

Construction Equipment

Used Construction Equipment Antioch - Construction equipment includes industrial machines designed to conduct certain building and demolition tasks. Earthmoving operations are often accompanied by heavy trucks, engineering machines, heavy hydraulics and more. Five main types of construction equipment systems include powertrain, implement, structure, control and information and traction. There is a variety of industrial equipment that is classified under the heavy equipment umbrella. Tractors Specifically designed tractors offer extreme tractive capabilities at slower speeds to facilitate hauling equipment including construction items, trailers and items for agriculture. 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 Heavy construction equipment such as excavators have a stick, a boom and a cab situated on a rotating platform. 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 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. A swiveling seat design enables the operator to face either direction as needed, preventing operator fatigue. 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. Constantly changing positions to move the machine into place for digging slows everything down. 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. Many backhoes provide different quick coupler mounting systems. The quick coupler offers better attachment efficiency for switching different equipment out on the machine. Backhoes often work alongside bulldozers and loaders. Backhoe loaders are popular within the industrial equipment industry. Backhoes are commonly being replaced by different front-end loaders and excavators. 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. It is possible to reverse a backhoe bucket and use it as a power shovel. 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 A skidder is a kind of heavy equipment that is used in logging for hauling freshly cut trees from the forest in a forestry practice known as skidding. The logs are dragged out and transported from the cutting location to a landing where they can be loaded onto logging trucks and taken to the sawmill. Dredging Dredging refers to a type of underwater excavation or partially underwater. Dredging can be completed in shallow or deep waters. Dredging helps to keep waterways and ports easy to navigate and open. It is commonly done for land reclamation, coastal development and coastline protection. This process allows sediments to be suctioned up and relocated. Sometimes, dredging is completed to recover materials. 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. Extracts may be disposed of in a liquid suspension in pipelines, transported by barge or locally disposed of. Bulldozers Bulldozers are

heavy equipment that uses large tracks to deliver excellent mobility on difficult terrain. Their design features excellent ability to distribute the extensive weight over a large area to prevent the machine from sinking into muddy or sandy environments. Poor terrain can be easily navigated with extra-wide swamp tracks. The bulldozers' transmission system is built to deliver powerful tractive force by enabling the machine to take advantage of its' unique tracks. Mobile and powerful, bulldozers are commonly used in developing infrastructure, road building, construction, mining, land clearing and other projects that require earth-moving equipment. Wheeled bulldozers have four wheels and are operated with a 4WD with an articulated, hydraulic system. The hydraulically actuated blade is mounted in front of the articulation joint. The blade and the ripper are the main tools associated with this bulldozer. Grader Graders are a kind of construction equipment that uses a long blade. A grading operation creates a flat surface. 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. Optional rear attachments include the compactor, scarifier, ripper and blade. Snowplowing maneuvers and dirt grading jobs rely on a mounted side blade. Some grader models that can employ numerous attachments. Other graders have been designed for specific industries including underground mining. Civil engineering relies on graders to complete a precise grade that is a specific pitch, height and blade angle. Scrapers and bulldozers complete rough grading processes. Graders achieve accuracy while building gravel and dirt roads. Graders are used to achieving the proper base for construction and road paving. Graders are employed to set gravel or native soil foundation pads to finish grade before large-scale building construction. These large machines can designate inclined surfaces to establish slopes for drainage ditches or roads beside the 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. Materials can be moved more efficiently thanks to this design allowing operators to change the articulation angle. Additional functions may be completed with hydraulics that are controlled directly by levers, joystick input or electronic switches that deliver power to electro-hydraulic servo valves.