



LeTourneau

Operator's Manual

O-14, O-19, O-23

& O-35

Carryall Scraper

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LE-O-014

Operator's Manual

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LeTOURNEAU-WESTINGHOUSE OPEN-TOP TRACTOR DRAWN SCRAPER

The efficiency of the Scraper is more dependent on the ability and skill of the operator than on any other factor. For this reason, it is hoped that every operator will recognize the importance of his services and will operate the Scraper to the best of his ability at all times.

The operating instructions in this book are brief and are intended only to familiarize the operator with the accepted methods of operation and the procedure to be used in doing the more common types of Scraper work as practiced by skilled operators with years of experience.

These instructions should help the new operator in becoming more efficient at his work.

It should be kept in mind, however, that an operator cannot become skilled by reading books but can attain skill only through actual operating experience.

On the following pages will be found not only the recommended operating procedures but also instructions covering the points of maintenance that can be taken care of by the operator.

CLICK ANYWHERE FOR MORE DETAILS



FIG. C

FIG. D

The Operating Cycle

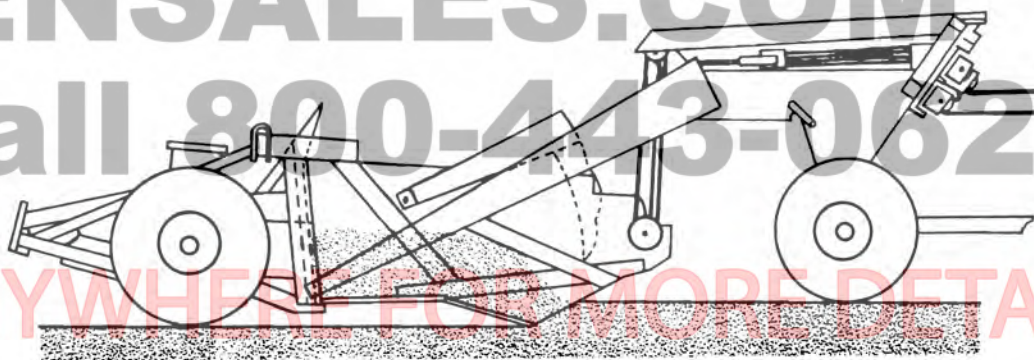
The operating cycle of the Scraper includes the operations of: loading, hauling, unloading, or spreading and returning to the cut.

The power for each of these operations is supplied by the tractor. The tractor pulls the Scraper blade through the ground when loading, tows the Scraper when traveling and provides power for unloading.

The Power Control Unit controls the working parts of the Scraper, either spools or unspools the cable on or off the cable drum, depending upon the operator. The control cables extend to the various working parts of the Scraper and actuate these parts to perform the necessary functions. The cables pass through the sheave blocks at various points on the Scraper. This multiplies the line pull delivered by the Power Control Unit many times at some points, depending on the number of sheave wheels used in the sheave blocks, thus providing the large amount of power required for the various operations.

LOADING CYCLE —

To load the bowl of the Scraper and fully utilize its capacity, enter the cut with the tailgate in the extreme rear position and with the apron raised approximately 6 to 12 inches.



LOADING, with apron raised to recommended height, cutting edge lowered into ground to desired depth and tailgate to rear.

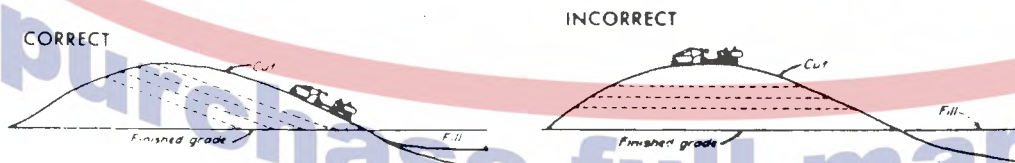
Move forward and lower the blade into the ground, allowing it to penetrate to the desired depth. Keep the apron low, leaving an opening just large enough for the dirt to enter, but not so low as to cause the dirt to bank up in front of the blade. Loading is normally done in low gear.

As the unit moves forward, loading the dirt into the bowl, the material will fall forward against the apron as well as back against the tailgate.

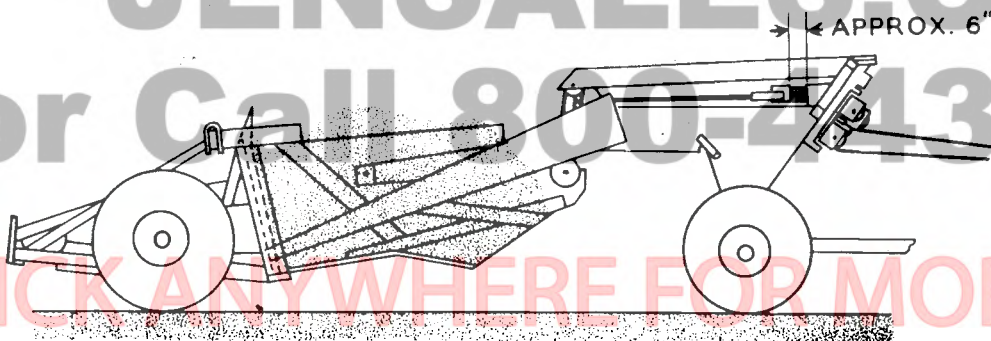
When the Scraper is loaded, lower the apron and raise the blade an inch or two above the surface of the ground. Travel several feet before raising the blade to a higher position. This will spread the loose material in front of the blade and thereby leave the cut smooth to pull in and out of.

All operators like to obtain as large a load as possible, but in some materials it sometimes takes as much time to get the last yard of dirt as it does to get an average load. On short hauls it is not profitable to take this extra time to get the last yard of dirt. However, on long hauls, it often pays to take the extra time and effort to obtain the added yardage because on long hauls the extra loading time is such a small percentage of the total cycle time.

If possible, arrange the work so that the Scraper can be loaded down hill and in the direction of travel to the fill.



Traveling To The Fill



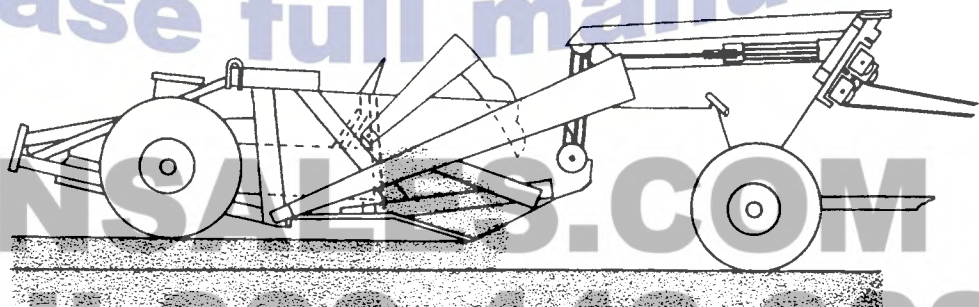
TRAVELING TO FILL, apron down, tailgate to rear, body carried high enough to clear any obstruction which might be encountered in the haul road.

Traveling to the fill with a loaded Scraper is usually done with the tractor in the highest gear possible without over-loading the tractor engine. The bowl of the Scraper should be carried fairly close to the ground, but high enough to clear any objects on the haul road without having to continually raise and lower the bowl. Carrying the bowl close to the ground prevents danger of upsetting the Scraper, particularly when traveling over rough haul roads. It also prevents traveling with the pushbeam stops together which might cause breakage of the hoist cable or upsetting the Scraper when making a short turn to the left. Provide at least 6 inches of clearance between the sliding sheaves at all times when traveling.

When turning sharply on extremely rough ground, the operator should be careful not to cramp the front axle structure beyond reasonable limits, in order to avoid the danger of damaging the tires by bringing them into contact with the yoke.

When there is a choice of two or more routes for traveling from the cut to the fill — one a short steep route that would require traveling in low gear and the other a long gradual incline that would allow traveling in fourth or fifth gear, with each route ending at the same place and taking approximately the same time, the shorter route should normally be taken, even though it requires traveling steep inclines in low gear. The reason for this is that the maintenance cost on tracks, rollers, bearings, etc., is higher while traveling at high speed than at low speed. Several factors should be considered in making the choice, however, such as traveling time, condition of haul roads, wear on equipment, etc.

Unloading or Spreading



Spreading is usually done in the highest gear possible. This, of course, is dependent upon material and conditions.

Upon arriving at the fill with the loaded Scraper, either raise or lower the bowl as is required to give the desired thickness of spread. Then raise the apron to its full height, allowing the dirt to fall out.