

Construction Equipment

Used Construction Equipment Oceanside - Construction equipment includes industrial machines designed to conduct certain building and demolition tasks. Heavy hydraulics, engineered vehicles and large trucks often accompany earthmoving operations. Some of the popular kinds of the five equipment systems include implement, control and information, powertrain, traction and structure. There is a variety of industrial equipment that is classified under the heavy equipment umbrella. Tractors Tractors are meticulously designed to provide high tractive responses at slow speeds to facilitate hauling equipment, trailers or items required for construction or agricultural applications. 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. Excavators may feature wheels or tracks depending on their application. The house is typically found on top of the undercarriage that houses the travel system. The hydraulic excavators complete all functions and movement with the help of hydraulic fluid, hydraulic motors and hydraulic cylinders. A different operation mode is achieved with excavators that rely on the linear actuation of the hydraulic cylinders as opposed to models that use cables, steel ropes and winches. Backhoe Loaders Similar to a tractor, a backhoe loader is essentially a machine that has a front loader on one end and a backhoe on the other end. There is a swiveling seat option to position the operator facing whichever direction is required at the time. Backhoe loaders can be built by pairing a front-end loader with a rear backhoe or the machines can be purchased ready to go. These machines are very durable and have been manufactured to be strong enough to complete farm work however, they are not suitable for heavy construction jobs. 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. The tiltrotator attachment works well for carrying tools. Many backhoes provide different quick coupler mounting systems. This enables easier attachment mounting and can dramatically increase the capabilities of the equipment on the machine. It is common to find backhoes working beside bulldozers and loaders. One of the most common types of industrial equipment is the backhoe loader. Backhoes are commonly being replaced by different front-end loaders and excavators. The advent of the mini-excavator has proven useful in a variety of industries. Jobs that would have relied on a backhoe can now combine a skid steer and a mini-excavator. A power shovel can be created when the backhoe bucket is used in reverse. This flexible design is excellent for completing tasks around obstacles such as pipes, for increasing reach potential and for filling items or loading stockpiled materials. Skidder A type of forestry equipment for transporting freshly cut trees is the skidder. This hauling practice is referred to as skidding. Freshly cut logs are dragged out of the forest and transported from where they were cut to a landing where they are loaded onto logging trucks and transported to the sawmill. Dredging Dredging refers to a type of underwater excavation or partially underwater. Dredging can be completed in shallow or deep waters. This excavation method is used to keep waterways and ports navigable for ships and free of debris. It is used for coastal redevelopment, land reclamation and assists in protecting the coastline. Bottom sediments can be sucked up and relocated elsewhere. Sometimes, dredging is completed to recover materials. Minerals or high-value sediments can be collected from certain construction applications during dredging. There are four parts to the dredging process including loosening items, bringing the material topside to the surface, transporting and disposing of the material. Dredging materials can be transported by barge, removed as a liquid suspension

through pipelines or locally disposed of. **Bulldozers** A popular type of heavy equipment is the bulldozer. It relies on large tracks to manage mobility on rough surfaces and tricky 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. Transmission systems within bulldozers are designed to offer excellent tractive force by taking advantage 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 two primary tools on a bulldozer are the blade and the ripper. **Grader** Graders are a kind of construction equipment that uses a long blade. Graders make surfaces flat during grading. Numerous models feature a cab and engine found above the rear axles located at one end of the equipment with three axles. The third axle is found at the front portion of the machine and the blade balances nicely in between. The majority of graders drive with the rear axles in tandem; however, certain models add front wheel drive to offer better grading maneuverability. Extra attachments may be used on the rear of the machine such as a blade, ripper, compactor or scarifier. Dirt grading and snowplowing jobs commonly use a mounted side blade. Certain grader models can use many attachments. The underground mining industry can use some specially engineered graders. Graders are used in the civil engineering industry to finish grade with precision with the proper height, pitch and blade angle. Scrapers and bulldozers complete rough grading processes. Maintaining and constructing dirt and gravel roads requires work by graders to ensure accuracy. These machines prepare the base for paved roads and construction. These machines are used to set native soil foundation pads or gravel to complete the grade prior to large-scale construction commences. These giant machines create inclined surfaces to facilitates side slopes needed for drainage and road building beside highways. A joystick or steering wheel is used to control the front wheel angle of the grader. A smaller turning radius is possible by many models due to the frame articulation design between the rear and front axles. This enables the operator to change the articulation angle to be more efficient moving material. Electro-hydraulic servo valves rely on electronic switches, joystick input or direct lever control to complete additional functions via hydraulics.