

# TM 10-3930-638-24

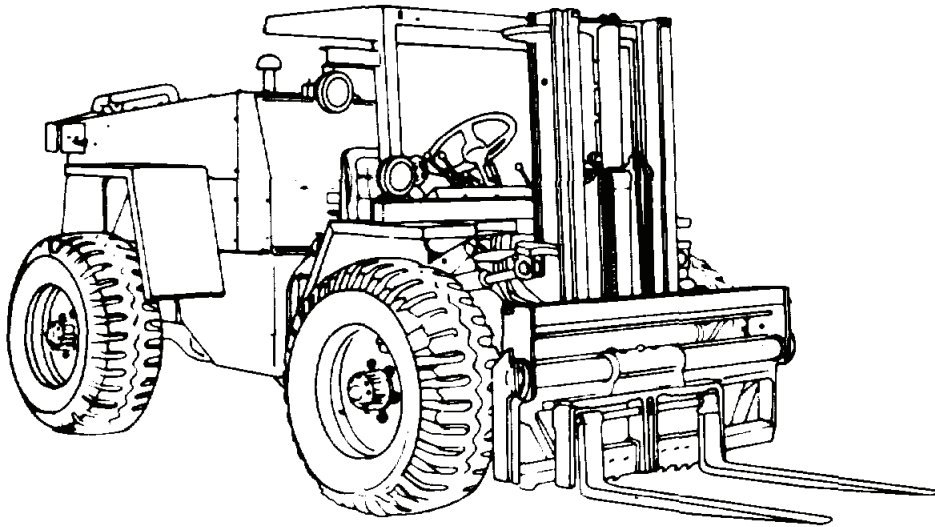
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## TECHNICAL MANUAL

### FIELD AND SUSTAINMENT MAINTENANCE MANUAL

FOR

**TRUCK, FORKLIFT, DED,  
PNEUMATIC TIRE, ARTICULATED  
FRAME STEER, 4,000 LB CAPACITY  
ROUGH TERRAIN, ARMY MODEL MHE 237  
(J.I. CASE MODEL M4K)  
(NSN 3930-01-076-4237)**



\*Supersedes TM 10-3930-638-24&P dated 1 October 1980, including all changes.

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**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

JULY 2008

## WARNING SUMMARY

This warning summary contains general safety warnings and hazardous materials warnings that must be understood and applied during operation and maintenance of this equipment. Failure to observe these warnings could result in serious injury or death to personnel.

The following are explanations of safety and hazardous materials icons:



**BIOLOGICAL** - abstract symbol bug shows that a material may contain bacteria or viruses that present a danger to life or health.



**CHEMICAL** - drop of liquid on hand shows that the material will cause burns or irritation to human skin or tissue.



**EAR PROTECTION** - headphones over ears show that noise level will harm ears.



**ELECTRICAL** - electrical wire to arm with electricity symbol running through human body shows that shock hazard is present.



**EYE PROTECTION** - person with goggles shows that the material will injure the eyes.



**FIRE** - flame shows that a material may ignite and cause burns.



**FLYING PARTICLES** - arrows bouncing off face with face shield shows that particles flying through the air will harm face.



**LIFTING HEAVY OBJECT** - human figure stooping over heavy object shows physical injury potential from improper lifting technique.



HEAVY PARTS - hand with heavy object on top shows that heavy parts can crush and harm.



HEAVY PARTS - heavy object on human figure shows that heavy parts present a danger to life or limb.



HEAVY PARTS - heavy object pinning human figure against wall shows that heavy, moving parts present a danger to life or limb.



HOT AREA - hand over object radiating heat shows that part is hot and can burn.



HYDRAULIC FLUID PRESSURE - hydraulic fluid spraying human hand shows that fluid escaping under great pressure can cause injury or death to personnel.



RADIOACTIVE - identifies a material that emits radioactive energy and can injure human tissue or organs.



SLICK FLOOR - wavy line on floor with legs prone shows that slick floor presents a danger from falling.



VAPOR - human figure in a cloud shows that material vapors present a danger to life or health.

## FOR INFORMATION ON FIRST AID, REFER TO FM 4-25.11.



### WARNING

#### ***CARBON MONOXIDE (EXHAUST GASES) CAN KILL!***

- Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless, deadly poison which, when breathed, deprives the body of oxygen and causes suffocation. Exposure to air containing carbon monoxide produces symptoms of headache, dizziness, loss of muscular control, apparent drowsiness, and coma. Permanent brain damage or death can result from severe exposure.
  - Carbon monoxide occurs in exhaust fumes of internal combustion engines. Carbon monoxide can become dangerously concentrated under conditions of inadequate ventilation. The following precautions must be observed to ensure safety of personnel when an internal combustion engine is operated.
1. DO NOT operate engine in enclosed areas.
  2. DO NOT idle engine without adequate ventilation.
  3. DO NOT operate engine with inspection plates or cover shields removed.
  4. BE ALERT for exhaust poisoning symptoms. They are:
    - Headache
    - Dizziness
    - Sleepiness
    - Loss of muscular control
  5. If you see another person with exhaust poisoning symptoms:
    - Remove person from area.
    - Expose to fresh air.
    - Keep person warm.
    - DO NOT permit physical exercise.
    - Administer Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), if necessary.
    - Notify a medic.
  6. BE AWARE. The field protective mask for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) protection will not protect you from carbon monoxide poisoning.

***The Best Defense Against Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Is Good Ventilation!***



**WARNING**  
**BATTERIES**



- To avoid injury, eye protection and acid-resistant gloves must be worn when working around batteries. DO NOT smoke, use open flame, make sparks, or create other ignition sources around batteries. If a battery is giving off gases, it can explode and cause injury to personnel. Remove all jewelry such as rings, ID tags, watches, and bracelets. If jewelry or a tool contacts a battery terminal, a direct short will result in instant heating or electric shock, damage to equipment, and injury to personnel.
- Sulfuric acid contained in batteries can cause serious burns. If battery corrosion or electrolyte makes contact with skin, eyes or clothing, take immediate action to stop the corrosive burning effects. Failure to follow these procedures may result in death or serious injury to personnel.
  - a. **Eyes.** Flush with cold water for no less than 15 minutes and seek medical attention immediately.
  - b. **Skin.** Flush with large amounts of cold water until all acid is removed. Seek medical attention as required.
  - c. **Internal.** If corrosion or electrolyte is ingested, drink large amounts of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten egg, or vegetable oil. Seek medical attention immediately.
  - d. **Clothing/Equipment.** Wash area with large amounts of cold water. Neutralize acid with baking soda or household ammonia.



**WARNING**

**CALIFORNIA - PROPOSITION 65**

Engine exhaust and some of its constituents, batteries and some of their constituents, and some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from batteries, battery terminals, and posts.
- Lead from lead-based paints.
- Cement and other masonry products.
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce exposure to these chemicals:

- ALWAYS work in a well-ventilated area.
- Work with approved safety equipment, such as gloves and dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

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