

Construction Equipment

Used Construction Equipment El Monte - Most heavy-duty construction equipment includes vehicles built to complete specific construction tasks. Earthmoving operations are often accompanied by heavy trucks, engineering machines, heavy hydraulics and more. Some of the popular kinds of the five equipment systems include implement, control and information, powertrain, traction and structure. Numerous types of industrial machines fall under the classification of heavy equipment. Tractors Tractors are specially designed to deliver high tractive movements at slower speeds to accommodate hauling items such as trailers or construction equipment commonly for agricultural purposes. One of the most popular farming machines is tractors that mechanize heavy lifting and loading tasks that need traction and power. Numerous agricultural additions can be mounted behind or onto the tractor to make certain jobs easier. The tractor can provide power to the mechanized attachment to facilitate heavy lifting or digging etc. Excavators Excavators are one of the most popular types of heavy construction equipment. They often feature a cab located on a rotating platform, a boom and a stick. The house sits on top of an undercarriage outfitted with wheels or tracks depending on the model. Excavators rely on hydraulic motors, hydraulic fluid and hydraulic cylinders to facilitate all movements and functions. The hydraulic cylinders provide linear actuation to provide a different operation mode in comparison to other excavator models that use winches, steel ropes and cables. Backhoe Loaders Backhoe loaders resemble a tractor and these machines feature a backhoe found at one end of the equipment and a front loader found at the opposite end. To help prevent operator fatigue, there is a swiveling seat to allow the operator to face whichever direction is needed. These machines can be purchased as is or may be constructed from a farm tractor pairing with a rear backhoe and a front-end loader. The backhoe loaders that have been manufactured that way are extremely strong; models specified for farm variation are not as suited for heavy work. Operators using the farm model will have to change seats from the tractor seat to the front of the backhoe controls. This constant movement to reposition the machine during digging often slows down the process. Thanks to the invention of hydraulically powered attachments including an auger, tiltrotator, a grappler, breaker, etc., the backhoe can be outfitted to use in a variety of applications including construction, engineering and agricultural sectors. A popular attachment for transporting tools is the tiltrotator. Numerous backhoes offer quick coupler mounting systems. This enables easier attachment mounting and can dramatically increase the capabilities of the equipment on the machine. Backhoes commonly work beside loaders and bulldozers. One of the most common types of industrial equipment is the backhoe loader. Certain types of special equipment including excavators and front-end loaders are replacing backhoes. The invention of the mini-excavator has drastically improved a variety of industrial jobs. Previous job sites that would have employed a backhoe may now feature a mini excavator and skid steer used in conjunction. A power shovel can be created when the backhoe bucket is used in reverse. This can be useful for working around pipes and other obstacles, to increase overall reach capability, for loading from a stockpile or for filling material or picking up items next to buildings. Skidder The skidder is a type of heavy equipment utilized in the forestry industry and logging for taking freshly cut trees out of the forest. Newly cut logs are dragged out of the forest and taken from the cutting area to a landing where they can be safely loaded and taken to the sawmill on logging trucks. Dredging Excavating partially or completely underwater is a process called dredging. Dredging can take place in the ocean or in shallow waters. This excavation method is used to keep waterways and ports navigable for ships and free of debris. It is commonly done for land reclamation, coastal development and coastline protection. This process allows sediments to be suctioned up and relocated. On occasion, dredging can be done to recover things lost in the water. High-value sediments or minerals may be collected via dredging and utilized by the construction industry. There are four parts to the dredging process including loosening items, bringing the material topside to the surface, transporting and disposing of the material. Extracted items may be locally disposed of, removed in pipelines via a liquid suspension or moved

by barge. Bulldozers are heavy equipment that uses large tracks to deliver excellent mobility on difficult terrain. Their superior design prevents this heavy equipment from sinking on soft terrain or muddy areas as their weight is evenly distributed. Swamp tracks, as the extra wide tracks are known, are useful in poor terrain. The transmission system delivers extensive tractive force and allows the machine to make the most of the unique tracks. Bulldozers are commonly utilized in mining, road building, forestry, developing infrastructure, construction, land clearing and projects that need earth-moving machinery that is extremely powerful and mobile. Wheeled bulldozers have four wheels and are operated with a 4WD with an articulated, hydraulic system. In front of the articulation joint, the hydraulically actuated blade is mounted. The blade and the ripper are the main tools associated with this bulldozer. Grader A long bladed construction machine is the grader. It creates a flat surface during the grading operation. Many models have an engine and cab located above the rear axles at one end of the machine, three axles with the third axle situated at the front end and the blade balanced in between. Many graders ride with their rear axles in tandem. Some models offer front-wheel drive to provide more maneuverability for grading purposes. Extra attachments may be used on the rear of the machine such as a blade, ripper, compactor or scarifier. Snowplowing and dirt grading operations often use a side blade that can be mounted. A variety of attachments can be used on certain grader models. Some graders have been specifically designed for use in underground mining. Graders are used in the civil engineering industry to finish grade with precision with the proper height, pitch and blade angle. Rough grading processes are completed with bulldozers or scrapers. Maintaining and constructing dirt and gravel roads requires work by graders to ensure accuracy. Graders are used to achieving the proper base for construction and road paving. Graders are essential for setting gravel or native soil foundation pads to make the grade before construction begins. These giant machines create inclined surfaces to facilitate side slopes needed for drainage and road building beside highways. Grader steering can be completed via a joystick or steering wheel to control the angle of the front wheels. Numerous models can complete a smaller turning radius thanks to frame articulation between the front and rear axles. This design allows operators to change the angle of articulation to move material more efficiently. Other functions are usually powered with hydraulics and can be directly controlled by joystick inputs, levers or electronic switches powering electro-hydraulic servo valves.