TRANSPORTABILITY GUIDANCE TRUCK, CARGO, 2 1/2-TON, 6X6, M34

Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.
20 February 1967

Purpose	Paragraph 1	
Scope	2	<u> </u>
Description		s 1
Modes of transport	4	. 1
Sectionalization	5	5 2
Item characteristics and related data	6	3 2

1. Purpose

This manual provides transportability guidance for movement of the Truck, Cargo, 21/2-Ton, 6x6, M34 (fig. 1).

2. Scope

- a. The information contained in this manual covers significant transportability and safety considerations in the movement of the item by the various modes of transport. Included are side- and end-elevation drawings (figs. 2 and 3) and characteristics of the item.
- b. Users of this publication are encouraged to submit recommended changes and comments to improve the publication. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons will be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Report all deficiencies in this manual on DA Form 1598 (Record of Comments on Publications). Comments should be forwarded direct to the Commander, U.S. Army Transportation Engineering Agency, Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service, ATTN: MTT-TG, Fort Eustis, Va. 23604.

This manual supersedes TB 55?25, 21 August 1962.

, va. 25004.

3. Description

The Truck, Cargo, M34, is a general purpose vehicle with and without winch. For transportability guidance purposes, both modeis are considered similar. Where differences occur, each model is listed separately.

4. Modes of Transport

(Figures in parentheses throughout this manual are metric equivalents.)

- a. Shipment by Air.
 - (1) The item is not transportable by U.S. Army aircraft.
 - (2) Based on a typical logistical mission of 2,500.0 nautical miles (4625.0 km), one way, the item is within the dimensional and weight capabilities of the C-124-, C-130-, C-133-, and C-141series U.S. Air Force aircraft.
 - (3) Based on a typical logistical mission of 1,000.0 nautical miles (1950.0 km), one way, the item is within the dimensional and weight capabilities of the C-124-, C-130-, C-133-, and C-141series U.S. Air Force aircraft.

(4) After sectionalization as described in paragraph 5, the item can be transported for a 1,000.0.-nautical miles mission in the C-119 G U.S. Air Force aircraft.

Note. The maximum U. S. Air Force Aircraft weight and range capabilities are based on the following conditions:

Standard day conditions
Sea level operating conditions
Hard-surface runways
No weather alternate required
No wind conditions
Fuel reserve
Constant cruising altitude

In the event one or more of these operating conditions are changed, the maximum cargo load and or range may be affected.

ь. Shipment by Highgway.

(1) On road. The item is transportable by highway under its own power. Dimensions and weight of the item are within legal limitations for highway movement in CONUS and recommended highway limitations in oversea areas. Se figure 4 for turning characteristics.

Off road: soils trafficability data. The vehicle cone index (VCI) is a number which tests have proven can be celated to the characteristics of a particular vehicle. This number, when used in connection with the rating cone index (of the soil), can forecast the ability of that vehicle to repeatedly cross fine-grained soil, and sands with fines poorly drained. The rating cone index is obtained by use of the cone penetrometer and its associated equipment. See TB ENG 37 for use of the equipment in the field and for interpretation of index numbers.

- Item 1. Truck, Cargo, 2½-Ton, 6 x 6, M34, WWN, at curb weight plus personnel—12,586 lb (5709.0 kg). VCI 52
- Item 2. Truck, Cargo, 212-Ton, 6 x 6, M34, WWN, at curb weight plus personnel—12,586 lb (5709.0 kg) and 5,000-lb (2268.0 kg) cross-country payload.

7

c. Shipment by Rail. The item loaded on a railroad flatcar is transportable within the "Outline Diagramn for Single Loads, without End Overhang, on Open Top Cars" *for shipment within CONUS; it is also transportable in countries complying with the Berne International Rail Interchange Agreement. See figures 5, 6, and 7 and table 1 for information regarding blocking and restraining on railroad

flatcars. See figure 8 and table 2 for information regarding loading on cushioned rub-rail flatcars.

d. Shipment by Water. The item is transportable by inland waterway cargo carriers and lighters of adequate capacity. It can be shipped by Mariner, Victory, and Liberty class seagoing vessels, subject to the following limitations:

Class	Hatch size adequate
Mariner	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
Victory	All
Liberty	Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5

Hatck boom adequate	Hatches requiring terminal craw
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	No. 7
Nos. 3, 4	Nos. 1, 2, 5
Nos. 2, 4	Nos. 1, 5

5. Sectionalization

The overall height of 104.75 inches (2.66 m) can be reduced to 82.0 inches (2.08 m) by re-

moving the tarpaulin bews, and cab top and by folding the windshield. Sectionalization is a routine operation requiring no special tools. See figure 9 for sectionalization diagram.

^{*}Detailed information available in Railway Line Clearances Publication

6. Item Characteristics and Related Data

(Data based on item in unloaded condition unless otherwise indicated.)

(Data Daoda dir Rom in amedada dem				
Namanalatura Truck Cargo 244/2 Tan 6	WWN	WOWN		
Nomenclature-Truck, Cargo, 211/2-Ton, 6	2320-835-8536	2320-739-7545		
LIN	X40146	X40009		
Type Classification	Limited Standard	Limited Standard		
Item Weight:	Limited Standard	Elimitod Otanadia		
Front Axel Bogie	5,900 lb (2676.3 kg) 6,286 lb (2851.3 kg) 12,186 lb (5527.6 kg)	5,405 lb (2451.7 kg) 6,370 lb (2889.4 kg) 11,775 lb (5341.1 kg)		
Center of Gravity: Above Ground From C/L Front Axle	48.0 inches (1.22 m) 77.0 inches (1.96 m)	48.0 inches (1.22 m) 81.0 inches (2.06 m)		
Item Dimensions: 274.75 Length 88.0 Width 88.0 Height 82.0 Reduced Height 82.0 incompared	inches (2.24 m) 104.75 inches (2.66 m)	261.25 inches (6.64 m) 88.0 inches (2.24 m) 104.75 inches (2.66 m) 82.0 inches (2.08 m)		
Shipping Data: Operational: Volume Area	_167.9 sq ft (15.60 sq m)	1,393.6 cu ft (39.47 cu m) 159.7 sq ft (14.84 sq m) 11,775 lb (5341.1 kg)		
Reduced: Volume Area Weight	167.9 sq ft (15.60 sq m)	1,091.0 cu ft (30.90 cu m) 159.7 sq ft (14.84 sq m) 11,775 lb (5341.1 kg)		
Angle of Approach	40°	48°		
Angle of Departure	_ 43°	43°		
Turning Radii: (R&L over front bumper)	36.0 ft (10.97 m)	35.0 ft (10.66 m)		
With of Without Winch				
Vehicle Classification: Unloaded	8			
Soils Trafficability Data (para 4b (2)): Item.1 Truck, Cargo, M34, WWN, personnel	at curb weight plus	2		
Item 2. Truck, Cargo, M34, WWN, at curb weight plus personnel and cross-country payload VCI 62				
CONUS Freight Classification Freight automobiles Uniform Freight Classification (UFC) Item 93340				

CONUS Freight Classification	•
Tire Size 11:00 x2	$20 (0.28 \times 0.51 \text{ m}), 12\text{-ply}$
Tire Pressure:	. (4.01. /
Highway 70 psi	
Cross-Country 35 Psi	(2"5kg/sqcm)
Mud, Sand, Snow 15 Psi	(l"lkg/\$qcm)
Publications TM 9-23	
TM 9-	2320-209-20
TM 9-2	2320-209 20P
TB EN	G 37

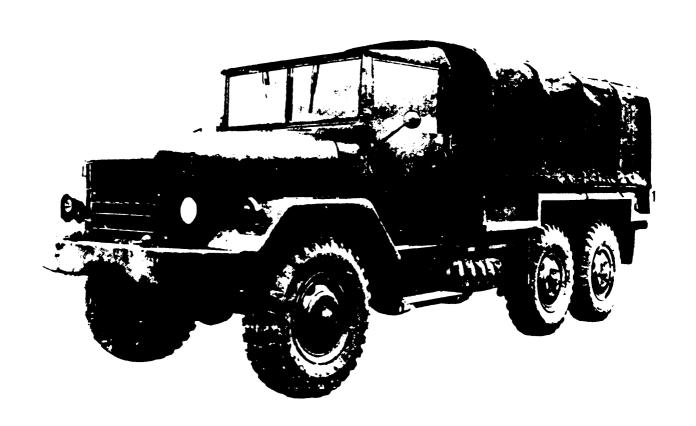
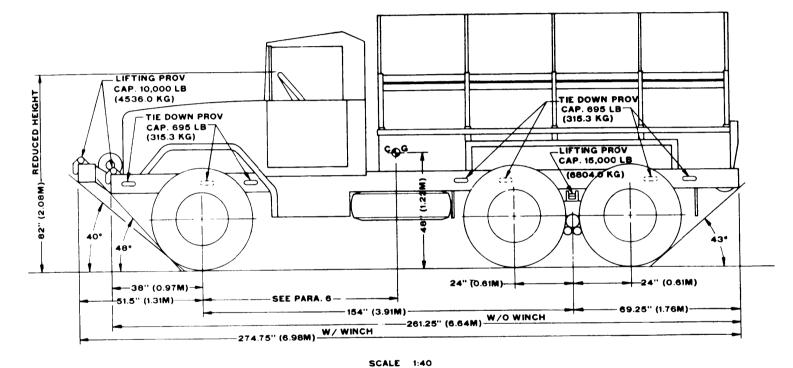


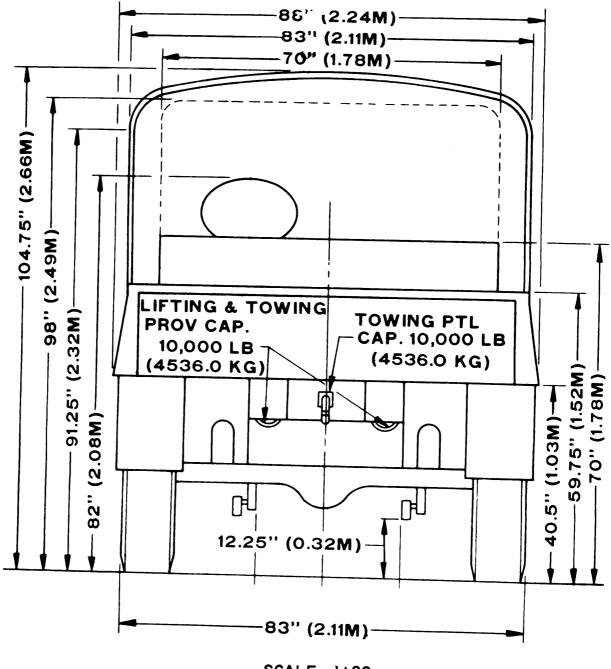
Figure 1. Truck, Cargo, 21/2-Ton,6x6, MS4.

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Figure 2. Side elevation.



SCALE 1:20

Figure 3. End elevation

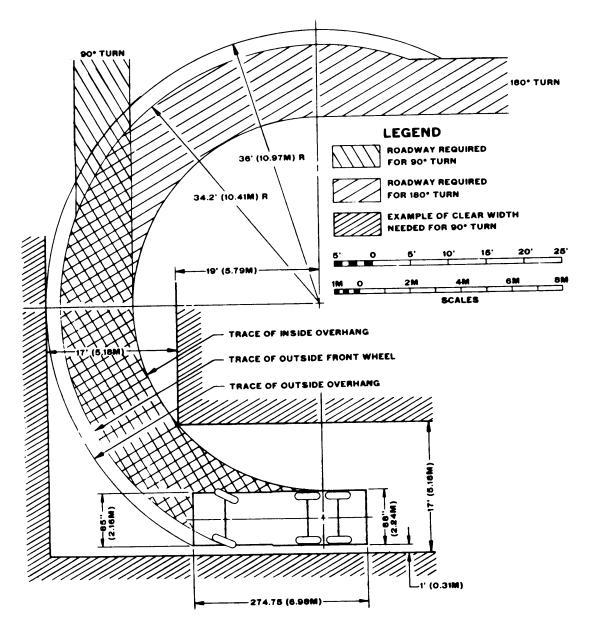


Figure 4. Turning characteristics diagram. Truck, Cargo, 2 1/2-ton, 6x6, M34, WWn

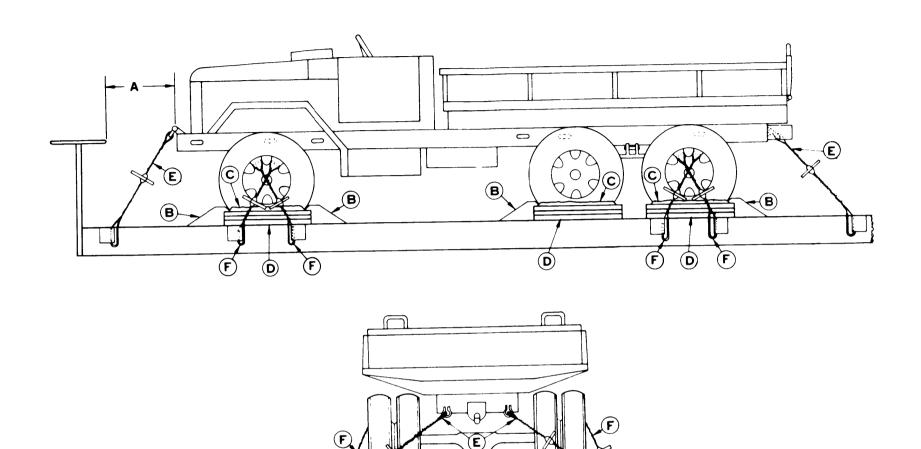


Table 1. Bill of Material and Instructions for Blocking and Restraining Truck, Cargo, 21/2-Ton, 6 x 6, M34, on Railroad Flatcars With Wooden Floors

Bill of Material

Lumber 2-in. x 4-in. 2-in. x 6-in. 6-in. x 8-in.	18	Wire, No. 8 gage (not required when steel rope is used) Rope, steel wire, ½-india. (not required when No. 8 gage wire is used).	300 ft (approx) 70 ft (approx)
Nails 12d (4-in.) 20d (4-in.) 40d (5-in.)	84	Clips, ½-in. Thimbles, std, ½-in. (open-type) Waterproof paper or burlap A	12

Material Specifications

F

Lumber: Douglas-fir or comparable lumber with straight grain and free from material defects, Fed Spec MM-L-751.

Application

Nails: Common, cement-coated, Fed Spec FF-N-105.

Rope: ½-in., 6 x 19, IWRC steel cable, Fed Spec RR-W-410.

Wire: No. 8 gage, annealed, black, Fed Spec QQ-W-461.

Clips: "U"-bolt, Crosby, heavy-duty, or equal.

No. of pieces

A	Brake wheel clearance. Six-inch clearance required
	in back of, on both sides of, and above brake wheel,
	with 4 inches required below the wheel.
В	8 Block (sketch 1, fig. 6), 6-in. x 8-in. x 24-in. Locate
	45° portion of block against front and rear of
	front wheels, in front of intermediate wheels, and
	in back of rear wheels. Nail heel of the block to the
	car floor with three 40d nails and toenail that por-
	tion of the block under the tire to the car floor
	with two 40d nails before items C and D are
	applied.
C	1 each item D. Suitable material, such as waterproof paper or bur-
	lap, etc. Locate bottom portion under item D, the
	top portion to extend 2 inches above item D.
D	6Each to consist of one piece of 2-in. x 6-in. x 36-in.
	lumber and three pieces of 2-in. x 4-in. x 36-in. lum-
	her (Sketch 2 fig 6) Noil and of the 0 in a
	ber. (Sketch 2, fig 6.) Nail one edge of the 2-in. x
	6-in. x 36-in. piece to the bottom 2-in. x 4-in. x
	36-in. piece with five 12d nails. Then place against
	the tire and nail to the car floor through the 2-in. x
	4-in. x 36-in. piece with four 20d nails. Nail the
	other two 2-in. x 4-in. x 36-in. pieces to the one
E	below in the same manner.
Ľ	4 each unitSix strands of No. 8 gage wire. Attach to the shackles

Item No. of pieces

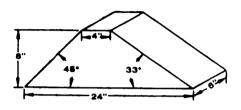
located at each end of the unit and to stake pockets on the same side of the car. When load exceeds 22,000 lb, 8 strands of No. 8 gage wire will be used. Metal fillers sufficient to provide a suitable radius must be used to protect the wire at stake pockets and applied so as to prevent dislodgement. Twist wires taut with a rod, bolt, or suitable length of 2-in. x 2-in. lumber and secure to preclude unwinding. (Sketch 3, fig. 6.) Substitute, if desired, ½-in. IWRC steel cable, in a complete loop, and secure with four 1/2-in. cable clips. Thimble must be used at the stake pocket to protect the cable and secured to the cable with one cable clip (Sketch 4, fig. 6).

Application

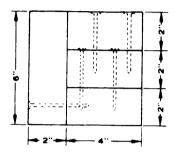
8 _____Each to consist of six strands of No. 8 gage, black, annealed wire. Pass through the spokes or holes in the front and rear wheels and through the car stake pockets (sketch 1, fig. 7). Wires should be attached to the wheel above the midpoint and the two twisted wire tiedowns installed so they form an "X" across the face of the wheel. Twist taut with a rod, bolt, or suitable length of 2-in. x 2-in. lumber, and secure to preclude unwinding. When load exceeds 22,000 lb, additional items F will be

applied to the intermediate rear wheel.

- 1. Load as shown is based on a flatcar 9 feet 2 inches wide (platform). Cars with wider platforms may be used.
- 2. All handbrakes will be applied with the hand levers wired or blocked. Gearshift levers for automatic or conventional transmissions must be placed and wire-tied in neutral position. Clutch pedal shall be secured in depressed position by wiring to floorboard plate, or by wiring a wood block to the pedal shaft beneath the floorboard.
- 3. When No. 8 gage wire is used for tiedown purposes, the wire is to be threaded in a continuous length until all the required number of strands are formed (one complete loop consists of two strands).
 - 4. Tires will be inflated to 10 psi above highway operating pressures.
- 5. For further details, refer to Association of American Railroads (AAR) "Rules Governing the Loading of Commodities on Open Top Cars" and General Rules 4, 5, 9, 14, 15, 19A, and 19B therein.



SKETCH 1



SKETCH 2

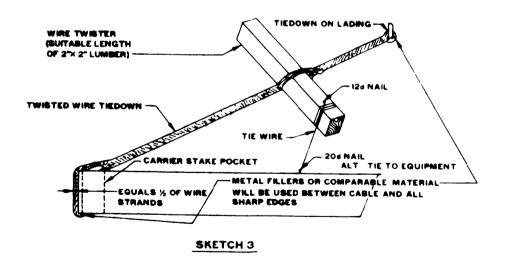
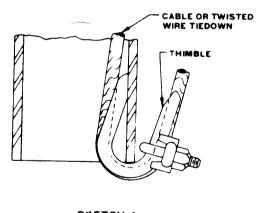


Figure 6. Blocking detail diagram.



SKETCH 4

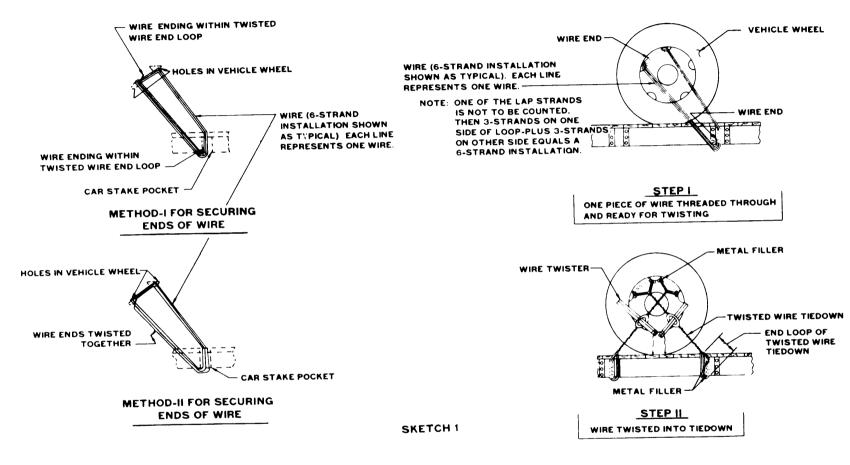


Figure 7. Wheel restraint diagram.

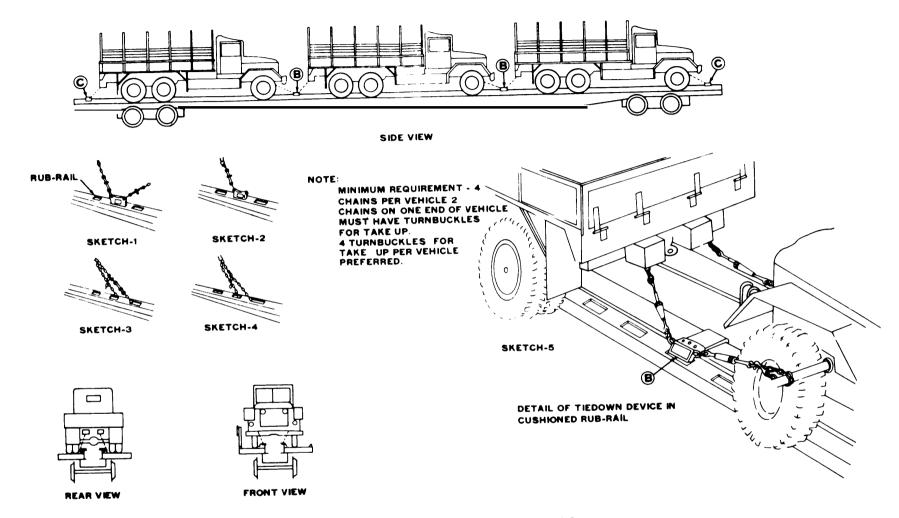


Figure 8. Loading diagram on cushioned rub-rail flatcars.

Table 2. Instructions for Loading Truck, Cargo, 5-Ton, 6 x 6, M54, and Similar Type Vehicles, With or Without Winch, Empty, Loaded on G85 or G89

Cushioned Rub-Rail Flatcars or Similar Railroad Flatcars

Item		Susmitmed Ituo-Itali F latcars	or sim	uar Kauroaa F	latears
В	As required	Brake wheel clearance. Six-inch clearance required in back of, on both sides of, and above brake wheel, with 4 inches required underneath brake wheel. Brandon double chain tiedown device with ½-india Excelloy chain, or similar, proof-tested at 27,500 lb. Locate between the vehicles as shown. Attach one chain around the front axle of one vehicle, and attach the other chain through the lifting clevis located at the rear of the other vehicle as shown in sketch 5. Substitute, if desired, ½-india chain with grabhook and turnbuckle equipped with a safety-lock device, proof-tested at a minimum of 22,500 lb. Attach one end of the chain to the rubrail of the car by looping the chain through the slots in the rub-rail. Attach the other end of the chain to the vehicle in the same manner as described above. See General Instructions following these specifications for further details.	Item C	No. of pieces 4	Application Brandon single chain tiedown device with ½-india Excelloy chain, or similar, proof-tested at 27,500 lb. Locate as shown. Attach chain around the front axle of the first vehicle facing one end of the car and through the lifting clevis located at the rear of the vehicle facing the opposite end of the car. Substitute, if desired, ½-india chain with grabhook and turnbuckle equipped with a safety-lock device, proof-tested at a minimum of 22,500 lb. Attach one end of the chain to the rub-rail of the car by looping the chain through the slots in the rub-rail. Attach the other end of the chain to the vehicle in the same manner as described above. See General Instructions following these specifications for further details.

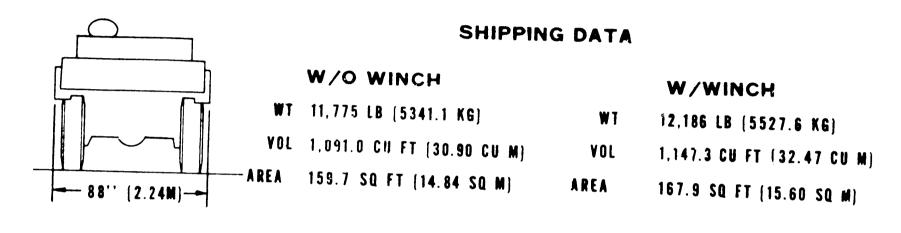
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. When ordering specialized railroad freight equipment, shippers should order cars equipped with tiedown devices in the quantities specified for items B and C (sketches 1 and 2, fig. 8). In the event conventional chain tiedowns are supplied in lieu of the tiedown devices specified, two of the four tiedowns required for each vehicle must have an adjustable turnbuckle equipped with a safety lock device (see sketch 3, fig 8) located in the chain for tensioning purposes. The chains must be applied in the following manner:
- a. Attach the two chain tiedowns without the turnbuckle (see sketch 4, fig. 8) to one end of the vehicle and to the car tiedown facility. Pull as tight as possible by hand, and attach the hook to an appropriately located link of the chain.
- b. Attach the two chains with the adjustable turnbuckles to the opposite end of the vehicle and to the car tiedown facility. All four chain tiedowns should then be made taut by tightening the turnbuckles.

Note. Load binders are not to be used in lieu of turnbuckles to tension tiedown chain:

- 2. Vehicles must face in the same direction and be uniformly spaced along the length of the car to allow sufficient space at each end of the car and between the vehicles for securement. Apply tiedowns parallel to each other at the same end of the vehicle and down from the vehicle point of attachment to the car tiedown facility. The angle of the tiedown must not be greater than 45°.
- 3. Tiedowns installed around front axles shall not come in contact with electrical wiring, hydraulic lines, vehicle controls, or other appurtenances. If tiedowns cannot be installed without contact with any of the aforementioned appurtenances, then point of attachment at the front of the vehicle shall be the lifting clevis, the same as at the rear of the vehicle.
 - 4. Handbrakes on vehicles must not be set.
 - 5. Gearshift levers for automatic or conventional transmissions must be placed and wire-tied in neutral position.
 - 6. Open hooks must be secured with wire over the opening to prevent the hook from becoming disengaged from the chain link to which it is secured.
- 7. Turnbuckles used to tighten chains must be wired or locked to prevent them from turning during transit unless the turnbuckles are equipped with self-locking devices.

- 8. When conventional chains are tensioned, care should be taken to avoid tensioning to such extent that rub-rail may start to rise. Brandon, or similar tiedown, devices attached to the vehicle tiedown shackles should not be tensioned beyond the point where the springs of the vehicle start to compress. After chains are tightened, they should be struck with hammer or bar to eliminate any possible misalignment of links. Further tightening may be required to take up any slack that develops because of link alignment.
- 9. Brandon tiedown devices are not to be attached to the slots in the cushioned rub-rail adjacent to the position of the recessed trailer hitches. This is to preclude the flange edge of the device, which rests over the inner side of the car's center sill, from coming in contact with any portion of the trailer hitch to preclude the flange edge of the device, which rests over the inner side of the car's center sill, from coming in contact with any portion of the trailer hitch to preclude the flange edge of the device, which rests over the inner side of the car's center sill, from coming in contact with any portion of the trailer hitches. When placement of vehicles on cars determines that securement when in recessed position and thereby restricting the action of the cushioned rub-rail. When placement of vehicles on cars determines that securement points to the car would fall in this area, conventional chain tiedowns (with or without turnbuckles) attached through the rub-rail slots will be used instead of Brandon devices.
- 10. See Association of American Railroads (AAR) "Rules Governing the Loading of Commodities on Open Top Cars" and General Rules 4, 5, 7, and 19-A therein for further details.



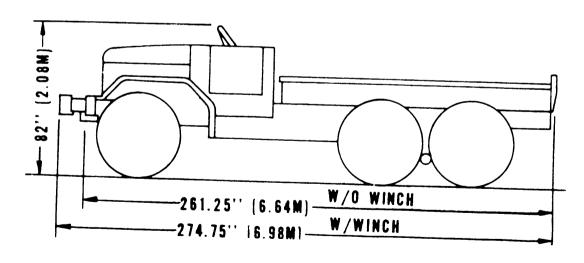


Figure 9. Sectionalization diagram.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

HAROLD K. JOHNSON, General, United States Army, Chief of Staff.

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM, Major General, United States Army, The Adjutant General.

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NG: State AG (3). *USAR:* None.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

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