



MODEL TB

Operator Manual

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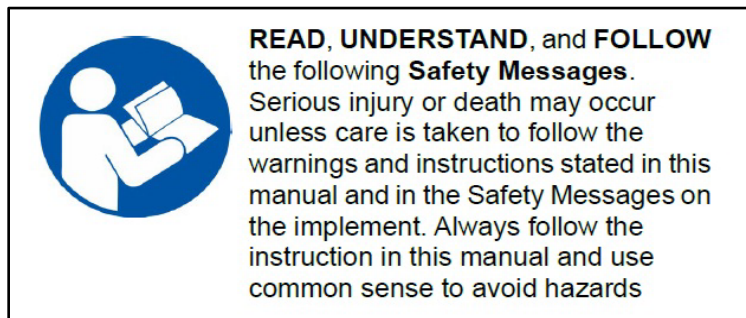


PART 1: SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Introduction

Read this manual before operating or working around the vehicle. It is important that all workers understand the safety and operational requirements of the job as death or serious injury can result from improper use or carelessness. It is the operator's responsibility to control the equipment with skill, good judgment, and caution. Following all safety procedures helps to avoid accidents, prevent unnecessary damage to equipment, and ensures safety of the crew.

Do not allow untrained personnel, even on a temporary basis, to operate this equipment. Always keep children, visitors, and untrained personnel a safe distance from all operations.



Training

It is essential that all operators read and understand this manual. Before using the truck, operators must be trained by an experienced operator. They must be thoroughly familiar with the operation of controls, the correct operating procedures, and safety precautions of the equipment.

The health and safety of each crew member is of primary importance. Consequently, each member has an obligation to himself and his fellow workers to make sure that only safe operating procedures are followed. All operating regulations recommended by the vehicle manufacturer, employer, as well as municipal, state and federal agencies must also be observed. The operating procedures described in this manual are Petersen Industries' recommendations and do not necessarily cover all employer and government regulations. Each operator is responsible for understanding and observing all federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to the operation of this vehicle.

Each crew member must receive instructions on the proper function of this machine and remain alert to spot any abnormalities or malfunctions. This will help prepare each member to recognize if it is not operating properly.

Safety Messaging

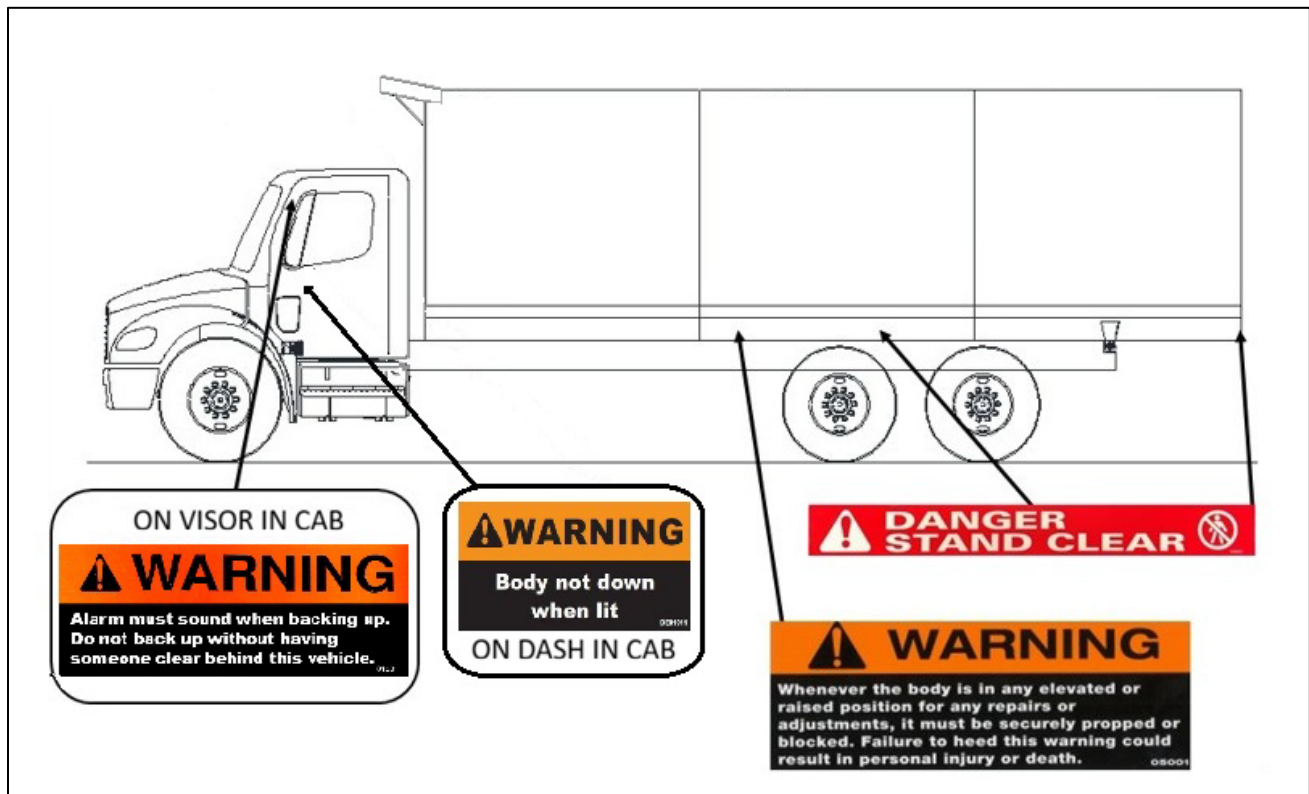
There are various safety messages throughout this manual which utilize symbols and safety words to call out unsafe practices or conditions. There are required safety decals designed to alert those operating, working around, or performing maintenance on this equipment to certain safety hazards. The safety decals are used to show the consequence of human interaction with a hazard in terms of:

- **The degree of severity**
MINOR injury, SEVERE injury, or POSSIBLE death
- **The probability of severity**
WILL result in, COULD result in injury

There are four classifications of safety messages. The severity of each classification is highlighted through signal words, colors, and symbols. Here is each classification of safety message and what they indicate:

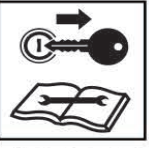
 DANGER
INDICATES AN IMMINENTLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION WHICH, IF NOT AVOIDED, WILL RESULT IN DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.
 WARNING
INDICATES A POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION WHICH, IF NOT AVOIDED, COULD RESULT IN DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.
 CAUTION
INDICATES A POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION WHICH, IF NOT AVOIDED, MAY RESULT IN MINOR OR MODERATE INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE. IT MAY ALSO BE USED TO ALERT OF UNSAFE PRACTICES.
NOTICE
INDICATES A POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS SITUATION WHICH, IF NOT AVOIDED, MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE. ALSO USED TO ALERT AGAINST UNSAFE PRACTICES.

Watch for any of these placards and use the appropriate steps to ensure your safety, and the safety of those around you during the operation, maintenance, or transport of the vehicle.

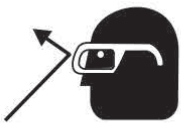


Safety Decal Locations

Pictographs are also used throughout this manual to help draw visual attention to safety issues to avoid, or best practices to promote safety while operating this equipment. Here are some examples of the types of pictographs you will find in this manual.

SAFETY HAZARD	SAFETY AVOIDANCE	SAFETY PREVENTION
Pictograph surrounded by a triangle indicates a Safety Hazard that must be avoided. Example:  Equipment contacting overhead electrical lines	Pictograph in a circle or inside a box indicates an avoidance procedure that should be followed to prevent injuries. Example:  Always shut off engine and remove key before working on equipment.	A circle with a slash through it indicates an action that is prohibited. Example:  No Smoking

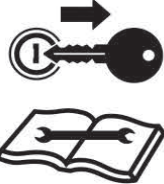
Always wear protective clothing and personal safety devices issued to you or required by job conditions when operating or working on the equipment. Requirements include but are not limited to; wearing a hard hat, safety shoes, goggles, face shield, or safety glasses (with side shields that comply with ANSI Z87 standards), protective gloves, hearing protection, and reflective clothing.

					
Wear Safety Glasses to Comply with ANSI Z87	Wear Hard Hat	Wear Safety Shoes	Wear Hearing Protection	Wear Protective Gloves	Wear Safety Reflective Vest

Safe Operating Practices

Safe operation is everyone's responsibility and becomes paramount during the operation and working around other personnel. As the operator, it is your responsibility to ensure your safety, as well as the safety of others. **DO NOT** operate any function of this equipment if another person is within **30 FEET** of the work being performed.

Here are some other important **requirements to ensure safety of the entire crew:**

				
Read and Understand Operator's Manual	DO NOT USE DRUGS or ALCOHOL before or while operating equipment	Always shut off engine and remove key before working on equipment	Always install Debris Body and tail gate props before working under equipment	Always wear your seatbelt

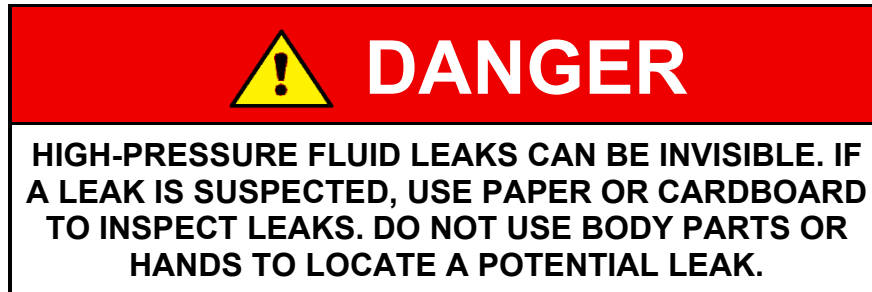
Always maintain three-point contact with the machine during entry and exit of the cab. Use provided hand bars and never grab control levers or the steering wheel when mounting or dismounting the machine. Always face the machine when mounting or dismounting and do so only after the truck and all moving parts have stopped completely.

		
ALWAYS maintain three points of contact when mounting & dismounting from the cab.	Always select a solid, level surface before raising body.	ALWAYS watch for overhead obstructions or wires when raising body. Keep 10 feet minimum distance from any power lines.

Operators should always be aware that some routes may have streets, roads, alleys, etc. that have lower than anticipated overhead obstructions and should conduct their operations accordingly. It is the operator's responsibility to be aware of all potential operating hazards and to take every reasonable precaution to ensure their safety, as well as the safety of other people, animals, and property.

High-Pressure Fluid Safety

Ensure that all hydraulic hoses, lines, and fittings are tight and in good condition and do not operate any function if there are oil or fuel leaks. Have hydraulic hoses replaced or tested by a qualified service facility if there is a suspected leak.



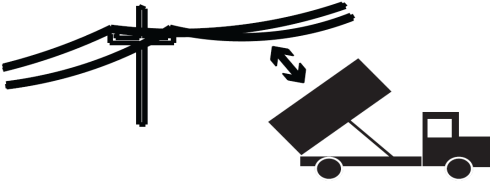
Keep hands and all body parts away from suspected pin holes in hydraulic lines or any area ejecting hydraulic fluid. High-pressure hydraulic fluid can be invisible and will impregnate skin. If injured, seek immediate medical attention. The fluid will need to be surgically removed from the body. Failure to seek proper medical attention will result in serious injury or death.

High pressure oil penetrating skin.	High pressure oil eroding skin.	Using cardboard to check for oil leaks.	Tank contents under pressure. Allow oil to cool before slowly removing cap.

Always disengage the PTO, shut off the engine, and wear appropriate PPE whenever investigating a potential hydraulic leak. Use a piece of cardboard when trying to locate a hydraulic leak. **DO NOT** use your hand, or any other body part.

Power Lines/Electrical Hazard Safety

Always survey the work site for any potential power lines before performing any function. If power lines are present, follow all requirements for operating mobile equipment around power lines. Extreme care must be used to prevent electrocution.

 WARNING	
	
Contacting power lines will result in death or serious injury. DO NOT allow any part of the machine within 10 feet of power lines or electrical shock can result.	

If shutting down the line is not an option, ask if the utility company can install insulation over the lines for the duration of the time you will be operating in the area. A minimum safe distance of 10 feet must be maintained. Do not allow any team member to approach or carry any conductive object closer than 10 feet to any potentially energized power line.

Body Up Alarm

There is a sensor to alert the operator that the body is not completely stowed in preparation for travel. The alarm is located on the dash of the vehicle in the operator's cabin. **DO NOT** try to move the vehicle if the alarm is sounding, indicating that the body is not stowed properly.

First, apply the service brakes, set the parking brake, and put the transmission in Neutral (N) before leaving the cabin. Without getting under the raised body, visually verify it is not resting on the supplied prop rods and there is nothing hindering it from lowering completely before attempting to lower the body. Only after verifying that it is safe to lower the body, proceed to pull back on the body dump lever to lower the body.

Back-Up Alarm

The back-up alarm must sound any time the gear shift selector is in Reverse (R). The back-up alarm is to be checked daily prior to use as part of the daily inspection of the vehicle. If the back-up alarm is not working, it must be repaired before putting the vehicle into service.

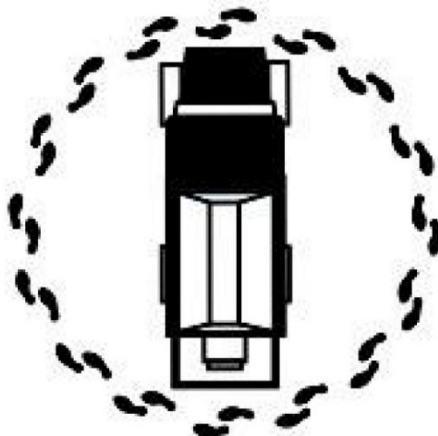
It is also recommended to honk the horn as a warning before moving the vehicle. Look out and avoid other personnel, machinery, and vehicles in the area. Use a spotter if you do not have a clear view of the area behind the truck.

PART 2: DAILY INSPECTIONS

Daily inspections are a vital step in identifying and limiting potential hazards that might arise from improperly functioning equipment. Operators should never take another person's word but should always personally check the equipment each day before use to ensure safe operation.

The following **daily inspections** should be made prior to any daily operations:

- Perform all functions of a CDL Class-B, pre-trip inspection of the truck.
- Inspect the battery terminals for corrosion.
- Check the back-up alarm. The backup alarm **MUST** always sound when the transmission is in Reverse (R).
- Visually inspect the PTO support bracket for cracks, damage, or loose fasteners.
- Check the hydraulic system for puddles of hydraulic fluid or lubricating oil under the chassis or any signs of damage or improper maintenance. Hydraulic hoses should be free from cuts and abrasions and there should be no evidence of binding or leaks at connections.
- Perform the chassis manufacturer's recommended pre-trip inspections.



Perform a complete walk-around inspection of the truck, looking for any damage, leaks or unsafe conditions. Any insufficiencies found during this inspection must be corrected prior to use.



WARNING

DO NOT OPERATE THE VEHICLE UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE IF THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THE UNIT IS BROKEN OR MALFUNCTIONING. ANY ATTEMPT TO USE OR MOVE THE BROKEN OR MALFUNCTIONING UNIT COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY OR DEATH.

PART 3: CONTROLS

Parking Brake

The truck's parking brake must be set before leaving the cab for any reason. Use the service brakes to stop the vehicle, then put the transmission into Neutral (N), and apply the parking brake by pulling out on the handle.

To disengage the parking brake, apply the vehicle's service brake and press the parking brake handle inward. Once the parking brake has disengaged, you can proceed to put the transmission into the intended gear for transport.

Power-Take-Off (PTO) Switch

The PTO switch is located on the dashboard in the cab of the truck. The recommended procedure for engaging the PTO is to bring the vehicle to a full stop, place the vehicle's transmission into Neutral (N), set the parking brake, and then engage the PTO switch. At the completion of dumping operations, turn off the PTO switch, apply the service brakes, disengage the parking brake, and then select the appropriate transmission gear.

NOTICE

HIGH ENGINE RPM EXPERIENCED DURING AN ACTIVE, STATIONARY REGEN MAY PREVENT PTO ENGAGEMENT. TO TEMPORARILY LOWER ENGINE RPM DURING REGEN, DEPRESS THE BRAKE PEDAL SLIGHTLY, THEN ATTEMPT TO ENGAGE THE PTO.

Body Dump Lever

There is a lever in the cab of the truck to control the hydraulic hoist used to dump the body. Once the PTO is engaged, lifting the safety mechanism on the body dump lever will allow moving the lever forward or backward. Pushing the lever forward will raise the body, pulling the lever back will lower the body.



PART 4: CHOOSING THE WORK SITE

Safely positioning the vehicle is an important first step at the work site. Inspect the site to ensure there are no unsafe conditions and identify any potential hazards for operators or others nearby. Do not proceed with operations if unsafe conditions cannot be controlled.

A firm and level surface with no overhead obstructions is an ideal location. Avoid uneven, rocky or muddy terrain, or steep grades.

		
Always keep a safe distance from any power lines to prevent electrocution.	Use care when operating the body hoist or rear doors to prevent crushing or pinching harm.	Always ensure the vehicle is on firm, level surface before conducting any dumping procedure.

Precautions and Procedures:

- Before leaving the cab, engage all safety lights, place the transmission in neutral, and set the parking brake.
- Use extreme care and consider using safety cones to mark the vehicle if the truck interferes with traffic flow or conditions make the vehicle not easily visible.
- Before commencing work, make sure the debris you are going to load does not conceal any fixed objects, such as fire hydrants or guy wires.
- Always strive to position the vehicle so that it is impossible for any portion of the body or accompanying loader to come within 10 feet of any power line. **NOTE:** power lines deflect in wind, and additional clearances may be necessary.
- Do not load during electrical storms, when high wind conditions exist, or in poorly lit conditions.
- Do not load or unload the dump body if another person, other than the operator, is within 30 feet of any moving part of the accompanying loader, dump body, or debris.
- Do not allow any person under a raised body, boom, or debris at any time.
- Always mount and dismount keeping a three-point contact. Use the provided handholds and steps and face the steps when getting on and off.

PART 5: OPERATIONS

Before conducting any loading or unloading operations, ensure that the vehicle is stabilized and does not impede traffic.

- **DO NOT** use the bucket to sweep the load to the front of the dump body as you can damage the body, bucket, and other components.
- **DO NOT** overload the dump body.
- **DO NOT** allow limbs or other debris to protrude from the dump body.
- **DO NOT** excessively pack the load. Excess packing could result in dump body floor damage and/or other damage.

NOTE: If the hydraulic system ever fails, call a qualified recovery professional and, if necessary, arrange for an auxiliary service vehicle that can provide a hydraulic power source for preparing the truck for safe transport to the repair facility.



WARNING

JOB SITE HAZARDS COULD CAUSE DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY. REMAIN ALERT AND USE CORRECT EQUIPMENT WORK METHODS, PERSONAL PROTECTION GEAR, AND ALL AVAILABLE SAFETY DEVICES DURING OPERATIONS.

Covering The Load

If the body is equipped with a tarp to cover the load, always make sure the tarp is properly stored before attempting to load or unload the dump body. When operating the tarp, watch that the tarp assembly does not contact other nearby objects as it moves over the load.

Using A Powered Tarp Cover

If the body is equipped with a powered tarp, you will find the rotary control switch toward the front of the dump body on the driver's (street) side. The rotary switch control panel houses a 40-amp manual breaker. If the tarp assembly fails to operate, push the reset button on the front of the switch housing to reset the breaker.



The hinged arms of the “goalpost” tarp assembly are designed with springs at the mounting points with the body which roll out the tarp as the electric motor unwinds the tarp axle. Retracting the tarp winds the axle in the opposite direction, overcoming the force of the springs in the hinges.

Dumping The Load

The dumping procedure must not be done in a hurried manner. As you prepare to dump the load, it is important that you choose a level, firm area.

Dumping Precautions:

- **DO NOT** attempt to raise the body until the single rear door, or both barn doors are fully open and latched to anchor points on the side(s) of dump body.
- **DO NOT** travel with rear doors open. They must be closed and locked for travel.

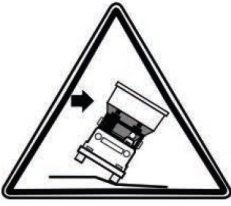
Each of the following steps must be followed precisely and in sequence.

1. **Always ensure the truck is in Neutral (N)** and set the parking brake before leaving the cab for any reason.
2. **Before attempting to raise the body**, open the rear dump body door(s) and fasten each door to its anchor point on the side of the dump body. **Note:** It is recommended to keep the supplied safety chain(s) fastened when unlatching doors. This adds another layer of safety as items inside the body could slide to the back and press against the doors during transit. Without the chain(s), swinging doors or falling debris could potentially cause injury when the doors are unlatched.



If the body is equipped with a single door, there will be a control knob toward the rear of the body on the driver's (street) side. Unlatch the door by pulling on the knob, pushing in engages the latch.

3. Engage the PTO.
4. Activate the cab-located body dump lever to raise the body and empty the load.
5. If the pile of debris on the ground behind the truck prevents complete dumping of body contents, disengage the PTO and SLOWLY move the truck forward to complete dumping. Extreme caution should be used during this movement as the body is still in the raised position.
6. After dumping the load, lower the dump body.
7. Disengage the PTO.
8. Close and lock the rear door(s) of the dump body.

		
ALWAYS maintain three points of contact when mounting & dismounting the cab.	Use care when dumping to prevent truck from tipping over.	ALWAYS watch for overhead obstructions or wires when raising body. Keep 10 feet distance from any power lines.

PART 7: IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL HAZARDS

The listed daily inspections are designed to help identify any potential hazards or maintenance items that require attention before using the equipment. Throughout the course of the day, you, as the operator, are also in the best position to identify any items before they can become potential hazards.

It is your responsibility to report any noticeable changes in the operation of the equipment or mention any items that could become larger issues if left unaddressed such as wear, rust, or a lack of lubrication. Report any observations to your supervisor to determine the best course of action to resolve the issue. Careful attention during the operation of the truck and dumping mechanism not only prolongs the life of the equipment, but also prevents downtime in the field, and helps ensure the safety of the entire crew.