A TEREX BRAND

Operator's Manual

Serial number range

GTH-1544 *(Deutz Tier 4 Final)*

From GTH15M-601

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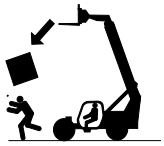
Work Area Safety



Do not raise a load unless the load is properly positioned or secured on the forks or approved attachment.

Do not operate the machine in strong or gusty winds. Do not increase the surface area of the carriage or load. Increasing the area exposed to the wind will decrease machine stability.

Use extreme care and slow speeds while driving the machine in the travel position across uneven terrain, steep grades, debris, unstable or slippery surfaces and near holes and drop-offs.

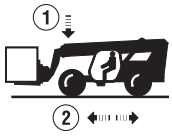
Do not alter or disable machine components that in any way affect safety and stability.

Do not replace items critical to machine stability with items of different weight or specification.

Do not replace factory-installed tires with tires of different specification or ply rating, unless approved by the factory.

If using accessories, read, understand and obey the decals, instructions and manuals with the accessory.

⚠ Traveling on Slopes Hazards



When driving, keep the boom at or below horizontal and keep the load close to the ground.

When the machine is loaded, always travel with the load uphill. When the machine is unloaded, travel with the forks or attachment downhill.

On steep terrain, drive only up and down a hill, and always keep the machine in gear. Do not turn across the slope when the machine is traveling up or down a slope.

Limit travel path and speed according to the condition of the ground surface, traction, slope, location of personnel and any other factors which may create a hazard. Never drive the machine unless the mast and equipment are in their proper travel position.

Whether a machine will tip over during dynamic machine operation involves many factors that need to be considered. Among these are pavement/ground conditions, stability and slope, as well as machine equipment, operator skill, load position, tire inflation, machine speed, etc.

Additionally, tip-over of a machine is dependent in large part upon operator inputs such as the speed and smoothness of the operation, as well as the position of the attachment and its load.

Construction sites and roads will frequently change slope from place to place, can be hard and soft, and change due to construction activities and weather.

Operators should be properly trained and use their best judgment and experience to take the necessary precautions to prevent a tip-over.

Operators must assess the job site variables and avoid exceeding the machine's (or operator's) capabilities for terrain and conditions.

Controls

18 Transmission control lever/Transmission mode

Move the transmission control lever forward for forward gear. Move the lever toward you for reverse gear. Move the lever to the center position for neutral.

Rotate the end of the lever to pos 1 to turn the transmission on first gear fixed; rotate the end of the lever to pos A to turn the transmission control on automatic mode (2 gears).

19 Lock/unlock enabling switch (if equipped)

Push and hold the switch to enable the coupling or the release of the attachment, managed by the ***Auxiliary hydraulics switch 10***.

20 A/C switch (if equipped)

Push the bottom of the switch to turn the A/C on. Push the top of the switch to turn the A/C off.

21 Cab heater fan switch (if equipped)

Push the switch to turn the cab heater fan on: first position for low speed and second position for high speed. Push the top of the switch to turn the cab heater fan off.

22 SCR switch

Push the bottom of the switch to enable the SCR regeneration.

23. Steering column tilt adjustment lock.

Unlock the lever on the bottom right side and pull or push the steering wheel to the required position, then re-lock it.

25 Rear Object Detection System (RODS) (if equipped)

Inspections

Do Not Operate Unless:

☑ You learn and practice the principles of safe machine operation contained in this operator's manual.

1. Avoid hazardous situations.
2. Always perform a pre-operation inspection.
3. Always perform function tests prior to use.
4. **Inspect the workplace.**

   Know and understand the workplace inspection before going on to the next section.
5. Only use the machine as it was intended.

Workplace Inspection Fundamentals

The workplace inspection helps the operator determine if the workplace is suitable for safe machine operation. It should be performed by the operator prior to moving the machine to the workplace.

It is the operator's responsibility to read and remember the workplace hazards, then watch for and avoid them while moving, setting up and operating the machine.

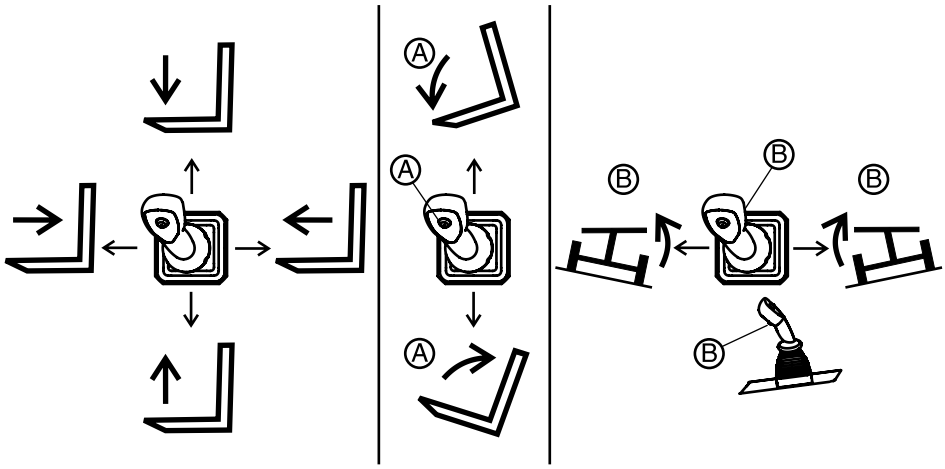
Workplace Inspection Checklist

Be aware of and avoid the following hazardous situations:

- ❑ drop-offs or holes
- ❑ bumps, floor obstructions or debris
- ❑ sloped surfaces
- ❑ unstable or slippery surfaces
- ❑ overhead obstructions and high voltage conductors
- ❑ hazardous locations
- ❑ inadequate surface support to withstand all load forces imposed by the machine
- ❑ wind and weather conditions
- ❑ the presence of unauthorized personnel
- ❑ other possible unsafe conditions

Operating Instructions

Control handle



Control handle only

Control handle only with grey thumb switch (A)

Control handle only with grey finger switch (B)

Maintenance

Check the Engine Coolant Level - Liquid Cooled Models

Maintaining the engine coolant at the proper level is essential to engine service life. Improper coolant level will affect the engine's cooling capability and damage engine components. Daily checks will allow the inspector to identify changes in coolant level that might indicate cooling system problems.

1 Visually inspect the sight gauge located on the top side of the radiator.

⊙ Result: The fluid level should be halfway in the sight gauge.

⚠ Bodily Injury Hazard. Fluids in the radiator are under pressure and extremely hot. Use caution when removing cap and adding fluids.

Check the Tire Pressure

⚠ Tip-over hazard. An over-inflated tire can explode which may compromise machine stability and cause the machine to tip over.

⚠ Tip-over hazard. The use of temporary flat tire repair products may lead to tire failure which could compromise machine stability and cause the machine to tip over.

⚠ Bodily injury hazard. An over-inflated tire can explode and may cause death or serious injury.

Note: This procedure does not need to be performed on machines equipped with foam-filled tires.

1 Check each tire with an air pressure gauge. Add air as needed.

Tire pressure	87 psi	6 bar

Attachments

Placing the Load

Ask a signal person to assist with placing the load if visibility will be obstructed at the point of operation.

Make sure that the signal person remains in constant communication and be in visual contact at all times.

Come to a complete stop near the landing point.

Set the parking brake and place the transmission into neutral.

Slowly, and gradually, place the load over the landing point and lower the load until it is safely supported.

Once the load has been landed, continue to lower the boom until the rigging and tethers can be removed.

Signal Person (from 1926.1419)

Per OSHA CFR 1926.1419, a signal person is required when:

The point of operation, meaning the load travel or the area near or at load placement, is not in full view of the operator.

When the equipment is traveling, the view in the direction of travel is obstructed.

Due to site specific safety concerns, either the operator or the person handling the load determines that it is necessary.

Signal persons must remain in constant communication (verbal or hand) and be in visual contact with the operator at all times.

When using hand signals, follow the requirements set forth in OSHA CFR 1926.1419-1926.1422.

The hand signal chart below may be used in place of the Standard Method in Appendix A of Subpart CC of Part OSHA CFR 1926.