance per 2,000 Hours of Operation or Yearly" in "Maintenance Cycle".

3. Remove any damaged forks.

12 month test

Forks should be inspected at least every 12 months. If the forklift is used in multiple shifts or heavy duty work, it should be inspected every 6 months. Please refer to the "Maintenance per 2,000 Hours per Job or Yearly Maintenance" section in "Maintenance Cycle".

Maintenance and Repair

1. Repair the fork only as recommended by the manufacturer.

Most repairs should be done by the original manufacturer or a professional who understands fork materials, design, welding and heat treatment processes.

2. Do not carry out the following maintenance or modification.

- Flame cut holes or cut fork spacers.
- Welded brackets or newly installed hooks.
- Repair cracks or other damage by welding.
- Bend or find work.

2. The following maintenance can be performed.

Fork surfaces can be sanded or lightly sanded to remove rust spots, corrosion spots or minor imperfections.

- Fork roots can be sanded with a carbon-structured grindstone to remove surface cracks or imperfections. Grind the inside diameter of the fork root to extend the life of the fork. Be sure to sand along the horizontal and vertical directions of the blade.
- Repair or replace the locating lock of the hitch fork.
- Most retention elements can be repaired or replaced with retention elements of other types of forks.

4. Before the fork is put into use again, it must be tested to ensure that the maintenance has been completed according to the instructions and authorization of the manufacturer.

Most factory and repair standards require that repaired forks should pass a test at 2.5 times the rated load capacity at the load center marked on the fork. Secure the forks the way they are mounted on the forklift, then do two load tests without vibration.

Hold each time for 30 seconds.

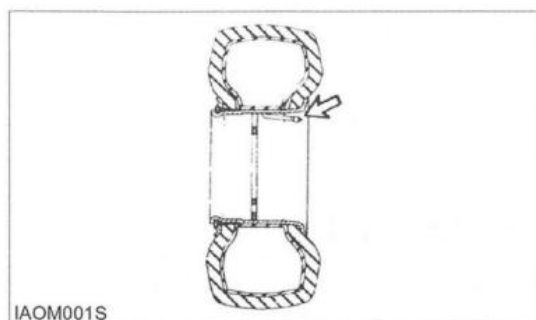
Check the wishbones before and after the second load. There should not be any permanent deformation.

Contact the fork manufacturer for information on specific types of forks.

Testing is not required when servicing dowel pins and markers.

Tire inflation information

Tire Air Refill



Warn

Improperly inflated tires may result in injury or death.

Use self-clinching valves and stand behind the tire when inflating. Use suitable inflation equipment and train in its use. This is necessary to prevent over-inflation. Improper use or misuse of inflation equipment will result in a burst tire or damage to the rim.

Notice

Set the tire inflation device adjuster below 140kPa (20psi), which is the recommended tire pressure.

Tire working pressure

The inflation pressure listed in the following table is the cold inflation working pressure of Heavy Load forklift.

Model	Strength indicator	Working Pressure	
		kpa	psi
7.00-12	12	825	120
28X9-15	14	970	141

*The standard rated number of layers and working pressure should take the tire as an example, and the other tire inflation pressure refer to the pressure resin indicated on the tire.

The working pressure of the tire should be determined according to the weight of the forklift without the attachment, the rated payload and the general conditions of use. Different operating conditions have different air pressures. These data should be

obtained from the tire supplier.

Note: The inflation pressure of the tire should be the value in the recommended table + 35kPa (5psi), and the tire can be filled with nitrogen.

Adjust the inflation pressure

In 18° C-2rc (65° F~70T), tires inflated in a warm environment will reduce the tire pressure when working in a low temperature environment. Too low tire pressure will reduce tire life.

Torque Specification

Metric Tools

Most of the nuts, bolts, studs and threaded holes in forklift trucks are almost exclusively metric. Torque requirements are given in metric and US customary units. Be sure to use metric tools. Refer to the parts manual when changing tools.

ATTENTION:

Use only suitable metric tools, other tools may slip off and cause personal injury.

Standard Hose Clamp Torque - Threaded Drive Belt Type

Notice: Torque requirements for initial installation and re - installation or tightening of new hose clamp. See the table below.

Pipe clip width	Initial installation twist of new hose	
	N,m1	lb-in
16mm(.625in)	7.5 ± 0.5	65 ± 5
13.5mm(.531in)	4.5 ± 0.5	40 ± 5
8mm(.312in)	0.9 ± 0.2	8 ± 2
Pipe clip width	Reinstall the torque of the original hose	
	N.m1	lb•in
16mm(.625in)	4.5 ± 0.5	40 ± 5
13.5mm(.531in)	3.0 ± 0.5	25 ± 5
8mm(.312in)	0.7 ± 0.2	6 ± 2

Fire 1 newton-meter (N•m) is approximately 0.1kg•m

Torques for Standard Screw Nuts and Tapered Lock Bolts

Notice:

The following table gives general torque requirements for bolts, nuts and tapered lock bolts of quality greater than SAE Class 5.

Torques for Standard Threaded Screws and Nuts

Torque for standard thread screws and nuts

Thread model Inch	Torque for standard bolts and nuts	
	N•m	lb-ft
1/4	12±4	9±3
5/16	25±7	18±5
3/8	45±7	33±5
7/16	70±15	50±11
1/2	100±15	75±11
9/16	150±20	110±15
5/8"	200±25	150±18
3/4	360±50	270±37
7/8	570±80	420±60
1	875±100	640±75
1 1/8	1100±150	820±110
1 1/4	1350±175	1000±130
1 3/8	1600±200	1180±150
1 1/2	2000±275	1480±200

*1 Newton-meter (N.m) is approximately equal to 0.1kg-m

Tapered locking bolt torque

Thread model	Torque for standard tapered locking bolts	
Inch	N•m ¹	lb-ft
1/4	8±3	6±2
5/16	17±5	13±4
3/8	35±5	26±4
7/16	45±10	33±7
1/2	65±10	48±7
5/8	110±20	80±15
3/4	170±30	125±22
7/8	260±40	190±30
[	400±60	300±45
1/8	500±700	370±50
1/4	650±80	480±60
3/8	750±90	550±65
1/2	870±100	640±75

*1 Newton-meter (n-m) is approximately equal to 0.1kg-

Metric Fastener Torque

Notice

Be careful not to confuse metric fasteners with US customary (standard) fasteners. Improperly assembled or incorrectly assembled fasteners can cause forklift truck damage or malfunction, or even personal injury.

The original fasteners supplied with the forklift should be stored and

ready for use. If replacing with new fasteners, its model and grade should be the same.

The bolt grade is marked on the bolt head (eg 8, 8, 10.9, etc.). The following table lists standard tightening torques for grade 8.8 bolts and nuts.

Note: Metric tools must be replaced with metric tools, please refer to the parts manual for replacement.

Thread model	Standard torsional vector	
	N•m ¹	lb-ft
M6	12 ± 4	9 ± 3
M8	25 ± 7	18 ± 5
M10	55 ± 10	41 ± 7
M12	95 ± 15	70 ± 11
M14	150 ± 20	110 ± 15
M16	220 ± 30	160 ± 22
M20	450 ± 70	330 ± 50
M24	775 ± 100	570 ± 75
M30	1600 ± 200	1180 ± 150
M36	2700 ± 400	2000 ± 300

*1 Newton meter (1N.m) is approximately equal to 0.1kg•m

*ISO- International Organization for Standardization.

Lubricant information

Abbreviations used herein are selected from the Terminology section of Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) J754. The

classification section uses the abbreviations section in SAEJ183.

MIL standards are US military standards.

Recommended oil viscosities can be found in the Lubricating Oil Viscosity Tables in this book.

Greases are graded by the National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI) based on the Viscosity Number Standard ASTM D217-68 for Determining Working Penetration Properties.

Hydraulic oil (HYDO)

The following commercial grades can be used in hydraulic systems.

•ISO6743/4	HM
•AFNORNFE48-603	HM
•DIN51524TEIL2	H-LP
•HAGGLUNSDENISON	HFO-HF2
•CINCINNATI	P68,69,70
•GSCALTEXRANDO	DFL32
•Viscosity: ISOVG32	

Industrial high-quality hydraulic oil has passed the Vicks vane pump test (35VQ25).

These oil suppliers guarantee that these products are anti-wear, anti-foam, anti-rust and anti-oxidant for heavy duty locomotives. Products with ISO viscosity grade 32 are generally available.

Notice

To add hydraulic oil to the hydraulic tank, it must be evenly mixed with the original oil in the hydraulic system. Only petroleum products should be used unless special products are specified. If the hydraulic oil is cloudy and water or air enters the system, the water or air can cause the pump to fail. Drain the hydraulic oil, re-tighten all hydraulic pipe joints, and re-install the hydraulic oil into the system after cleaning. Contact the company's forklift dealer for cleaning methods.

Transaxle oil

NOTE: Do not use gear oil in final drives or differentials. Gear oil can cause seal material failure and possible oil leakage.

NOTE: Failure to follow the recommendations of the instruction manual will result in excessive wear on the gears resulting in a shortened service life.

API CD/T0-2 specification or MIL-L-2104D, E or F oils can be used.

Lubricating grease (MPGM)

Use aluminum disulfide grease (MPGM) on bearings and connections that are susceptible to wear. If molybdenum disulfide grease is not used, grease containing 3%-5% aluminum disulfide can be used.

NLGI No.2 grade oils are suitable for most temperature ranges.

NLGI No.1 or NO.0 grade oil is suitable for extremely low temperature conditions.

Brake fluid

Please use oil that meets the following specifications.

- SAEJ1703fDOT-3 or DOT-4.

Lubricating oil viscosity and filling capacity

Lubricating oil viscosity

Lubricating oil viscosity at different ambient (outside) temperatures					
Component or system	Oil viscosity	°C		°F	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
Hydraulic and Power Steering Systems ISO6743/4HM	ISOVG32	-20	+30	-4	+86
	ISOVG46	-10	+40	+14	+104
	ISOVG68	0	+50	+32	+122
Drive axle housingAPIGL-5	SAE80W90	-20	+50	-4	+122

The SAE series indicates lubricating oil viscosity. The appropriate SAE series should be selected according to the ambient temperature.

Filling capacity

Filling Capacity - (Approximate)		
Component or system	L	GAL
Hydraulic System	44	11.6
Drive axle	8	2.11

Maintenance cycle

Notice

Except for every 10 hours or daily maintenance, all maintenance and repairs of the forklift must be carried out by authorized professionals

Notice

Improper disposal of used oil can harm the environment and people. Disposal of used oil should only be carried out by authorized personnel.

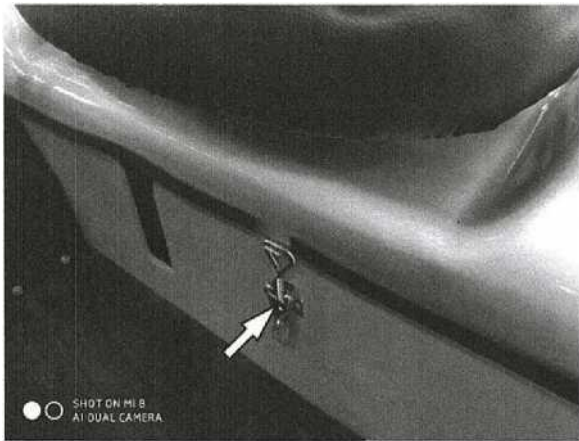
Maintenance on demand

Before any operation and maintenance work, the warnings and instructions in the safety section of this manual must be read and understood.

Seat, Hood Latch and Support Cylinder - Check, Lubricate

1. Check the working state of the seat adjustment lever. Verify that the seat slides freely within its slide.

If necessary, add a small amount of lubricating oil to the slide.



2. Push the adjustment lever to raise the hood and seat assembly. Make sure the gas spring is supporting the hood.

typical example

3. Lightly oil the hood latch mechanism and hood gas spring cylinder rod,

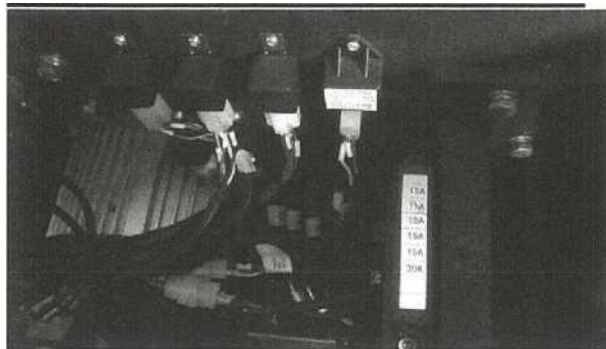
Fuses, light bulbs' circuit breakers, relays - replace, reinstall Insurance

Note: If the fuse starts to blow, only replace it with a fuse of the same type and size. If the newly replaced fuse is still blown, the

circuit and equipment should be repaired.

Notice

The current rating of the replaced fuse must be correct.



检查保险系。如有必要，使用手电筒。

Determine the fuse according to the size stated on the fuse box label.

Determine the fuse as follows:

1. Total Power - 20 Amps.
2. DC power supply - 15 amps.
3. Speaker power - 15 amps.
4. Light power supply - 15 amps.
5. USB power supply - 15 amps.

Open the front cover of the fuse box and the fuse is located under the cover.

Fuses - used to protect electrical systems from damage due to circuit overload. If the circuit is overloaded, an open circuit (blown fuse) occurs.

Light bulb

The light bulbs used by Heavy Load forklifts are all LED light bulbs.

***Optional lamp or lighting**

Tires and Wheels - Inspection, Inspection

Maintenance and replacement of tires and wheels can be dangerous and should only be performed by trained personnel, using the proper tools and following proper procedures. Deflate the tires before removing the wheel nuts.

Improper procedures when maintaining tires and wheels can cause components to rupture due to the force of the blast and result in serious injury or death.

Carefully follow specific requirements provided by tire service personnel or dealers.

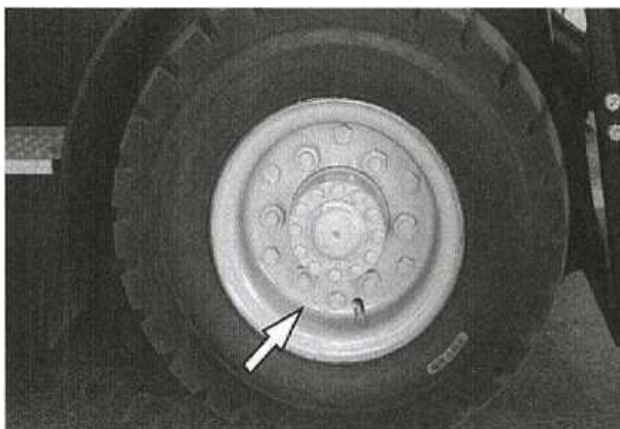
Check for inflation and damage

Inflation and damage inspection

Inspect tires for wear, cuts, abrasions, and foreign objects. Check to see if the tire is bent and the collar is in place.

Check that the tires are properly inflated, see "Tire inflation pressure" When inflating the tire, be sure to clamp the valve, connect the valve to the line valve and the pressure gauge with a minimum 60cm (24 inches) length of hose.

Always stand behind the tire when inflating, not in front of the tire



Never inflate a tire that is running flat or under-inflated without first determining if the hub collar is damaged and in the correct position.

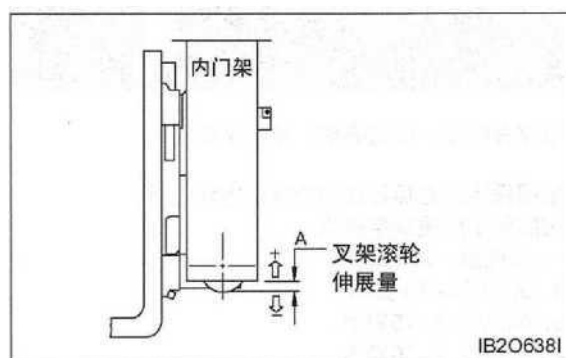
When changing tires, be sure to clean all wheel parts and, if necessary, repaint to prevent corrosion. Sanding is recommended to remove rust.

Check all parts carefully. Replace cracked, heavily worn, damaged and heavily rusted parts with new parts of the same model and specification.

Under no circumstances is any attempt to reuse, weld, hot work or braze any hub part.

Fork Sprocket Reach - Adjustment

1. Make the gantry vertical.
2. Fully lower the gantry.
3. In full free lift and full free 3x lift modes, the bottom of the inner mast should be flush with the bottom of the fixed mast.



1. Measure the distance between the bottom of the inner mast and the bottom of the upper fork bearing °
2. The measured value (A) should be consistent with the table below.

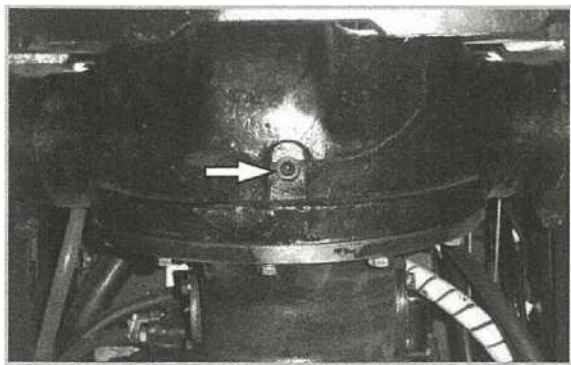
Height of fork roller extension (A)		
Standard Mast	Two-stage free mast	Three-stage free mast
0	41	41

100 hours maintenance for initial operation

Before any operation and maintenance work, the warnings and instructions in the safety section of this manual must be read and understood.

Transaxle gearbox gear oil - change

Park the forklift horizontally, apply the parking brake, and turn the reversing switch to the mid-range position.



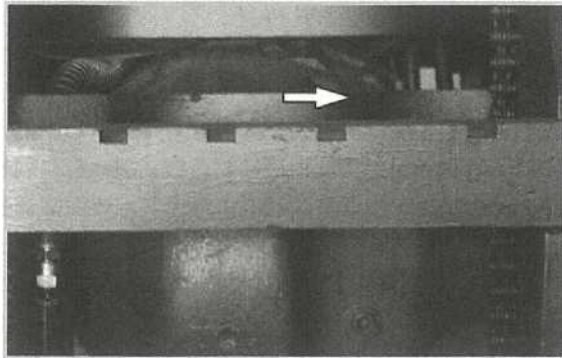
1. Remove the drain plug. Drain the oil into a suitable container and clear the drain plug.
2. Install the oil drain plug.
3. Remove the dipstick/filler cap.

Fill the transaxle case with oil.

See "Filling Capacity"

4. Start the forklift.

Overhead front wheel' directional control lever to forward position,
depress accelerator pedal



5. Remove the horizontal plug. Hold the oil level until the oil overflows.

6. Install the horizontal plug.



7. Install the dipstick/filler cap.

Note: Tighten the dipstick/oil filler cap to prevent foreign objects (rain, water, etc.) from entering the drive axle.

Parking Brake - Test, Adjust

Parking Brake Test

Notice

OSHA requires forklifts to apply the parking brake on N% grades under full load conditions. The test requires a test load equivalent to full capacity and a slope of N%.

1. The forklift climbs a slope of N% degree with full load.
2. Climb a slope of N% degree forward. In the middle of a ramp, apply the service brake to bring it to a stop. (N is the grade of the vehicle)



3. Apply the parking brake and slowly release the service brake.
4. Brake the forklift and pull the shift switch to the mid-range position. Slowly release the service brake.
5. If the forklift can stop on a slope, the brakes are adjusted correctly. If the forklift cannot stop on a slope, the brakes need to continue to be adjusted.

6. If the parking brake is engaged and the forklift is still starting to reverse on the slope, stop with the service brake, release the parking brake and use the service brake control to slowly reverse down the slope.

Warn

If the parking brake is not adjusted properly, the driver must always be prepared to brake the forklift when the forklift starts to move, in order to prevent personal injury.

Parking Brake Adjustment

1. Park the forklift horizontally, lower the fork, brake the forklift, put the shift switch in the middle, turn off the key, and wedge the drive wheel. Remove floor mats and floors.
2. Wedge the forklift tires to prevent the forklift from moving unexpectedly.
3. Confirm that the parking brake lever is released.
4. Tighten the adjusting screw to adjust the parking brake to the proper level.
5. Brake the forklift, remove the tire chocks and test the parking brake. Refer to the previous "Parking Brake Test" section.

Notice

The parking brake is a mechanical internal expansion type, which is built into the wheel brake. It shares the brake shoe and brake drum

with the service brake. The gap between the brake shoe and the brake drum can be automatically adjusted by the gap adjuster. The derailleur only works when reversing.

300 hours of maintenance per job

Before any operation and maintenance work, this manual must be read and understood.

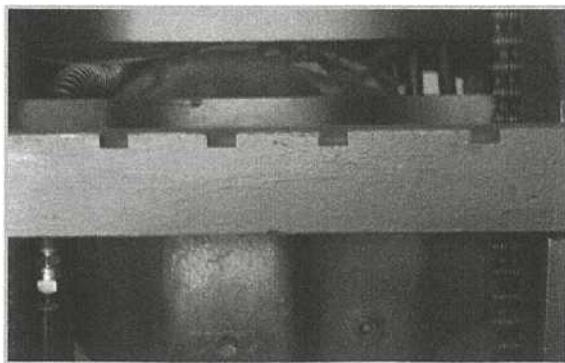
Brake Fluid Level - Check (Replacement Period)

The brake oil pot is installed on the left side of the steering column.

1. Remove the oiler lid.
2. Keep the amount of brake fluid in the brake oil pot at 2/3 of the oil pot.
3. Clean and install the oiler lid.
4. Note: Brake oil replacement cycle

Transaxle Oil Level - Check

Park the forklift horizontally and apply the parking brake. Put the reversing handle in the mid-range position.



1. Take out the screw plug on the front surface of the transaxle.

2. Use lighting to see if the liquid level of the drive axle is lower than the lower edge of the plug hole, and add it if it is insufficient.

Mast, Fork, Chain, Attachment - Inspection, Lubrication

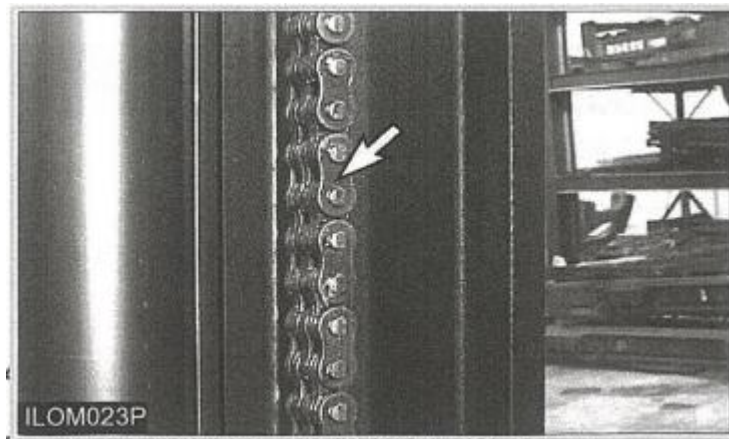
1. Carry out lifting, tilting and attachment control operations. Watch for unusual noises. Repairs are required if there is any abnormality.

2. Check for loose bolts and nuts on the fork and rack. Remove attachments from the mast and fork carriages.

3. Check the forks and attachments for movement or damage.

Repair if necessary.

4. Warnings and instructions in the safety section of the manual.



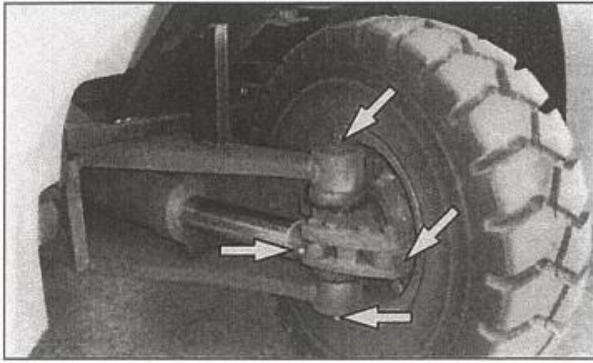
5. Lift the shelf several times, it is the lubricating oil that enters the chain.

Notice

Lubricate the chain more frequently than usual in environments where air can cause corrosion of components or where the forklift must perform frequent lifting operations.

6. Detect whether the anchor chain and the respective links are worn, and whether the pins are loose and broken crack.

Steering mechanism - inspection, lubrication



1. Lubricate the steering axial center pin, there are a total of four oil filling points, two on the left and right sides.
2. Lubricate the steering linkage bearing, there are a total of four oil filling points, two on the left and right sides.
3. Check the steering mechanism for worn or loose parts. Remove debris if necessary.

Battery terminal - cleaning test

warn

Batteries can emit flammable gases that can cause explosions.

Do not smoke while checking the battery electrolyte level.

Electrolyte is acid and can cause personal injury if it comes into contact with skin or eyes.

Wear safety goggles when handling batteries.

Wheel Bolts and Nuts - Inspection

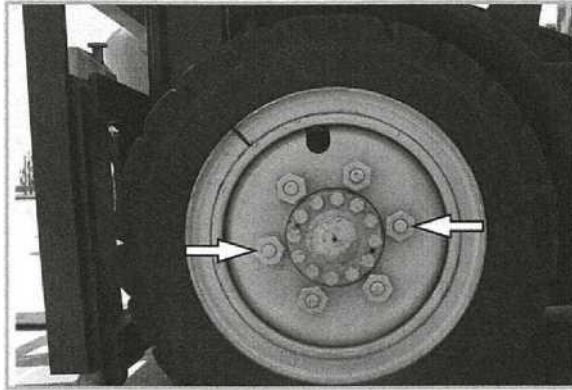
Check for tightness

Steering wheel



1. Check whether the wheel nuts are tightened diagonally to 120N m (82lb•ft).

Drive wheel

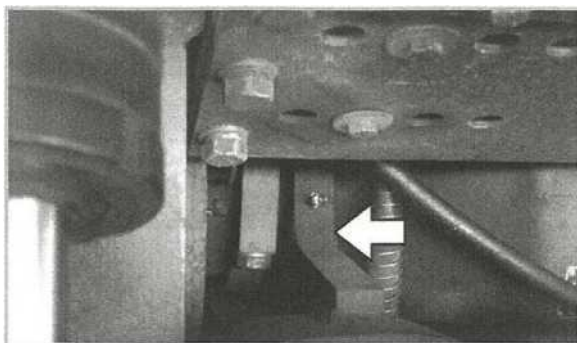


2. Check whether the wheel nuts are tightened diagonally to 520N m (384lb•ft).

600 hours of maintenance per job

Before beginning any operation or maintenance procedure, you must read and understand the warnings and instructions in the Safety section of this manual.

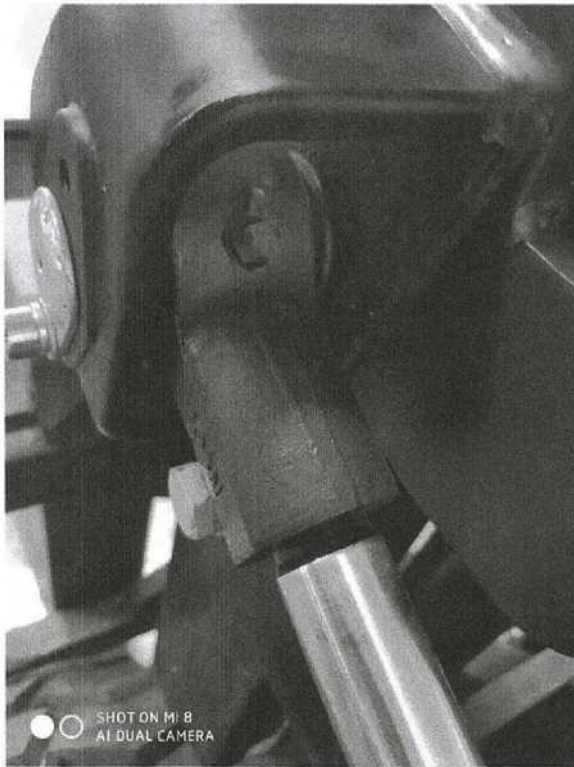
Gantry hinge pin - lubricated



1. Lower the forks and tilt the mast forward.

Lubricate the two oil filling points of the mast chain pins. There is one on each side of the gantry.

门架联接轴-润滑



典型例子

3. Lubricate the two oil filling points of the inclined oil knob connecting earrings. One on each side of the gantry.
4. Check whether the locating bolts of the coupling shaft pin are loose and worn.

Piston Rod Extension - Adjustment

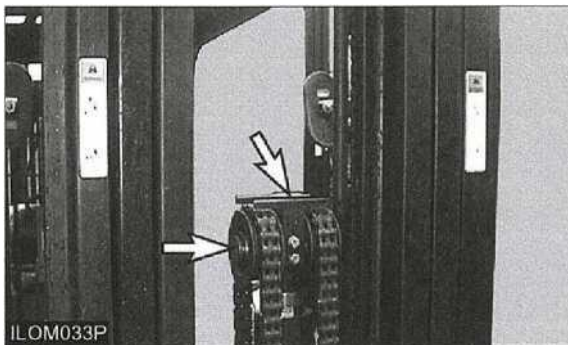
NOTE: The following description is for forward leaning. Because of the restored inclination of the piston rod, the rod ring should not move by the inclination angle. If not, then inside the rod ring. -The type of ring needs to be replaced. Spacers can be added or removed to adjust the tilt bar.



1. Check that the cylinder extends and retracts smoothly.
2. If one of the cylinders has stopped and the other is still moving when it is all tilted forward or backward, one of the cylinders must be adjusted.
3. To adjust the extension of the cylinder rod, move the gasket at the rear and loosen the fastening bolts on the spacer.
4. Thread the fan rod into and out of the spacer for adjustment. Screw in to shorten the stroke, and screw out to increase the stroke.
5. Tighten the fastening bolts according to $95 \pm 15 \text{ N.M}$. Check that the rod movement is smooth.

Crosshead Sprocket - Inspection Operation Check

1. Operate the gantry to do a lift cycle. Observe the movement of the lift chain on the tart wheel. Verify that the chain meshes properly on the sprockets.

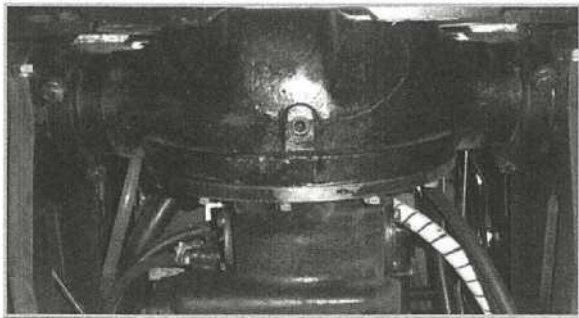


2. Check the sprockets, guards and retaining clips for damage.

Overhead guard - detection

1. Use a tightening torque of 95N•m (70lb•ft) to check the tightness of the mounting bolts of the overhead guard.
2. Check the overhead guard for bent and cracked sections. Repair if necessary.

驱动桥齿轮油 - 更换、清洁



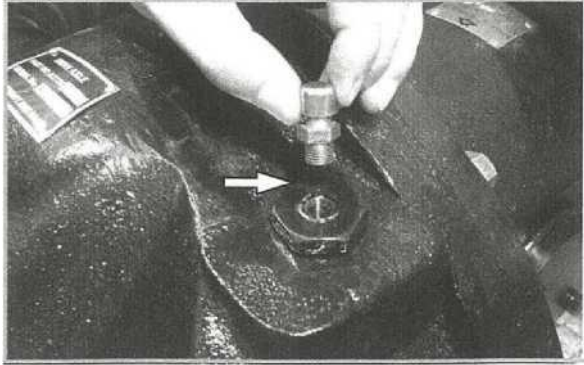
Park the forklift horizontally, lower the forks, apply the parking brake, put the shift switch in the mid-range position, and turn off the car key.

1. Remove the crankcase drain plug and drain the oil into a suitable container. Clean the drain plug.
2. Install the oil drain plug.
3. Wash the filter assembly in a clean, non-flammable solvent and allow to dry. Install the filter assembly and connect the hose.
4. Remove the oil filler cap and fill the drive shaft bushing with oil.

See "Filling Capacity".

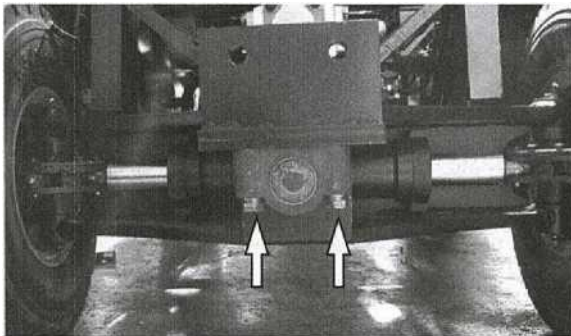
5. Start the forklift and set the direction switch to the mid-range position.

6. Use lighting to see if the liquid level of the moving bridge is lower than the lower edge of the plug hole, and add it if it is insufficient.

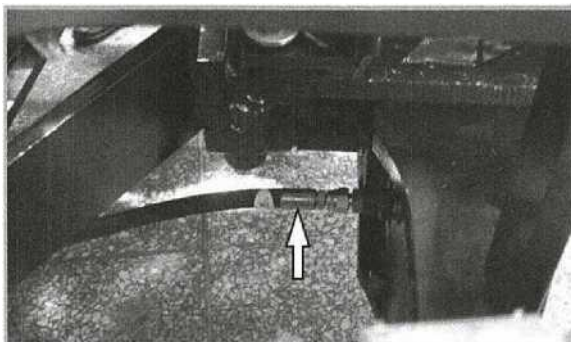


1. Install the oil filler cap,

Steering Suspension - Inspection



1. Check the mounting bolts of the suspension device. If necessary, tighten it to $240 \pm 30 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ ($180 \pm 20 \text{ lb}\cdot\text{ft}$).



2. Check whether the power steering hose connection is leaking.
3. Remove the dust and dirt on the suspension and steering wheel.

Parking Brake - Test, Adjust

See "Parking Brake - Test, Adjust" in "Maintenance 100 Hours of Initial Operation".

Horns and lights (if desired) - check

喇叭和灯光(如已配备) - 检查



1. Press the horn button to determine whether the horn works normally.
2. Check and replace all damaged meters.
3. Check that all lights such as warning lights, direction lights, reversing lights, running lights and floodlights are working properly. Replace any burned out bulbs. Repair if necessary.

After-sales service

After-sales service is the effective and timely processing and resolution of product quality problems reported by customers, so as to provide customers with satisfactory services.

1. After-sales service form

Online service: answer users' questions through telephone guidance.

Video guidance: All customers who purchase electric forklifts encounter technical problems and arrange after-sales engineers to provide video guidance as soon as possible. **On-site service:** When customers use our company's products, they encounter technical problems that cannot be solved or product quality problems occur. , the service department will arrange service personnel to conduct on-site guidance and service at the location of the user.

Entrusted service: For the products sold by the distributor, our company will entrust the distributor to provide service, and our company will directly sell it to customers in remote areas, and entrust the nearest distributor to provide service.

2. Value-added services

Customer training: Provide driving training and forklift maintenance training for customers (and employees).

Non-standard customization: If you have special needs, we can customize suitable products for you according to the parameters you provide.

Service period: According to the contract, one-year warranty and lifetime maintenance.

Large customer policy: For customers with large purchases, we will provide special personnel Service in the factory.