



1. Forklift tire safety components

- 2. Types of Application
- 3. Most common tire breakdowns (causes and solutions)
- 4. Tire replacements vs. Opportunity Cost

5. What to inspect

6. Summary & Questions

What About Safety?



Forklift accidents makeup 25% of all construction accidents.

of forklift accidents could be prevented by operator training and retraining.

\$41,003

Average cost of workers compensation claims

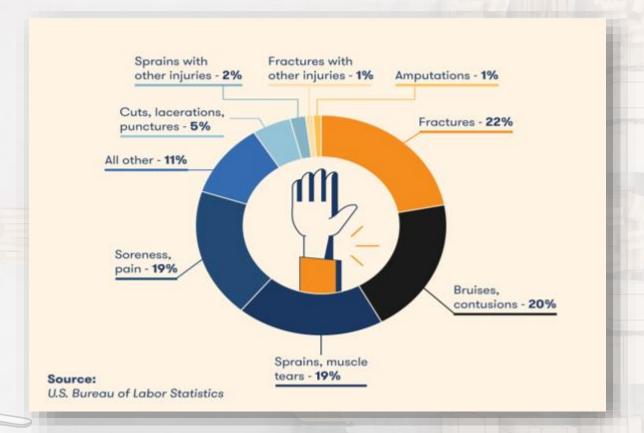
\$13,494

Cost per safety (OSHA) violation

*sources:

- OSHA
- https://www.bigrentz.com/blog/forklift-statistics

Non-fatal forklift accidents



5 Factors That Affect Tire Safety



1. Environment

- What does your warehouse look like?
- Is everything tidy with enough space?
 - Debris on floor?
- Overall evaluation of the environment the forklifts operate in

5. Warehouse Efficiency

Is your warehouse as efficient as it can be?

- Refer to its blueprint and maximize space.
- Ensure everything's tidy.

4. Operator Training

trained and continuously

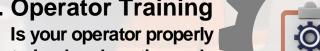






2. Application

Do you have the right tire for the right job?



receiving training?





3. Equipment Upkeep

Do you have a preventative maintenance program along with daily checks?

- PM: mechanics (OEM, case by case; also depends on the environment).
- Pre-shift checklist.

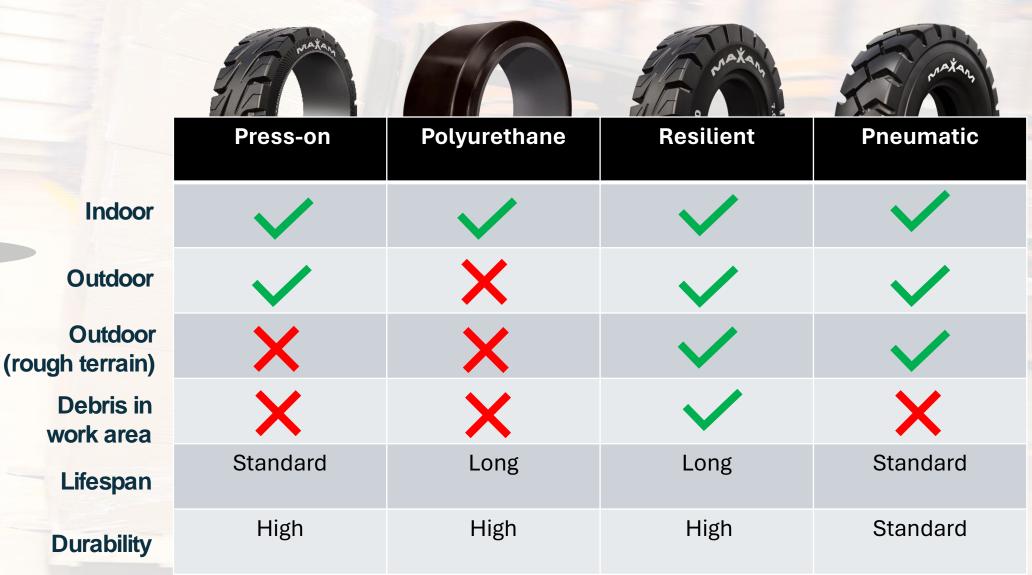


Types Of Application



Optimize Safety by Selecting Appropriate Applications





Forklift Accidents

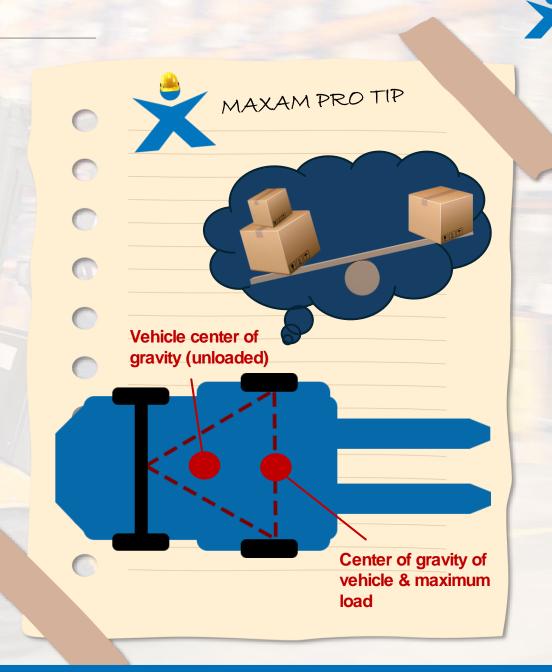
Danger of Unmaintained Tires in Your Fleet

When does it occur?

When the forklift becomes unstable due to shifts in the center of gravity.

- If it falls outside of the "stability triangle" (from the center of the rear axle to the front wheels), a tip will likely occur.
- Driving down a ramp when the center of gravity moves too far forward.
- Shark turn when center of gravity shifts too far to the left/right of the wheelbase.

Lift truck instability leads to human injury and product loss





Most Common Misapplication Tire Breakdown

Operational & Environmental Safety Opportunities



Chipping & Chunking

Cause

Running over debris, bad flooring and dock plates, etc.

Solution

Maintain flooring & ensure operator is trained. Replace tire with special compound if needed.



Uneven wear

Cause

Forklift axles not aligned properly.

Not using the right application.

Solution

Repair forklift axles.

Properly analyzed application and solution.





Radial Cracking

Cause

Overloading above rated capacity.

Solution

Likely due to production error.



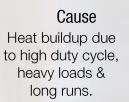
Other Misapplication Tire Breakdown

X

Operational & Environmental Safety Opportunities



Blow-out



Solution Replace with larger tires that

larger tires that have special compound to meet the demand.



Base/Cap Separation

Cause Heat buildup due to high duty cycle, heavy loads & long runs.

Solution
Likely due to production error.
Contact your manufacturer for a resolution.



Pitting/Cupping

Cause Bearing issues. Solution
Repair
equipment
soon.



Flat Spots

Cause
Spinning &
skidding
when
stopping.

Solution
Operator training
& replace with
tires that have
better traction,
compound &
tread.



How Application Intensity Impacts Safety



Quality = safe and efficient operation

Intensity Considerations

Hours run

Load carried

Ground quality

Distance traveled

Operator comfort

Standard Press-on

- Standard compound
 - Average tire life
- Less ride comfort



Standard Resilient

- 2-stage built
- Average tire life
- Less ride comfort



2-stage built



Premium Press-on

- Premium compound
 - Maximum tire life
- Superior ride comfort
- Sustainability technology



Premium Resilient

- 3-stage built
- Maximum tire life
- Superior ride comfort
- Sustainability technology





3-stage built

Hard Base • Rubber

Light use

Heavy shifts



How to Read/Measure Your Forklift Tires



Knowing when to replace tires for optimized safety

Press-on Tire



Example: 21 x 7 x 15

A = Outside Diameter 21 inches

B = Width of the steel band 7 inches

C = Wheel/hub diameter (ID) 15 inches

Resilient Tire

(type I- narrow base)



Example: 7.00-12 / 5.0

A = Second width 7 inches B = Rim diameter 12 inches

*nearly one-to-one aspect ratio (tire section height relative to section width).

Resilient Tire

(type II- Low-Profile in Imperial Units)



Example: 23 x 9 - 10

A = Outer Diameter 23 inches

B = Section width 9 inches

C = Wheel Diameter 10 inches

*refer to tire outer diameter in inches, followed by the tire section width in inches, and wheel size in inches.

Resilient Tire

(type III- Low-Profile in Metric Units)



Example: 200 / 50-10

A = Section Width 200 mm

B = Aspect Ratio (section height/section width 50%

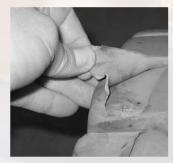
C = Wheel Diameter 10 inches

*refer the tire section width in millimeters, the aspect ratio, and the wheel diameter in inches.



What to Inspect On Your Forklift Tires









Radial cracking



Tread separation



Chunking



Wheel slippage



Tire / rim slippage



End of Life





Steel band debonding Tread blocks tearing







Resilient

Check the "J line"; once it reaches there, it's time to consider changing your tire.



Press-on

2/3 of the OD, or top of the line.





Facts to remember - how forklift tires affect safety



Operator will absorb 84% of shock if a tire is 40% overworn



TRANSMISSION

works harder to turn the tires, which can result in a

BREAKDOWN.



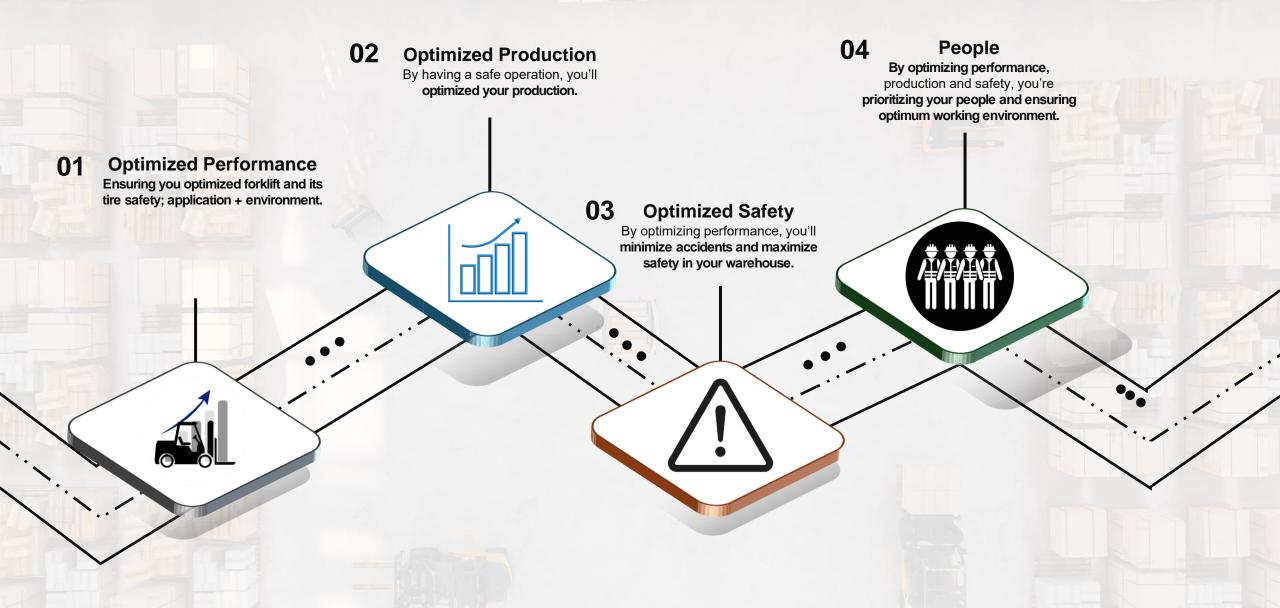
Benefits of Proper Tire Care

- ☐ Increased tire life
- ☐ Increased productivity
- Reduced fuel consumption
- ☐ Improved operator comfort
- ☐ Safer operation



Summary: Why Forklift Tire Safety?





Bonus: Forklift pre-shift checklist





☐ Damage:
Bent, dented, or broken parts
☐ Leaks:
Drive unit, brakes, hydraulics
☐ Forks
In place, properly secured
☐ Chains, cables, & hoses
In place
☐ Hour meter
Operating
☐ Battery
Water level, vent caps in place,
cleanliness
☐ Battery connector
Cracked, burnt, tight fitting
☐ Guards
Overhead, load backrest, battery retainer
☐ Horn
Sounds
☐ Steering
No binding, no excessive play
☐ Limit switches
Travel limit, lift limit, tilt limit, etc.



☐ Safety devices:
Flashing lights, indicator lights, fall arrest
device, warning labels, etc. in same
condition as equipped
☐ Travel controls
All speed ranges, forward & reverse, no
unusual noise
☐ Hydraulic controls
Raise/lower, tilt forward/backward, reach
in/out, side shift right/left, no unusual noise
☐ Brakes
Stop truck within required distance, work
smoothly, brake override functions
☐ Parking brake
Seat, hand, foot
☐ Battery charge
Discharge meter in full green or 75%
charge after raising forks
☐ Power disconnect
Cuts off all electric power
☐ Attachments
Function properly, no unusual noise

Q&A (seeded questions) 1. Where/how does pricing fall into quality? Do I need traction tires on my indoor forklift? 3. Do steer tires need traction? 4. Should I be getting this many hours as marking vs. non-marking? - less carbon in a non-marking tire 5. How does standard vs. halo/swift tires impact safety?



