

# LIFT TRUCK SELECTION IS BASED UPON EFFICIENT USE

Lift trucks are not the total solution for every maintenance operation high above ground level, but they can bring a man close to the job in quick time. The arborists in the article in this issue about climbing or using aerial lifts speak about many of their advantages and disadvantages. Each person must decide whether the job and cost can justify their purchase. What follows should help you learn their uses and what, if you decide it is the right equipment, you have to choose from.

The straight-line bucket travel of the Hustler II and Linesman II series from Mobile Aerial Towers, Inc. enables fast, easy work along walls, wires, or poles. Outriggers or torsion bar provide a firm base for the continuous rotation shearball turntable pedestal, while beefed-up hydraulic elements, linkages, and bearing and pin components assure dependable strength and safety.



Series 4F Hi-Ranger from Mobile Aerial Towers, Inc.

One-hand control permits the operator to precisely move the tower and do more efficient work. Its uncluttered design helps for safety and low maintenance. Upper and lower boom insulation and the insulating bucket effectively protect personnel against electrical hazards. Hustler II Series 4F reaches heights of 45 feet and the Linesman II Series 5F reaches heights of 57 feet. Utility models reach as high as 130 feet. (Circle 200 on free information card).

The 1000 Series Sky-Worker from Correct Manufacturing Corp. are lightweight, maneuverable, and efficient elevating and rotating work platforms. It



Sky-Worker by Correct Mfg. Co.

is possible to start trimming on the ground at one end of the truck and continue working in an arc until you arrive on the ground at the other end of the truck, without revolving the turret. The operator, in the bucket or work platform, has complete control at all times and is able to place himself anywhere he wishes as long as his boom length is sufficient.

An open center hydraulic system powers the trucks. Work platforms are normally 24 inches square inside and 38 inches deep (deeper are available). Capacity is 300 pounds. The company's Alpine models extend to work heights of 70 feet and stow compactly for over-the-road travel. (Circle 201 on free information card).

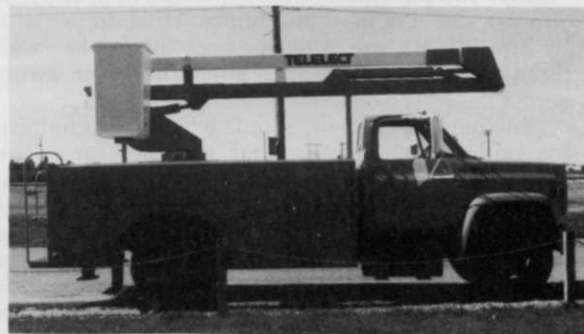
Calavar Corp.'s line of self-propelled aerial work platforms, called the Condor, comes in heights of 38, 46, 48, 56, and 66 feet. Its enclosed box-type frame construction (welded and gusseted on both sides) provides the rigid foundation which ensures strength, durability, and stability. Turrets are made of heavy plate steel, providing strength and rigidity.

Boom sections consist of all-steel telescoping members which slide on low-friction, high-density polyethylene wear pads. Dry boom construction eliminates the need for grease on the boom, reducing wear and maintenance problems. Platform capacity is 500 to 1,750 pounds. (Circle 202 on free information card).

The Hotstik LC from Pitman Div., A.B. Chance Co., is an aerial device that one person can operate with speed, safety, and sureness. It mounts on a small truck and squeezes into alleyways, scoots under shopping center service tunnels, and reaches out across ditches or roadways to handle aerial maintenance calls.

Some of its features include: continuous rotation turret, five electrical slip rings, Exproxiglas upper boom and lower boom insert, hydraulic pump kit, 42-inch deep fiberglass bucket, and remote stop/start system. It comes in 36 or 40 foot ranges and other similar models range from 32 to 41 feet. (Circle 203 on free information card).

The Telelect TN Series aerial devices are made for safety. Features include 16 feet of fiberglass dielectric protection in the upper boom, well-planned controls and overrides, and other pro-



TN-Series Lift from Telelect Inc.

protective features. Three models—the TN50, TN55, and TN60—have working heights of 55, 60, and 70 feet respectively. Overall length is 28 feet, 5 inches, 30 feet, 8 inches, and 36 feet, 8 inches, respectively.

The boom design offers solid strength and rigidity without adding excess weight. The fiberglass section of the upper boom is made by a precise filament winding process that results in superior interweaving and interlocking of the glass fibers and resin matrix. Material handling capacities are 1,000 pounds plus two men in baskets, depending on platform configuration and boom position. The MC Series, also from Telelect, has a working height of 41 feet. (Circle 204 on free information card).

Reach-All Manufacturing & Engineering Co. makes aerial baskets with working heights from 34 to 150 feet and reaches to 50 feet. Other features include automatic hydraulic basket leveling, full pressure hydraulic controls, double cylinder articulation, and a highly-sensitive, precision-operated single stick control. Models are also available with high voltage dielectric certification up through 765 kvac.

Model 5032 holds 300-pound capacity in its end-mounted basket, which has a three-sided working area. The basket is made with 8-foot clear span fiberglass insulation and has automatic hydraulic leveling. Full pressure hydraulic controls are at the base and basket. The boom moves flexibly with 360 degree continuous rotation. The torsion bar stabilizer is the only counterweight required. Manufacturer makes many other models. (Circle 205 on free information card).

*Continues on page 36*



Model 5032 by Reach-All.



## Tree climbing tools increase safety margin

The safety record of arborists is proof of their professionalism. There is no place for carelessness in the business of tree trimming. Before taking the first step off the ground, the climber should thoroughly check to see that his equipment is complete and functioning properly, similar to a parachutist checking his gear before jumping.

Skimping on equipment is really skimping on safety. Some of the improvements in climbing gear include comfort, ease of use, and additional protection. Nothing is more disturbing to a climber than trouble with his equipment while in the tree. When a job takes two or more hours, a saddle can be unsafe just from a pain factor and lack of concentration on the job at hand. Safety equipment should be kept up to date to provide all the benefits of modern improvements.

For more specific information on safety standards of equipment and procedures, each climber should have a copy of the American National Standards Institute publication ANSI Z133.1-1979, developed with the assistance of the National Arborist Association. To obtain a copy write NAA, 3537 Stratford Rd., Wantagh, NY 11793, or ANSI, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

If you don't meet the standards in this publication, then your climbing program is not as safe as it should be. A little precaution is cheaper in the long run than an injured employee or a careless public image.

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