



Construction Equipment

Used Construction Equipment Mississippi - Most heavy-duty construction equipment includes vehicles build to complete specific construction 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 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. Tractors are commonly used to describe farm equipment that offers traction and power to mechanize farming tasks. Numerous agricultural additions can be mounted behind or onto the tractor to make certain jobs easier. Tractors can mechanize attachments to enable digging, heavy lifting and loading, etc. Excavators Heavy construction equipment such as excavators have a stick, a boom and a cab situated on a rotating platform. Depending on the particular model, the house is located on top of an undercarriage that has either tracks or wheels. Hydraulic cylinders, motors and hydraulic fluid all help the excavator complete its movement and job capacity. The linear actuation of the hydraulic cylinders offers a different operation mode compared to excavators operated with cables, steel ropes and winches to accomplish tasks. 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. 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. 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 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. Quick coupler mounting systems are commonly found on numerous backhoes. 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. Backhoe loaders are popular within the industrial equipment industry. Some types of specialized equipment such as front-end loaders and excavators are displacing backhoes. 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. It is possible to reverse a backhoe bucket and use it as a power shovel. This design is helpful for extended-reach applications, working around pipes, loading and filling stockpiled materials, etc. 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. 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. Bottom sediments can be sucked up and relocated elsewhere. 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. Dredging materials can be transported by barge, removed as a liquid suspension through pipelines or locally disposed of. Bulldozers Bulldozers are heavy equipment that uses large tracks to deliver excellent mobility

on difficult terrain. Excellent design features evenly distribute the weight over a wide area to prevent this heavy machine from sinking in sandy or muddy locations. 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. 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 bulldozer models with 4WD are available. They feature an articulated hydraulic system to complete difficult tasks. 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 A grader is a type of construction machine that features a long blade. It creates a flat surface during the grading operation. 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. There are optional attachments for the rear including the scarifier, compactor, ripper or 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. Rough grading processes are completed with bulldozers or scrapers. Graders achieve accuracy while building gravel and dirt roads. They are also used to prepare the base for the construction of paved roads. Graders are essential for setting gravel or native soil foundation pads to make the grade before construction begins. 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. Many models can conduct a tinier turning radius due to the way the frame is articulated between the rear and front axles. Materials can be moved more efficiently thanks to this design allowing operators to change the articulation angle. Other functions are usually powered with hydraulics and can be directly controlled by joystick inputs, levers or electronic switches powering electro-hydraulic servo valves.