AS ISO 22915.16:2025
ISO 22915-16:2024

Industrial trucks — Verification of stability

Part 16: Pedestrian-propelled trucks



AS ISO 22915.16:2025

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Elevating Work Platform Association of Australia
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Hire and Rental Industry Association of Australia
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How to read this Standard

This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee ME-026, Industrial Trucks to supersede AS ISO 22915.16:2015.

The objective of this document is to specify tests for verifying the stability of pedestrian-propelled trucks.

This document is identical to, and has been reproduced from, ISO 22915-16:2024, *Industrial trucks — Verification of stability - Part 16: Pedestrian-propelled trucks.*

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, a comma is to be read as a full point when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 110, *Industrial trucks,* Subcommittee SC 2, *Safety of powered industrial trucks*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 22915-16:2014), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— in the Scope, for scissor-lift pallet trucks with lift heights up to 1 000 mm, the rated capacity has been increased to 1 500 kg;

— in the Scope, "straddle" has been replaced with "stacker" and "platform stacker" has been replaced by "pallet stacker" (in accordance with ISO 5053-1);

— in Table 3, the figure at the bottom right for lateral test (i.e., non-articulated, non-sprung castor wheel axle turned towards load axle C–C and parallel with X–Y), has been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 22915 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Industrial trucks — Verification of stability

Part 16: Pedestrian-propelled trucks

1 Scope

This document specifies tests for verifying the stability of pedestrian-propelled trucks.

It is applicable to:

— stacker, pallet and pallet stacker trucks with capacities not exceeding 1 000 kg, with manual or battery-powered lift;

— scissor-lift pallet trucks with lift heights up to 1 000 mm and rated capacity up to 1 500 kg, with manual or battery-powered lift;

— platform trucks.

It also applies to trucks operating under the same conditions when equipped with load-handling attachments.

It is not applicable to trucks with retractable devices such as a retractable mast or retractable fork carrier.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3691-5:2014, *Industrial trucks — Safety requirements and verification — Part 5: Pedestrian-propelled trucks*

ISO 5053-1, *Industrial trucks — Vocabulary — Part 1: Types of industrial trucks*

ISO 22915-1, *Industrial trucks — Verification of stability — Part 1: General*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5053-1 and ISO 22915-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

4 Requirements

4.1 General

ISO 22915-1 shall apply.

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