Seat Belts

Explained in the Regulation guidelines are the utilization of seatbelts and operator restraints on lift trucks. It states that the accountability falls on the employers' to be able to make certain that every machine, piece of equipment and tool is utilized rightly utilized according to the directions of the manufacturer.

Rough Terrain forklifts have to meet the guidelines of ANSI Standard ASME B56.6-1992 in regards to their design, maintenance, inspection, fabrication and use.

Side boom tractors and mobile equipment with a Rollover Protective Structure, or ROPS for short, must include seat belts that satisfy the requirements of the Society of Automotive Engineers, or SAE, Standard J386 JUN93, Operator Restraint System for Off-Road Work Machines. If whatever mobile machine includes seat belts required by law, the driver and subsequent passengers have to make certain they utilize the belts every time the vehicle is in motion or engaged in operation since this could cause the machinery to become unbalanced and thus, unsafe.

When a seat belt or various driver restraint is required on a forklift.

While working a forklift, the seat belt requirements will depend on a number of factors. Contributing factors to this determination may include whether or not the the lift truck is outfitted with a Rollover Protective Structure, the kind of forklift itself and the year the forklift was actually manufactured. The manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of the applicable standard are referenced in the Regulation.

With regards to to a driver restraint device, system or enclosure, ANSI Standard ASME B56.1-1993 in the case of powered industrial trucks, is designed to be able to assist the driver in lessening the probability of entrapment of the torso and/or head between the truck and the ground in the event of a tip over. The restraint device or system could comprise a seat belt, while a seat belt is not essentially a part of such machine or system.