A WARNING A WARNING

prepared in case of rollover

ne vehicle rolls over, any part of your body (such as arms, legs, or head) outside of the kpit can be crushed by the cage or other parts of the vehicle. ten seat belt and make sure net and/or door is securely latched in place to help you

id sticking out arms or legs.

ER hold the cage while riding.
ER try to stop a rollover using your arm or leg.

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Fig.

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Figure 10: Beware of rollover.



igure 11: A rollover can happen with very little warning.

ROLLOVER DANGER

A collision or rollover can occur quickly, even during routine operations such as turning, riding on hills or over obstacles; severe injury or death can result. The ROPS does not prevent rollover, but it helps minimise harm to the occupants if they are wearing seat belts.

The risk of rollover is further increased if the vehicle is:

- traversing slopes
- travelling at high speed
- towing an implement
- carrying a heavy load (like chemicals for spraying)
- fitted with tyres that are under inflated or unevenly inflated
- loading and unloading onto a transporting vehicle.

If you think the vehicle may tip or roll, reduce your risk of injury by:

- keeping a firm grip on the steering wheel and bracing yourself
- remaining wholly within the vehicle.

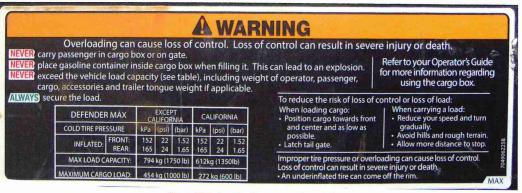


Figure 37: Follow the directions on the vehicle.



Figure 38: Locate the position on the vehicle tray for the tie-down.



Figure 40: Avoid difficult terrain.



Figure 39: Check that the tray is in good condition.

LOADING

See Figure 35 on page 32. The containers with liquids are tied down and the box of tools is bolted to the floor of the tray.

Follow these steps:

- check that the carry trays are in good condition
- secure the load
- ensure that tyres are properly inflated (see operator's manual)
- pack the load so that it is as low and as far forward as possible, centralised, and evenly balanced. Tall, heavy items raise the vehicle's centre of gravity and increase the chance of rollover