FORKLIFT TRUCK LEARNER WORKBOOK

TLILIC0003 Licence to operate a forklift truck





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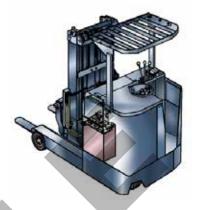
What is a forklift truck?

A forklift is a powered industrial truck used to lift and move loads. It has a mast and an elevating load carriage with a pair of fork arms or other load-holding parts.

As you can see below, there are different types of forklifts. The most common forklift is the counterbalance truck.



Counterbalance forklift truck



Reach truck (non-counterbalance) forklift



Double-deep reach truck



Truck mounted forklift truck



Rough terrain forklift truck



Articulated narrow aisle forklift truck

9

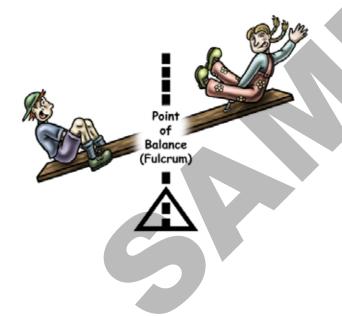
Point of balance (fulcrum)

The most common forklift is the counterbalance type.

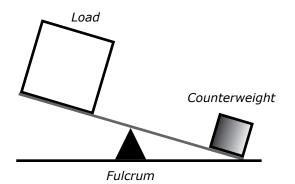
This means they carry the load on the front mounted tynes and use all the weight behind the front wheels to counterbalance the load.

The point of balance on a forklift is called the fulcrum. Think of it as a vertical line through the axle of the front wheel, where the line meets the ground.





Think of a counterbalance forklift truck as being like a see-saw. If you put too much weight on one end it tips over.



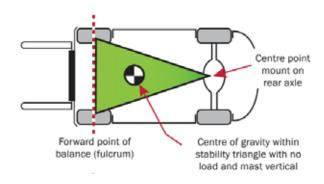
All the weight behind the point of balance acts as a counterweight.

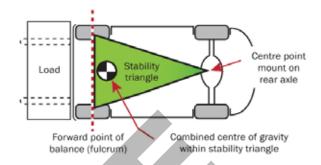
The stability triangle

A forklift has a three-point suspension that is called the **stability triangle**.

The stability triangle is formed by the front axle (drive wheels touching the ground) and the centre point mount in the middle of the rear (steering axle).

The forklift centre of gravity must stay within the stability triangle

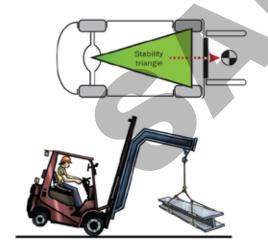




ALWAYS KEEP THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY INSIDE THE STABILITY TRIANGLE

The centre of gravity in the stability triangle is like a ball floating in water and can easily move. The centre of gravity moves by the driver lifting, lowering, tilting, turning, accelerating, braking, and driving over uneven ground. Any of these movements done too quickly can send the centre of gravity outside the stability triangle.

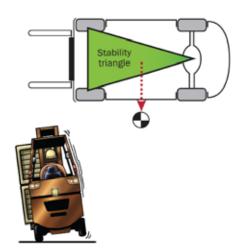
If the centre of gravity goes outside the fulcrum (forward point of balance) then the forklift will tip lengthways (longitudinal tipping).



Some causes include:

- Overloading the forklift
- Braking too hard
- Sudden tilting forward of a high load
- Shifting load centre.

If the centre of gravity goes outside either side of the triangle the forklift will tip over sideways (lateral tipping).



Some causes include:

- Driving too fast (especially without a load)
- Turning too fast
- Turning on an incline
- Travelling with a raised load.

Chapter 1

Plan Work





Performance Criterion: 1.5

a) What is rear-end swing?

b) Who do you think is most at risk from forklift rear-end swing?





Theory Training Task 6

Performance Criterion: 1.5

a) Circle which would be considered an enclosed or poorly-ventilated area.

freezer carpark

shed cold storage room

b) Why do you think you shouldn't use a petrol forklift truck in a small freezer room?





Theory Training Task 7

Performance Criterion: 1.5, 2.3

Check the safe working distances for powerlines in your state or territory. How many metres is the NO GO zone for distribution lines on poles in your state or territory?

The NO GO zone for	
	(state/territory
is	metres.

Performance Criterion: 1.7

Choose the right forklift truck

There are different types of forklift trucks. Depending on the job and the work area you may need to use a certain type of forklift truck. It's important to use the right type of forklift truck.

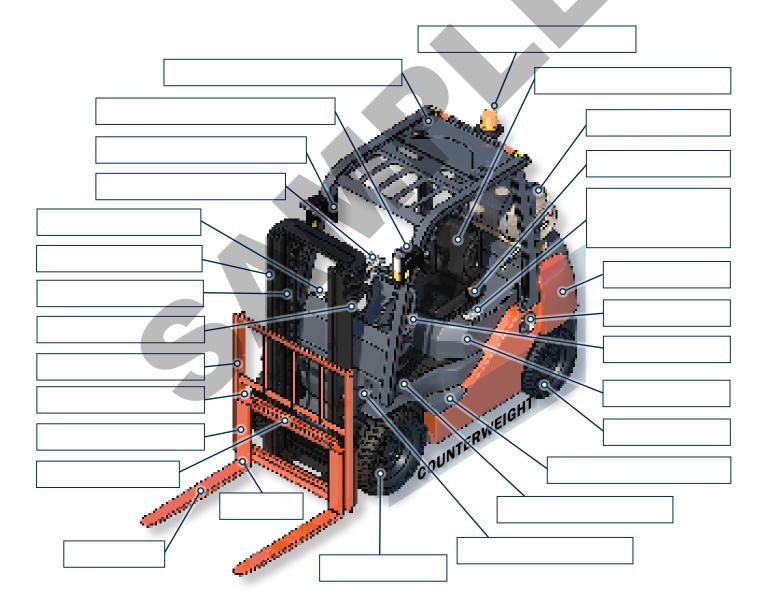




Theory Training Task 17

Performance Criterion: 1.7

Label the common parts shown on the diagram below of a counterbalance forklift truck.





Performance Criterion: 1.2, 1.3

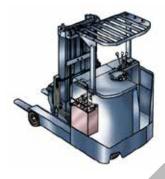
a) Draw a line to match the forklift truck with the work area you think it is best suited for.



A four wheel drive (4WD) forklift



Enclosed space



A battery (electric) powered forklift



Elevated load destination



LPG powered forklift



Indoor work area



Telehandler or reach truck



Rough terrain

Performance Criterion: 1.4

Plan your path of movement

Before you start the job, look at the work area and plan the path you will take. This helps lower the chance of injuring workmates or damaging equipment and property.



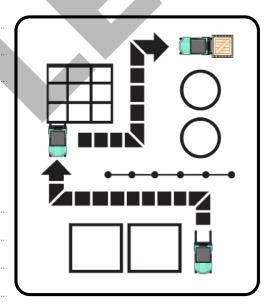


Theory Training Task 22

Performance Criterion: 1.4

a) Why is it important to decide on an agreed travel plan/path before moving a load?

b) Give an example of something you need to think about when planning your travel path. Explain your answer.





Theory Training Task 23

Performance Criterion: 1.5

List some steps you can take to reduce risk to other people, machinery and equipment.



Chapter 3

Shift Load

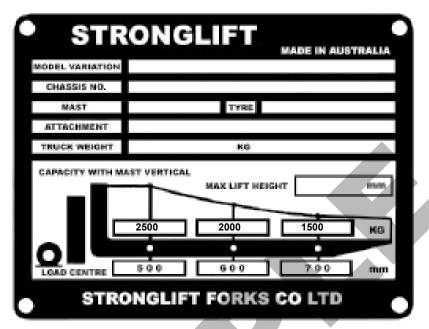


c) Calculate the total weight for each of the loads shown below.

There is a load to be moved. It is drums You have to move a load of 44 bags of full of water, on a pallet. flour on a pallet. Each empty drum weighs 13 kg Each bag weighs 25 kg (kilograms) Pallet weighs 35 kg Each drum can hold 200 L (litres) Water = 1 kg per litreThe pallet weighs 35 kg What is the weight of three (3) drums of water, and the pallet? What is the total weight of the load? Give your final answer in tonnes. Show how you worked it out. There is a load to be moved. The load is stacked cartons on a pallet. Four (4) cartons per layer Six (6) layers One (1) carton = 25 kgPallet = 35 kg6 Planks of wood What is the total weight? Weight of each plank = 185 kg Show your working out.



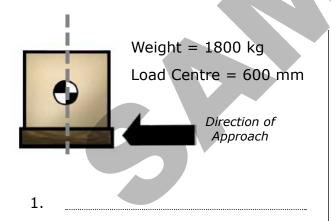
Performance Criterion: 1.3, 3.1

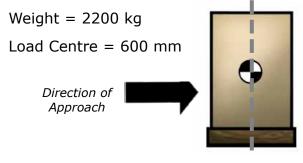


Data plate

Look at the data plate picture above.

Work out if the four loads shown below can be lifted.



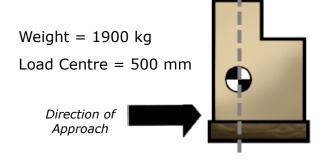


Weight = 1900 kg
Load Centre = 700 mm

Direction of Approach

3.

2.



4.

Performance Criterion: 1.5, 2.3

Control hazards

Talk with your supervisor to find out what hazard controls are used on the work site. Set up the hazard controls if you need to.





Theory Training Task 62

Performance Criterion: 1.5, 2.3

Before you begin work you need to put in place the hazard controls. Look at the pictures below and write the hazard controls you would use.



Performance Criterion: 2.9

Who do you need to communicate with about hazard controls?

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Theory Training Task 64

Performance Criterion: 2.3

Batteries give off gasses which can explode.

What should you do to control this hazard when changing a battery?





Performance Criterion: 2.3

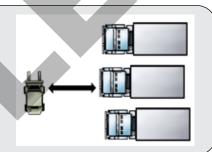


Why would it be a good idea to make sure there is no grease, mud or other liquid on the controls or your hands and shoes?

Performance Criterion: 3.3

Operating the forklift safely

Drive the forklift at a safe speed and follow the safety procedures.





Theory Training Task 66

Performance Criterion: 3.2

Think about safe work practices and answer the following questions by placing a circle around the correct answer.

a) A workmate jumps on the forks of your truck as you are about to move off. Do you move off thinking it will be a 'bit of fun'?

Yes No.

b) There is a STOP sign a few metres up ahead. You're fairly sure there are no other vehicles operating in the area and decide not to bother stopping. Was this the correct thing to do?

Yes No

c) Your doctor has given you medication for a minor illness. After taking the tablets you feel a little sleepy. Should you drive a forklift truck?

Yes No





Performance Criterion: 2.2, 3.3

Speed is a major cause of workplace accidents. Using the picture below circle the things that might affect the speed you choose to travel at.



Performance Criterion: 2.3

Move the load

You are ready to start moving the load. Place the load on the forklift in a way that allows the forklift to operate safely and keep stable. Move the load slowly and remember to watch out for hazards and possible challenges.

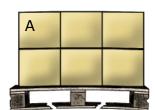


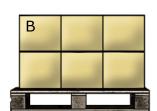


Theory Training Task 68

Performance Criterion: 2.7

Which pallet is the safest to use? Why?



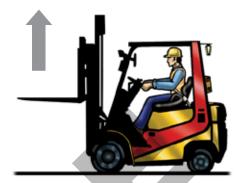




Performance Criterion: 3.2

a) Write underneath each picture the basic movements a forklift truck makes.









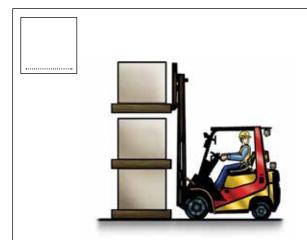
b)	What could	nappen if	you use to	oo much	backward	tilt with	the forks	raised?

- c) What could happen if you use too much forward tilt with the forks raised?

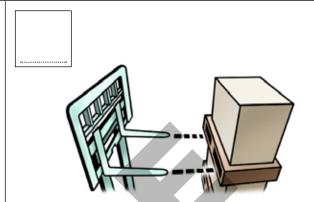


Performance Criterion: 3.2

Place a number in each box to show the correct order in which you would **pick up** a load.



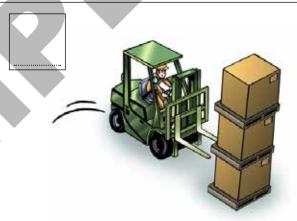
Check the area behind you is clear.



Raise or lower the forks to enter the pallet. Mast is vertical.



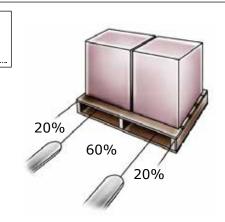
Move the forklift clear of the rack/stack and lower the load to correct travel height.



Position the forklift so you are directly in front of the load.



Keep the mast vertical.



Enter the pallet without scraping anything.



Performance Criterion: 3.4

Circle the picture below that shows the correct height of the forks when travelling with a load.











Theory Training Task 72

Performance Criterion: 3.4

What important functions does the load backrest perform?

It stops the load getting in the way of the mast.	
It makes the forklift easier to see if you are a pedestrian.	
It helps to slow down the raising and lowering of the mast.	
It stops the load from falling onto the forklift operator.	
It stops the load from falling into the mast.	