

Construction Equipment

Used Construction Equipment Ontario Canada - Industrial equipment including heavy-duty vehicles designed for specific construction tasks make up the majority of construction equipment. 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. Many kinds of industrial machines are categorized under the heavy equipment category. 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. A variety of agricultural attachments may be mounted on or behind the tractor to make certain tasks more efficient. Tractors can mechanize attachments to enable digging, heavy lifting and loading, etc. Excavators Heavy construction equipment includes excavators that feature a bucket, stick, boom and cab situated on a rotating platform. 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. 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. There is a swiveling seat option to position the operator facing whichever direction is required at the time. 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. However, the farm unit requires the operator to change seats from sitting in front of the backhoe controls to then sitting in the tractor seat and vice versa. Obviously, switching seats repeatedly to reposition the machine for digging applications slows productivity down. Thanks to the invention of hydraulically powered attachments including an auger, tiltrotator, a grapppler, breaker, etc., the backhoe can be outfitted to use in a variety of applications including construction, engineering and agricultural sectors. A great attachment for carrying tools is the tiltrotator. Quick coupler mounting systems are commonly found on numerous backhoes. This mechanism enables better efficiency and drastically increases the abilities of the machine. Backhoes often work alongside bulldozers and loaders. In the industrial equipment industry, backhoe loaders are very popular. 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. 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. 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 take place in the ocean or in shallow waters. This process is used to keep ports and waterways open and navigable. Dredging is often done to improve the coastline, for coastal development purposes and land reclamation. Sediments can be sucked up and redistributed. Sometimes, dredging is completed to recover materials. The construction industry may collect high-value sediments and minerals via dredging. Dredging is considered to be a four-step process: loosening material, carrying material to the surface, transportation and disposal. Extracts may be disposed of in a liquid suspension in pipelines, transported by barge 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 design features excellent ability to distribute the extensive weight over a large area to prevent the machine from sinking into muddy or sandy environments. The extra-wide tracks are called swamp tracks and these work well in difficult terrain. Transmission systems within bulldozers are designed to offer excellent tractive force by taking advantage of the unique tracks. Bulldozers are often used in road building, infrastructure development, road building applications, mining, land clearing, construction and other projects that rely on earth-moving machinery. Wheeled bulldozer models with 4WD are available. They feature an articulated hydraulic system to complete difficult tasks. The hydraulically actuated blade is situated in front of the articulation joint. The ripper and the blade are the primary tools with this model. Grader Graders are a kind of construction equipment that uses a long blade. It creates a flat surface during the grading operation. Many models have an engine and a cab situated at one end of the machine above the rear axles. There are three axles and the third one is found at the front end of the machine. The blade is 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. There are optional attachments for the rear including the scarifier, compactor, ripper or blade. Snowplowing and dirt grading operations often use a side blade that can be mounted. 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. They are also used to prepare the base for the construction of paved roads. These machines are used to set native soil foundation pads or gravel to complete the grade prior to large-scale construction commences. These large machines can designate inclined surfaces to establish slopes for drainage ditches or roads beside the highways. Grader steering can be completed via a steering wheel or a joystick to control the front wheels' angle. Numerous models can complete a smaller turning radius thanks to frame articulation between the front and rear 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.