

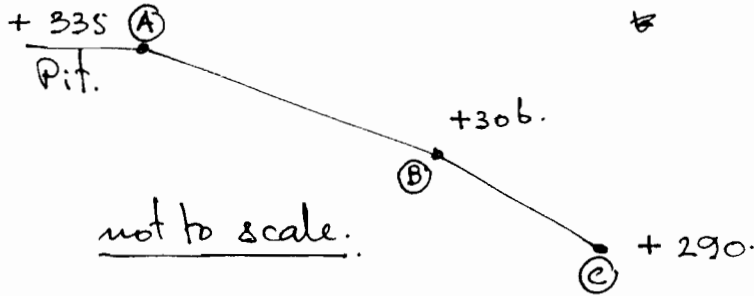
Example: mineral.

1. Disturbance  $30,000 \text{ m}^3$  (compact).

2. disturbance Laterite.

3. mineral of a deg.

s.e: AB mineral  $1:50,000$  mineral s.c.m  
 $600 \text{ m.}$  BC  $= 800 \text{ m.}$



4. Disturbance Site mineral Laterite Compact (Spoil Bank).

5. mineral of a deg.

## Solution.

2

1. m % Grade. means  $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} \Rightarrow$  Rise/Run.

$$\text{section } A \rightarrow B = (335 - 306) / 600 = 5 \% \text{ Grade (Approx.)}$$

$$B \rightarrow C = (306 - 290) / 800 = 2 \% \text{ Grade (Exact.)}$$

2. Earth Volume to be moved.

$$BCM = CCM / \text{Shrinkage Factor} = 30,000 / 0.90 = 33,334$$

$$LCM = BCM \times \text{Swell Factor} = 33,334 \times 1.30 = 43,335$$

$$\text{ମିଶ୍ର 7 ଡି.} \Rightarrow \text{ଦୈନିକ ମିଶ୍ରଣ:} = 43,335 / 7 = 6191 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{ମିଶ୍ର 8 ଡି.} \Rightarrow \text{ଦୈନିକ ମିଶ୍ରଣ:} = 6191 / 8 = 774 \text{ m}^3$$

Actual Volume.

Actual Volume  $\Rightarrow$  1 ଡି. ମିଶ୍ରଣର ସମୟ 60 min.

11 ଡି. ମିଶ୍ରଣର ସମୟ 50 min. max.

$$\text{ଡି.} \quad \text{Efficiency} = 50 \text{ min} / 60 \text{ min.} \Rightarrow 0.8333 \%$$

$$\therefore \text{Payload Volume} = 774 \text{ m}^3 \Rightarrow \text{Borrow Pit.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ଦୈନିକ ମିଶ୍ରଣ:} \quad \text{1 ଡି. ମିଶ୍ରଣ} &= \frac{\text{Actual Vol.}}{\text{Eff.}} \\ &= 774 / (50/60) = 929 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr.} \\ &\quad \underline{\underline{LCM.}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Don Bulldozer or caterpillar or straight Blade (S-Blade). common in unfavourable

mit dem Universal Blade (U-Blade) aus:  
man hat den Stockpile) hier:  
15-90 m. (David A. Day Construction Equipment  
Guide) ⇒ PP?

ಉದಾ. 2. ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾದ ಬೆಂಕಿಶೇಖರವು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ Bulldozer  
ಇದರ Job Efficiency ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿದರೆ 929 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. LCH.

on Performance Curve PS9 "Estimated Logging Production"

$\frac{1}{2}$  DGL-S  $\Rightarrow$  Average Dosing Distanc. Straight Blade.  
(80 m).

120 1 20  $\Rightarrow 1055 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$  LCM.

2 u @ 528 m<sup>3</sup>/hr.

3 " @ 352 m<sup>3</sup>/hr.  $\Rightarrow$  လုံးဝပေါက်နေသော 3 လုံး.  
(1055/3). (တစ်ခုလုံးပေါက်နေခြင်းမရှိဘဲ)

## Construction Equipment

### ① down the road roller or Caterpillar

1. For roller or Straight Blade (S-Blade) or Universal Blade (U-Blade) or Grader

(1100 mm or 1000 mm) Universal Blade (U-Blade) or Grader  
 Depth of cut: 15-90 mm.

Consult Construction Equipment Guide by David A. Day (1990)

2. Bank Volume = 20000 m<sup>3</sup> (Loose)

or: 80 m.

or Loose Volume

$$\therefore \text{Loose Volume} = 20000 \times 1.13 = 33900 \text{ m}^3$$

3. 7 days

$$\therefore \text{Volume per day} = 33900 / 7 = 4843 \text{ m}^3$$

or: 8 days

$$\therefore \text{Volume per day} = 4843 / 8 = 605 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$$

(Actual Volume)

4. Job Condition Correction Factor (Cat. P.61).

Correction

Operator (average) = 0.75

Spot Dozing = 1.20

Side by Side dozing = 1.20

visibility = 0.80

Job eff (50 mm/hr) = 0.83

Direct Drive Transmission = 0.80

$$\therefore \text{Total correction Factor} = 0.75 \times 1.20 \times 1.20 \times 0.8 \times 0.83 \times 0.80$$

$$= 0.5736$$

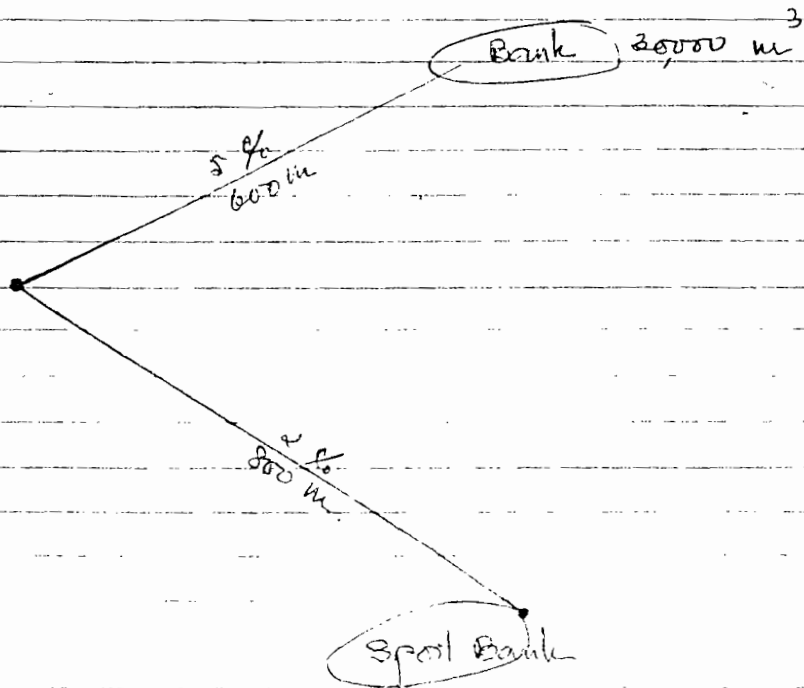
5. Actual Volume per 3 hrs Max. Volume per 1 hr Performance  
 Answer as per Cat.

$$\therefore \text{Max Volume} = 605 / 0.5736 = 1055 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$$

Loose

Assumption.

- [illegible]



6. down Performance Curve with 50 Estimated Drying Production  
Straight Blades

1	0.10	=	1025	$m^3/hr.$	} Loose.
2	0.10	=	528	$m^3/hr.$	
3	0.10	=	352	$m^3/hr.$	
4	0.10	=	264	$m^3/hr.$	
5	0.10	=	211	$m^3/hr.$	

Subtotal Average Drying Distance. 50 m.

onboard. 0.10018 DBL-S 5000 3 0.10.

① ~~Domestic~~ Loader (7.520 cu m 378)  
 Telescopio Górra roller steel Loader

1. Production Required 600 m<sup>3</sup>/hr (Loose).

Production required loose material 1.8 ton/m<sup>3</sup>.

$$\therefore \text{Domestic Production Required} = 600 \times 1.8 = 1080 \text{ ton/hr}$$

Material : approx. max. 3/4" - 6"  
 2 m. high stockpile

~~Domestic Base~~ ~~6.9~~ ~~100~~

By Force Account.

Constant loading.

2. Cycle Time.

Assume loader size similar 910-950E

Basic cycle time = 0.50 min. loader size 910-950E.

Material = 0.00

Truck by force account = 0.04

constant operation = 0.04

Total cycle time = 0.42 min.

Cycle per hour at 100% Efficiency = 60 min. / Total cycle time in minutes

$$= 60 / 0.42$$

$$= 143$$

Cycle per hour at 50 min. per hour  
 (=  $\frac{50}{60} = 83\% \text{ Eff.}$ )

= cycle per hour  $\times \frac{50 \text{ min. actual work at } 100\% \text{ Eff.}}{60 \text{ min. hour}}$

$$= 143 \times 50/60$$

$$= 119 \text{ cycles/hr.}$$



13. Volume required per cycle  
(Density in tons)  $\Rightarrow$  Table p 739 of Cat.

Production rate of 1089 tons/hr.  $1.8 \text{ ton/m}^3$

$$\text{Production Rate Required} = \frac{1089 \text{ ton/hr}}{1.8 \text{ ton/m}^3} = 605 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$$

$$\text{Volume Required per cycle} = \frac{605 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}}{119 \text{ cycle/hr}} = 5.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{cycle}$$

a. Determine Bucket Size.

Bucket Fill Factor.

$\therefore$  assumed 85%

Rated bucket capacity and distance with  
on rated load (Table 5.1 m<sup>3</sup>/cycle)  
distribution and distance. Bucket Fill Factor  
given 380 Cat.

assumed 380 Cat. for Loose Material.

max laterite  $3\frac{1}{4}'' - 6''$

assumed Bucket fill factor 85%.

Rated Bucket Capacity Required (Heaped).

$$\frac{\text{Volume required per cycle}}{\text{Bucket fill factor}} = \frac{5.1 \text{ m}^3/\text{cycle}}{0.85} = 6 \text{ m}^3$$

$\therefore$  Use Bucket  $6 \text{ m}^3$  (3x936E Model) unit 386.

## 5. Machine Selection

Example 4: Wheel loader Bucket Capacity = 6 m<sup>3</sup>  
 Classification on comp. in 382 Cat.

Don Buck: Capacity 2 m<sup>3</sup> in Material Density 1.8  
 936 E General Purpose Bucket Bolt on  
 teeth

936 E 3 m<sup>3</sup>

1140: 382 E payload criteria 382 (unit 382)

"The required operating capacity must not exceed one half of the full turn static tipping load of the loader as equipped with a specific bucket."

Given

The required operating capacity of machine = the volume the machine will carry x Density.

assumed

$$= 2 \times 1800 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 3600 \text{ kg}$$

unit 382 wheel loader 936 E Performance Data.

Bucket type General purpose, bolt on teeth.

Full 40° turn static tipping load 8043 kg

one-half = 8043/2

= 4022 kg.

etc

Required operating capacity 3600 < 4022 one-half of the full turn static tipping load

(OK)

Don wheel loader 936 E General Purpose Bucket Bolt on teeth.

3 m<sup>3</sup>

## ⑥ Minimum Performance Off-highway dump truck.

Minimum

1. Rimpull = the force, in kg, lb, or, available between the tire and the ground to propel the machine (limited by traction).

2. Gross Vehicle Weight (kg, lb) = Truck wt. + Payload.

3. Total effective grade or Total Resistance.

$$= \text{Grade Resistance} + \text{Rolling Resistance in \%}$$

Grade Resistance  =  $\tan \phi$  in %.

Rolling Resistance = 10 kg / metric ton (20 # / US Ton).  
= 1 % Adverse grade.

g. Table:

4. Wheel loader  $\frac{1}{2}$  936E 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  1106E  $\frac{1}{2}$  1106E  
Capacity 2  $\text{m}^3$  / cycle (0.42 min.)

5. Off-highway truck in cat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  773B  $\frac{1}{2}$  773B  
Heaped Capacity 34.1  $\text{m}^3$

6. Quarry production 1 pass (Heaped)  $\frac{1}{2}$  773B

$$= \frac{34.1}{2} \times 0.42 = 7.16 \text{ min.}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$  773B 7.16 min.  $\frac{1}{2}$  773B Truck load time  $\frac{1}{2}$  773B

Typical fixed time for hauling unit  $\frac{1}{2}$  773B

monitors unit

Typical Fixed time for hauling unit. (Cat. #231)

Fixed time for hauling unit  
include

1. Truck load time (various with loading tool)
2. Truck maneuver in load area (Truck Exchange)  
(Typically 0.6-0.8 min.)
3. Maneuver and dump time at dump point  
Typically 1.0-1.2 min.

Total cycle time is the combination of

1. The above fixed time
2. Hauling time (loaded).
3. Return time (Empty).

$\therefore$  Total fixed time = Truck load time + Truck maneuver  
in load area + maneuver and dump  
time at dump point.

$$= 7.1 \text{ min} + 0.7 \text{ min} + 1.1 \text{ min}.$$

$$= 8.9 \text{ min}.$$

$$\text{Use } = 9 \text{ min}.$$

Abrahamson Dump Truck Model 773 B Weight = 38660 kg (Cat. p. 228)  
heaped capacity 34.1 m<sup>3</sup> × Density  
= 34.1 × 1800  
= 61380 kg

Total vehicle gross wt. = 38660 + 61380 = 100,040 kg.

Total Resistance = Rolling Resistance + Grade Resistance

Grade Resistance = Uphill +  
Downhill -

Assume 3% Off-Highway rolling Resistance 3%  
(Cat. Table p. 741)

Loaded Hauling time from hill to Spoil bank.

① 1st run Grade 2% Distance 600 m. Downhill

Total Resistance = Rolling Resistance - Grade Resistance  
= 3 - 5 = -2 %

∴ Use Brake Performance of 773 B  
at distance 600 m. (p. 244).  
gross wt. 100,040 kg.

on Retarder Performance Curve for 773 B.

50 km/hr into Gear 7.  
distance: 600 m. Retarder 60 m/s × 600 m / 50 km × 1000 m.  
Retarder 0.72 min.

② 2nd run Grade 2% Distance 800 m. Downhill.

Total Resistance = Rolling - Grade  
= 3 - 2 = +1 %

∴ Use travel time chart of 773 B  
in 246 at distance one way 800 m.  
Total Resistance 1 %

∴ Travel time = 1.1 min.

Unloaded Hauling time from spoil bank to fill.

1. Grade 2% Distance 800 m (Unload or Empty)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Resistance} &= \text{Rolling} + \text{Grade} \\ &= 3 + 2 = 5\% \end{aligned}$$

Use 773B Travel time empty p. 247.  
at 800 m, 5%

$$\text{a.b Travel time empty} = 1.1 \text{ min.}$$

2. Grade 5% Distance 600 m. (Unloaded, Empty).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Resistance} &= \text{Rolling} + \text{Grade} \\ &= 3 + 5 = +8\% \end{aligned}$$

Use 773B Travel time empty p. 247.

$$\text{a.b Travel time empty} = 1.0 \text{ min.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Total cycle time} = \text{Fixed time} + \text{Loaded Hauling time} + \text{Unloaded Hauling time}$$

$$\text{Fixed time (const)} = 9.00 \text{ min.}$$

$$\text{Loaded Hauling time} = 0.72 \text{ min. at } 600 \text{ m. } 5\% \text{ Grade.}$$

$$= 1.10 \text{ min. at } 800 \text{ m. } 2\% \text{ Grade}$$

$$\text{Unloaded Hauling time} = 1.10 \text{ min. at } 800 \text{ m. } 2\% \text{ Grade}$$

$$= 1.05 \text{ min. at } 600 \text{ m. } 5\% \text{ Grade}$$

$$\text{Total cycle time} = 12.97 \text{ min.} \Rightarrow \text{of off highway truck.}$$

on off-highway trucks: Hauling Unit Production per 60 min hour:  
 unit 278 of 20 cat.

at cycle time 12.97:

truck 7730 Capacity 45.4 ton (unit 278 of 20 cat.).

on Graph of Durati 200 metric ton / 60 min. hour.

Laterite of Density 1800 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

$$\therefore 200 \text{ metric ton} / 60 \text{ min.} = \frac{200}{1.8} = 111 \text{ m}^3 / \text{hr.}$$

ensure Dump Truck matching with wheel loader (M).

$$M = \frac{\text{Hourly Production of Single wheel loader.}}{\text{Hourly Production of Single Dump truck.}}$$

$$119 \text{ cycle/hr} = 55.23\%$$

$$\text{at } 20 \text{ min/hr}$$

$$= \frac{119 \text{ cycle/hr} \times 2 \text{ m}^3 (\text{bucket capacity}) \times 0.55 (\text{bucket fill f.})}{111 \text{ m}^3 / \text{hr.}}$$

$$= 1.82 = 2 \text{ units.}$$

Therefore loader 3 is of 20 min Dump Truck 2x3 = 6 is

$$\text{Production of Dump Truck} = 6 \times 111 = 666 \text{ m}^3 / \text{hr} > 600$$

Unknown Bulldozer on Spoil Bank immediately behind Truck  
3 also immediately behind:

$$\frac{34.1 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (Heaped + loose)}}{12.97 \text{ min. (Total cycle time of Dump)}} \times 60 \text{ min. (1 hr)} = 157.748 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Truck 3 also} &= 3 \times 157.748 = 473 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr.} \quad \text{Loose} \\ \text{on Job Condition Correction factor} &= 0.5736 \quad (\text{unit 1 to 4}). \\ \therefore 100 \% \text{ Capacity} &= \frac{473}{0.5736} = 825 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr.} \quad \text{Stuzki's Graph for Bulldozer.} \end{aligned}$$

100% immediately behind Spoil Bank is 75 m.  
 $\therefore$  on Production of 8 Blades unit 59. on Spoil D 11 N-8 100.



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1. Bulldozer Straight Blade Model D8L-S = 3 Units
2. Wheel loader Model 936E = 3 Units.
3. Off. Highway Dump Truck Model 773 B = 6 Units.
4. Bulldozer Straight Blade Model D11N-S at Spoil Bank 1 is

