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TRUCK WORKSHOPS: CREATING EFFECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE SERVICE CENTRES
By Varuna Krishnaratna - general manager, Hartex Engineering.

Whether your organisation is a dealer or transport operator, principals and service managers need to consider a number of factors when designing or equipping new truck / trailer maintenance facilities. The following is a non-prescriptive guide that at the very least should be considered as a checklist.

Step 1 – Identify the business case
This is the most important step, quite often forgotten when delusions of grandeur replace good old fashioned business sense. The first question to ask before building or equipping any workshop is: what is the commercial rate of return on the venture? Is it worth spending several million dollars on the workshop that only generates a 10% return on investment from service revenue?

Step 2 – Translating the business case into nuts and bolts
This step involves identifying what types of service work the enterprise needs to engage in to service its customers, what work it chooses to do internally, and what work it chooses to outsource. This can be extracted from the business’s recent history or the strategic business statement set by the stakeholders.

Step 3 – Scoping
Depending on the scale and complexity of the project, this phase could vary from 12 to 18 months for a multi-franchise dealership, to just a couple of weeks for smaller workshop refurbishment projects. It may involve teams of multi-disciplinary teams or just the service manager and leading hands in a smaller enterprise. In either situation the process is the same: this is where you identify the requirements that then create the boundaries for the project. Things to consider are:

• Vehicular access; length of vehicles: small rigid to B-triples, oversized, etc.
• Types of service offering: lube and service; tyre/brake work; wheel alignment, engine/transmission repair; panel repair; chassis straightening or repair; general fabrication; AIPI certification (fuel tanker work); truck wash - automated or self-service; fuelling services.
• Competition in the area.
• Location – close to main arterials for the target clientele.
• What (if any) existing resources can be upgraded to save money?

Step 4 - Equipment selection
The real fun begins here. For most truck service businesses, the main repair or service bay consists of service pits or hoist bays, or a combination of both. The service needs of a truck franchise servicing rigid or prime movers only will differ greatly to a transport company operating a B-double linehaul business.

LIFTING OR PITS?
1. Service and inspection pits
Service pits are ideal when large vehicle throughputs and quick services of no more than two hours per vehicle are required. Simultaneous access to both the top and bottom of the vehicle makes these the highest revenue on a dollar per square metre basis in any workshop.

There are a number of considerations to make when selecting a pit: cost, timing, length of bay, safety and compliance, fit-out, and depth. For example, in NSW where Dept of Roads & Maritime Services (RMS) inspections are mandatory for heavy vehicle fleet operators, an inspection or service pit equipped with a brake tester and suspension play detector is a must. What’s more, in NSW any RMS inspection service pit must be 1600mm deep, which often creates conflicts within the service business, as the ideal depth for service work is 1400mm deep.

Pits can be made in traditional concrete, prefabricated steel pits like the Hartex prefab pits, suspended ceiling pits, and sunken workshops and T-pits. Prefab pits are ideal when upgrading within...
2. Hoists

Hoists should be considered complementary to pit operations. They are generally very adaptable for long-term repair work or when flexible work areas need to be established in the workshop. Every hoist sold in Australia MUST have a valid design registration number for that state. If this cannot be provided by the seller, stay well clear from this hoist or supplier.

Service centres have a number of hoist options to cater for their specific repair or service work, from mobile lifts, 4-post lifts, scissor lifts, in-ground lifts, and parallelograms. For a given tonnage of lift capacity, mobile column lifts are generally the cheapest ranging from $20K for a low-cost Chinese brand to $45K to a high-end wireless product like Hartex’s Finkbeiner range. Mobile column lifts also offer greater flexibility in smaller workshops, where you may not have the space to have a dedicated hoist bay for a fixed 4-post or scissor lift.

3. Oil store and lubrication equipment

A logical way of organising the oil, coolant and grease storage and distribution is to design an oil storage room for the storage of bulk oil tanks, IBC and 205L drums. This area can also accommodate noisy equipment like air compressors or Nitrogen generation systems that a lot of transport companies now use for extending the range of their tyres.

Tanks may have to be double skinned depending on capacity. Consideration may be given to constructing a bunded oil room, which may be cheaper than building double skin tanks. Note, it is contrary to AS1940 to store oils for dispensing in intermediate bulk containers (IBC), unless evidence can be provided to the authorities that due to high turnover the IBC container is being changed every 2–3 weeks. IBCs degrade due to UV exposure and are therefore...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hoists</th>
<th>Pits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less capital intensive.</td>
<td>High upfront capital costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily relocatable.</td>
<td>Difficult to relocate – although possible with Hartex style prefab pits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good access to under body if mobile hoists used.</td>
<td>More restricted access to some parts of the vehicle, particularly for engine repair work. Fall protection systems now incorporated into many prefab pits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More flexible, particularly for smaller operations. Many options from many manufacturers to suit varying budgets.</td>
<td>Can install diagnostic equipment like brake testers and suspension play detectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More set up time so less time efficient.</td>
<td>More productive than hoists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fewer trucks per sqm per hour service throughout than service pits. This could represent big dollars to the bottom line per bay per year.</td>
<td>More efficient for servicing of larger combinations or more trucks per hour per sqm translating to more $ revenue per sqm of workshop per year, because vehicle can be worked at the top and from bottom simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 year investment horizon. Maintenance and compliance costs increase dramatically after 10 years to maintain Work Cover compliance.</td>
<td>Low ongoing maintenance or compliance costs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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non-compliant to AS1940 requirements. There has been more than one reported case of an insurance company refusing to pay out for damage due to fire and another case for an oil spill from an IBC being used as an oil tank, using the non-compliance to AS standards as the excuse. In both cases it wouldn’t have made any difference if the oil container was an IBC or a steel one complying with AS1940, but because a non-compliant IBC tank was being used, the payout was refused. So beware!

If you are considering financing some of your lubrication equipment through an oil supply arrangement with your oil supplier, they will give you the cheapest pump and reel that will last 12 months. Some savvy dealerships negotiate for a pot of money, which they are then free to spend on the type and brand of lubrication equipment that suits their operation, rather than the convenience of their oil supplier. Remember: you are the client and you get to choose!

4. Waste oil and coolant handling
It may be a good idea to consult your waste liquids contractor to find out if they will accept waste oil and waste coolant in one mix or if they want them separated. This will then dictate how your waste oil and waste coolant systems are designed and tanked.

5. Special tooling requirements
Identify other special tooling required to do the service or repair work at the facility. Engage specialist tool suppliers like Snap-On or Wurth Australia who offer free design and consultation facilities on hand tools - use them to your advantage.

6. Vehicle washing
For medium to large transport operators, generally hand high pressure wash bays or automated roll over machine bays are the only option for throughputs and wash quality requirements. Set-ups can vary from $25K to $500K.

For truck dealerships where pre-delivery and/or service is the key requirement, wash volumes tend to be quite small, and usually a manual hand wash bay will suffice. Setups can vary from $10K to $35K.

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Dual Earth starter technology was developed in Australia by Baxters and is now fitted OE to many popular Australian trucks. This technology not only improves starter performance and reliability in heavy duty applications, it also extends battery and alternator life and eliminates engine component failures caused by stray current (electrolysis) from the starting circuit.

Dual earth starting technology can be retrofitted cost-effectively into many common trucking applications, and a 2 year warranty means starter reliability of your fleet is assured.

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Cordless Grease Gun

Alemlube has recently launched a replacement for its popular and rugged 670AN2 Cordless grease gun, the 670AN3.

Using the latest 18V Lithium-Ion battery technology, the 670AN3 is capable of generating grease pressures of up to 8,000psi and delivering up to 170g of grease per minute. It can be used to dispense grease from up to 24 450g cartridges before changing over or recharging the battery.

The Alemlube 670AN3 is supplied with a 240V one-hour fast charger, cartridge holder, 90cm-long grease gun flex, heavy duty coupler, LED flashlight and convenient shoulder strap, all contained in a heavy duty plastic moulded carry case.

Visit www.alemlube.com.au for more product information and contact details.

Another Take on Mobile Hoists

By David Hyland

Much has been made of the introduction of the mobile column lift to the modern workshop. It has created efficiencies in both workshop downtime and also space.

But is it really the ‘be all and end all’ of workshop heavy lifting equipment? Many would argue that it is, but there is another dimension to the story: the set-up time of the mobile column lift set.

In large fleets, the set-up time of moving columns in and out over a day (if doing many quick services) can add up to a loss of over an hour of work time each day. Over a year this is significant, either in terms of downtime or charged-out labour hours. If you have even a small to medium-sized fleet and have the space, there may be other, more efficient options available to you.

Changes and innovations to equipment have created a revolution in truck and bus maintenance efficiency since their introduction around 10 years ago.

The addition to mobile column lifts of the mobile ramp system has created the best of both worlds in two lifts in one. By adding the mobile ramp system to your column lift, you not only have the mobility of the mobile column lifts but the permanent set-up of a ramp system, saving you valuable set-up time for quick service work.

The system requires no installation and can be moved around the workshop (via forklift) into different bays, if the need arises. The columns can be removed from the ramps to lift longer repair work onto heavy vehicle stands, and then put back into the ramp system for quick service work to be performed at the same time, creating further efficiencies.

Optional jacking beams can be added to allow brake adjustment and wheel work if required. The systems can be fitted to sets of four, six and eight columns and ramp lengths can be up to 9.0 metres between each set of four posts.

The scissor lift has also allowed for similar efficiencies to the above, and with the ability to install them sub-floor, they create the ultimate flat-floor workplace. These can be synchronised, which provides the ability to lift loaded B-triples or service four prime movers at once. The ability to drive the vehicle straight on, press a button, lift and work cuts that set-up time out of the equation and drives efficiency and profits to higher levels.

DON’T GO UP IN FLAMES

The National Transport Insurance-sponsored National Truck Accident Research Centre (NTARC) has found that in 2011, non-impact fires attributable to maintenance and mechanical issues made up 12.1% of the total of 461 incidents investigated for the year (claims over $50,000). Reported losses totalled just over $9m, or $170,129 on average per fire incident.

Such fire losses originate from failed wheel bearings, brakes, engine, cabin electrical wiring and trailer refrigeration equipment. It naturally begs the question of whether the standard of quality and regular maintenance has become less rigorous. And the incident rate of fire losses has increased substantially since it was first researched in 2005.

Over 60% of losses emanated from the engine and cabin compartments, most of which could be attributed to flammable material resting against the turbo charger, worn battery cables, rubbing on fuel lines resulting in fuel leaks and fuel mist in the engine compartment, turbo charger failures and the addition of heavy additional circuit loads onto lower capacity circuits.

The remainder of losses can be attributed to tyres catching fire because they are flat or poorly inflated, wheel bearing failures resulting in bearing grease igniting, brakes overheating and even the wholesale failure of refrigeration plants.

AVOID BEING A STATISTIC

Risk engineers suggest the first step is to ensure there is circuit breaker protection to the alternator, trailer feed and cabin power supply from the batteries. The starter motor cable should be double-insulated, conduited and taped closed.

Combustible parts, such as nose shields and fibreglass engine tunnels must be kept well removed from the turbo and exhaust. Existing electrical circuits are not to be overloaded - today’s high-tech on-road machinery are mobile power plants with a mass of wiring and associated components. At regular intervals, all wiring must be checked for rubbing, which should also include wear on the fuel lines and the turbo charger oil line.

Finally, whether induced by misuse or poor maintenance, brake problems can result in tyre fires and explosions. The NTARC recommends that brake and tyre maintenance be prioritised, along with the installation of a fire fighting appliance.

This article is based on the 2013 NTARC Major Accident Investigation Report by Owen P. Driscoll. For more information visit www.nti.com.au.

LOOK AFTER YOUR BATTERY

By Tim Grimes – Marketing Manager, Baxters.

You can significantly improve cranking and battery life by overcoming a common battery wiring shortfall many trucks have from new.

When running split battery banks - two batteries on the left of the truck and two batteries on the right of the truck - the inside battery closest to the frame rail will often be at a different state of charge or have a lower cranking capacity when tested, compared to the outside batteries.

In a normal set-up, the first battery in each string has more current passed over it and through it, and when cranking, it will also offload more current than the outermost battery.
By simply relocating the connection point of the negative charge/discharge line to the outer battery, the current flow charge and discharge passes through each battery equally, ensuring proper absorption, and the batteries maintain the same internal operating temperature.

Ensuring that a 12-volt string has one positive and one negative connection to opposite ends of the parallel string of batteries will greatly extend battery life and ensure that the maximum potential of CCA available can be discharged.

This is a key item that is commonly overlooked by manufacturers pursuing cost savings by reducing cable lengths, but it is a very important item to practice at fleet level. If this is reviewed and changed on every truck, battery life will be extended by at least 50 percent.

For more information call (03) 9730 7000 or email tgrimes@baxters.com.au.

A trailer equipped with an electronic braking system (EBS) has two major life lines: air and power. Without one or both, the system will shut down and revert back to redundancy braking, or, as more commonly known, dumb brakes.

Air supply from the towing vehicle must be consistently above 6.5 bar to ensure the EBS is able to operate all its functions. Voltage from the towing vehicle must be at or above 12 volts.

The best way to test if the system is powering up is to listen for the audible sound of the system doing its test cycles. No audible sound is a telltale sign that the system is not getting enough voltage from the towing vehicle, and inspection should be made on the plugs/sockets for damaged pins or wiring.

Front ABS plugs and sockets, and wheel speed sensors, are common areas for in-service faults as they are often neglected and become damaged. They require regular service checks and damaged parts should be replaced immediately.

Air supply issues are very common and the towing vehicle’s air supply coils need regular inspection for kinks in the blue line.

Trailer EBS systems are very reliable and will work when plugged in and serviced regularly. If the system shuts down all functions, then the trailers are at a much higher risk of a roll-over and braking performance is also very much compromised.

For more information call (02) 9482 1733.