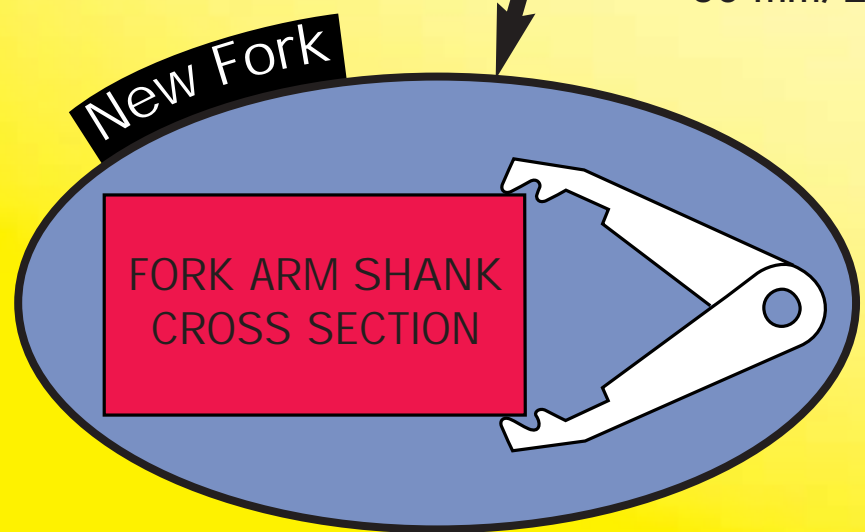
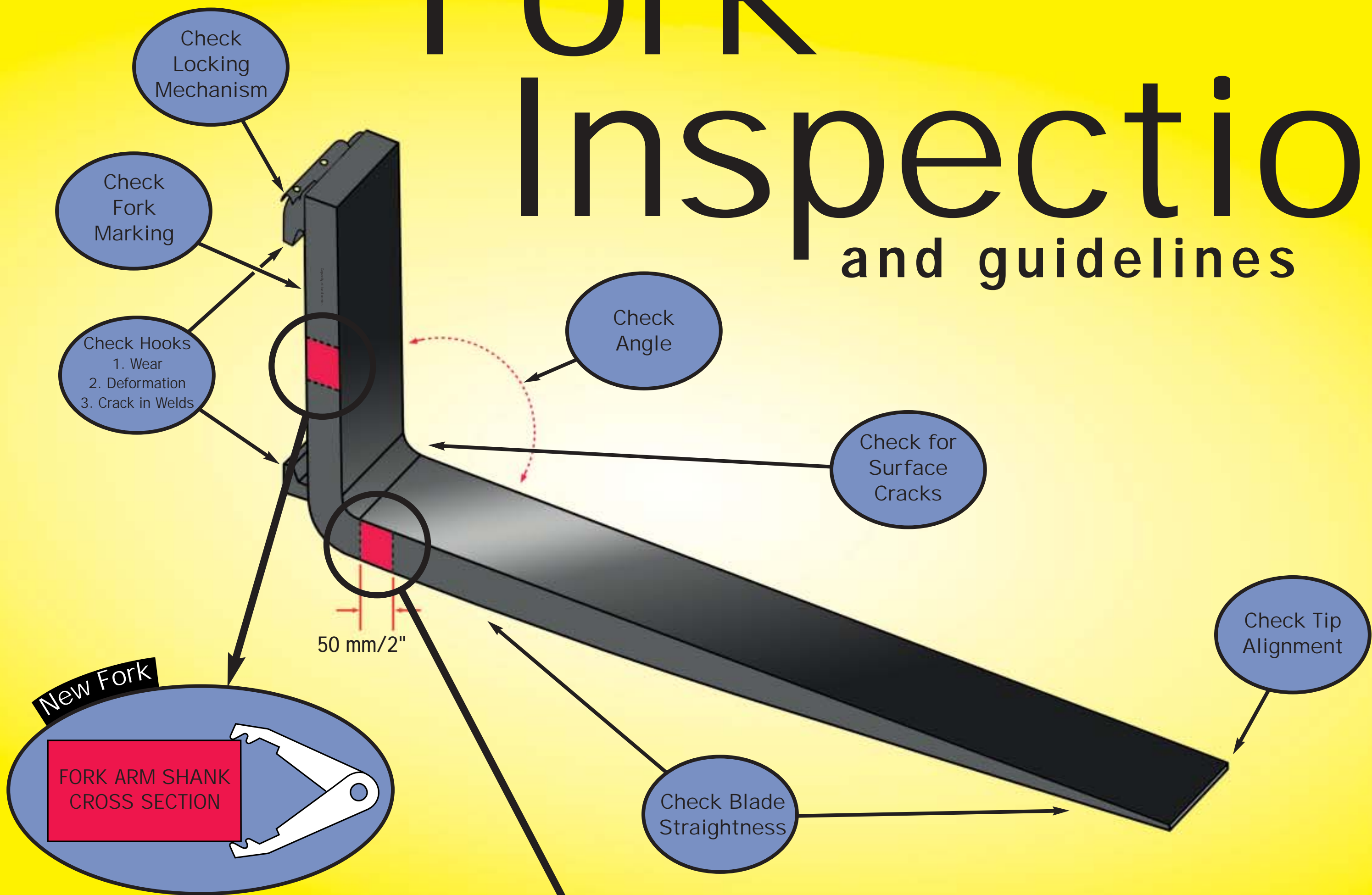
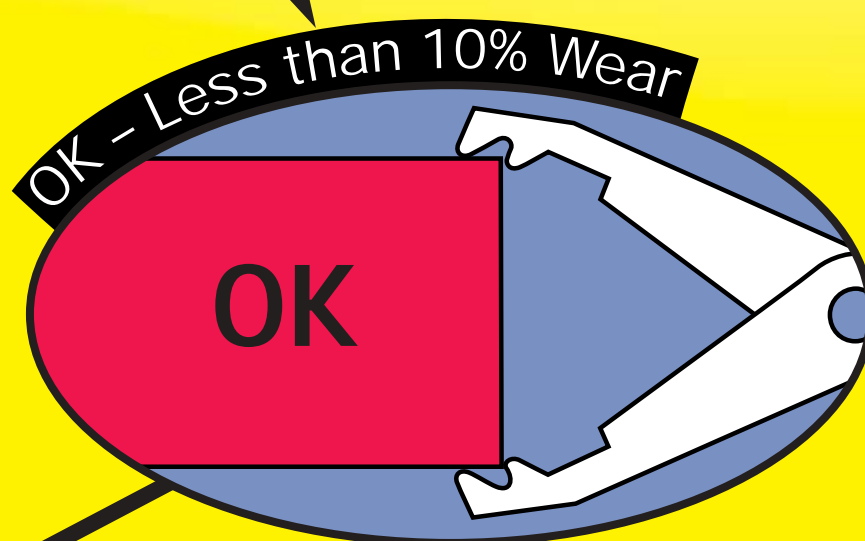


Fork Inspection and guidelines



Step 1. Set Calipers

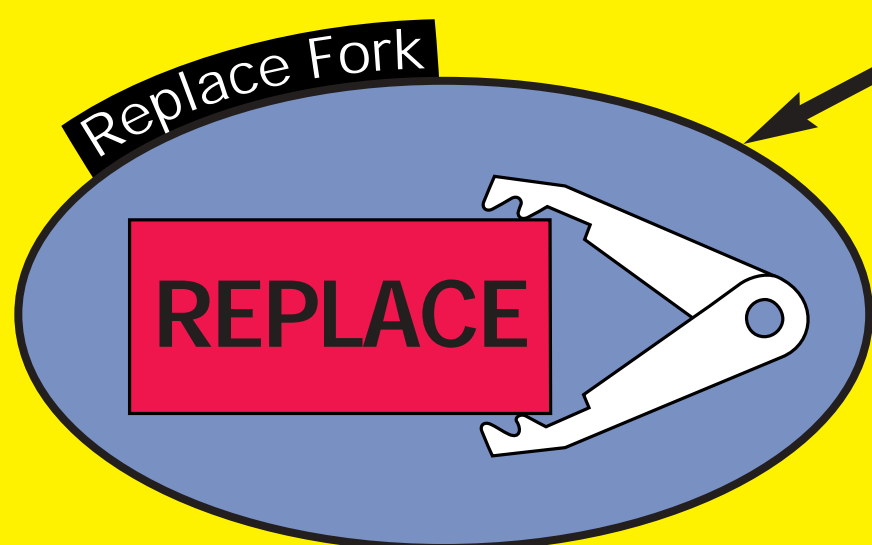
Checking shank thickness: Set the top jaws by measuring the thickness of the shank. Ensure that the caliper is held square across the shank for an accurate reading. The caliper is now set to measure the fork arm blade.



Step 2. Check Blade Thickness

Checking blade thickness: Position the bottom jaws of the caliper over the flanks of the fork arm blade. If inside jaws of caliper hit fork it has less than 10% wear and can remain in service.

Note: Standard Cascade Kenhar calipers can be used on forks up to and including 65 mm, (2.56") thick. They are NOT TO BE USED ON FULL OR LUMBER TAPERED FORKS where the upright thickness is greater than that of the blade. In these cases 10% reduction must be obtained by measurement. You will need to know the original fork blade thickness.



Step 3. Replace if Necessary

If inside jaws of caliper pass over the fork arm it must be taken out of service. This represents 10% wear and 20% reduction in capacity. ASME B56.1 recommended practices advise that forks be withdrawn from service when the thickness of the blade has worn by 10%.

Fork Use Guidelines:

Use your forks correctly:

1. Inspect forks regularly and use Cascade Kenhar inspection log.
2. Make sure capacity meets or exceeds truck rating and load weight.
3. Obtain written approval from fork manufacturer prior to making fork modifications.
4. Determine fork wear cycle and replacement schedule for your operation. Use of larger forks in demanding applications will extend fork life.
5. All locating pins must be in place at all times. Forks must be properly seated on the carriage and the pins fully located in the slot before use.

What not to do:

1. Do not overload beyond the rated capacity.
2. Do not change fork from one lift truck to another without knowing capacities of each.
3. Do not use a fork in an application for which it is not designed.
4. Do not add a fork extension longer than 150% of the supporting fork's length.
5. Do not try to repair or modify forks in the field, especially by welding. Improper welding destroys heat treat properties and makes the forks brittle.
6. Do not carry full or partial loads on one fork.
7. Do not apply sideways pressure to forks, commonly called "side loading", as they are designed for vertical loading only.