adequate protection against damage and contamination, but provides maximum surface for heat dissipation.

### **Operator Protection Systems**

Since OSHA and other safety regulations have arrived, operator protection receives a lot of attention in basic machinery design. ROPS (Roll Over Protective Structure) structures and seat belts are now available on most units.

Additionally, cabs are designed to protect operator from objects or materials that could fall while being lifted. Some manufacturers even offer weather protection cabs on machines used outdoors.

In all cases, however, protective superstructures increase overall height of loaders and must be considered for use where overhead clearance is restricted.

One further point concerning safety protection is evident when a skid steer needs servicing or repair, and it's necessary to raise the loader arms. To ensure safety, the arms should be mechanically propped so they aren't dependent on hydraulic pressure to keep them stable.

Certain skid steer loaders have a mechanical locking device built into a machine's basic design. While on others, safety stop mechanisms are offered as accessory equipment.

#### **Attachments For Many Applications**

The different attachments are what make skid steer loaders so versatile. Accessory attachments for industrial applications include, forklifts, crane booms, dozer blades and grapple hooks for holding bulky material such as fencing, wire spools and 55 gal. drums.

Power-driven attachments are also available including rotary brooms, snow-blowers and post-hole diggers. These rotary powered attachments are usually driven by hydraulic motor and, some manufacturers offer backhoes that attach to the rear or front of the loaders.

If you plan to add accessory pieces later, be sure to check availability for your particular machine before buying. Most skid steer loader attachments are designed for easy installation and removal, and are not standardized among different manufacturers.



# Quesi Editorial

## "There Ain't No Free Lunch"

#### By JOHN KINKEAD National Mower Company

What this country needs is a common sense approach toward attainable goals.

For instance, it does us little good to obtain a perfectly safe and pollution free environment, and then find everybody starving to death because the country is bankrupt.

On the face it may seem to be a perfectly absurd statement, yet some of the government action lately is anything but a common sense approach; in fact, some decisions are decidedly myopic.

Nobody wants pollution and everybody wants to be safe. And we all know we need to improve. But the time has come to ask; "At what price perfection?" It may sound rather stark and distasteful, but in today's world of inflation we had better check our priorities and find what is attainable.

The Lawn Mower Industry is facing some pretty stiff newly proposed regulations. They are being drawn by

(continued)



Circle 131 on free information card

good people with good intentions, but when they finish a lot of people won't be able to afford a power mower. It is estimated that push mowers will jump in price as much as 74 percent and riding mowers as much as 30 percent.

Anything that moves poses a certain inherent risk. The operator has to exhibit some responsibility when using the machine. And to make it 100 percent safe or "idiot proof" that unit will be unaffordable.

Mower accident statistics show that about 85 percent of the accidents are a result of carelessness. This doesn't mean that the manufacturer has no responsibility to build as safe a machine as possible. He does build a safe machine and for many reasons. Let's concentrate on the selfish motives. If a product is unsafe or inferior to those units manufactured by the competition, then a NO SALE is rung up and that manufacturer is out of business. That's what a free choice society is all about.

There is, however, a joint responsibility between users and builders. Make them safe, use them safe. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute (OPEI), our industry association, has asked the government to let the industry write standards for power mowers. The government decided to use outside sources. The result is a very expensive set of standards. For instance, the cap on a fuel tank cannot be removed until the engine and exhaust temperature is below 250 degrees. Great idea, but how do you design it and at what cost? Everybody reading this article should read the proposed standards. They are expensive and inflationary. The dreamers and think-

ers in government have decided that they are engineers. With the example of the auto industry, we can see clearly how reality is taking a back seat to wishful thinking. It is as if a non-dentist wrote the guide to dentistry and set up penalties for the dentist to insure that no one ever experiences pain.

I remember speaking with a veteran insurance man about OSHA, and he summed it up this way — 85 percent of the companies do their best to provide safe work places, 15 percent of the companies are in an inherently dangerous occupation and require special rules, and 5 percent of the companies are just plain "S.O.B.'s", who could not care less. In order to get at the five percent, we are raising the cost to everybody.

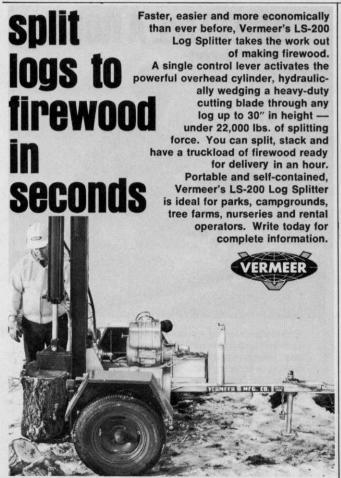
The Lawn Mower Industry should have a set of standards. But one that is attainable so that people can still afford to buy. We are living in an inflationary time, but the government is causing a lot of it with the bureaucratic regulations. For example:

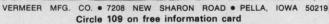
ITEM: OSHA raised construction costs about 10 percent with no preceptible savings.

ITEM: OSHA estimated operational cost in 1973 was \$3 billion, this is almost all inflationary or non-productive.

ITEM: OSHA gives more citations for electrical violations than anything else, yet electrical accidents rate on the bottom of the list.

ITEM: EPA wants the permissable decibel count (continued on page 40)









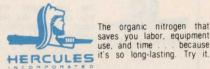
John Brugeman (left) and Fred Gleason, maintenance supervisors at Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Michigan, look over implant demonstration site in preparation for the 1975 International Shade Tree Conference Convention, August 10-14, in Detroit, Visitors will have an opportunity to examine actual comparisons of treated and untreated trees at the I.S.T.C. field demonstrations on the 14th.

**EUROPEANS** (from page 14) render conventional applications of iron chelates virtually ineffective.

The increasing grower cost of chelates has made conventional applications very expensive, particularly at high rates and repeat sprays as required to correct the "lime — induced chlorosis". In 1975 Creative Sales, Inc. (basic manufac-

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The organic nitrogen that saves you labor, equipment use, and time . . because

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turer and owner of the MEDICAP® patent) and MONTESHELL (Milan, Italy) have teamed up to introduce MEDICAP FE to the Italian fruit grower on a commercial basis. According to Peter G. Hirst, Manager of Third Party Products for MONTESHELL, more than 7500 peach and pear trees and grape vines will be injected this year using MEDICAP FE. Hirst claims their 1975 test market has been received with very high interest. Growers are attracted by the adaptability of implants for "spot - treatment" of problem trees or vines in their groves. They soon learn that this new product is initially more effective, but as well more economical than chelate sprays, since control lasts more than one season using the capsules.

An expanded program has now been implemented to test the implants on fruit trees in Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, West Germany, France, South Africa, Israel, Greece, Syria, Turkey and Lebanon.

Early tests in southern California have also resulted in some rather remarkable comparisons when Avocado trees were injected with Iron MEDICAPS. Again, further testing is underway to determine the commercial interest from fruit growers in the arid alkaline soil zones of the southwestern United States.

## EDITORIAL (from page 36)

lowered from OSHA's 90 to 85; estimated cost \$31.6 billion.

ITEM: It costs \$4 billion a year to support federal regulation agencies.

ITEM: An engine plant in Wisconsin was forced by the government to stop using coal. They now use 1 million gallons of oil every 26 days.

ITEM: Auto Industry forced to use Catalytic Mufflers. Now even the government wonders if it was right; yet General Motors spent over \$100 million developing it.

ITEM: Western paper plant forced from coal to oil, then back to coal. Transition ran into millions of dollars.

ITEM: Ford Motor Co., president, Iacocca, predicts 1978 auto standards will cost consumers \$9 billion a year.

Unfortunately this list goes on and on. And the consumer, you and I had better realize that all these costs are passed on to us - "There ain't no free lunch" the saying goes.

It sounds like a cliche, but have you written your Congressman lately? If you don't squawk, we all may wake up to absurd cost-increasing standards.

