

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE INGENIERÍA

FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA MECÁNICA



**SELECCIÓN DE CAMIONES MINEROS PARA LA
EXPLOTACIÓN DE 125 MILLONES DE TONELADAS DE
MINERAL PARA EL PROYECTO MINERO SHAHUINDO**

INFORME DE SUFICIENCIA

**PARA OPTAR EL TÍTULO PROFESIONAL DE:
INGENIERO MECÁNICO**

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PROMOCIÓN 2010 – II

LIMA-PERU

2014

DEDICATORIA

*A mis padres, mis hermanas, mi esposa e hijo por
el cariño y el apoyo que siempre me brindan.*

ÍNDICE

| | |
|---|----|
| PRÓLOGO | 01 |
| CAPÍTULO I | |
| INTRODUCCIÓN | 03 |
| 1.1. Antecedentes..... | 03 |
| 1.2. Planteamiento del Problema..... | 05 |
| 1.3. Objetivo..... | 05 |
| 1.4. Justificación..... | 06 |
| 1.5. Alcances..... | 06 |
| 1.6. Limitaciones..... | 07 |
| CAPÍTULO II | |
| MARCO TEÓRICO | 08 |
| 2.1. Descripción del proceso productivo..... | 08 |
| 2.1.1. Proceso de movimiento de tierras..... | 08 |
| 2.1.1.1. Exploración..... | 08 |
| 2.1.1.2. Perforación..... | 09 |
| 2.1.1.3. Disparo..... | 09 |
| 2.1.1.4. Carguío..... | 09 |
| 2.1.1.5. Acarreo..... | 10 |
| 2.1.1.6. Descarga y chancado..... | 10 |
| 2.1.1.7. Transporte del Mineral..... | 10 |
| 2.1.1.8. Procesamiento del mineral..... | 11 |
| 2.1.2. Equipos involucrados en el proceso productivo..... | 11 |
| 2.1.2.1. Equipos de carguío..... | 11 |
| 2.1.2.2. Equipos de acarreo..... | 16 |
| 2.2. Herramientas..... | 19 |
| 2.2.1. Ciclo total de acarreo y retorno..... | 19 |
| 2.2.2. Ciclo total de carga..... | 20 |
| 2.2.3. Pendiente de la ruta de transporte..... | 21 |
| 2.2.4. Resistencia a la rodadura..... | 21 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 2.2.5. Curva de tracción | 22 |
| 2.2.6. Curva de retardo..... | 23 |
| 2.2.7. Disponibilidad mecánica..... | 23 |
| 2.2.8. Eficiencia del sistema de trabajo..... | 24 |
| 2.2.9. Eficiencia del operador..... | 24 |
| 2.2.10. Factor de llenado del cucharón..... | 25 |
| | |
| CAPÍTULO III | |
| GENERALIDADES DEL PROYECTO | 26 |
| 3.1 Ubicación del proyecto | 26 |
| 3.2 Datos del proyecto | 27 |
| | |
| CAPÍTULO IV | |
| ANÁLISIS DE SELECCIÓN..... | 31 |
| 4.1 Consideraciones previas..... | 31 |
| 4.1.1. Producción requerida..... | 31 |
| 4.1.2. Velocidad máxima de acarreo..... | 31 |
| 4.1.3. Resistencia a la rodadura..... | 31 |
| 4.1.4. Densidad del material..... | 32 |
| 4.1.5. Horas de operación..... | 32 |
| 4.1.6. Altura de banco..... | 32 |
| 4.1.7. Características de las rutas..... | 33 |
| 4.1.8. Eficiencia del sistema de trabajo..... | 36 |
| 4.1.9. Disponibilidad mecánica..... | 36 |
| 4.1.10. Eficiencia del operador..... | 36 |
| 4.2 Selección del equipo de carguío..... | 36 |
| 4.3 Selección del equipo de acarreo..... | 39 |
| 4.4 Compatibilidad de equipos..... | 44 |
| 4.4.1 Determinación del ciclo total de acarreo y retorno..... | 44 |
| 4.4.1.1 Determinación de los tiempo de acarreo y retorno..... | 44 |
| 4.4.2 Determinación del ciclo total de carga..... | 50 |
| 4.4.3 Determinación del número de equipos | 51 |
| 4.4.3.1 Cálculo del número de palas mineras..... | 51 |
| 4.4.3.2 Cálculo del numero óptimo de camiones | 52 |
| 4.5 Análisis de Producción | 53 |

CAPÍTULO V

| | |
|--|-----------|
| ANÁLISIS DE COSTOS..... | 61 |
| 5.1 Cálculo de los costos de operación y posesión de los camiones..... | 61 |
| 5.1.1 Costo de posesión..... | 61 |
| 5.1.2 Costo de operación..... | 63 |
| 5.1.2.1 Mantenimiento preventivo y atención en campo..... | 64 |
| 5.1.2.2 Reparaciones..... | 64 |
| 5.1.2.3 Neumáticos..... | 65 |
| 5.1.2.4 Combustible..... | 65 |
| 5.1.2.5 Operador..... | 66 |
| 5.1.2.6 Gestión de equipos..... | 67 |
| 5.1.2.7 Mantenimiento no programado..... | 67 |
| 5.2 Cálculo del costo anual de la flota de equipos..... | 68 |
| CONCLUSIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES..... | 70 |
| BIBLIOGRAFÍA..... | 73 |
| ANEXOS..... | 74 |

PRÓLOGO

Actualmente el Perú, considerado como un país con gran potencial minero, en los últimos años ha tenido un incremento en el desarrollo de nuevos proyectos mineros que tratan de maximizar la eficiencia de sus sistemas de trabajo para aumentar la producción y reducir los costos, mediante los nuevos avances tecnológicos en la ingeniería.

Es por ello que muchas de las actuales empresas mineras que están desarrollando nuevos proyectos mineros, necesitan hacer estudios de factibilidad, asignando maquinarias, secuencias de producción, manejo de materiales, etc. que pueden ser evaluados para evitar actividades costosas en el tiempo y así disminuir el riesgo de decisiones tempranas y explorar un campo más amplio de posibles soluciones.

El presente Informe muestra un estudio para la selección de camiones mineros, con el objetivo de reducir costos y llegar a la producción anual requerida en un nuevo proyecto minero llamado Shahuindo que se realizara en el departamento de Cajamarca a través de la empresa minera Sulliden de origen Canadiense, la cual producirá concentrado de oro y plata durante 9 años a inicios del 2017.

En el Capítulo I, se desarrolla la introducción donde se describe los antecedentes, el planteamiento del problema, el objetivo, la justificación, los alcances y limitaciones del presente informe.

El Capítulo II, corresponde al marco teórico, las cuales describen el proceso productivo y las herramientas que usaremos para la selección de equipos.

El Capítulo III, corresponde a generalidades básicas del proyecto Shahuindo, las cuales describen la ubicación y características del proyecto.

El Capítulo IV, corresponde al análisis para la selección de equipos, donde se determinara el modelo y número de equipos.

El Capítulo V, se describe el análisis de costos de operación y posesión y los costos anuales de todos los sistemas.

Finalmente se presentan las conclusiones del informe y las recomendaciones para la selección adecuada de camiones mineros. También se presentan documentos anexos que contienen información técnica que ayudarán a comprender algunos tópicos del presente informe.

CAPÍTULO I

INTRODUCCIÓN

1.1 Antecedentes

En el año 2009 la empresa Sullidin inicia las exploraciones para determinar la ubicación y el potencial de los yacimientos de oro y plata, luego durante 2011 y 2012 se prosiguió con las exploraciones, determinándose un incremento en el potencial de mineralización del terreno, con lo que se determina una producción de 125 millones de toneladas de mineral a explotar por cada año de operación, además de determinar a corto plazo reservas minerales que representan solamente alrededor del 40% de onzas de oro del total del recurso mineral y a largo plazo excelentes y numerosos zonas a explorar.

En la Figura 1.1 se muestran los avances de los permisos requeridos para poder empezar la explotación minera, entre ellos incluye los componentes de los documentos del estudio de impacto ambiental (EIA), etapas de los talleres con las comunidades, presentación del EIA, audiencia pública, permiso para la construcción de la sub estación eléctrica y aprobación del EIA



Figura 1.1 Avances de los permisos

En la Figura 1.2 se muestra las fechas de los avances de los permisos y la posible fecha de inicio de la explotación minera.

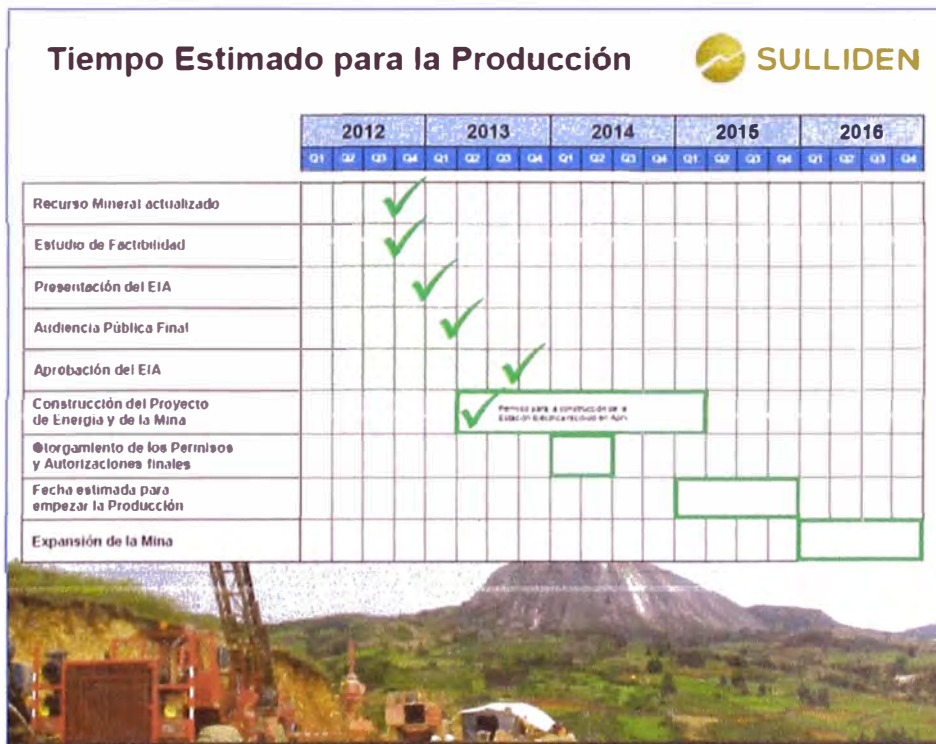


Figura 1.2. Tiempo Estimado para la Producción

1.2 Planteamiento del problema

Las palas, camiones de transporte, cargadoras y perforadoras, constituyen unidades primordiales en las minas a cielo abierto.

La compra de estas unidades requiere una gran inversión de parte del comprador. Es por esto que es importante planificar bien la obra y seleccionar el equipo adecuado para no exceder los costos estimados y obtener ganancias una vez finalizada las operaciones, además una mala determinación en la selección de estos camiones aumentara la probabilidad no cumplir con la producción requerida.

Hay que tener en cuenta que los costos de mantenimiento y costos operacionales de una mina a cielo abierto, se encuentran normalmente en el rango de 0.70 a 1.00 dólar por tonelada, dependiendo de la dureza y lo abrasivo de la roca, los costos de energía y costos laborales locales, etc.

En la figura 1.3, se muestra una distribución porcentual aproximada de los costos de las actividades relacionadas al movimiento de tierras.

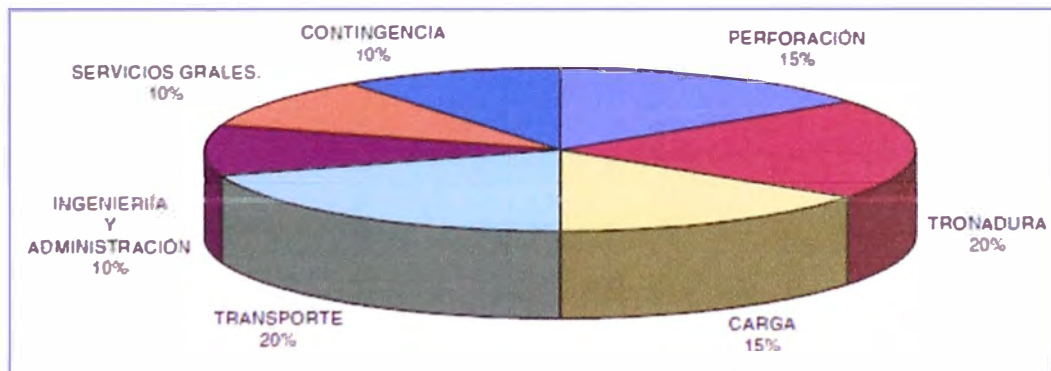


Figura 1.3. Distribución de los costos en Movimiento de Tierras

1.3 Objetivo

Seleccionar la relación óptima entre el equipo de carguío y acarreo, que puedan cumplir con el requerimiento de producción de 125 millones de toneladas de mineral que se extraerán en 9 años.

1.4 Justificación

Actualmente el Perú, considerado como un país con gran potencial Minero, ha tenido en los últimos años un incremento en el desarrollo de nuevos proyectos mineros, por lo que se requiere maximizar la eficiencia del sistema de trabajo para de aumentar la producción y reducir costos en todos sus procesos.

Para este caso la empresa Sulliden con el desarrollo de su proyecto minero Shahuindo, necesita conocer cuál será la flota de equipos de acarreo y carguío que usara para poder cumplir con el requerimiento de producción durante todo el tiempo de vida de su proyecto, minimizando los costos que estos involucren.

Cabe resaltar que estos equipos en los últimos años han mejorado sus tecnologías aumentado sus velocidades, capacidades de carga, reducción de consumos de combustible y otros. Por lo que una adecuada selección nos dará una gran ventaja en el aumento de la productividad.

1.5 Alcances

El presente informe contempla las siguientes actividades:

- Describir el proceso de movimiento de tierras en la minería, identificando los equipos necesarios para la extracción de mineral.
- Describir todas las herramientas necesarias que nos ayudaran en la selección de los camiones mineros.
- Describir las características del proyecto, como la ubicación, avances y potencial minero.

- Seleccionar los equipos adecuados para la extracción de mineral, calculando su cantidad y modelo para llegar al cumplimiento de la producción planificada.
- Realizar el análisis de los costos que involucra la extracción de mineral, calculando los costos de operación y posesión de los equipos para determinar productividad del sistema.

1.6 Limitaciones

Para la sección de equipos mineros se deben de considerar ciertos factores que afectan directamente a la producción durante todo el tiempo de vida del proyecto. Unas de estas variables son las rutas de acarreo y retorno, las velocidades máximas de trabajo, el diseño de las vías, el tipo de material, los turnos y horas de trabajo, la capa de rodadura y otros. Para nuestros cálculos se está considerando que muchos de estos factores son constantes durante la ejecución del proyecto.

CAPÍTULO II

MARCO TEÓRICO

2.1. Descripción del proceso productivo

2.1.1. Proceso de movimiento de tierras

El proceso de minería a cielo abierto involucra diferentes etapas que son llevadas durante el desarrollo de un proyecto, dentro de estas etapas se encuentran:

2.1.1.1. Exploración

Consiste en la búsqueda del yacimiento en el terreno, con el propósito de conocer las características cualitativas y cuantitativas del mineral.



Figura 2.1. Exploración

2.1.1.2. Perforación

Se realiza la perforación del suelo para encontrar las vetas de mineral y posteriormente se perfora para iniciar r la voladura, se realizan 2 tipos de perforación:

- Perforación Primaria
- Perforación Secundaria

2.1.1.3. Disparo

En este subproceso se realiza la carga de los taladros con la mezcla explosiva consistente en nitrato, aluminio, petróleo y fulminantes. También se tiende la malla de guías con pólvora y se colocan los retardadores, en función de un previo diseño.

2.1.1.4. Carguío

Se realiza el carguío de los materiales. Esta actividad es realizada por las palas, y/o cargadores frontales.

Las palas se desplazan por medio de orugas y funcionan con energía eléctrica o combustible. Los cargadores se desplazan por medio de ruedas y funcionan con combustible. Estos equipos se encuentran agrupados por flotas de acuerdo a características particulares.



Figura 2.2. Carguío

2.1.1.5. Acarreo

En esta actividad se realiza el transporte de material de desmonte hacia los botaderos, mineral de alta ley hacia la chancadora y el mineral de baja ley hacia los depósitos de lixiviación. El acarreo se realiza con camiones que tienen gran capacidad de carga. Estos camiones siguen rutas determinadas para llegar a sus destinos.



Figura 2.3. Acarreo

2.1.1.6. Descarga y chancado

El mineral de alta ley es transportado y descargado en sistemas de chancadoras que están compuestas por una chancadora primaria y una o más chancadoras secundarias.

2.1.1.7. Transporte de mineral

Luego del chancado el mineral es transportado por un sistema de fajas hacia una tolva de almacenamiento, para luego ser descargado en camiones y finalmente ser trasladados y descargados en las pilas de lixiviación.



Figura 2.4. Transporte del mineral

2.1.1.8. Procesamiento del mineral

El mineral acumulado en las pilas de lixiviación es tratado mediante la aspersion de una solución diluida de cianuro de sodio, esta solución cianurada hace contacto con el oro y la plata disolviéndolas, producto de esta disolución se genera una solución rica en oro y plata que pasa por un proceso conocido como Merrill Crowe, con el que se consigue precipitar el oro y la plata utilizando polvo de zinc, este precipitado es retenido en filtros prensa, para finalmente ser fundido y obtener el producto final denominado como “dore”, es decir, lingotes de 20 Kilos conteniendo 80% de plata y 20% de oro.

2.1.2. Equipos involucrados en el proceso productivo.

2.1.2.1. Equipos de carguío

➤ Palas

Existen dos tipos principales de palas, las mecánicas y las hidráulicas. Ambos tipos pueden tener la misma capacidad desde el punto de vista eléctrico, utilizando un cable alimentador o

mediante un motor diésel. Las unidades operadas mediante motores diésel, tienen costos operacionales y de mantención considerablemente más altos, pero tienen la ventaja de no requerir de un elaborado sistema de distribución de energía eléctrica para alimentarlos. Se utilizan principalmente en áreas distantes en donde la energía no se encuentra disponible a un costo razonable, o en aquellas áreas cuyas condiciones climáticas y/o topográficas son severas y, por lo tanto, resulta difícil o imposible mantener un sistema de distribución de energía.



Figura 2.5. Carguío de una pala mecánica

La Figura 2.5., muestra una pala mecánica típica cargando un enorme camión de transporte. La flecha vertical indica la altura de la polea de punto ascendente, dimensión a menudo utilizada para definir la altura máxima y segura del banco operativo, lo que constituye un parámetro de diseño básico e importante



Figura 2.6. Altura de un banco de material

La Figura 2.6., es un ejemplo de un banco, el cual es demasiado alto para la pala que se utilizó para extraerlo. Se pueden distinguir las marcas de los dientes de la pala. La pala es incapaz de alcanzar el nivel superior del banco. El área de la cresta no puede ser controlada por la pala, lo que resulta en condiciones operativas difíciles.



Figura 2.7. Carguio con menor ángulo de giro.

La Figura 2.7., es otra vista de una pala mecánica realizando una operación de carga. Aquí el camión se encuentra en posición, con tal de minimizar el ángulo de rotación, lo que resulta en una operación de carga muy eficiente.



Figura 2.8. Carguío de una pala hidráulica

Figura 2.8., es una vista de una pala hidráulica cargando a un camión minero. Las palas mecánicas se han empleado por muchos años en cambio las palas hidráulicas grandes son relativamente nuevas. Las palas mecánicas, son más sólidas y confiables. Su acción excavadora consiste en un movimiento de empuje, recoge y movimiento ascendente. Las palas hidráulicas grandes son relativamente nuevas, pero se han hecho muy populares. Estas, son capaces de variar la inclinación del balde, lo cual estimula la eficiencia de la excavación. Los dos tipos de palas son tractores-orugas armadas y pueden rotar 360 grados en un círculo de rodillo

Cargadores Frontales.



Figura 2.9. Carguío de un cargador frontal

La Figuras 2.9., es una vista de un cargador frontal diseñado para realizar excavaciones en roca. La diferencia principal entre estos tipos de máquinas y los dos tipos de palas descritas anteriormente es que éstos son de goma neumática. Tienen algunas ventajas sobre las palas, incluyendo una mayor movilidad y un costo capital más bajo para una capacidad de producción equivalente. La movilidad aquí constituye una gran característica en el sentido de ser capaz de trasladarse hacia otras áreas dentro de la mina para la mezcla de materiales, etc. Por ejemplo, un cargador frontal podría desplazarse 2 km. hacia el interior de la mina en menos de 5 minutos, en tanto que una pala podría tardar 5 horas, dependiendo de cada situación en particular.

Algunas unidades muy grandes se utilizan actualmente en la industria, incluyendo el Caterpillar 994 y Letourneau 1800, cuya capacidad de balde, se encuentra en el rango de los 40 metros cúbicos. El tiempo de carga de camiones y el tiempo entre cargas, son mucho mayores al compararlo con el de las palas. Más que

simplemente rotar sobre un círculo de rodillo, como es el caso de la pala, el cargador frontal debe maniobrar una operación.

En general, los camiones no pueden tomar posición como ocurre con el método de doble reverso de palas y camiones. Esto es por razones de seguridad, en que el cargador frontal se desplaza hacia su punto operativo. La capacidad de excavar al ras y generar un suelo nivelado, no constituye una muy buena operación, y los costos de mantención y operacionales tienden a ser más altos

2.1.2.2. Equipos de acarreo

- **Por el tipo de transmisión:** Existen dos tipos principales de camiones en la industria minera, los mecánicos y los eléctricos.

Camiones eléctricos

Estos son operados mediante motores diésel donde la energía de rotación producida por combustión es transmitida a un alternador que generara energía eléctrica, luego esta energía será es transmitida a los motores armados en los cubos de las ruedas,

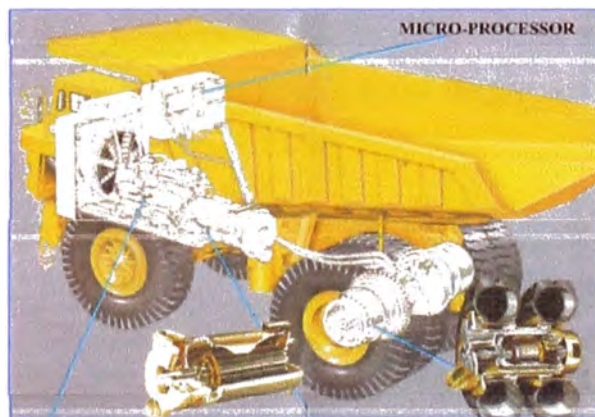


Figura 2.10. Sistema de transmisión de un camión eléctrico

Durante la acción de frenado, la energía eléctrica generada por el movimiento del camión, se alimenta dentro de un banco de resistores y se disipa como calor. Estos camiones también tienen un sistema de frenos convencional para el uso de bajas velocidades y cualquier situación de emergencia. La transmisión eléctrica de la energía es normalmente más uniforme y eficiente, con menos desgaste natural de los componentes.

Camiones mecánicos

Durante varias décadas pasadas, los camiones más grandes utilizados en la industria, han sido del tipo eléctrico, pero los camiones mecánicos han vuelto a este mercado sólo ahora último y con bastante éxito.

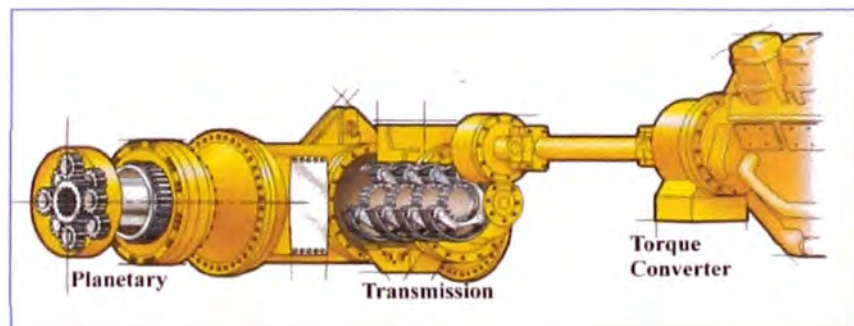


Figura 2.11. Sistema de transmisión de un camión mecánico

- Por el tipo de tolva.

Camiones tolva

Estos camiones que en su diseño tienen 2 ejes, son los que más se encuentran en obra debido a su versatilidad, flexibilidad en la descarga, además puedes transportar material de cualquier tamaño

de carga y son buenos para subir pendientes entre 10% a 12% y con altos valores de resistencia a la rodadura.

Pero no son económicos para trasportar material a grandes distancias y necesitan buenos caminos para el acarreo de material.



Figura 2.12. Camiones Tolva

Camiones de descarga inferior

Son buenos para trasportar cargas a grandes distancias pero necesitan vías de acarreo con bajas pendientes menores a 6% y baja resistencia a la rodadura, además necesita lugares específicos para realizar las descargas.



Figura 2.13. Camiones de descarga inferior

Camiones kress

Estos camiones son usados principalmente en el acarreo de carbón y resultan de la combinación de los camiones de descarga trasera e inferior: Una de sus ventajas es que pueden doblar curvas cerradas, pero su rendimiento decae al acarrear material por rutas con altas pendientes y también al aumentar su carga de acarreo, además requieren una facilidad para descargar.

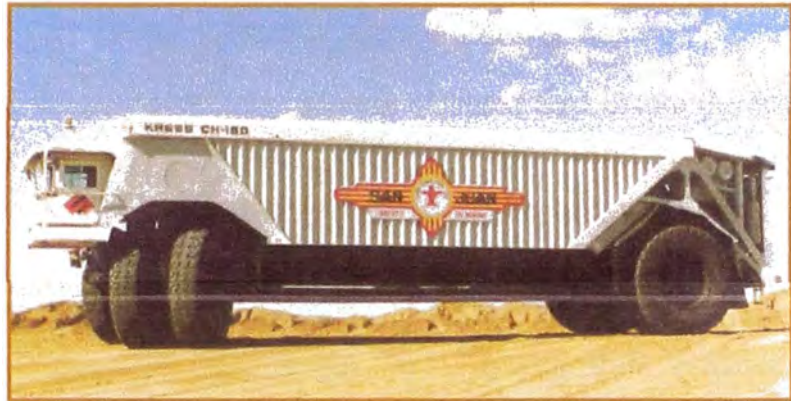


Figura 2.14. Camiones kress

2.2. Herramientas

2.2.1. Ciclo total de acarreo y retorno

El tiempo de ciclo de un camión corresponde al tiempo promedio que demora el camión en recorrer un circuito de transporte.

$$T_{car} = T_a + T_r + T_{dc} + T_{md}$$

T_{car}: Ciclo total de acarreo y retorno

T_a: Tiempo de acarreo

T_r: Tiempo de retorno

T_{dc}: Tiempo de descarga del camión

T_{md}: Tiempo de maniobra del camión en el zona descarga.

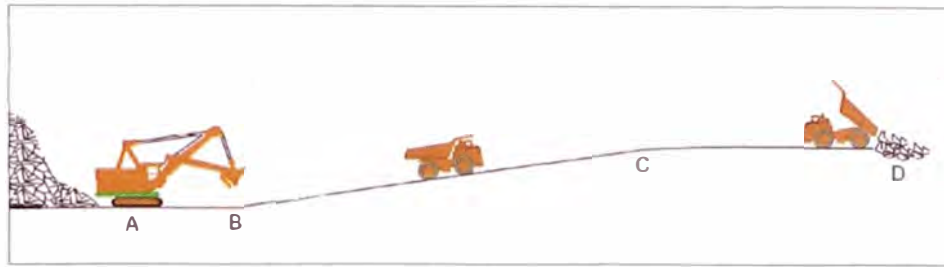


Figura 2.15. Ciclo de transporte en un sistema discontinuo

El tiempo de ciclo de un camión depende, entre otras cosas, de las esperas requeridas en los puntos de carga y descarga, de interferencias con vehículos más lentos durante el recorrido (los cuales no pueden ser sobrepasados) y de la velocidad que los distintos conductores proceden bajo variadas condiciones.

2.2.2. Ciclo total de carga

Es el tiempo requerido para cargar un camión. Para realizar una descarga las palas, las cuales rotan de manera circular requieren de mucho menos tiempo que los cargadores frontales, los cuales tienen que trasladarse desde el banco de extracción hasta el camión. El tiempo también depende de la compatibilidad entre el equipo de carguío y acarreo, de las condiciones de excavación, y del tamaño de los equipos.

Para nuestros cálculos se considerara la siguiente fórmula:

$$T_{cc} = T_{dp} + (N - 1) * T_p + T_{mc}$$

T_{cc}: Ciclo total de carga

T_{dp}: Tiempo de descarga por pasada

N: Numero de ciclos de carguío

T_p: Tiempo de ciclo por pasada

T_{mc}: Tiempo de maniobra del camión en el zona de carga

2.2.3. Pendiente de la ruta de transporte

Es la diferencia en elevación del eje central de la ruta expresado como porcentaje de la distancia horizontal a lo largo del mismo eje. Por ejemplo una pendiente de -10% representa una caída vertical de 10 metros en 100 metros horizontales.

2.2.4. Resistencia a la rodadura

La fricción entre las cubiertas y la superficie de la ruta actúan en oposición al movimiento del camión. La resistencia a la rodadura se expresa en porcentaje debido para poder sumarla en el caso de pendientes positivas o restarla en el caso de pendientes negativas a la pendiente de la ruta de transporte y de esta manera determinar la resistencia total de la ruta. La resistencia total se utiliza tanto en los gráficos de frenado dinámico como en los de rendimiento.

La resistencia a la rodadura es el resultado de la fuerza fricción que ocurre entre los neumáticos del camión y la superficie de la ruta de transporte. Esta fuerza friccional es tangente a los neumáticos del camión, es decir paralelo a la superficie de tierra, y actúa en la dirección opuesta al movimiento del camión. Cuanto mayor es el peso del camión, mayor es la resistencia a la rodadura.

La resistencia a la rodadura se expresa como porcentaje del componente del peso del camión que es normal (perpendicular) a la superficie de la tierra. El componente normal del peso del camión varía dentro del perfil del transporte en función de la carga útil del camión y de la pendiente de la ruta. La resistencia de la rodadura también depende del tipo de superficie sobre la cual se desplace el camión (liso o áspero) Por lo tanto,

la resistencia a la rodadura sufre variaciones a lo largo del perfil del transporte. El diagrama siguiente ilustra la manera de la cual la resistencia a la rodadura cambia con la pendiente de la ruta de transporte.

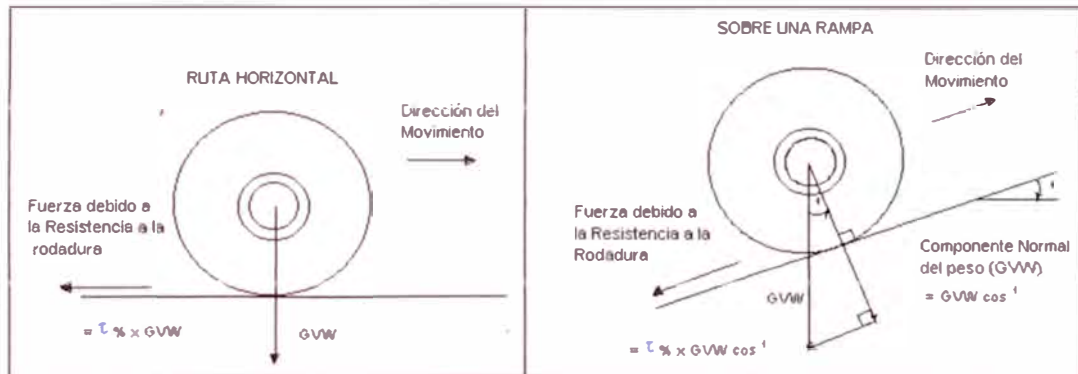


Figura 2.16. Determinación del coeficiente de rodadura según la pendiente

2.2.5. Curva de tracción

La velocidad de un camión desplazándose a lo largo de un tramo ascendente de la ruta de transporte puede calcularse conociendo la fuerza de tracción del camión. Esta fuerza actúa en dirección paralela a la superficie de la ruta de transporte generada por la potencia de tracción del camión durante la aceleración.

La curva tracción de rendimiento muestra la fuerza disponible en función de la velocidad del camión durante periodos de aceleración y es normalmente utilizada para determinar la velocidad máxima estable que el camión puede sostener cuando avanza cargado en rampas ascendentes.

Los gráficos de rendimiento representan la capacidad del camión para desarrollar fuerza de tracción la cual decrece con el aumento de la

velocidad o bien representa la fuerza suministrada por el motor que actúa a lo largo de la ruta para propulsar el camión.

2.2.6. Curva de retardo

La velocidad de un camión desplazándose a lo largo de un tramo descendiente de la ruta puede calcularse conociendo la fuerza de retardo propia del camión. La curva de retardo representa la capacidad del sistema de frenos del camión durante la desaceleración. La fuerza del sistema dinámico de frenado dada por el gráfico de retardo representa la fuerza suministrada por el sistema de frenos que actúa a lo largo de la superficie de la ruta para frenar el camión.

2.2.7. Disponibilidad mecánica

Corresponde al porcentaje de tiempo en que el equipo está mecánicamente disponible para operar y realizar la función para la que está diseñada, en relación con el tiempo total. Esta disponibilidad se expresa como un porcentaje.

La disponibilidad está definida de la siguiente manera

$$Dm = \frac{TT - MT}{TT}$$

Dm: Disponibilidad mecánica

TT: Tiempo total programado

TM: Tiempo de mantenimiento

El tiempo de mantención incluye tanto la mantención programada y las fallas de los equipos.

O también lo podemos expresar de la siguiente manera:

$$Dm = \frac{TBF}{TBF + TTR}$$

TBF: Tiempo entre fallas

TTR: Tiempo de reparación

2.2.8. Eficiencia del sistema de trabajo

Es el porcentaje de la tasa de producción teórica que se alcanza con la máquina. Reducciones se deben a:

- Problemas con la maquina
- Personal
- Condiciones de trabajo
- Se puede expresar como:

$$\text{Eficiencia del sistema de trabajo} = \frac{\text{Tiempo medio de minutos a capacidad plena en una hora}}{60 \text{ minutos}}$$

2.2.9. Eficiencia del operador

Es la experiencia y conocimientos que demuestra el operador, esto se refleja en el cuidado del equipo y en la reducción de los tiempos de ciclo.

Estas eficiencias han ido mejorando con el tiempo ya que los equipos de movimiento de tierras, cada vez son más accesibles, mejorando la performance para una mejor comodidad de operación.

2.2.10. Factor de llenado del cucharón

La carga útil del cucharón depende del tamaño y forma del cucharón, de la fuerza de plegado y de ciertas características del suelo, este ajuste se debe corregir por:

- Angulo de reposo del material (variable y depende del tipo de material a manejar).
- Capacidad de formar una pila en la pala.
- Habilidad del operador al cargar la pala.

CAPÍTULO III

GENERALIDADES DEL PROYECTO

3.1 Ubicación del proyecto

El Proyecto Shahuindo se encuentra ubicado en un distrito de vasta producción aurífera situado al norte del Perú a una cómoda altura de 2,900 metros (9,500 pies). Esta área cuenta con una excelente infraestructura que incluye una carretera asfaltada y línea de alta tensión, ambas a 10km de la mina. El Proyecto Shahuindo se encuentra rodeado de diversas minas de lixiviación de oro de bajo costo y poco capital, incluyendo la mina aurífera Lagunas Norte de Barrick, 30 km al sur y la Mina Yanacocha, operada por la compañía minera Newmont, 80 km al norte. El Proyecto Shahuindo, de propiedad absoluta, cubre 9,218 hectáreas de concesiones mineras en el Departamento de Cajamarca y se encuentra ubicado en una región históricamente minera, 80 kilómetros al sur de Cajamarca, capital de la región y 15 kilómetros al oeste de la ciudad de Cajabamba. El proyecto se encuentra aproximadamente a 2,900 metros (9,500 pies) de altura en un área con excelente infraestructura y fácil acceso a los servicios de agua y electricidad.



Figura 3.1. Ubicación del proyecto

3.2 Datos del proyecto

- El Proyecto Shahuindo se encuentra ubicado entre un grupo de minas de clase mundial en un cinturón de alta producción aurífera al norte del Perú.

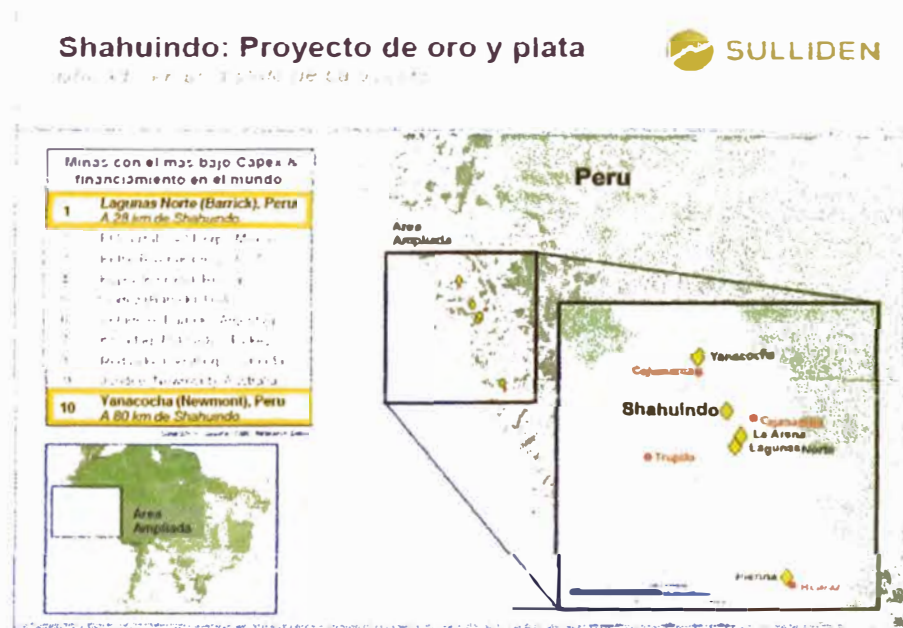


Figura 3.2. Ubicación estratégica del proyecto

- Sulliden se encuentra enfocada en la realización de estudios paralelos de ingeniería y crecimiento minero con el objetivo de iniciar el proceso de producción a inicios del 2017.
- De acuerdo al informe técnico del National Instrument 43-101 anunciado en septiembre del año 2012, el nuevo estimado de recursos minerales es el siguiente:
 - Los recursos minerales medidos e indicados de oro en óxidos aumentan a 2.438.000 onzas.
 - Los recursos minerales inferidos de oro aumentan a 1.628.000 onzas.
 - Los recursos minerales medidos e indicados de plata aumentan a 33.370.000 onzas.
 - Los recursos minerales inferidos de plata aumentan a 46.560.000 onzas.

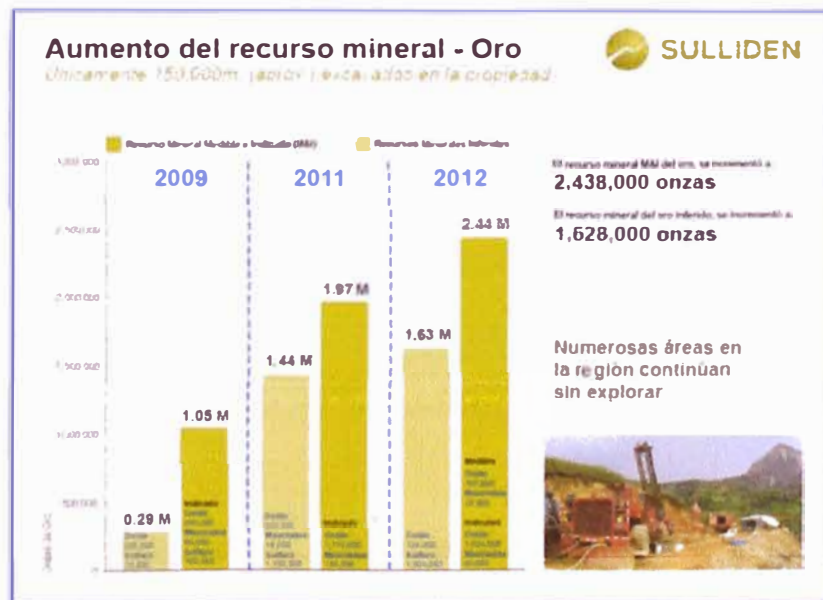


Figura 3.3. Aumento del recurso mineral - Oro

- Excelente potencial de crecimiento minero continuo. El actual yacimiento minero sigue abierto en todas las direcciones y en profundidad.

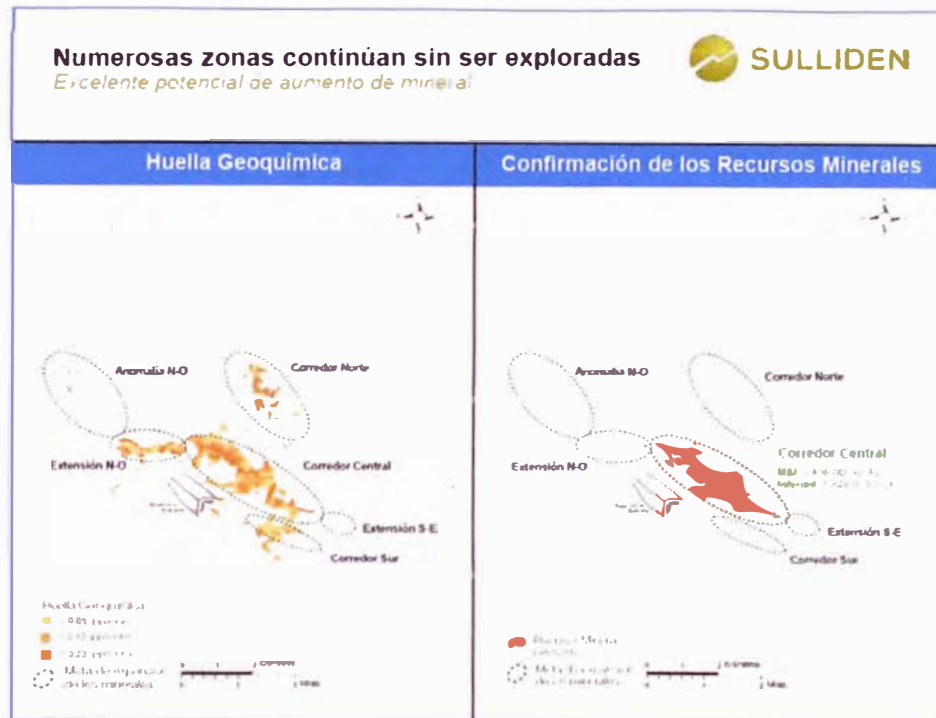


Figura 3.4. Zonas sin explotación

- Importante evaluación preliminar culminada en febrero del año 2010:
 - Producción aurífera anual promedio de 105,000 onzas con un costo operativo en efectivo de \$403/onza.
 - \$ 875/ onza de oro, valor neto actual (NPV, por sus siglas en inglés) antes de impuestos de \$ 119,102.000 con una tasa de descuento de 8% que genera una tasa de rentabilidad interna (IRR, por sus siglas en inglés) de 43.3%.
 - Excelentes oportunidades para mejorar el aspecto económico del proyecto para el estudio de factibilidad.

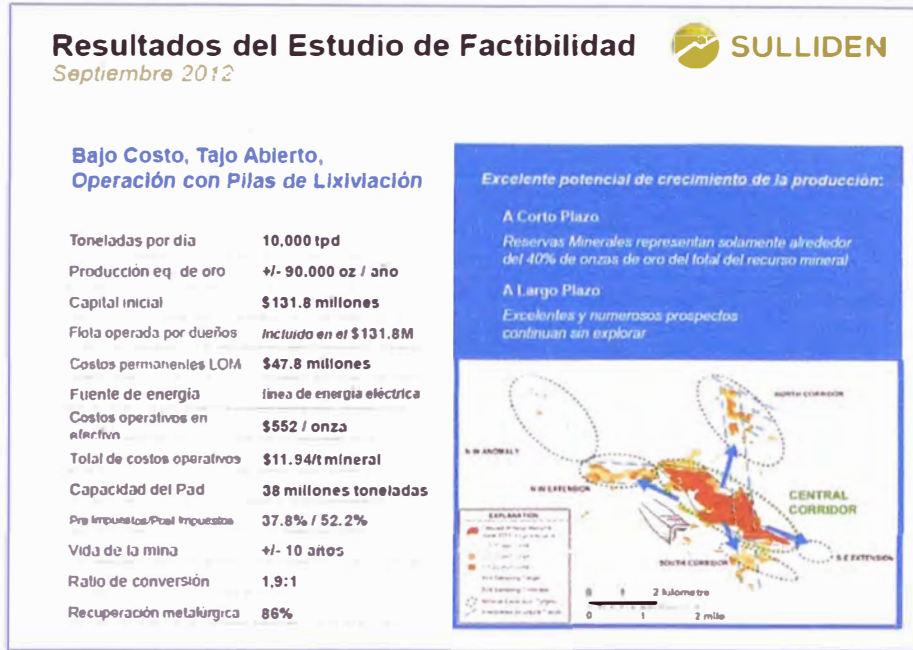


Figura 3.5. Resultados de Estudio de Factibilidad

- El proceso para la obtención de permisos de explotación, incluyendo el Estudio de Impacto Ambiental, se encuentra en marcha a cargo de las empresas peruanas de gran prestigio Ausenco Vector y Social Capital Group.



Figura 3.6. Avances de los permisos

CAPÍTULO IV

ANÁLISIS DE SELECCIÓN

4.1 Consideraciones previas

4.1.1. Producción Requerida

De acuerdo al requerimiento de producción de mina y a la relación entre el mineral y el desmonte de 1:1, las producciones diarias del proyecto serán de:

- Mineral : 37,000 ton /día
- Desmonte : 37,000 ton /día

4.1.2. Velocidad máximas de acarreo

De acuerdo a las normas de seguridad y medio ambiente de mina, el proyecto deberá considerar una velocidad máxima de 50km/h, tanto en acarreo como en retorno, además de tener en cuenta lo siguiente:

- 25 Km/h en bajada cargado.
- 40 Km/h en recta o subida cargado.

4.1.3. Resistencia a la rodadura

Para esta selección se considerara una resistencia a la rodadura de 2 y 3% de acuerdo a las condiciones que se tengas (2% para la vía de acarreo y 3% para las zonas de carga y descarga).

Para un óptimo traslado de material se recomienda que siempre exista una cuadrilla de equipos, conformada por un tractor, cargador frontal,

motoniveladora y rodillo, los que harán que la resistencia a la rodadura se mantenga casi constante al valor asumido.

4.1.4. Densidad de material

Para el estudio se considera la densidad del material suelto, el cual se produce después de la voladura del terreno, en nuestro caso el cliente ya hizo un estudio y determino que la densidad del material es de:

➤ 1.8 TON/m³

4.1.5. Horas de operación

Para esta actividad de explotación minera se está considerando trabajar un total de 22 horas por día distribuidas en dos turnos de trabajo. Y 2 horas se usaran para el horario de comidas.

Programadas diarias – 22 hrs “2 turnos”

4.1.6. Altura de Banco

Para nuestro caso, de acuerdo a las características del terreno (Macizo Rocos), las que se definen mediante la Mecánica de rocas, Geomecánica y Geología estructural y donde se terminan parámetros como:

Propiedades físicas, propiedades mecánicas, teoría de fallas, teoría de la elasticidad, RQD, Q, etc. Y mediante los estudios de los límites económicos.

Obtenidos estos resultados, el cliente determina las técnicas de perforación y voladura, seleccionando el tamaño del equipo de perforación y de la carga a emplear. Como resultado se determinara la altura de banco a formar.

➤ 13 – 14 metros

4.1.7. Características de las rutas

La planificación del proyecto minero involucra haber hecho estudios para la ubicación de los yacimientos, botaderos, pads de lixiviación y planta de chancado. Ya ubicados estos puntos principales, se determinara las rutas típicas para los equipos de acarreo, las que se usaran durante la explotación del mineral.

Tabla 4.1. Características de las rutas

| | % de Up hill | Pendiente max. |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Mineral | 93% | 9.9% |
| Desmonte | 73% | 9.9% |

Tabla 4.2. Rutas de acarreo y retorno para el desmonte

| <i>Pit to Dump</i> | | <i>Waste Hauls</i> | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|------|
| | | Segment Haul | | | Segment Return | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Año 1 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 500 | 550 | 500 | 500 | 550 | 500 |
| Año 2 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 1,000 | 550 | 500 | 500 | 550 | 1000 |
| Año 3 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 4.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.5% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 1,000 | 700 | 500 | 500 | 700 | 1000 |
| Año 4 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 800 | 400 | 200 | 200 | 400 | 800 |
| Año 5 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 5.5% | -3.0% | -3.0% | 5.5% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 700 | 200 | 300 | 300 | 200 | 700 |
| Año 6 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 9.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 9.9% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 1,100 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 600 | 1100 |
| Año 7 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 900 | 550 | 500 | 500 | 550 | 900 |
| Año 8 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | -8.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -8.0% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 500 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 600 | 500 |
| Año 9 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | -8.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -8.0% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 500 | 300 | 500 | 500 | 300 | 500 |

Tabla 4.3. Ruta de acarreo y retomo para el mineral

| <i>Pit to Crusher</i> | | <i>Ore Hauls</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | | Segment Haul | | | | | | | | | Segment Return | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Año 1 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | | | | | 2.0% | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | | | | | |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 500 | 550 | 750 | 350 | | | | | | 350 | 750 | 550 | 500 | | | | | |
| Año 2 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | | | | | 2.0% | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | | | | | |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 1000 | 550 | 750 | 350 | | | | | | 350 | 750 | 550 | 1000 | | | | | |
| Año 3 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | | | | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | | | |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 1000 | 400 | 550 | 750 | 350 | | | | | 750 | 550 | 400 | 1000 | 350 | | | | |
| Año 4 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | -8.0% | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | | | -1.5% | 9.9% | -8.0% | 9.9% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | | |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 800 | 1500 | 400 | 550 | 750 | 350 | | | | 550 | 400 | 1500 | 800 | 750 | 350 | | | |
| Año 5 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | -8.0% | -8.0% | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | | 9.9% | -8.0% | -8.0% | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 700 | 500 | 1500 | 400 | 550 | 750 | 350 | | | 400 | 1500 | 500 | 700 | 550 | 750 | 350 | | |
| Año 6 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 9.9% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | | | | | 2.0% | 9.9% | 9.9% | 9.9% | | | | | |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 1100 | 450 | 750 | 350 | | | | | | 350 | 750 | 450 | 1100 | | | | | |
| Año 7 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 9.9% | 2.0% | | | | | | | 2.0% | 9.9% | 0.099 | | | | | | |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 900 | 750 | 350 | | | | | | | 350 | 750 | 900 | | | | | | |
| Año 8 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 9.9% | 2.0% | 2.0% | | | | | | 2.0% | 2.0% | 9.9% | 9.9% | | | | | |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 500 | 1600 | 400 | 350 | | | | | | 350 | 400 | 1600 | 500 | | | | | |
| Año 9 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 8.8% | -7.0% | -8.0% | -8.0% | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | 2.0% | -8.0% | -7.0% | 8.8% | 9.9% | 9.9% | -1.5% | 9.9% | -8.0% | 8.8% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 500 | 200 | 450 | 500 | 1500 | 400 | 550 | 750 | 350 | 500 | 450 | 200 | 500 | 750 | 550 | 400 | 1500 | 200 |

4.1.8. Eficiencia del sistema de trabajo

Para nuestro análisis se está asumiendo una eficiencia del sistema de trabajo de 83%, lo cual nos indica que, el tiempo efectivo trabajado en 1 hora, es de 50 minutos.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \textit{Producción al} \\
 \textit{83\% de} \\
 \textit{eficiencia del} \\
 \textit{ciclo de carga} \\
 \textit{del camión.}
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{r}
 \textit{Producción al} \\
 \textit{100\% de} \\
 \textit{eficiencia del} \\
 \textit{Ciclo de carga} \\
 \textit{del camión.}
 \end{array}
 \times
 \begin{array}{r}
 \textit{50 minutos} \\
 \textit{Tiempo actual} \\
 \textit{de trabajo} \\
 \textit{60 min.}
 \end{array}$$

4.1.9. Disponibilidad mecánica

Para toda la vida útil de la maquina durante los 9 años de operación, Se está considerando una eficiencia mecánica del 87%.

4.1.10. Eficiencia del operador

Durante toda la vida del proyecto habrá una rotación permanente de los operadores, además se los capacitara para mejorar las técnicas de trabajo y buena respuesta en el cuidado del equipo. Para nuestro caso se asumirá una eficiencia del 90%.

4.2. Selección del equipo de carguío

De acuerdo a las características del plan de extracción que se ven en las dos tablas de las rutas de acarreo y retomo, se observa que habrá 2 puntos fijos de carguío, uno para el mineral y otro para el desmonte. Debido a esto, no será necesario tener un equipo de carguío que tenga que desplazarse de un punto a otro para cumplir con la producción requerida.

Además el plan de minado indica que la altura de los bancos económicamente viable para el proyecto, será de aproximadamente entre 13 y 14 metros, lo que nos hace pensar que podría ser una pala hidráulica debido a su gran alcance en comparación de un cargador frontal.

A esto se suma la ubicación geográfica del proyecto donde hay un elevado porcentaje de precipitación fluvial que se extiende por más de 5 meses. Esto afectara al desgaste de las rutas de acarreo y más aun a las zonas de carga y descarga por tener una gran cantidad de material suelto que absorbe fácilmente la humedad del ambiente. Por lo que el trabajo de un equipo con llantas podría ser deficiente en estas zonas.

Todas estas observaciones nos indican que el equipo idóneo para el carguío de camiones, será una Pala, y como hemos visto anteriormente la pala hidráulica sería la más adecuada.

Al revisar los catálogos de productos, se pude determinar que los equipos recomendados para trabajar con la altura de banco indicada son: la Para RH90 y la RH120.

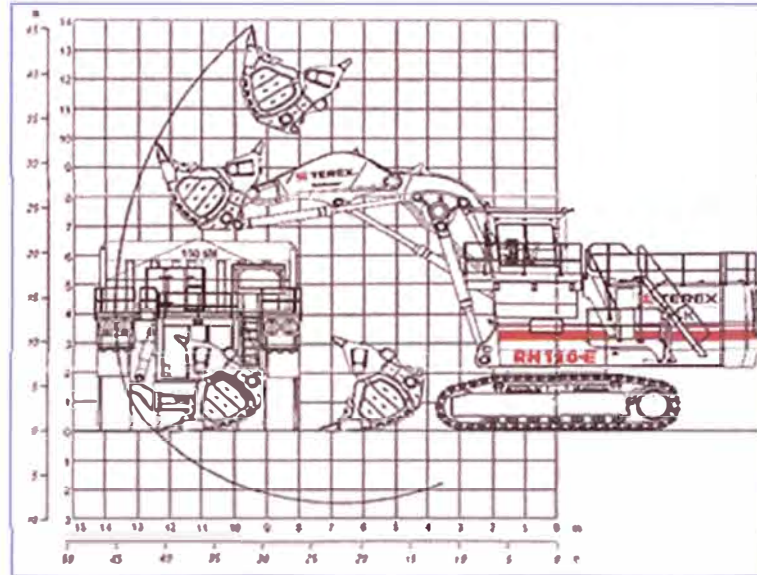


Figura 4.1. Altura máxima de posicionamiento de la pala RH90

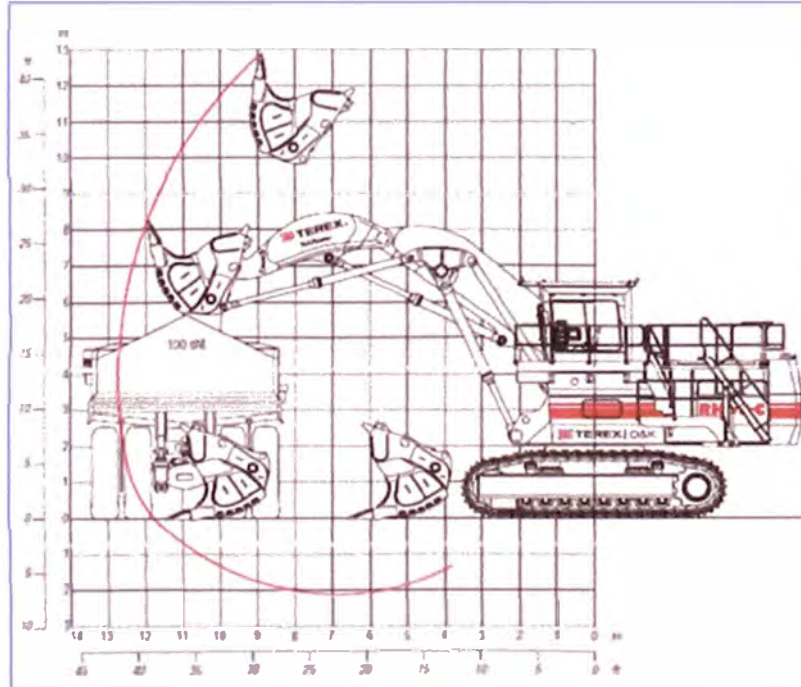


Figura 4.2. Altura máxima reposicionamiento de la pala RH120

Tabla 4.4. Características de los equipos de carguío

| | RH90 | RH120 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Capacidad del cucharón (m3) | 10 | 15 |
| Densidad de trabajo (Ton/m3) | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Peso (kg) | 17500 | 27800 |
| Potencia (KW) 2 motores | 858 | 1044 |
| Fuerza de excavación(KN) | 870 | 1370 |
| Max Altura descarga(m) | 10.1 | 10.7 |
| Max Altura de excavación (m) | 12.7 | 13.7 |

4.3. Selección del equipo de acarreo

La compatibilidad de carga consiste en encontrar el sistema óptimo también llamado combinación de modelo de máquinas para una aplicación específica. Utiliza el número de pases óptimos o ajuste de pasadas que la unidad de carga debe requerir para cargar el camión de acarreo.

Se recomienda que el número de pasadas este entre 3 a 5 para cargadores de rueda grandes y de 3 a 6 para excavadoras y palas hidráulicas. El número de pasadas se calcula dividiendo la capacidad del camión entre la capacidad de carga del cucharón.

Caterpillar maneja datos para determinar la compatibilidad del equipo de carguío con el de acarreo. La tabla 5 muestra esta compatibilidad.

Tabla 4.5. Compatibilidad recomendada entre los equipos de carguío y acarreo

| Sistemas para movimiento de tierras y minería Cat Producción por hora de 50 minutos | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Toneladas métricas | Tons EE.UU. | Herra- mienta de carga | Pasadas | Camión |
| 2.270/2.450 | 2.500/2.700 | 994F HL | 7 | 793D/F |
| 2.450/2.700 | 2.700/3.000 | 994F | 5 | 789C |
| 2.270/2.450 | 2.500/2.700 | 994F HL | 6 | 789C |
| 2.450/2.700 | 2.700/3.000 | 994F | 4 | 785C/785D |
| 1.800/2.000 | 2.000/2.200 | 993K HL | 6 | 785C/785D |
| 1.800/2.000 | 2.000/2.200 | 993K | 4 | 777D/777F |
| 1.530/1.710 | 1.700/1.900 | 992K | 4-5 | 777D/777F |
| 1.180/1.360 | 1.300/1.500 | 990H | 3-4 | 773F |
| 800/1.000 | 880/1.100 | 988H | 3 | 770 |
| 2.720/2.900 | 3.000/3.200 | 5230B ME* | 7 | 793D/F |
| 2.540/2.720 | 2.800/3.000 | 5230B FS* | 8 | 793D/F |
| 2.630/2.810 | 2.900/3.100 | 5230B ME* | 6 | 789C |
| 2.450/2.630 | 2.700/2.900 | 5230B FS* | 6 | 789C |
| 2.540/2.720 | 2.800/3.000 | 5230B ME* | 5 | 785C/785D |
| 2.360/2.540 | 2.600/2.800 | 5230B FS* | 5 | 785C/785D |
| 1.900/2.100 | 2.100/2.300 | 5130B ME* | 7 | 785C/785D |
| 1.700/1.900 | 1.700/2.100 | 5130B FS* | 7 | 785C/785D |
| 1.800/2.000 | 2.000/2.200 | 5130B ME* | 5 | 777D/777F |
| 1.540/1.810 | 1.700/2.000 | 5130B FS* | 5 | 777D/777F |
| 910/1.090 | 1.000/1.200 | 385 LL ME | 7 | 773F |
| 730/820 | 800/1.000 | 5090B FS* | 7 | 773F |
| 730/910 | 800/1.000 | 385 LL ME | 5 | 770 |
| 630/820 | 700/900 | 5090B FS* | 5 | 770 |

Para nuestro caso estamos usando 2 modelos de palas de la marca Bucyrus que actualmente han sido compradas por la línea Caterpillar. Además para nuestro análisis se está considerando un total de 5 pasadas para manipular un material que tiene una densidad suelta de 1,8 Ton/m³ tanto para la pala RH90 y la RH120 que actualmente son la 5130B y 5230B en la marca Caterpillar.

Por ser un material suelto de voladura y a esto sumamos la buena penetración que tienen las palas hidráulica frontales, se asume un factor de llenado del 97%

Tabla 4.6. Factor de llenado por caracterizas del material.

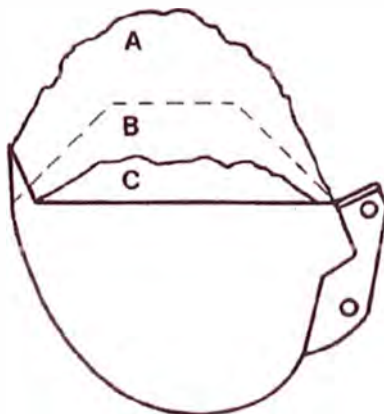
| FACTORES DE LLENADO DEL CUCARÓN | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Material suelto | Factor de llenado |
| Aridos húmedos mezclados | 95-100 % |
| Aridos uniformes hasta de 3 mm (1/8") | 95-100 |
| 3 mm-9 mm (1/8"-3/8") | 90-95 |
| 12 mm-20 mm (1/2"-3/4") | 85-90 |
| 24 mm (1") y más | 85-90 |
| Roca de voladura | |
| Buena | 80-95 % |
| Media | 75-90 |
| Mala | 60-75 |
| Otro | |
| Mezclas de roca y tierra | 100-120 % |
| Marga húmeda | 100-110 |
| Tierra vegetal, piedras, raices | 80-100 |
| Materiales cementados | 85-95 |

NOTA: Los factores de llenado del cucharón cargador pueden ser afectados por la penetración del cucharón, la fuerza de desprendimiento, el ángulo de inclinación hacia atrás, el perfil del cucharón y las herramientas de corte tales como los dientes del cucharón o cuchillas empernables reemplazables.

NOTA: Para obtener los factores de llenado del cucharón de excavadoras hidráulicas, consulte la carga útil de los cucharones en la sección de excavadoras hidráulicas.

Tabla 4.7. Visualización del factor de llenado.

| Material | Gama de factor de llenado (porcentaje de la capacidad colmada del cucharón) |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Marga mojada o arcilla arenosa | A - 100-110 % |
| Arena y grava | B - 95-110 % |
| Arcilla dura y compacta | C - 80-90 % |
| Roca bien fragmentada por voladura | 60-75 % |
| Roca mal fragmentada por voladura | 40-50 % |



Ya definido el equipo de carguío se procederá a seleccionar el modelo y tamaño del equipo de acarreo, para esto se calculara la posible carga que podrá llevar un camión que es cargado por una Pala RH90 o RH120 con un total de 5 pasadas y un factor de llenado promedio de 97%.

$$\text{Capacidad de Carga del Camión} = N^{\circ}\text{Pasadas} * FLL * \text{capacidad del cucharón}$$

FLL: Factor de llenado

Tabla 4.8. Capacidad de carga del camión

| | RH90 | RH120 |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|
| Capacidad del Cucharón (m3) | 10 | 15 |
| Numero de Pasadas | 5 | 5 |
| Factor de llenado | 97% | |
| Capacidad de Carga (Ton) | 87.3 | 130.95 |

Al revisar los catálogos de los equipos, se puede deducir que los posibles equipos de acarreo que podrán cargar las 87.3 Ton y 130.95 Ton serán el camión 777G y el camión 785D. Además tendremos que escoger que tipo de tolva usaran, para esto dividimos las capacidades de carga entre la densidad del material (1.8 Ton/m3) obteniendo 48.5 m3 y 72.75 m3 de volumen por lo que se podrán usar tolvas con piso de doble declive.

Tabla 4.9. Capacidad de carga del camión 777G



| MODELO | 777G | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Tipo de caja | Piso de doble declive | |
| Peso bruto del vehículo | 164.654 kg | 363.000 lb |
| Peso del chasis* | 51.848 kg | 114.305 lb |
| Peso de la caja | 16.075 kg | 5.439 lb |
| Carga útil sin revestimiento | 96.731 kg | 213.256 lb |
| Peso de revestimiento estándar | 5.695 kg | 12.555 lb |
| Carga útil ideal** | 91.036 kg | 200.711 lb |
| Capacidad: | | |
| A ras (SAE) | 42 m ³ | 54,6 yd ³ |
| Colmada (2:1) (SAE) | 60.2 m ³ | 78.6 yd ³ |

Tabla 4.10. Capacidad de carga del camión 785D



| MODELO | 785D | |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|
| Tipo de caja | Piso de doble declive | |
| Peso bruto objetivo de la máquina † | 249.433 kg | 550.000 lb |
| Peso básico de la máquina* | 46.921 kg | 103.443 lb |
| Accesorios** | 35.144 kg | 77.479 lb |
| Peso de la caja sin revestimiento*** | 22.997 kg | 50.700 lb |
| Revestimiento completo | 8.113 kg | 17.886 lb |
| Peso en orden de trabajo de la máquina | 113.175 kg | 249.508 lb |
| Escombros (3 % del peso en orden de trabajo de la máquina) | 3.395 kg | 7.485 lb |
| Peso en orden de trabajo vacío | 116.570 kg | 256.993 lb |
| Carga útil Ideal † | 132,9 tons métricas | 146,5 tons EE.UU. |
| Capacidad: | | |
| Colmado (2:1) (SAE), caja básica | 78 m ³ | 102 yd ³ |
| Colmado (2:1) (SAE) con extensiones laterales estándar | 91 m ³ | 119 yd ³ |

4.4. Compatibilidad de los equipos

4.4.1. Determinación de ciclo total de acarreo y retorno

Para poder determinar el ciclo total de acarreo y retorno, primero será necesario determinar los tiempos de acarreo y retorno

4.4.1.1. Determinación de los tiempos de acarreo y retorno

Una vez determinado los posibles equipos de acarreo. Se procederá a determinar el tiempo de ciclo teórico, con ayuda de las curvas tracción y retardo que caracterizan a cada camión, las cuales depende del valor porcentual de inclinación de cada uno de los tramos de las ruta y del porcentaje de resistencia a la rodadura, la que se sumara o restaran, dependiendo de si el camión baja o su sube una cuesta ya sea cargado o descargado.

Para un camión que sube una cuesta la pendiente total efectiva tomara la siguiente forma:

$$\text{Pendiente total efectiva} = \text{Pendiente} + \text{Resistencia a la rodadura}$$

Y para un camión que baja una cuesta la pendiente total efectiva será:

$$\text{Pendiente total efectiva} = \text{Pendiente} - \text{Resistencia a la rodadura}$$

Para nuestro análisis se tomara como ejemplo la ruta de acarreo de desmote que se usara durante el primer año.

Tabla 4.11. Características de la ruta de acarreo y retorno de desmote durante el primer año

| <i>Pit to Dump</i> | | <i>Waste Hauls</i> | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | | Segment Haul | | | Segment Return | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Año 1 | Pendiente (%) | 9.9% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 9.9% |
| | Longitud Tramo (m) | 500 | 550 | 500 | 500 | 550 | 500 |

Se observa que el primer tramo tiene una pendiente del 9.9%. Por lo que la pendiente efectiva para una resistencia de rodadura del 3%, será de 13% al subir una cuesta y de 7% al bajar la cuesta.

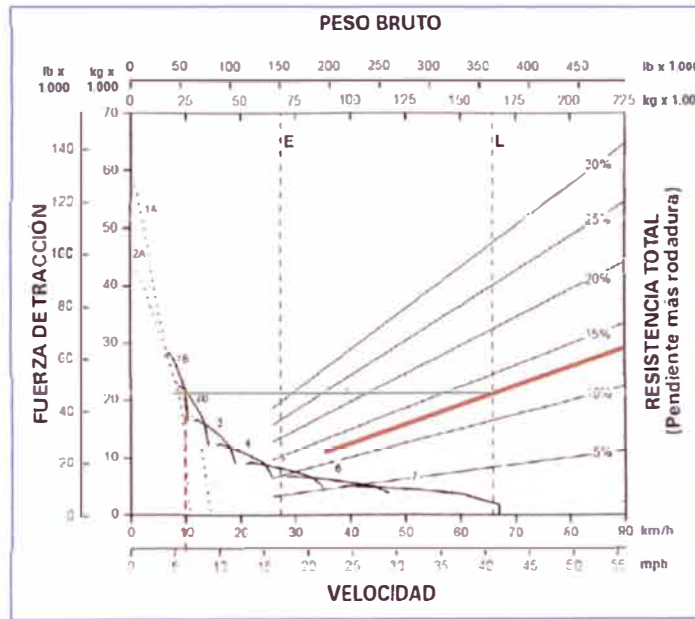


Figura 4.3. Curva de tracción del camión 777G

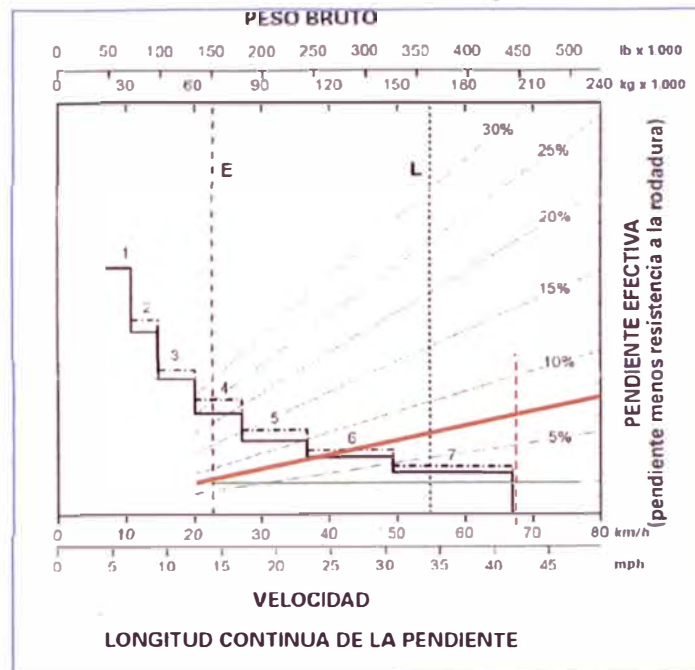


Figura 4.3. Curva de retardo del camión 777G

Analizando las gráficas de tracción y retardo se observa que en el primer tramo la velocidad del camión será 10Km/h al subir cargado con material de desmonte y de 67 Km/h al bajar sin material. Con esto podemos determinar el tiempo que tomara en camión en subir y bajar este primer tramo.

Antes de determinar las velocidades en cada tramo, debemos considerar algunas restricciones de seguridad en mina, para nuestro caso el cliente, determino no exceder de 50Km/h.

Lo que nos dice que la velocidad de retorno en vacío y con pendiente a favor no será de 67 Km/h si no será de 50Km/h

$$Velocidad = \frac{Distancia}{Tiempo}$$

Ya determinada las velocidades de acarreo y retomo, se procederá a determinar el tiempo que demorar el camión en recorrer el primer tramo tanto en subida como en bajada.

Para el acarreo cargado con pendiente en contra y a una velocidad de 10Km/h el camión demorara 3 minutos y para el retorno en vacío y con pendiente a favor a una velocidad de 50Km/h el camión demorara 0.6 minutos.

Este análisis se puede realizar de forma manual. Pero debido a gran número de rutas que varían durante toda la vida del proyecto, se usara

un programa de computadora llamado TALPAC, que nos facilitara este análisis.

Para que este programa pueda realizar el cálculo del tiempo de ciclo se introducirán las curvas tracción, retardo, carga útil, peso bruto del camión y las rutas de acarreo con las velocidades límites máximas.

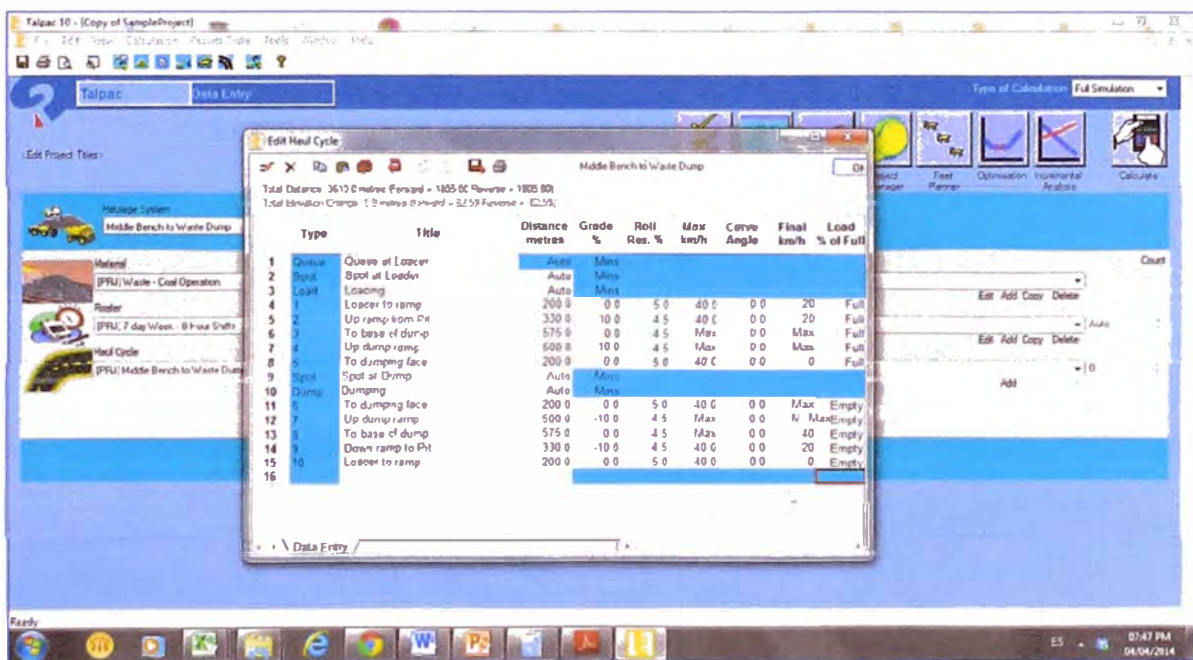


Figura 4.4. Ingreso de las Rutas de acarreo en el Programa Talpac.

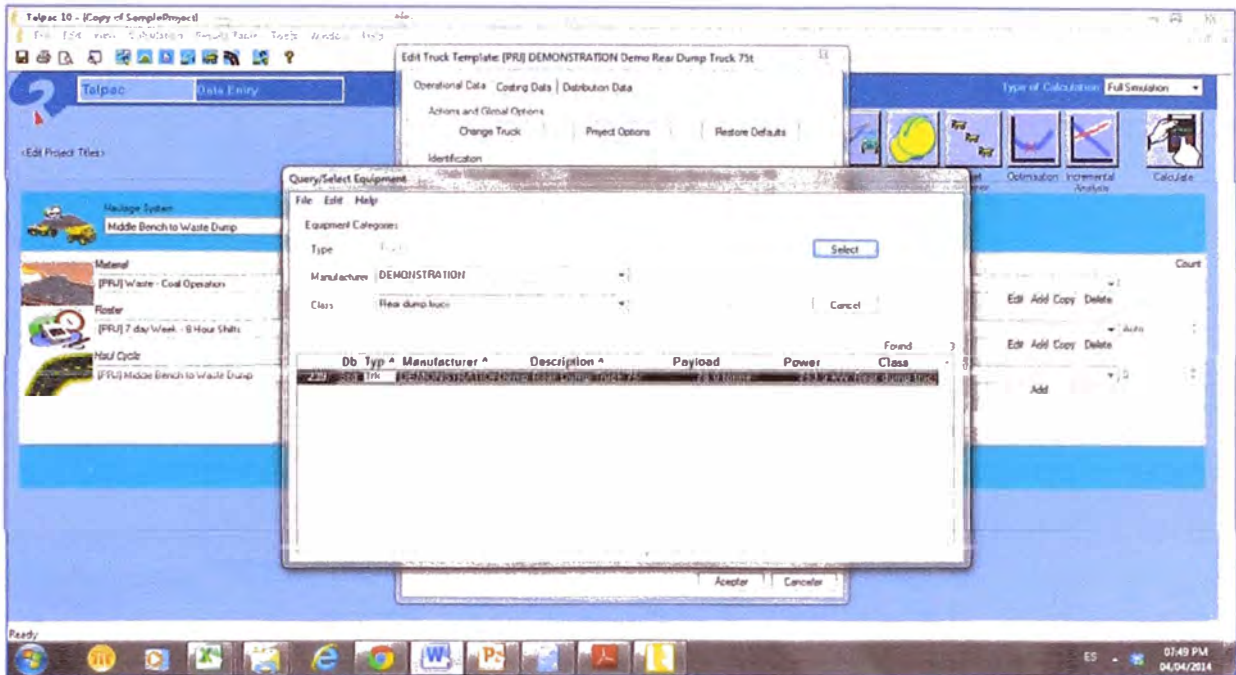


Figura 4.5. Ingreso de las características del equipos de acarreo

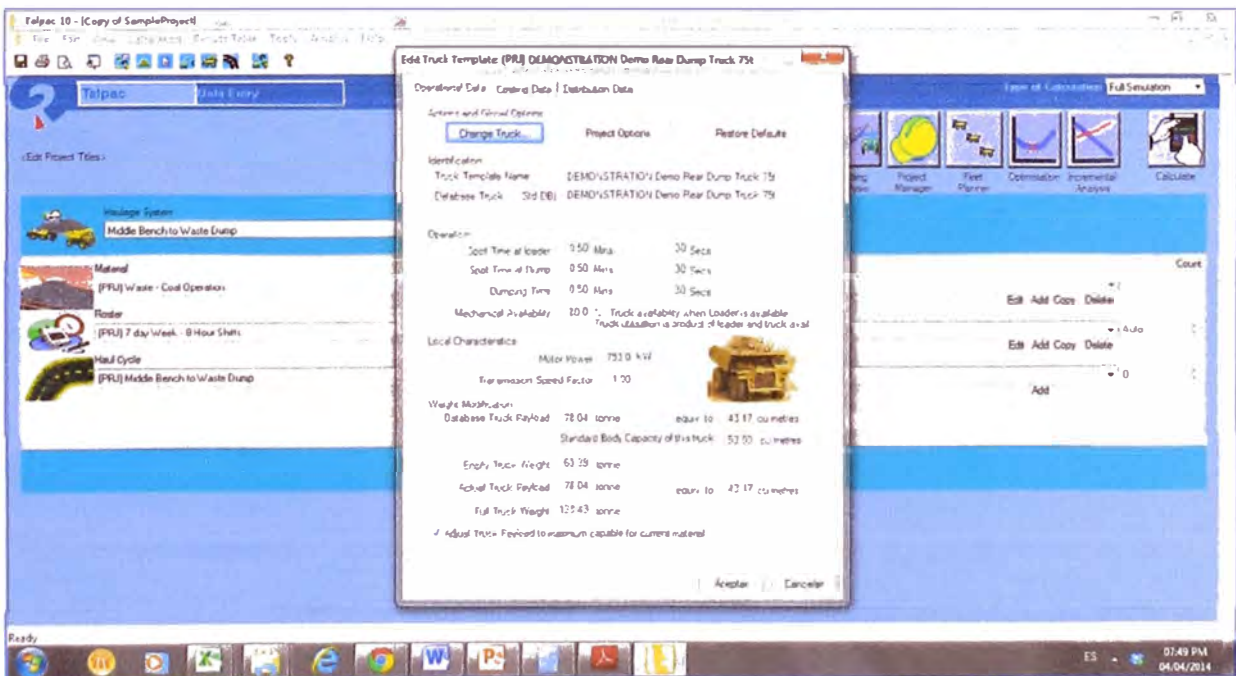


Figura 4.6. Ingreso de los límites máximos de carga del camión

Tabla 4.12. Tiempos de Acarreo y Retomo proyectada a los 9 años de Operación.

| AÑO | 777 G | | 7785D | |
|-----|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | MINERAL | DESMONTE | MINERAL | DESMONTE |
| 1 | 13.27 | 7.46 | 13.66 | 7.78 |
| 2 | 17.11 | 11.29 | 17.60 | 11.72 |
| 3 | 19.74 | 12.89 | 20.29 | 13.07 |
| 4 | 26.97 | 8.29 | 27.34 | 8.54 |
| 5 | 28.98 | 7.87 | 29.30 | 8.17 |
| 6 | 19.30 | 14.93 | 19.86 | 15.37 |
| 7 | 14.32 | 10.52 | 14.74 | 10.93 |
| 8 | 19.05 | 8.76 | 19.65 | 8.85 |
| 9 | 30.82 | 7.09 | 31.38 | 7.20 |

Ya determinados los tiempos de acarreo y retomo, se procede a hallar el ciclo total de acarreo y retorno, para esto en base de datos históricos que se manejan en la empresa Ferreyros SA, se considerara al tiempo de descarga y maniobra del camión igual a 1 minuto.

$$T_{car} = T_a + T_r + T_d + T_{md}$$

T_{car}: Ciclo total de acarreo y retorno

T_a: Tiempo de acarreo

T_r: Tiempo de retorno

T_d: Tiempo de descarga del camión

T_{md}: Tiempo de maniobra del camión en la zona de descarga

Al remplazar estos datos en la formula indicada se podrá terminar el ciclo total de acarreo y retorno para cada una de las rutas proyectadas a los 9 años de operación.

Tabla 4.13. Ciclos totales de acarreo y retomo para el primer año de operación

| Equipo de Acarreo | AÑO 1 777G | AÑO 1 785D |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Distancia de acarreo (km) | 2.150 | 2.150 |
| Ciclo de acarreo (min) | 9.361 | 9.714 |
| Ciclo de maniobra y descarga (min) | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Ciclo de retorno (min) | 3.910 | 3.948 |
| Ciclo de acarreo, retorno y maniobra (min) | 14.27 | 14.66 |

4.4.2. Determinación de ciclo total de carga

Para poder determinar el ciclo total de carga de la pala, la empresa Ferreyros SA. Maneja algunos datos históricos, los cuales han sido recolectados en campo, en base a trabajos típicos que se realizan en las minas.

$$T_{cc} = T_{dc} + (N - 1) * T_p + T_{mc}$$

T_{cc}: Ciclo total de carga

T_{dp}: Tiempo de descarga por pasada

N: Numero de ciclos de carguío

T_p: Tiempo de ciclo por pasada

T_{mc}: Tiempo de maniobra del camion en la zona de carga

De acuerdo a la formula mostrada, podemos determinar el ciclo total de carga asumiendo algunos datos como: Tiempo de descarga del cucharón, Tiempo de ciclo por pasada y Tiempo de maniobra del camión.

Tabla 4.14. Ciclos totales de carga para el primer año de operación

| Equipo de Carguío | AÑO 1 RH90-C | AÑO 1 RH120-E |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tiempo de descarga del cucharón (seg) | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Tiempo de ciclo de pasada (seg) | 25.0 | 26.0 |
| Número de ciclos de carguío por ciclo de carga | 5 | 5 |
| Tiempo de maniobra del camión (seg) | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Ciclo total de carga (min) | 1.95 | 2.00 |

4.4.3. Determinación del número de equipos.

Ya determinado el ciclo total de carga y ciclo total de acarreo y retorno se procederá a determinar la cantidad de palas y camiones que requiriere el proyecto.

4.4.3.1. Cálculo del número de palas mineas.

Para poder calcular el número de palas que puedan cumplir con la producción, se deberá saber cuánto puede producir una al cargar un camión. Para ello se divide la capacidad de carga del camión, entre el ciclo total de carga correspondiente a cada pala compatible y se multiplicara por las eficiencia de operación, eficiencia del sistema de trabajo y por la disponibilidad mecánica. Con esto tendremos la producción horaria de cada sistema pala camión la cual proyectaremos al requerimiento diario de producción tanto para el mineral como para el desmonte.

Tabla 4.15. Cálculo de producción para el primer año de operación

| Equipos | RH90 y 777G | RH120 y 785D |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Tiempo de Carga (min) | 1.95 | 2.02 |
| Capacidad de Carga del Camión (Ton) | 87.3 | 130.95 |
| Producción equipo 100% eficiencia (TM/h) | 2686.2 | 3889.6 |
| Eficiencia del operador (%) | 90% | |
| Eficiencia del sistema de trabajo (%) | 83% | |
| Disponibilidad mecánica (%) | 87% | |
| Producción equipo (TM/hr) | 1745.7 | 2527.8 |
| Horas trabajadas | 11 | |
| Turnos | 2 | |
| Producción(TM/día) | 38405.5 | 55611.9 |

En el cuadro se observa que la producción diaria de la pala RH90 con el camión 777G es de 38 405 TM/día, lo cual nos indica que solo una pala RH90 podrá cumplir con los 37000Ton/h de mineral y otra para los 37000Ton/h de desmonte.

Al igual, una pala RH120 podrá cumplir con el requerimiento de mineral y otra para el requerimiento de desmonte.

4.4.3.2. Cálculo del número óptimo de camiones

El número de camiones óptimos se define como la cantidad de camiones que podrán hacer que el equipo de carguío este en constante trabajo. Si es que el número de camiones reales es menor al número optimo, habrán tiempos no productivos del equipo de carguío, lo cual elevara el tiempo de ralenti y el aumento del consumo de combustible. Y si el número de camiones reales excede al número optimo, se producirán colas de camiones producto de sus esperas, lo que también aumentara el ralenti y consumo de combustible de los camiones.

$$N^{\circ}Oc. = \frac{T_{car} + T_{cc}}{T_{cc}}$$

T_{cc}: Ciclo total de carga

T_{car}: Ciclo total de acarreo y retorno

N^oOc: Numero óptimo de camiones

Para nuestro caso el número de camiones durante el primer año que acarrearán mineral será de:

Tabla 4.16. Cálculo del número óptimo de camiones

| Equipo de Carguío | AÑO 1 | AÑO 1 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| | RH90-C y 777G | RH120-E y 785D |
| Ciclo total de carga (min) | 1.95 | 2.02 |
| Ciclo de acarreo, retomo y maniobra (min) | 14.27 | 14.66 |
| Número de Camiones Óptimos | 8.3 | 8.3 |

Del cuadro se observa que el número de camiones óptimos para transportar mineral durante el primer año es de 8.3 camiones, pero este dato no será solución, ya que no podemos decir que 8.3 camiones podrán trabajar con una pala, por lo que tendríamos que redondearlo a un número entero menor o mayor a 8.3. Para esto se hará un análisis de producción que nos determinara el valor adecuado para el cumplimiento de la producción y ahorro de costos.

4.5. Análisis de la producción

Para poder determinar la producción, se debe de conocer cuántos ciclos de acarreo realiza el camión en una hora.

$$N^{\circ}CiclosA. = \frac{60}{T_{cc} + T_{car}}$$

Tabla 4.17. Cálculo del número de ciclos de acarreo durante el primer año

| Equipo de Carguío | AÑO 1 RH90-C y 777G | AÑO 1 RH120-E 785D |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ciclo total de carga (min) | 1.95 | 2.02 |
| Ciclo total de acarreo y retorno (min) | 14.27 | 14.66 |
| Ciclos de acarreo por camión (Ciclos/h) | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Ciclos de acarreo por camión (Ciclos/tumo) | 40.7 | 39.6 |
| Ciclos real de acarreo por camión (Ciclos/turno) | 40.0 | 39.0 |

Del cuadro se observa que un camión 777G realiza 3.7 ciclos por hora y proyectados a un jornal de trabajo de 11 horas, se obtendrán 40.7 ciclos, lo cual en la vida real no puede ser posible por esto lo redondeamos al menor mínimo entero obteniendo 40 ciclos por turno para el 777G y 39 ciclos para el camión 785D.

Ahora para obtener el la producción total del sistema se multiplicara el número de ciclos de acarreo de un camión en un día por el número total de camiones los cuales para nuestro caso puede ser de 8 o 9, a esto sumamos el efecto que producen la eficiencia del sistema de trabajo, disponibilidad mecánica y eficiencia del operador.

$$Producción\ por\ día\ (100\%) = Ciclos\ de\ acarreo\ por\ camión * N^{\circ}\ de\ camiones$$

$$Producción\ del\ sistema = Producción(100\%) * Et * Eo * Dm$$

Et: Eficiencia del sistema de ltrabajo

Eo: Eficiencia del operador

Dm: Disponibilidad mecánica

Tabla 4.18. Cálculo de producción del sistema pala camión durante el primer año

| Equipo de Carguío | AÑO 1 RH90-C y 777G | AÑO 1 RH120-E y 785D |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ciclos real de acarreo por camión (Ciclos/turno) | 40.0 | 39.0 |
| Capacidad de Carga (Ton) | 87.3 | 131.0 |
| Número de camiones 1 | 8 | 8 |
| Número de camiones 2 | 9 | 9 |
| Numero de Tumos | 2 | 2 |
| Eficiencia del operador (%) | 90% | 90% |
| Eficiencia del sistema de trabajo (%) | 83% | 83% |
| Disponibilidad mecánica (%) | 87% | 87% |
| Producción del sistema (8 camiones) (TM/día) | 36311 | 53104 |
| Producción del sistema (9 camiones) (TM/día) | 40849 | 59742 |

Ya determina la producción del sistema, tenemos que verificar si es que el sistema pala camiones llega a cumplir con la producción requerida por la mina.

$$\text{Cumplimiento}(\%) = \frac{\text{Producción del sistema}}{\text{Producción requerida}}$$

Tabla 4.19. Cálculo del cumplimiento de producción durante el primer año

| Equipo de Carguío | AÑO 1 RH90-C y 777G | AÑO 1 RH120-E y 785D |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Producción del sistema (8 camiones) (TM/día) | 36,311 | 53,104 |
| Producción del sistema (9 camiones) (TM/día) | 40,849 | 59,742 |
| Producción Requerida (TM/día) | 37,000 | 37,000 |
| Cumplimiento de Producción % (8 camiones) | 98% | 144% |
| Cumplimiento de Producción %(9 camiones) | 110% | 161% |

Del cuadro se observa que el cumplimiento del sistema pala RH90 con 8 camión 777G será de 98% y del sistema pala RH90 con 9 camiones será de 110%.

Se debe tener en cuenta que en un sistema donde la cantidad de camiones es menor a la óptima originan tiempos de espera por parte de la pala y si la cantidad de camiones es mayor a la óptima también se originaran esperas y colas por parte de los camiones, demás que un cumplimentó mayor al 100% podría traer problemas en la programación del proyecto pues cada planta procesadora tiene un límite de producción al igual que la capacidad de almacenamiento en un pad de lixiviación.

Para reducir al mínimo los efectos de no usar la cantidad de camiones óptimos y llegar al cumplimiento del 100% de producción, se tomara un total de 8 camiones para el sistema de la pala RH90.

En el caso del sistema de la pala RH120, al usar 8 y 9 camiones el cumplimiento excede del 100%, esto nos indica que el número total de camión deberá ser menor si es que se requiera llegar al a los 37000 Ton diarias de producción.

Tabla 4.20. Cálculo del cumplimiento de producción durante el primer año

| Equipo de Carguío | AÑO 1 RH120-E y 785D |
|---|----------------------------|
| Capacidad de Carga (Ton) | 131.0 |
| Número de camiones 1 | 5 |
| Número de camiones 2 | 6 |
| Numero de Turnos | 2 |
| Eficiencia del operador (%) | 90% |
| Eficiencia del sistema de trabajo (%) | 83% |
| Disponibilidad mecánica (%) | 87% |
| Producción del sistema (5 camiones) (TM/día) | 33,190 |
| Producción equipo (6 camiones) (TM/día) | 39,828 |
| Producción Requerida(TM/día) | 37,000 |
| Cumplimiento de Producción (5 camiones) | 90% |
| Cumplimiento de Producción (6 camiones) | 108% |

Entonces para poder cumplir con los 37000 Ton diarias de producción se tendrá que usar un total de 6 camiones que harán que se llegue a un 108% de cumplimiento.

- Analizando todo el sistema durante los 9 años de operación, se determina que la cantidad camiones varía constantemente llegando a un máximo de 22 camiones 777G y 16 camiones 785D.

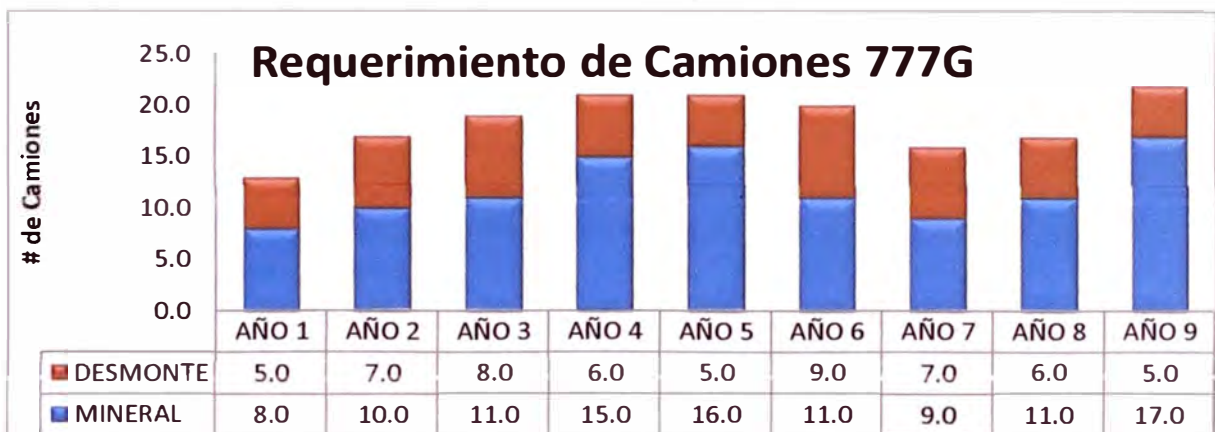


Figura 4.7. Requerimiento de camiones 777G en los 9 años de operación

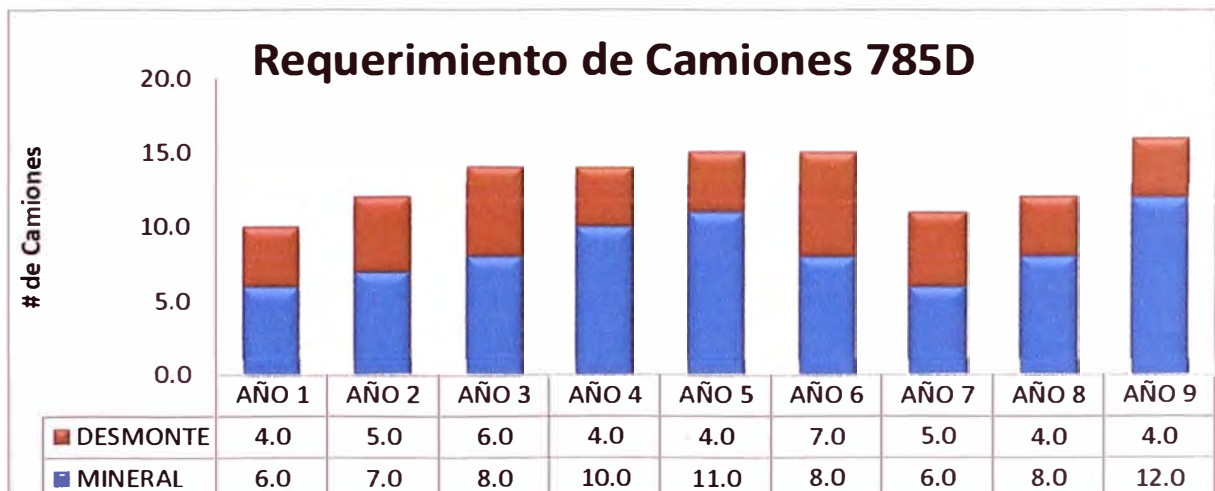


Figura 4.8. Requerimiento de camiones 785D en los 9 años de operación

- Analizando el cumplimiento se determina que habrá un 99% de cumplimiento al usar los camiones 777G y 106% al usar los camiones 785D

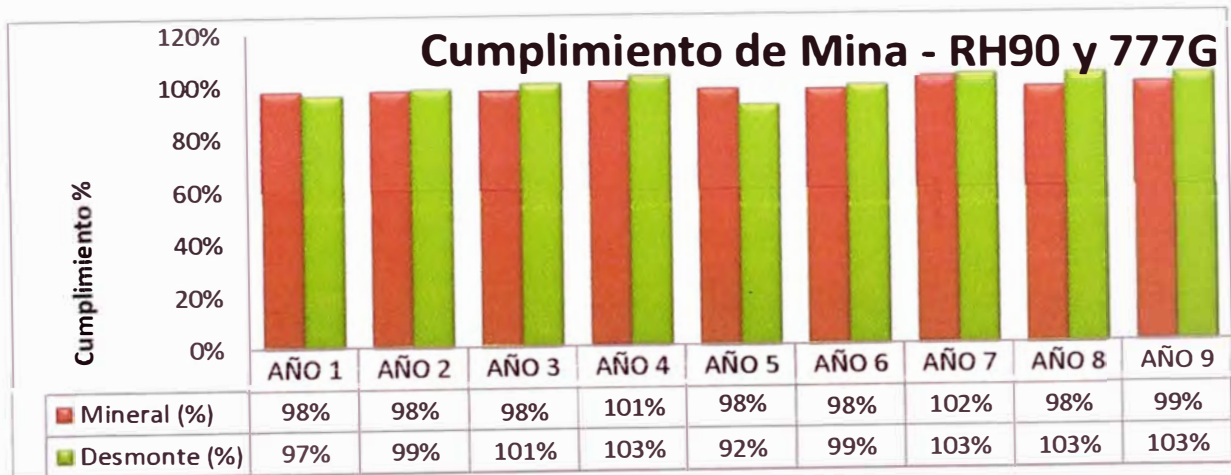


Figura 4.9. Cumplimiento de producción al usar los camiones 777G

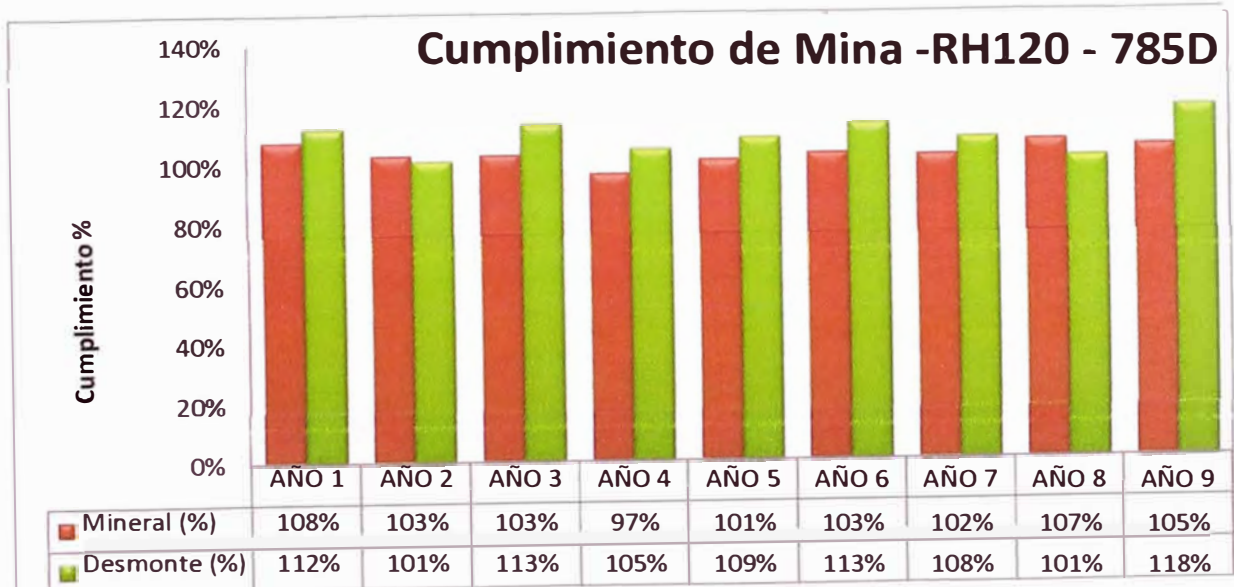


Figura 4.10. Cumplimiento de producción al usar los camiones 785D

- Analizando las holguras, las cuales se definen como la relación entre la cantidad de camiones óptimos y reales, se observa que habrá una holgura de 2% al usar los camiones 777G y de 29% al usar los camiones 785D.

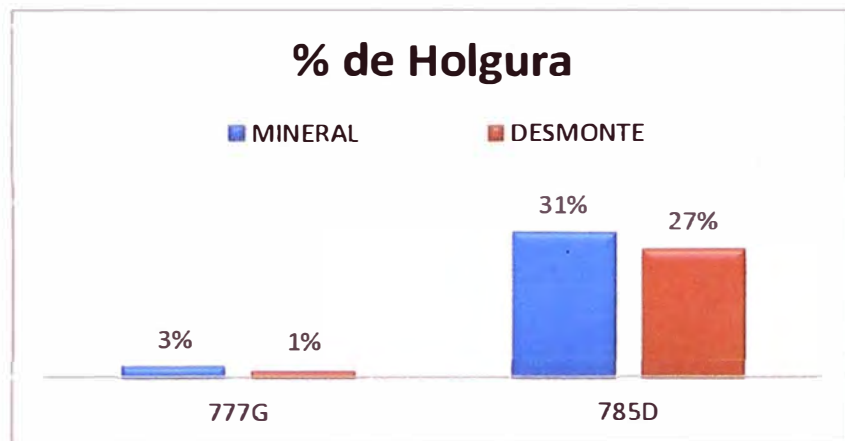


Figura 4.11. Porcentaje de holgura al usar los camiones 777G y 785D

CAPÍTULO V

ANÁLISIS DE COSTOS

5.1 Cálculo de los costos de operación y posesión de los equipos

5.1.1 Costo de posesión

Para calcular el costo de operación tenemos que considera:

- **Valor de Rescate**

$$\% \text{ de rescate} = 66.429 * Tt^{-0.603}$$

$$\text{Valor de rescate} = \% \text{ de rescate} * P$$

Tt : Tiempo total de trabajo (Horas totales)

P : Precio del Equipo

- **Costo Financiero**

$$\text{Costo financiero} = Vt * \text{Duración} - I_0$$

$$I_0 = \text{Deuda a financiar}(\%) * P$$

$$VAN = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{Vt}{(1 + TEM)^{tM}} - I_0$$

$$(1 + TEA)^{tA} = (1 + TEM)^{tM}$$

VAN : Valor actual neto

(Para hallar el V_t haremos que el VAN sea igual a 0)

V_t : Representa los flujos de caja en cada periodo t .

n : Es el número de períodos considerado

I_0 : Es el valor del desembolso inicial de la inversión

TEA : Tasa efectiva anual

TEM : Tasa efectiva mensual

t_A : Numero de años

t_M : Numero de meses

Consideraciones:

Tabla 5.1. Valores asumidos para calcular el costo de posesión

| 777G | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Tiempo (Hrs totales) | 26500 | |
| Costo financiero: | | |
| a | Deuda a Financiar (%) | 50% |
| b | TEA (%) | 12% |
| c | Duración (Años) | 5 |

Considerando las formulas del valor de rescate y los datos asumidos en la tabla 5.1. Se calculara el porcentaje y valor de rescate.

El cual será de 14%.

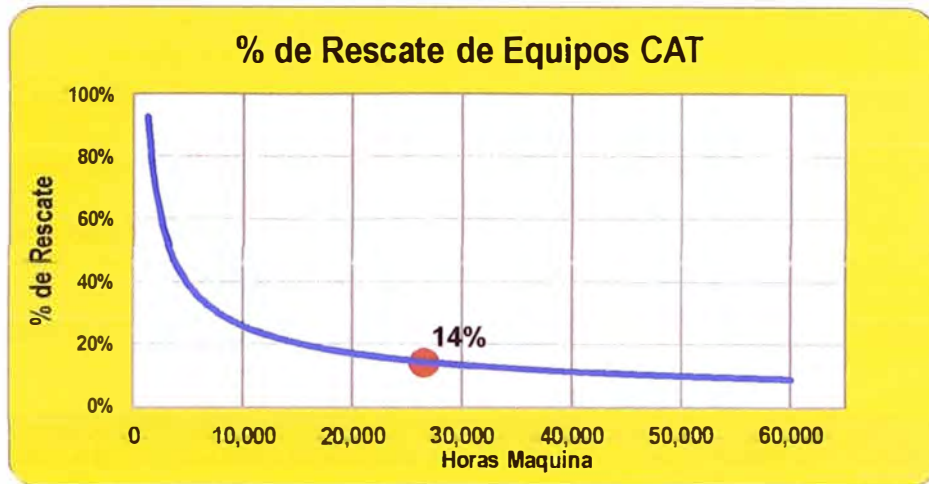


Figura 5.1. Variación del porcentaje de valor de rescate durante el tiempo de vida del proyecto

Tabla 5.2. Cálculo del costo de posesión 777G

| Costo de Posesión | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Inversión | Total |
| Inversión Inicial Equivalente (USD) | 1,371,045.00 |
| Inversión Residual Equivalente (USD) | 195,971.16 |
| Total Inversión (USD/h) | 44.34 |
| Costo Financiero (USD/h) | 9.21 |
| Costo de Posesión (USD/h) | 53.55 |

5.1.2 Costo de operación

Los costos de operación son aquellos destinados a mantener un activo en su condición existente o a modificarlo para que vuelva a estar en condiciones apropiadas de trabajo.

5.1.2.1 Mantenimiento preventivo y atención en campo

Para poder determinar todos los costos del mantenimiento preventivo, se usará una base de datos, donde se registran los costos de mantenimiento

ya sea para intervenir mantenimientos para el cambio de filtros sellos, empaques, aceites, grasas, refrigerantes y análisis SOS, sin considerar la mano de obra.

Tabla 5.3. Cálculo del costo por mantenimiento preventivo y atención en campo 777G

| Mantenimiento preventivo y atención en campo | Total |
|--|--------------|
| Mantenimiento preventivo sin fluidos (Filtros, sellos, empaquetaduras) (USD/h) | 3.84 |
| Fluidos (Aceites, grasas y refrigerantes) (USD/h) | 4.89 |
| SOS (Análisis de fluidos) (USD/h) | 0.22 |
| Mantenimiento preventivo y atención en campo (USD/h) | 8.95 |

5.1.2.2 Reparaciones

Al igual que el mantenimiento preventivo se usara una base de datos que involucra los mantenimientos totales (Overhaul), mantenimientos generales y eventuales no programados, a los que tampoco se les considerara la mano de obra.

Tabla 5.4. Cálculo del costo de reparaciones 777G

| Reparaciones | Total |
|---|--------------|
| Overhaul - Componentes Mayores | 12.88 |
| Overhaul - Componentes Media vida | 1.18 |
| Overhaul - Componentes Menores | 3.41 |
| Overhaul - Cilindros hidráulicos | 1.63 |
| Mantenimiento General | 0.85 |
| Reparaciones de chasis/tolvas/bulldozer/cucharón/varillajes | |
| Eventualidades (No programados) | 5.56 |
| Reparaciones (USD/h) | 25.51 |

5.1.2.3 Neumáticos

Los neumáticos son los elementos de desgaste de mayor costo en un camión minero, es por esto que en toda mina debe existir una cuadrilla de equipos que realicen el mantenimiento de la vía para evitar cortes y desgaste y así aumentar su vida útil.

Para nuestro cálculo de costos se considerara:

$$\text{Costo de neumaticos} : \frac{Nn * CU}{f}$$

Nn: Numero de neumaticos

CU: Costo unitario de los neumaticos

f: Frecuencia de cambio

Tabla 5.5. Cálculo del costo de los neumáticos 777G

| Neumáticos | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Frecuencia | 4,500.00 |
| Costo Unitario | 15,000.00 |
| # de Neumáticos | 6.00 |
| Neumáticos (USD/h) | 20.00 |

5.1.2.4 Combustible

Caterpillar maneja ratios de consumo de combustible para cada uno de sus equipos, al revisar su manual observamos que en el rango medio alto habrá un consumo de combustible de 19.8 gal/h.

Tabla 5.6. Ratios de consumo de combustible del camión minero 777G

| Modelo | Bajo | | Media | | Alto | |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | litros (L) | gal EE.UU. | litros (L) | gal EE.UU. | litros (L) | gal EE.UU. |
| 777D | 37,5-56,3 | 9,9-14,9 | 56,3-75,0 | 14,9-19,8 | 75,0-93,8 | 19,8-24,8 |
| 777G | 37,5-56,2 | 9,9-14,8 | 56,2-75,0 | 14,8-19,8 | 75,0-93,7 | 19,8-24,8 |

Tabla 5.7. Cálculo del costo de consumo de combustible 777G

| Combustible | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Consumo de Combustible (gal/h) | 19.80 |
| Costo de Combustible (USD/gal) | 4.09 |
| Combustible (USD/h) | 80.90 |

5.1.2.5 Operador

Es el costo que se designa a los operadores por el trabajo realizado, la que dependerá de la experiencia y la calificación que se tenga.

$$\text{Costo de operación} = S_m * N^{Op} * F_s$$

S_m: Salario mensual

N^{Op}: Numero de operadores

F_s: Factor de costo sobre el salario

Tabla 5.8. Cálculo del costo del operador 777G

| Operador | Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Salario Mensual/Operador (USD/mes) | 1,153.85 |
| Operadores Requeridos/Máquina | 3.00 |
| Factor de costo sobre el salario | 1.45 |
| Operación/Mes (USD) | 5,019.23 |
| Horas Máquina Trabajadas (h/mes) | 441.67 |
| Operador (USD/h) | 11.36 |

5.1.2.6 Gestión de equipos

Corresponde a todos los gastos producidos por el servicio de mantenimiento, como mano de obra e inspecciones realizadas por los especialistas.

Tabla 5.9. Costo de gestión de equipos 777G

| Gestión de Equipos | Total |
|---|--------------|
| Servicio en campo (MO para MttoPrev e Inspecciones) | 5.11 |
| Gestión de Equipos (USD/h) | 5.11 |

5.1.2.7 Mantenimiento no programado

Se refiere a todas las actividades de mantenimiento que no se han programado.

Tabla 5.10. Costo de mantenimiento no programado 777G

| Mantenimiento no Programado | Total |
|---|--------------|
| Servicio en campo (R&I y atención de eventualidades no programados) | 10.37 |
| Mantenimiento no Programado (USD/h) | 10.37 |

Ya determinada todas los costos de operación podremos determinar el costo total de operación, sumando todos los costos relacionados.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Costo de Operación (USD/h) | 162.21 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|

Para poder determinar el costo total de operación y posesión, bastara sumar ambos valores.

Tabla 5.11. Costo Total de Operación y Posesión 777G

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Costo de Posesión (USD/h) | 53.55 |
| Costo de Operación (USD/h) | 162.21 |
| Costo Total de Operación y Posesión (USD/h) | 215.76 |

5.2. Cálculo de los costos anual de la flota de equipos

Para poder determinar el costo anual de la flota de equipos primero se necesita conocer la productividad, para esto usaremos la siguiente relación:

$$Productividad = \frac{Producción}{Costo\ total\ de\ Operación\ y\ Poseción}$$

Ya determinada la productividad procederemos a calcular el costo total de la producción multiplicando la productividad con el saldo de material a mover.

Tabla 5.12. Productividad y costos para el primer año de acarreo de mineral

| Productividad y Costos | AÑO 1 | |
|--|------------|------------|
| | RH90 | 777G |
| Costo total - Operación y Posesión - (USD/OperH) | 411.99 | 215.67 |
| MCM - PRODUCTIVIDAD (TM/USD) - Valor Actual Neto | 4.0 | 1.0 |
| MCM - Total de material a extraer (TM) | 13,320,000 | 13,320,000 |
| MCM - Costo Por Proceso de Producción (USD) | 3,324,877 | 13,924,274 |
| MCM - Costo Total de Producción (USD) | 17,249,151 | |

- Analizando los costos de ambos sistemas durante los 9 años de operación, se determina que usar camiones 785D aumenta los costos a casi 5 millones en comparación a usar camiones 777G.

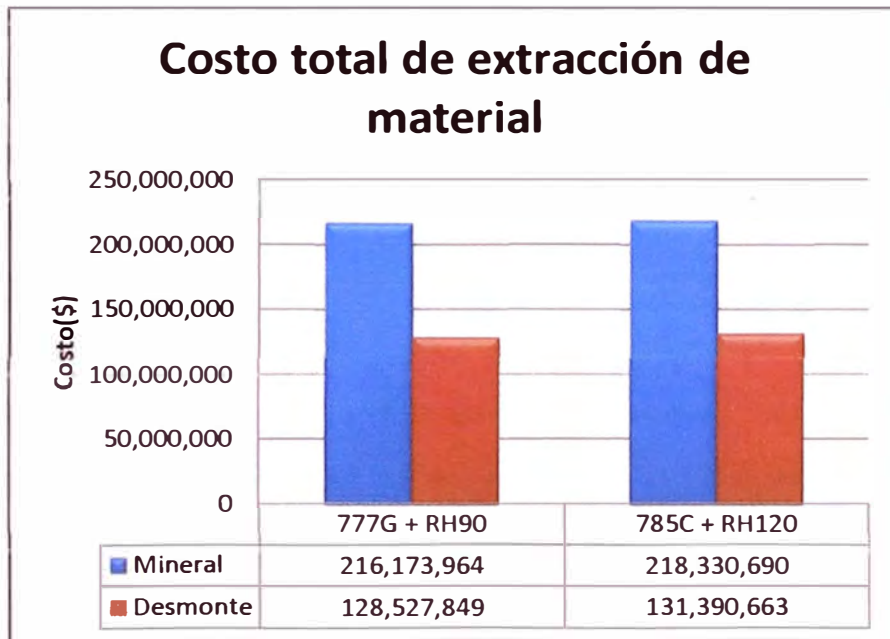


Figura 5.2. Costos totales de producción del proyecto

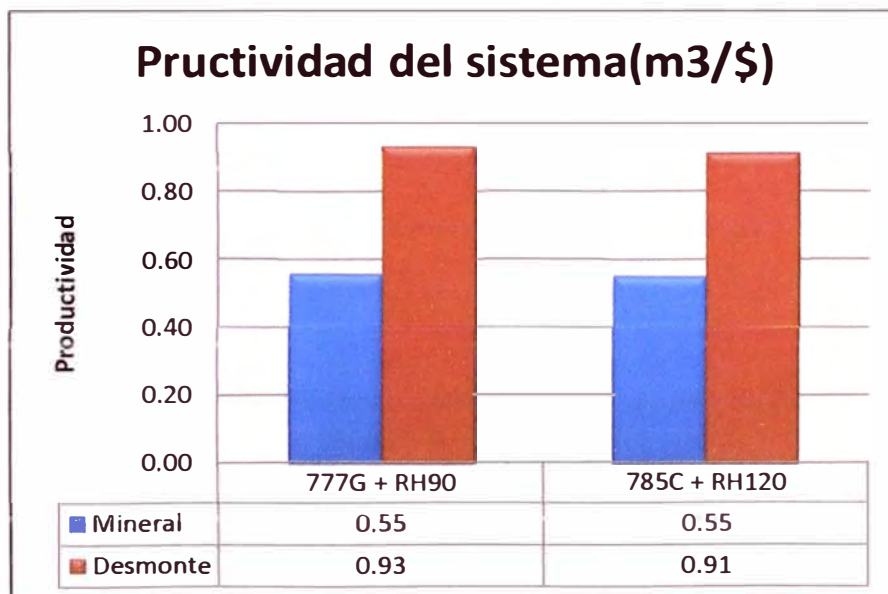


Figura 5.3. Productividad total del sistema

CONCLUSIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES

➤ Conclusiones:

1. Se demostró mediante el análisis de producción y costos, que la compatibilidad óptima entre los equipos de carguío y acarreo, las darán las palas RH90 y los camiones 777G, debido a que esta relación da un cumplimiento cercano al 100% y una holgura de 3 % y 1 % para el traslado de mineral y desmonte. Además de darnos un ahorro de 3 millones de dólares en comparación al sistema pala camión RH120 y 785D.
2. Se demostró que una cantidad de camiones óptima por cada equipo de carguío, hace más eficiente el trabajo de extracción de mineral, debido a que un número de camiones óptimo reduce los tiempos de espera, los cuales aumentan los costos del sistema. Esto se ve en el alto porcentaje de holgura que presenta el sistema pala camión RH120 y 785D el cual es de 31% y 27% para el traslado de mineral y desmonte.
3. Se determinó que la compatibilidad óptima entre el equipo de carguío y acarreo, determina un factor importante en la productividad del sistema ya que evitan el aumento del tiempo de carga y la formación de colas de camiones.

➤ **Recomendaciones**

1. Dada a que la cantidad de camiones mineros varía durante todo el tiempo de vida del proyecto, se recomienda comprarlos paulatinamente, de acuerdo al requerimiento de producción.
2. Debido a que el valor de recuperación de un equipo disminuye en forma exponencial, se recomienda evaluar hasta qué punto pueden trabajar de forma rentable, ya que si las condiciones de trabajo no son adecuadas, el equipo podría devaluarse rápidamente.
3. Cada vez que la programación de mina nos determine puntos fijos de carguío, es recomendable usar palas en vez de cargadores frontales, ya que una pala aumentara la productividad del sistema debido a la técnica de doble carguío por cada uno de sus lados, lo cual minimiza el tiempo de maniobra de los camiones al ingresar al área de carga.
4. Se recomienda tener una buena fragmentación del terreno para mejorar los factores de llenado del cucharón al momento de realizar la carga de los camiones.

5. Para poder mejorar la eficiencia en el acarreo y retorno de material, se recomienda usar señales informativas para mejorar el desempeño de los camiones. Estas señales limitaran las velocidades de acuerdo a las pendientes de cada tamo y evitaran cambios repentinos en la marcha de los camiones.

6. Para poder mantener los ciclos total de acarreo y retomo se recomienda hacer un mantenimiento constante de las vías y así conservar la resistencia a la rodadura.

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ANEXOS

TABLA DE COSTOS DE MANTENIMIENTO

| Categoría de Servicio | Cantidad | Opción de Reparación | Evento | Frecuencia | Eventos | Trabajo | Piezas | Venta | Tarifa(USD/h) |
|-----------------------|----------|--|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Service Category | Qty | Repair Option | First | Next | Events | Labor | Parts | | |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 1.00 | 1000 010 ENGINE REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 4 400 00 | 4 437 59 | 8 615 71 | 0 33 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 1.00 | 1000 020 ENGINE RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 20 500 00 | 116 481 63 | 158 641 55 | 5 99 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 1.00 | 3030 010 TRANSMISSION REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 1980 | 33 28 | 3 511 62 | 0 13 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 1.00 | 3030 020 TRANSMISSION RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 6 750 00 | 36 202 85 | 49 452 71 | 1 87 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 1.00 | 3101 010 TORQUE CONVERTER REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 1 320 00 | 66 53 | 1 383 20 | 0 05 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 1.00 | 3101 020 TORQUE CONVERTER RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 2 500 00 | 17 222 64 | 21 641 51 | 0 82 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 1.00 | 3258 010 DIFFERENTIAL REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 1 320 00 | 141 52 | 1 454 44 | 0 05 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 1.00 | 3258 020 DIFFERENTIAL RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 1 500 00 | 13 073 22 | 19 089 56 | 0 72 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 2.00 | 4008 010 FINAL DRIVE BK & WHEEL REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 1 320 00 | 4 033 52 | 5 151 84 | 0 19 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 2.00 | 4008 020 FINAL DRIVE, BK & WHEEL RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 2 750 00 | 43 954 76 | 51 346 52 | 1 94 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 2.00 | 4201 010 WHEEL REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 660 00 | 56 15 | 7 16 19 | 0 03 |
| 01 Overhaul - Major | 2.00 | 4201 020 WHEEL RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 2 300 00 | 14 522 56 | 20 372 43 | 0 77 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 2.00 | 1052 010 TURBOCHARGER REMOVE & INSTALL | 7 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 2 00 | 110 00 | 139 03 | 484 16 | 0 02 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 2.00 | 1052 020 TURBOCHARGER RECONDITION | 7 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 2 00 | 200 00 | 4 444 73 | 8 844 56 | 0 33 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 1.00 | 1256 010 FUEL TRANSFER PUMP REMOVE & INSTALL | 7 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 2 00 | 110 00 | 19 84 | 257 70 | 0 01 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 1.00 | 1256 020 FUEL TRANSFER PUMP RECONDITION | 7 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 2 00 | 50 00 | 7 58 93 | 1 541 97 | 0 06 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 12 00 | 1250 020 UNIT INJECTOR RECONDITION | 7 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 2 00 | 25 00 | 1 137 99 | 2 212 18 | 0 08 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 1.00 | 1361 010 WATERPUMP REMOVE & INSTALL | 7 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 2 00 | 165 00 | 47 35 | 419 97 | 0 02 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 1.00 | 1361 020 WATER PUMP RECONDITION | 7 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 2 00 | 50 00 | 1 548 99 | 3 043 08 | 0 11 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 1.00 | 1405 010 ALTERNATOR REMOVE & INSTALL | 7 000 00 | 7 000 00 | 3 00 | 110 00 | 393 93 | 1 452 70 | 0 05 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 1.00 | 1405 020 ALTERNATOR RECONDITION | 7 000 00 | 7 000 00 | 3 00 | 50 00 | 1 087 34 | 3 248 92 | 0 12 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 1.00 | 1453 010 ELECTRIC STARTING MOTOR REMOVE & INSTALL | 7 000 00 | 7 000 00 | 3 00 | 110 00 | 73 90 | 540 62 | 0 02 |
| 02 Overhaul - Middle | 1.00 | 1453 020 ELECTRIC STARTING MOTOR RECONDITION | 7 000 00 | 7 000 00 | 3 00 | 50 00 | 3 181 43 | 9 217 08 | 0 35 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1063 010 AFTERCOOLER REMOVE & INSTALL | 7 000 00 | 7 000 00 | 3 00 | 110 00 | 332 32 | 1 277 11 | 0 05 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1063 020 AFTERCOOLER RECONDITION | 7 000 00 | 7 000 00 | 3 00 | 200 00 | 5 967 72 | 17 508 70 | 0 66 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1273 010 FUEL TANK REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 165 00 | 327 79 | 476 40 | 0 02 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1273 020 FUEL TANK RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 800 00 | 871 32 | 1 627 75 | 0 06 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1353 010 RADIATOR REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 1 320 00 | 185 91 | 1 456 61 | 0 06 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1353 020 RADIATOR RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 1 200 00 | 6 910 58 | 8 367 15 | 0 32 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1356 020 FAN RECONDITION | 45 000 00 | 45 000 00 | 0 00 | 100 00 | 6 306 18 | 0 00 | 0 66 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1369 010 HR FAN DRIVE REMOVE & INSTALL HYDRAULIC | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 330 00 | 587 71 | 963 32 | 0 04 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1369 020 HR FAN DRIVE RECONDITION HYDRAULIC | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 500 00 | 5 903 54 | 5 823 46 | 0 22 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1374 010 T3 HYDRAULIC OIL COOLER REMOVE & INSTALL TRANSMISSION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 110 00 | 406 65 | 496 37 | 0 02 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1374 020 T3 HYDRAULIC OIL COOLER RECONDITION TRANSMISSION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 50 00 | 2 146 18 | 2 088 87 | 0 08 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1802 010 REFRIGERANT COMPRESSOR REMOVE & INSTALL | 7 000 00 | 7 000 00 | 3 00 | 110 00 | 85 48 | 573 62 | 0 02 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 1802 020 REFRIGERANT COMPRESSOR RECONDITION | 7 000 00 | 7 000 00 | 3 00 | 50 00 | 1 218 00 | 3 792 30 | 0 14 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 3066 010 TRANSMISSION OIL PUMP REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 110 00 | 211 95 | 311 35 | 0 01 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 3066 020 TRANSMISSION OIL PUMP RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 250 00 | 1 357 21 | 1 539 35 | 0 06 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 3253 020 MV DRIVE SHAFT RECONDITION MAIN | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 220 00 | 4 041 48 | 4 059 41 | 0 15 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 3259 020 B AXLE SHAFT RECONDITION BOTH SIDES | 32 000 00 | 32 000 00 | 0 00 | 200 00 | 12 575 50 | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 3260 020 AXLE HOUSING ASSEMBLY RECONDITION | 16 000 00 | 16 000 00 | 1 00 | 1 780 00 | 5 053 54 | 11 802 85 | 0 45 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 4261 010 FR BRAKE/SLACK ADJUSTER REMOVE & INSTALL FRONT | 16 000 00 | 16 000 00 | 1 00 | 110 00 | 25 99 | 134 69 | 0 01 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 4261 010 RE BRAKE/SLACK ADJUSTER REMOVE & INSTALL REAR | 16 000 00 | 16 000 00 | 1 00 | 110 00 | 21 06 | 130 01 | 0 00 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 4261 020 FR BRAKE/SLACK ADJUSTER RECONDITION FRONT | 16 000 00 | 16 000 00 | 1 00 | 100 00 | 92 32 | 187 70 | 0 01 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 4261 020 RE BRAKE/SLACK ADJUSTER RECONDITION REAR | 16 000 00 | 16 000 00 | 1 00 | 100 00 | 54 72 | 151 98 | 0 01 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 4263 010 BRAKE ACCUMULATOR REMOVE & INSTALL | 15 000 00 | 15 000 00 | 1 00 | 110 00 | 11 33 | 129 76 | 0 00 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 4263 020 BRAKE ACCUMULATOR RECONDITION | 15 000 00 | 15 000 00 | 1 00 | 150 00 | 1 408 65 | 1 488 22 | 0 06 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 4306 010 STEERING PUMP REMOVE & INSTALL | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 220 00 | 41 63 | 256 55 | 0 01 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 4306 020 STEERING PUMP RECONDITION | 14 000 00 | 14 000 00 | 1 00 | 400 00 | 3 218 75 | 3 457 81 | 0 13 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 5051 010 K1V HYDRAULIC CONTROL VALVE REMOVE & INSTALL MAIN | 16 000 00 | 16 000 00 | 1 00 | 330 00 | 29 34 | 357 87 | 0 01 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 5051 020 K1V HYDRAULIC CONTROL VALVE RECONDITION MAIN | 16 000 00 | 16 000 00 | 1 00 | 400 00 | 4 900 29 | 5 065 28 | 0 19 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 5073 010 VC GEAR PUMP REMOVE & INSTALL TORQUE CONVERTER | 15 000 00 | 15 000 00 | 1 00 | 110 00 | 267 74 | 364 35 | 0 01 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 5073 020 VC GEAR PUMP RECONDITION TORQUE CONVERTER | 15 000 00 | 15 000 00 | 1 00 | 250 00 | 5 442 97 | 5 176 82 | 0 25 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 5083 010 HYDRAULIC HOIST PUMP REMOVE & INSTALL | 15 000 00 | 16 000 00 | 1 80 | 165 00 | 17 25 | 181 36 | 0 01 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 5083 020 HYDRAULIC HOIST PUMP RECONDITION | 16 000 00 | 16 000 00 | 1 00 | 400 00 | 4 135 91 | 4 329 48 | 0 16 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 5713 010 ELECTRIC HYDRAULIC PUMP REMOVE & INSTALL | 15 000 00 | 15 000 00 | 1 00 | 110 00 | 378 94 | 469 99 | 0 02 |
| 03 Overhaul - Minor | 1.00 | 5713 020 ELECTRIC HYDRAULIC PUMP RECONDITION | 15 000 00 | 15 000 00 | 1 00 | 200 00 | 2 166 08 | 2 257 78 | 0 09 |

| Categoría de Servicio | Cantidad | Opción de Reparación | Evento | Frecuencia | Eventos | Trabajo | Precio | Venta | Tarifa(USD/h) |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--|-----------|------------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 04 Overhaul - Hydraulic Cylinders | 2.00 | 4300 010 STEERING CYLINDER REMOVE & INSTALL | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 2.00 | 220.00 | 1,291.77 | 2,850.41 | 0.11 |
| 04 Overhaul - Hydraulic Cylinders | 2.00 | 4301 020 STEERING CYLINDER RECONDITION | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 | 2.00 | 400.00 | 457.55 | 7,590.35 | 0.25 |
| 04 Overhaul - Hydraulic Cylinders | 2.00 | 5102 010 LIFT/HOIST CYLINDER REMOVE & INSTALL | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 1.00 | 440.00 | 1,350.30 | 1,780.79 | 0.07 |
| 04 Overhaul - Hydraulic Cylinders | 2.00 | 5102 020 LIFT/HOIST CYLINDER RECONDITION | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 | 1.00 | 600.00 | 3,292.85 | 8,327.22 | 0.31 |
| 04 Overhaul - Hydraulic Cylinders | 2.00 | 7201 010 FR SUSPENSION CYLINDER REMOVE & INSTALL FRONT | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 1.00 | 440.00 | 1,798.14 | 2,148.23 | 0.08 |
| 04 Overhaul - Hydraulic Cylinders | 2.00 | 7201 010 RE SUSPENSION CYLINDER REMOVE & INSTALL REAR | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 1.00 | 440.00 | 754.34 | 1,155.62 | 0.04 |
| 04 Overhaul - Hydraulic Cylinders | 2.00 | 7201 020 FR SUSPENSION CYLINDER RECONDITION FRONT | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 1.00 | 900.00 | 4,132.33 | 11,425.71 | 0.43 |
| 04 Overhaul - Hydraulic Cylinders | 2.00 | 7201 020 RE SUSPENSION CYLINDER RECONDITION REAR | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 1.00 | 800.00 | 3,717.34 | 7,931.47 | 0.30 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7501 540 PM 1 PERFORM | 250.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 217.90 | 10,971.27 | 0.41 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7502 540 PM 2 PERFORM | 500.00 | 1,000.00 | 27.00 | | 1,455.70 | 38,108.21 | 1.44 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7503 540 PM 3 PERFORM | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 13.00 | | 1,802.89 | 22,754.58 | 0.84 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7504 540 PM 4 PERFORM | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 13.00 | | 2,361.99 | 29,490.57 | 1.11 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7521 540 50 SVC HOUR MAINTENANCE PERFORM | 50.00 | 50.00 | 530.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7525 540 INI F 500 SVC HOUR MAINTENANCE PERFORM INITIAL FIRST ONE | 500.00 | 99,999.00 | 1.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7526 540 INI F 8 SVC HR MAINTENANCE PERFORM INITIAL FIRST ONE | 8.00 | 99,999.00 | 1.00 | | 790.60 | 751.07 | 0.03 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7543 540 6000 SVC HOUR MAINTENANCE PERFORM | 6,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 2.00 | | 7.30 | 13.87 | 0.00 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7545 540 3000 SVC HOUR MAINTENANCE PERFORM | 3,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 7.30 | 27.74 | 0.00 |
| 05 Preventive Maintenance w/o Fluids | 1.00 | 7548 540 12000VC HOUR MAINTENANCE PERFORM | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 2.00 | | 7.30 | 13.87 | 0.00 |
| 06 General Maintenance | 1.00 | 1355 510 S THERMOSTAT/WATER TEMP REG REPLACE SET(ALL) | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 205.60 | 781.28 | 0.03 |
| 06 General Maintenance | 1.00 | 1401 510 S BATTERY REPLACE SET(ALL) | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,047.70 | 7,781.26 | 0.29 |
| 06 General Maintenance | 1.00 | 7312 010 SEAT ASSEMBLY REMOVE & INSTALL | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 2.00 | | 105.00 | 199.50 | 0.01 |
| 06 General Maintenance | 1.00 | 7312 020 SEAT ASSEMBLY RECONDITION | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 2.00 | | 4,086.00 | 7,785.20 | 0.29 |
| 06 General Maintenance | 1.00 | 7320 510 FI AIR CONDITIONER REPLACE FILTER | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 26.00 | | 105.80 | 2,637.55 | 0.10 |
| 06 General Maintenance | 1.00 | 7322 510 A/C RECEIVER/DRYER REPLACE | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 13.00 | | 77.40 | 955.89 | 0.04 |
| 06 General Maintenance | 1.00 | 7327 510 SEAT BELT REPLACE | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 63.30 | 2,358.94 | 0.09 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 1348 044 ENGINE OIL DRAIN & REFILL | 250.00 | 250.00 | 105.00 | | 487.51 | 49,091.25 | 1.85 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 1395 044 HL ENGINE COOLANT DRAIN & REFILL EXTENDED LIFE | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 2.00 | | 1,152.40 | 2,189.55 | 0.08 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 1395 538 CXT ENGINE COOLANT ADD COOLANT EXTENDER | 6,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 2.00 | | 73.20 | 139.08 | 0.01 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 3080 044 TRANSMISSION OIL DRAIN & REFILL | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 26.00 | | 1,074.30 | 26,535.21 | 1.00 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 3258 044 OC DIFFERENTIAL DRAIN & REFILL OIL | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 13.00 | | 950.05 | 12,225.50 | 0.45 |
| 07 Fluids | 2.00 | 4050 044 OC FINAL DRIVE DRAIN & REFILL OIL | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 13.00 | | 184.60 | 2,279.81 | 0.05 |
| 07 Fluids | 2.00 | 4201 044 OC FRT WHEEL DRAIN & REFILL OIL FRONT | 500.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 33.60 | 1,691.75 | 0.05 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 4300 044 OC STEERING SYSTEM DRAIN & REFILL OIL | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 26.00 | | 245.60 | 5,061.32 | 0.23 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 5050 044 OC HYDRAULIC SYSTEM DRAIN & REFILL OIL | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 13.00 | | 553.40 | 11,774.49 | 0.44 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 7000 085 MACHINE LUBRICATE | 50.00 | 50.00 | 530.00 | | 33.90 | 15,917.46 | 0.54 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 7502 086 PM 2 LUBRICATE | 500.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 11.20 | 553.92 | 0.02 |
| 07 Fluids | 1.00 | 7504 085 PM 4 LUBRICATE | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 13.00 | | 11.20 | 138.32 | 0.01 |
| 08 SOS | 1.00 | 1348 008 ENGINE OIL TAKE&ANAL S-O-S SAMP FROM | 250.00 | 250.00 | 105.00 | | 13.00 | 1,309.10 | 0.05 |
| 08 SOS | 1.00 | 1395 008 LI ENGINE COOLANT TAKE&ANAL S-O-S SAMP FROM LEVEL ONE | 500.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 13.00 | 654.55 | 0.02 |
| 08 SOS | 1.00 | 3080 008 TRANSMISSION OIL TAKE&ANAL S-O-S SAMP FROM | 500.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 13.00 | 654.55 | 0.02 |
| 08 SOS | 1.00 | 3258 008 OC DIFFERENTIAL TAKE&ANAL S-O-S SAMP FROM OIL | 500.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 13.00 | 654.55 | 0.02 |
| 08 SOS | 2.00 | 4050 008 OC FINAL DRIVE TAKE&ANAL S-O-S SAMP FROM OIL | 500.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 13.00 | 654.55 | 0.02 |
| 08 SOS | 2.00 | 4201 008 OC FRT WHEEL TAKE&ANAL S-O-S SAMP FROM OIL FRONT | 500.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 13.00 | 654.55 | 0.02 |
| 08 SOS | 1.00 | 4300 008 OC STEERING SYSTEM TAKE&ANAL S-O-S SAMP FROM OIL | 500.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 13.00 | 654.55 | 0.02 |
| 08 SOS | 1.00 | 5050 008 OC HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TAKE&ANAL S-O-S SAMP FROM OIL | 500.00 | 500.00 | 53.00 | | 13.00 | 654.55 | 0.02 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 1000 900 ENGINE MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 1350 900 ENGINE COOLING SYSTEM MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 1400 900 ELECTRIC SYSTEM MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.91 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 3000 900 TRANSMISSION MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 4250 900 BRAKING SYSTEM MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 4300 900 STEERING SYSTEM MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 5251 900 HYDRAULIC HOSES/LINES MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 5051 900 PWT HYDRAULIC HOSES/LINES MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS POWER TRAIN | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 5501 900 A/P SYSTEM CONTROL MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 7050 900 FRAME MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 7250 900 BODY MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 7320 900 AIR CONDITIONER MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 7325 900 ROPS/FOPS CAB MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |
| 13 Unscheduled | 1.00 | 7540 900 AUTO LUBRICATION SYSTEM MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS | 6,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 4.00 | | 2,767.90 | 10,518.02 | 0.40 |

**REGISTRO DE LOS CALCULOS DE TIEMPOS DE CICLO,
CARCATERISTICAS DE CARGUÍO, PRODUCCION y COSTOS**

BROCHURE DEL CAMION MINERO 777G

777G

Off-Highway Truck



Engine (Tier 4 Final)

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Engine Model | Cat® C32 ACERT™ | |
| Gross Power – SAE J1995 | 765 kW | 1,025 hp |
| Net Power – SAE J1349 | 683 kW | 916 hp |

Engine (Tier 2 Equivalent)

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Engine Model | Cat® C32 ACERT™ | |
| Gross Power – SAE J1995 | 765 kW | 1,025 hp |
| Net Power – SAE J1349 | 704 kW | 945 hp |

Weights – Approximate (Tier 4 Final)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Target Gross Machine Weight | 164 654 kg | 363,000 lb |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|

Weights – Approximate (Tier 2 Equivalent)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Target Gross Machine Weight | 164 654 kg | 363,000 lb |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|

Operating Specifications (Tier 4 Final)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Nominal Payload (100%) | 90.4 tonnes | 99.6 tons |
| Maximum Payload (110%) | 99.4 tonnes | 109.6 tons |
| Not to Exceed Payload (120%)* | 108.5 tonnes | 119.6 tons |
| Body Capacity – SAE 2:1 | 64.1 m ³ | 83.8 yd ³ |

Operating Specifications (Tier 2 Equivalent)

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Nominal Payload (100%) | 90.8 tonnes | 100 tons |
| Maximum Payload (110%) | 99.8 tonnes | 110 tons |
| Not to Exceed Payload (120%) | 109 tonnes | 120 tons |
| Body Capacity – SAE 2:1 | 64.1 m ³ | 83.8 yd ³ |

* Capacity with flat floor X Body with liner.

* Refer to the Caterpillar 10/10/20 Payload Policy for maximum gross vehicle weight limitations.

Features

Series Customer Requirements

meet safety and regulatory requirements
machine available when scheduled to work
performance that promotes low owning
and operating costs
provide an operating environment that
enhances productivity

Series Quality

Series is backed by comprehensive virtual
validation, prototype testing and over 25,000 hours
of work in the hands of customers prior to production.

Series Performance

The 777G has 7% more torque and new transmission
controls that deliver quick haul cycles with
automotive-quality shifting and comfort.

Series Economics

Series introduces new fuel saving strategies
and component life goals to help manage life
cycle costs.

Series Safety

With improved designs that impact braking,
traction control, object detection and egress,
G Series is setting new standards of safety
in this size class of truck.

Sustainable Designs

The 777G reaches new levels of sustainability
using less fuel, producing fewer emissions for
the U.S. and reducing sound levels by 50% for
the operator.



Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| The Operator Experience..... | 3 |
| Performance | 4 |
| Fuel Saving Strategies | 5 |
| Structural Integrity..... | 6 |
| Power Train..... | 7 |
| Emission Controls..... | 8 |
| G Series Body Strategy..... | 9 |
| Machine Information and Monitoring | 10 |
| Cat MineStar™ System | 12 |
| Serviceability..... | 14 |
| Special Packages | 16 |
| Safety..... | 17 |
| Sustainability | 18 |
| Specifications..... | 19 |
| Standard Equipment..... | 33 |
| Optional Equipment..... | 35 |

Since its introduction, in 1977, the Cat® 777 off-highway truck has set the standard in the industry for durability and value. With the introduction of the G Series, Caterpillar introduces a truck with new levels of performance, productivity, and operator comfort.

The 777G has new ways to save fuel and extend filter and component life, helping customers manage their life cycle costs.

Available as either U.S. EPA Tier 4 Final for the U.S. and Canada or Tier 2 Equivalent for all other regions, the 777G is ready to work.

The Operator Experience

Best in the industry

Operator Confidence

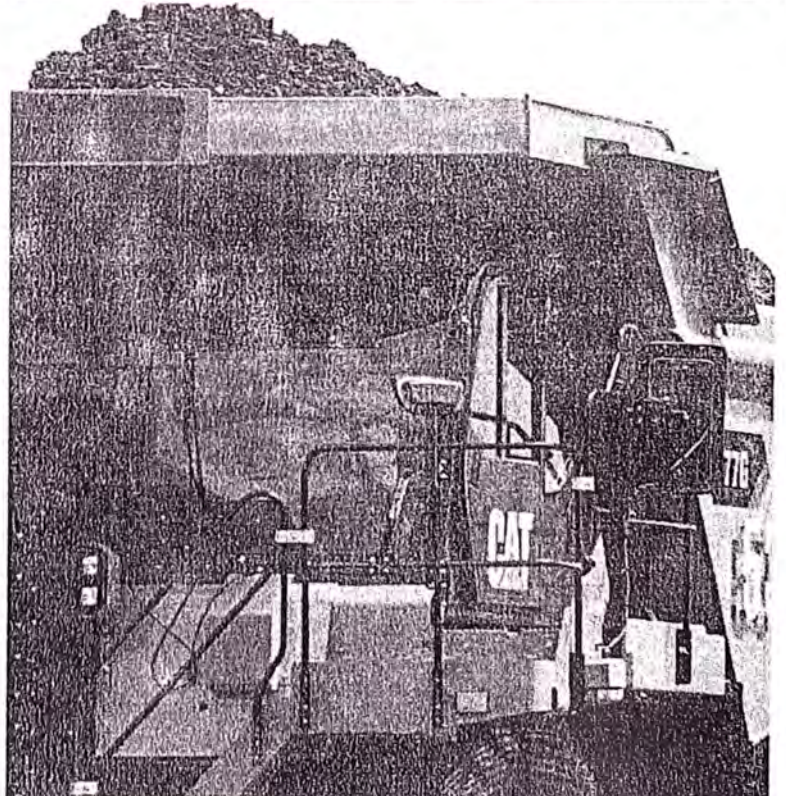
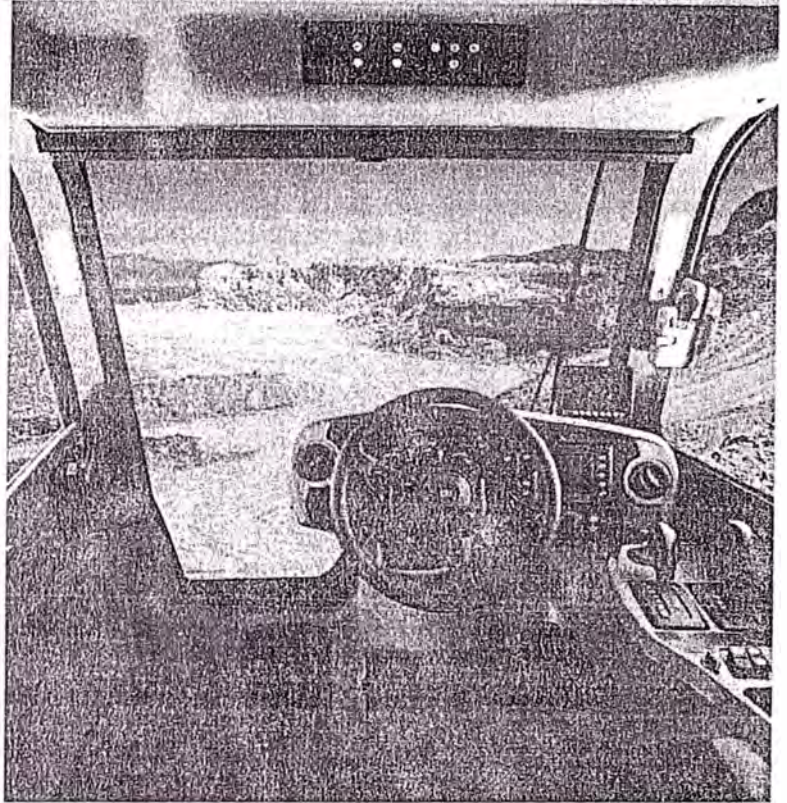
- Ergonomics that put controls within reach
- New braking performance and design
- Engine braking option for Automatic Retarding Control
- Improved retarder lever ergonomics and activation
- Mirror options including heated and concave
- Seating that adjusts to individual needs with suspension and three point harness
- Seating for trainer or folds up for additional work space
- In-cab fluid level monitoring
- VIMS™ machine event warnings and messaging

Operator Comfort

- Industry leading access system, with low effort climbing and three points of contact
- Exceptionally smooth machine performance
- Quiet, sound reduced environment
- Automatic temperature control
- Cat Comfort Seat is Series III with vibration reduction
- Electric window – left side
- New foot rest addition

Operator Safety

- Emergency egress out right side, hinged window
- Enhanced ROPS/FOPS design
- Secondary braking
- Ground level daily checks
- TKPH/TMPH tire monitoring system
- Warnings via Advisor display
- Body up speed limited, can be set by customer
- New tread plate design on access system; better traction; sheds material from walkways





Performance

Intelligent application of power and technology

Power

The Cat C32 ACERT™ diesel engine is delivering 7% more torque to the drive train. As a result, a more robust rear axle housing with optional filtration and force lubrication have been designed to handle the higher levels of performance.

Technology

G Series introduces a new planetary powershift transmission control strategy called APECS. APECS takes the benefits of ECPC (Electronic Clutch Pressure Control) and adds part throttle shifting and torque shift management. The result is exceptionally smooth automotive-type shifting and ride quality. APECS also retains torque and momentum through the shifts; increasing performance on grades. The result is quick starts from a stand still and exceptionally smooth shift and ride quality.

Intelligence

The Traction Control System on G Series trucks is now steering sensitive to differentiate between tire spin or high speed turns. The system uses the hydraulically applied service brakes (vs. spring applied secondary brakes) allowing it to engage sooner and at lower speeds. The benefit is a return to traction sooner, reducing tire wear and preserving cycle times.

Fuel Saving Strategies

Solutions that support your lowest cost per ton

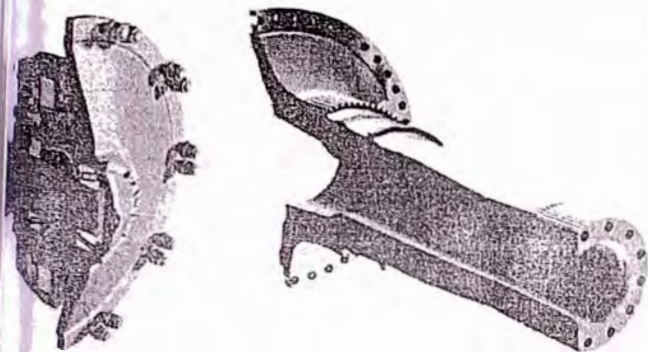
Fuel Saving Strategies

- **Standard Economy Mode** – G Series can adjust engine power based on your individual needs. With this feature, fuel savings are achieved by reducing power between 0.15 to 15 percent.
- **Adaptive Economy Mode** – New for G Series – requires a baseline for production from you. As the truck goes through the haul cycle, it constantly evaluates your baseline against opportunities to reduce power and save fuel. It's fully automatic with no special operation required.
- **Speed Limiting** – while you can continue to gear limit your G Series trucks, Caterpillar offers another alternative you can utilize which is the new speed limiting feature. Speed limiting allows the truck to travel at a more efficient engine speed and gear selection.
- **Auto Neutral Idle** – as the 777G waits for the loader or crusher while idling in a forward gear, the transmission will automatically slip into a neutral state to avoid stalling the torque converter and raising engine rpm. As soon as the operator releases the brake or applies throttle, the truck is instantly back in the forward gear.
- **Engine Idle Shutdown** – when your G Series truck is in park and idles for more than a preset time, the truck will initiate engine shutdown to conserve fuel. This feature can be time adjusted or turned on or off according to your specific needs.



Structural Integrity

Designed for years of off-road service



Braking Performance

Caterpillar has made hydraulic "wet disc" braking standard on all four corners of the 777G. In addition, parking brake actuation is now included on front wheels as well as back wheels. These new standard features increase the braking performance and slope holding capabilities of the truck.

G Series has increased the number of springs in its brake design. This increases the force available to disengage the brakes ensuring clearances are maintained, reducing wear.

A new brake wear indicator can be found on the rear wheels to help you monitor brake life.

Extending brake life can also be achieved by choosing the optional Cat Engine Brake. This Caterpillar design works in conjunction with the automatic retarder control (ARC) to slow the machine.

Rear Wheel Steel Spindles

G Series wheel spindles are solid steel and interchangeable from one side to the other extending their useful service life.

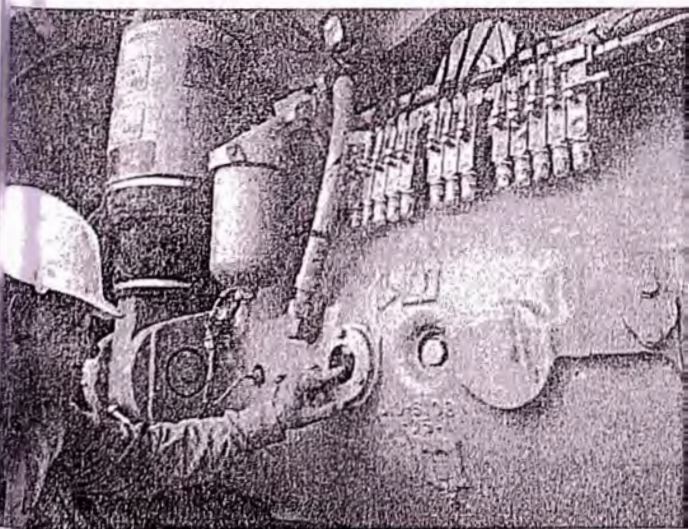
Inverted Rear Cylinders

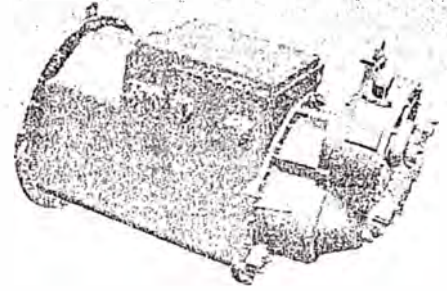
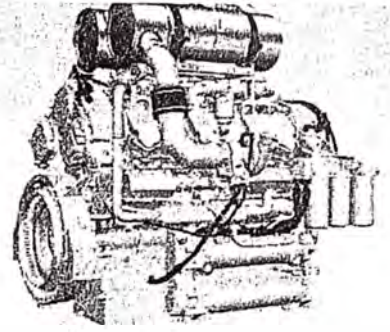
For G Series, Caterpillar has inverted the rear suspension cylinders to better protect the rods, keeping them cleaner for longer durations.

Structures

The 777G frame has adjustments to the front bumper that improve the approach angle of the truck. Mild steel, box section construction, castings in high stress areas and a high percentage of robotic welding provide long life, ease of welding in the field and reliable performance.

To support the additional torque being produced by the 777G power train, Caterpillar has updated the design of the rear axle housing making it larger with a built-in site gauge to facilitate daily maintenance checks. Customers can choose optional rear axle filtration and forced lubrication for long-life durability in challenging applications.





Power Train

Application specific designs for industry leading performance

Engine

The 777G is powered by the updated Cat C32 ACERT diesel engine.

- For the 777G, the engine and torque converter are producing 7% more usable torque giving the truck new performance levels and quick haul cycles.
- Cat MEUI™ injectors provide high pressure, fine atomization for fuel efficient response to loads.
- Low pressure fuel lines from the tank to the engine simplify service.
- The C32 is carefully balanced with vibration controls that reduce noise and protect against unnecessary harmonics.
- Cooling is provided by either a demand fan (standard for Tier 4 Final machines) or a conventional cooling fan.
- Ground level kill switch for safety.
- Excellent high-altitude capability.

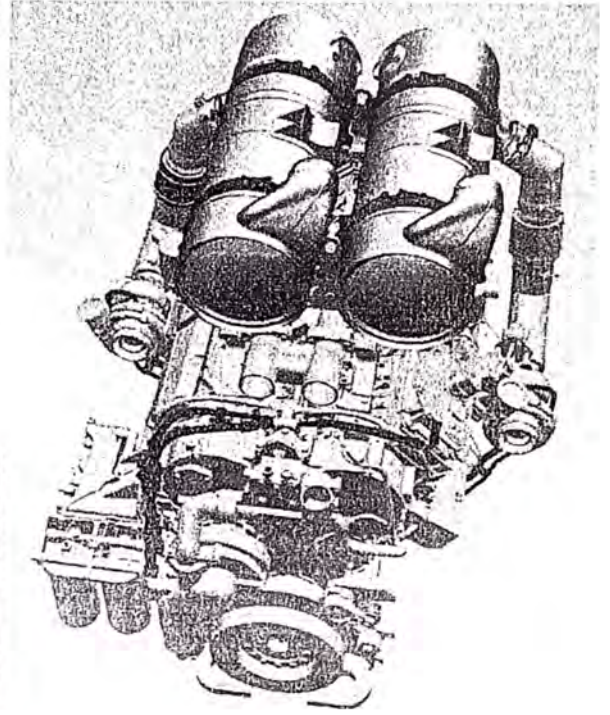
Planetary Powershift Transmission

With new control strategies, this proven transmission is better than ever.

- New software controls called APECS provide protection with enhanced electronic clutch pressure control.
- APECS also includes Torque Shift Management that provides quick, responsive travel through the gears and improved performance on grades.
- In addition, Part Throttle Shifting provides an automotive-quality ride.

Special Package Options

- A mud guard package includes engine enclosures to help prevent excessive material build up.
- Caterpillar offers an "XQ," or extra quiet, package offering additional sound suppression.



Emission Controls

Reduced emissions using simple to use, reliable solutions

Tier 4 Final Emission Controls

Caterpillar offers a simple and robust U.S. EPA Tier 4 Final passive solution. Other than normal maintenance, this system requires no additional input or intervention by the operator.

NO_x Reduction

Supported by cleaner burning, ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel and low ash oils, Caterpillar uses its engine-mounted NO_x Reduction System (NRS) to cool combustion chamber temperatures and control NO_x production.

Particulate Matter Reduction

Located on top of the engine are two diesel oxidation catalysts (DOC canisters), one for each exhaust outlet. These DOC canisters reduce particulate emissions.

Tier 4 Final C32 ACERT engines are equipped with MEUI-C injectors. These injectors offer exceptional fuel atomization for engines running at slower speeds. MEUI-C injectors have an improved fuel shut off response time, saving fuel and reducing emissions.

Note that Tier 4 Final equipped machines require the use of ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel and CJ-4 low ash engine oil.

For customers purchasing trucks outside of the U.S. or Canada, Caterpillar offers emission controls similar to those used for Tier 2 regulations.

3 Series Body Strategy

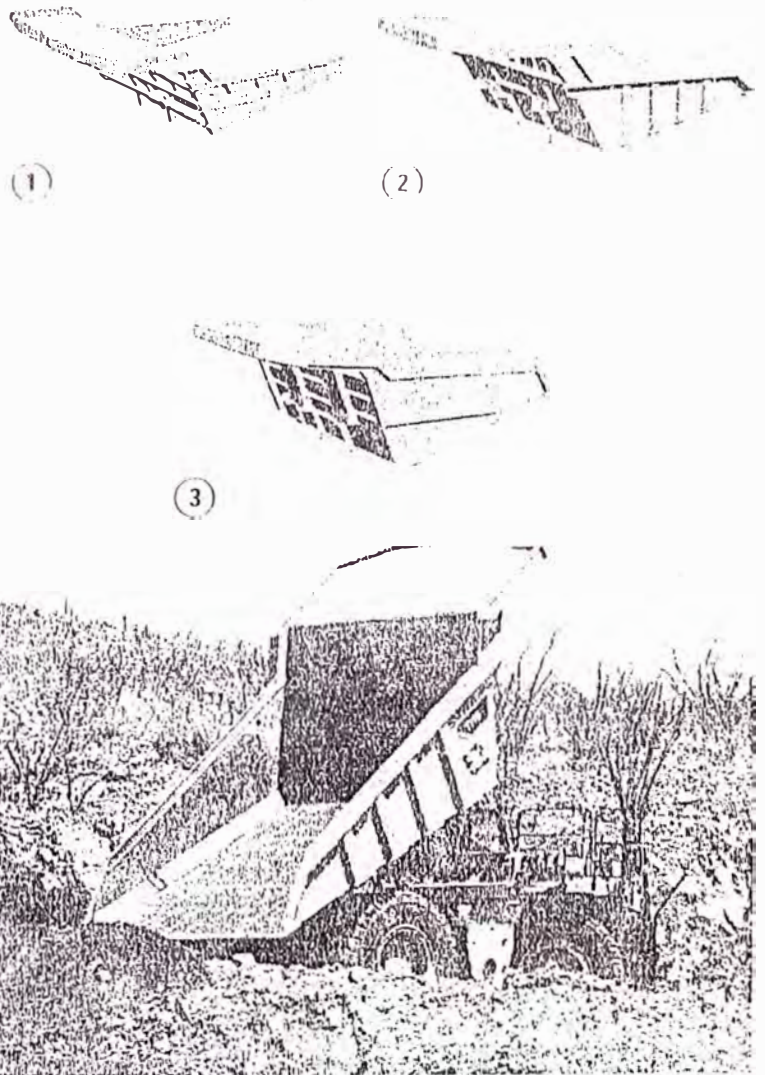
bodies to meet your application and material needs

Because no job site or material is identical, Caterpillar offers customers several body options. Whether you run on steep grades, off load to a crusher, or haul lightweight material, Caterpillar can accommodate with dual slope, flat floor and coal bodies designed for lightweight materials. In addition, steel and rubber liner options provide additional protection.

Caterpillar's 10/10/20 Policy

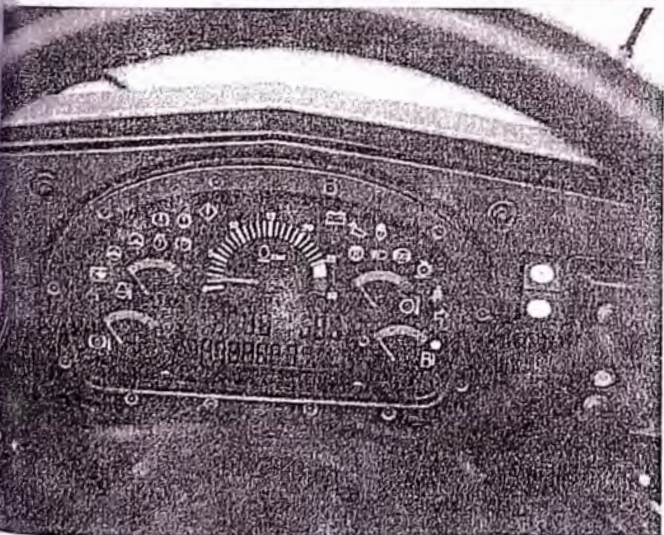
Caterpillar's 10/10/20 Payload Guidelines are in place to help you maximize component life and the availability of your truck. Your Cat dealer can further explain the 10/10/20 policy. For optimum body life, Caterpillar recommends that 10% payloads occur no more than 10% of the time and that the average of all loads equal the nominal payload. Payloads in excess of 120% of nominal exceed the truck's design parameters.

1) Dual Slope Body 2) X Body 3) Coal Body



Machine Information and Monitoring

Lowering your cost per ton with vital fleet information



Your G Series truck has the ability to communicate (and receive) valuable information. Information that can lead you to producing at a lower cost per ton.

Instrument Cluster

The instrument cluster is used by the operator for quick and simple machine information at a glance. This display also warns the operator with solid lights (Category 1 Warnings) or flashing lights (Category 2 or 3 Warnings) as well as an audible alarm when an event is occurring.

Cat Advisor Display

The Advisor Display has five menus:

1. **Operator:** allows 10 people to set up individual profiles and preferences.
2. **Monitor:** displays four parameters per screen including
 - Payload** – there are three sections, Payload State; Payload and Target.
 - Payload State** – will display “Loading”; “Last Pass” or “Loaded.”
 - Payload** – displays the calculated payload weight, weight is taken twice to confirm.
 - Target** – displays the target payload.
3. **Service:** diagnostics including events, data logger, parameters, calibrations and more.
4. **Settings:** set specific targets for autolube intervals, speed limit and more.
5. **Service Mode:** a portal to password protected parameters.

VIMS™

Vital Information Management System (VIMS™) is the hardware and software behind the machine information and payload tracking that comes through the Advisor display on your 777G truck. VIMS is standard and comes with the Truck Production Management System and Ton Kilometer Per Hour (TKPH) feature to provide production reporting as well as real time load information to the loader operator. TKPH provides valuable tire health information and can be set up to slow the truck when calculated tire limits are being reached.

Truck Production Management System (TPMS)

TPMS – Cat Truck Production Management System will help you get the best return on your truck investment by making sure you're hauling appropriate payloads with every cycle.

Indicator side lights show the loader operator when they are on their last pass and when the truck is fully loaded.

TPMS stores 2,400 payload cycles; reports on weights, haul cycle times, distances, with date and time stamps.

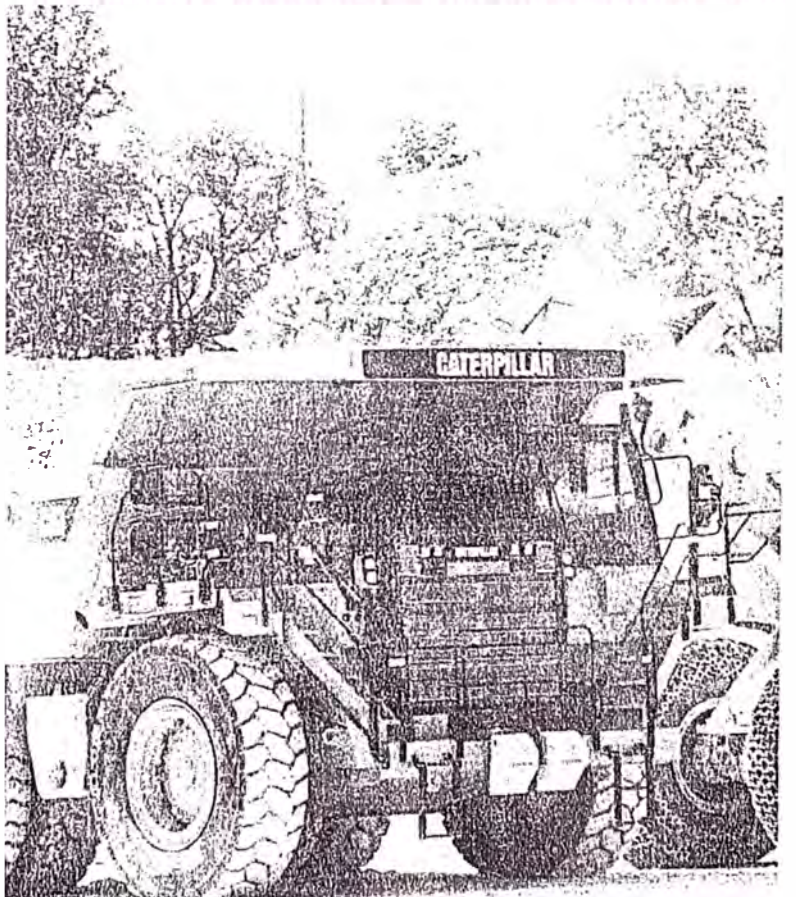
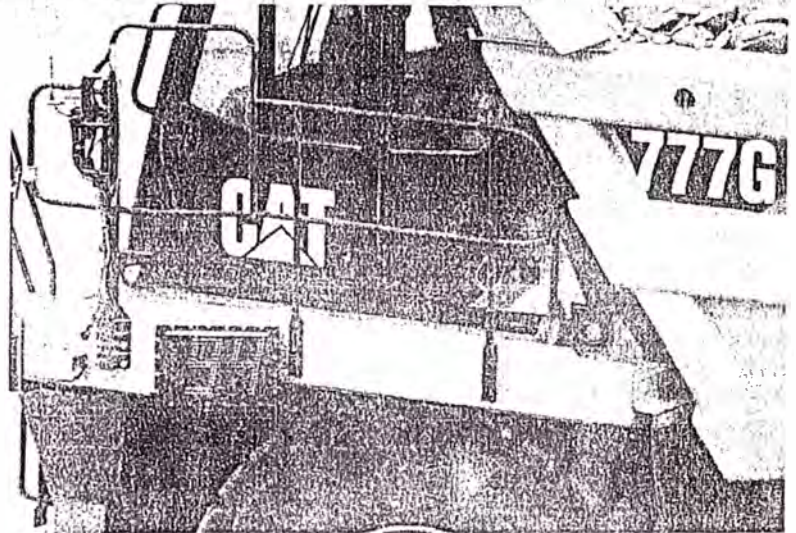
Kilometer per Hour (TKPH), Ton Mile per Hour (TMPH) Monitoring

The program takes the payload value from TPMS, combines it with ambient air temperature, machine speed and the manufacturer's TKPH (TMPH) rating for your tires and calculates tire condition continuously. As a tire approaches calculated limits, the operator gets a warning inside the cab. This Caterpillar exclusive feature is an important tool in our efforts to extend tire life.

Product Link

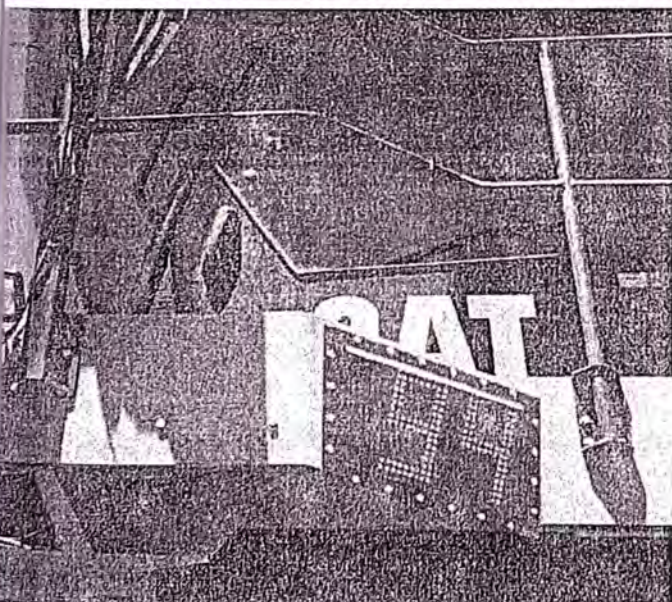
Product Link allows remote monitoring of equipment to improve overall fleet-management effectiveness. Product Link is deeply integrated into machine systems. Events and diagnostic codes, as well as hours, fuel, idle time and other related information are transmitted to a secure web based application, VisionLink™. VisionLink includes powerful tools to convey information to users and dealers, including mapping, working and idle time, fuel level and more.

Product Link licensing not available in all areas. Please consult your local dealer for availability.



Cat MineStar System

Efficiently manage your fleet, machine health and enhance safety



Cat MineStar™ System is the industry's broadest suite of integrated mine operations and mobile equipment management technologies, configurable to suit your operation's needs. Its capability sets – Fleet, Terrain, Detect, Health and Command – contain a range of technologies that let you manage everything from fleet assignment and condition monitoring to remote and autonomous control. The 777G can be equipped with many of these advanced technologies.

Fleet

Fleet makes it easy to keep your operation running safely and at peak performance, with real-time control. This optional system consists of on-machine and office technologies, enabling your operations to easily drill down for detailed views and analysis, determine the impact of operational changes prior to implementing them, and analyze reporting on selectable groups of assets down to individual machines.

Fleet can work with data from all types of assets and equipment – including off-highway trucks, wheel loaders, motor graders, wheel dozers, shovel, light duty vehicles and equipment from other manufacturers – helping you reduce costs per ton, enhance productivity and boost overall site profitability.

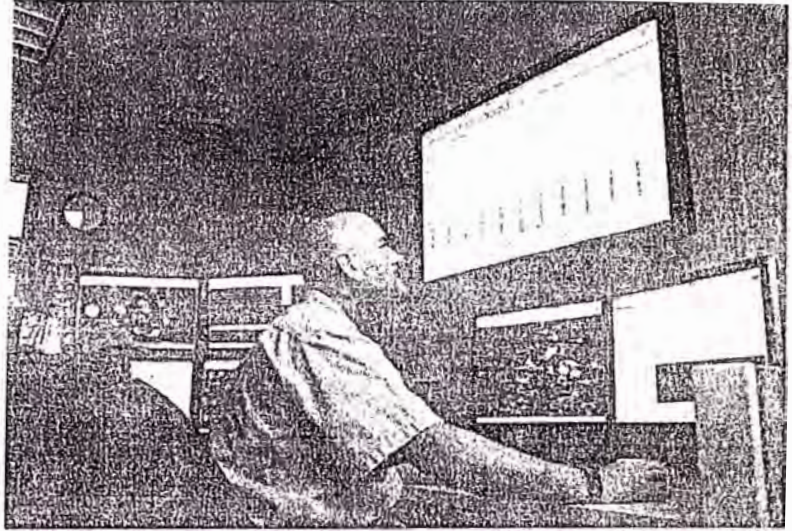
Detect

Object Detection, one of the capabilities of Detect, comes standard on the 777G. Using a combination of radars, an in-cab display, and multiple cameras, Object Detection provides equipment operators with enhanced awareness for increased site safety. At startup, slow speed operation or whenever a machine stops for a set period of time, the touch screen display alerts the operator when objects have entered critical areas around the equipment. Radars communicate with the in-cab display to provide a visual indication of where objects are relative to the machine along with proximity bars to inform the operator of distance to the detected object. The system can be configured for distance or speed-based standby mode. Both visual and audible warnings are provided when an object has been detected while the machine is in gear and attempts to move towards the object. An optional radar wash feature keeps debris off the cameras and radars, enabling your system to run effectively all shift long.

Identifying many types of potential equipment problems before failure, Health works to minimize unscheduled downtime and productivity loss. Plus, it helps keep your 777G operating in check by streamlining service and maintenance management and scheduling. This optional system includes comprehensive maintenance and service planning capabilities. It enables managers to track what equipment is due for service, schedule repairs and maintenance, see what procedures have been performed and monitor how the machine is performing when it goes back to work.

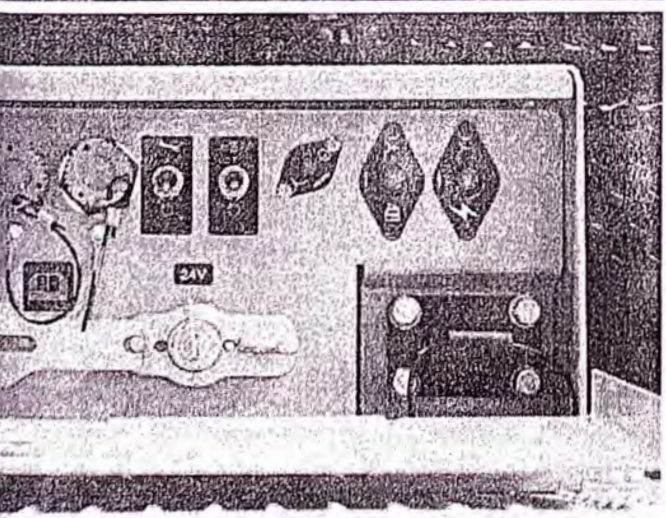
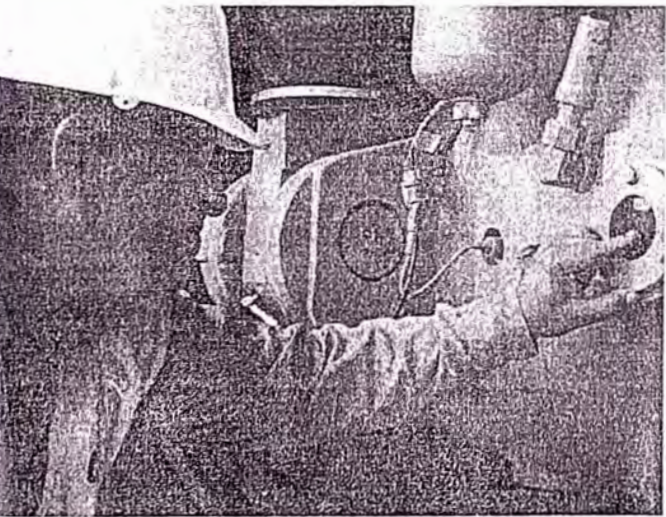
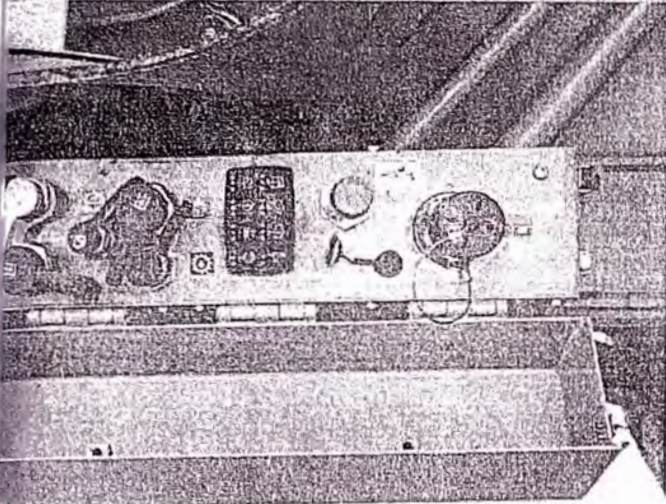
Health can also help identify issues beyond the equipment, including problem areas within the mine site itself. With GNSS tracking capabilities, it generates reports showing where health and operational alerts occur. That can help you spot site problems – such as suboptimal haul road conditions – that affect machine health, machine availability and asset life.

For more information on Cat MineStar System capabilities visit mining.cat.com/miningtechnology.



Serviceability

clean, convenient, time-saving solutions



G Series will introduce time-saving service improvements to help reduce your costs associated with maintaining your fleet.

Fluid Fill Service Center

A new optional fluid fill service center is located on the left front side of the machine. Technicians can check the level of all machine fluids including:

- Transmission/torque converter hydraulic oil
- Hoist/Brake hydraulic oil
- Diesel fuel
- Engine oil
- Engine coolant

A lighted keypad will indicate three green lights if the fluid level is full, two green lights if the fluid level is at normal levels, and one light if fluid should be added.

Cab Fluid Level Monitoring

Operators are notified when a fluid level is approaching its low level threshold, allowing them to take action in a timely manner.

Electrical Service Center

An Electrical Service Center is also at ground level located on the right front bumper of the machine.

This service center offers connections to:

1. Master Disconnect Switch
2. Auxiliary Start Receptacle
3. Light
4. VIMS Port
5. ET Port
6. Hydraulics Lockout
7. Engine Lockout
8. Breaker – Engine Control
9. Breaker – Alternator
10. Breaker – Main Electrical

Wear Indicator

777G trucks will come equipped from the factory with a new, time-saving brake wear indicator on the left rear wheel provides technicians with a visible indicator for rear brake levels.

Hydraulics

Due to improved hydraulic system updates which have made the system more efficient, Caterpillar is able to extend hydraulic filter life to 1,000 hours under normal operating conditions. All engine filters are conveniently grouped and easily accessible.

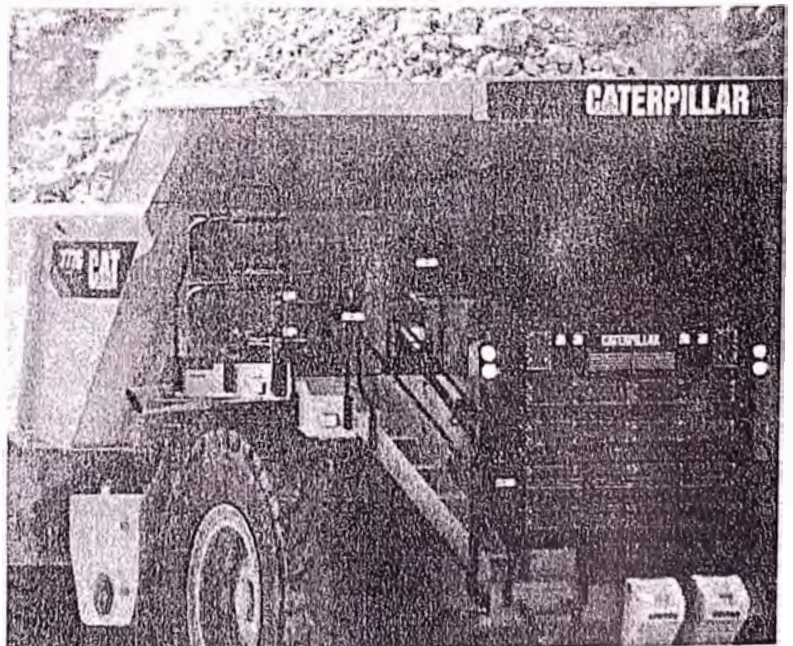
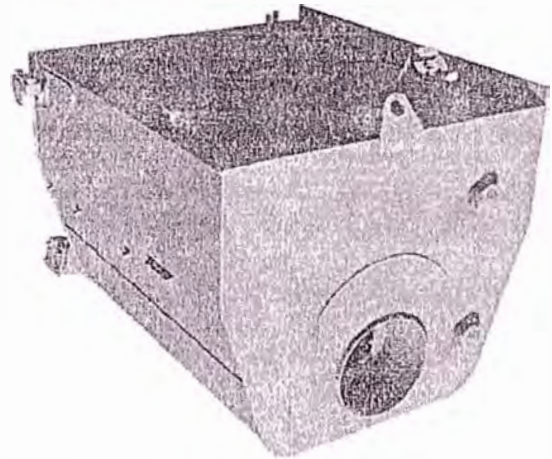
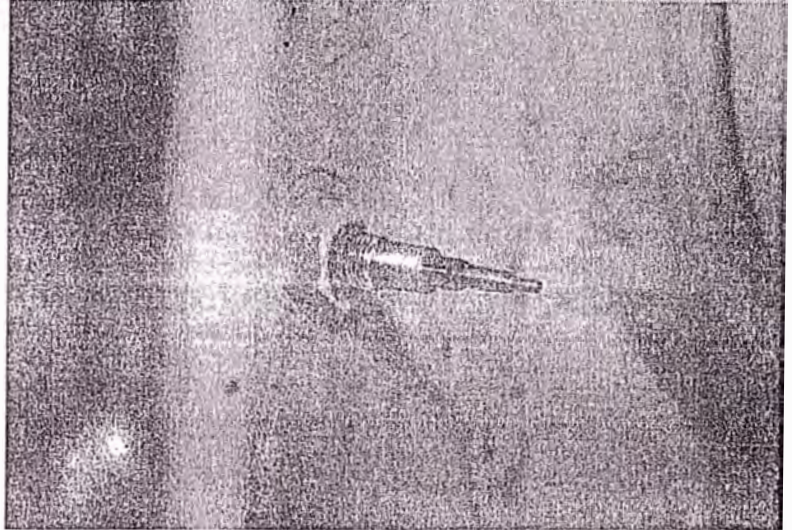
The 777G fuel tank comes in two sizes: 1135 L/300 gal and 1444 L/380 gal. It features fast fill at the tank with the port protected to avoid damage. New sight gauges indicate 1/4 and 3/4 fill levels. A capacitive fuel level indicator provides real-time fuel level information.

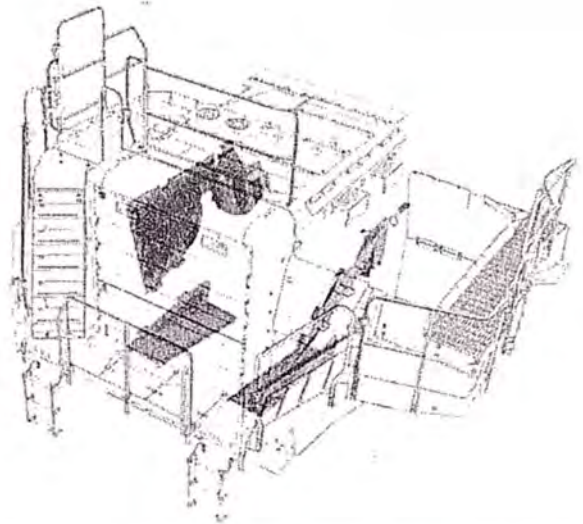
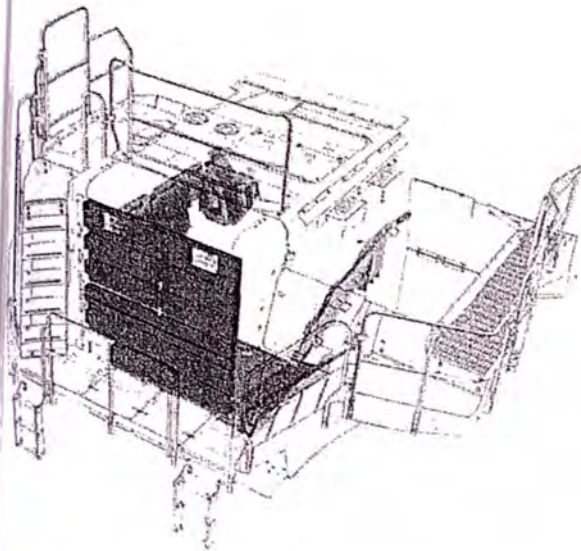
Air Filter Precleaner

An optional precleaner is available for cab air filters. This option can significantly extend your filter life and service intervals.

Right Side Platform

The right side platform on the 777G has been designed specifically to handle customer attachments that may include mandatory fire suppression hardware.





Special Packages

Options to meet your needs

QD Sound Suppression Package

For environments sensitive to sound, the XQ package reduces the spectator noise level of the machine to 112 dB(A) using both the ISO 6393 and ISO 6395 test procedures. This test result has an accuracy of plus or minus 1 dB(A). This package includes a noise reduced Cat C32 engine, panels that enclose the engine compartment and sound reduction material within the radiator cowling. Sound reduction material in the cab is standard on the truck. Tier 2 trucks shipping outside of the U.S. and Canada will come equipped with a demand fan for the XQ package.

Mud Package

Caterpillar offers a mud package that encloses the engine compartment and helps protect against sticky, difficult material that could affect machine performance or maintenance. Black rubber mud flaps are standard equipment on the machine.

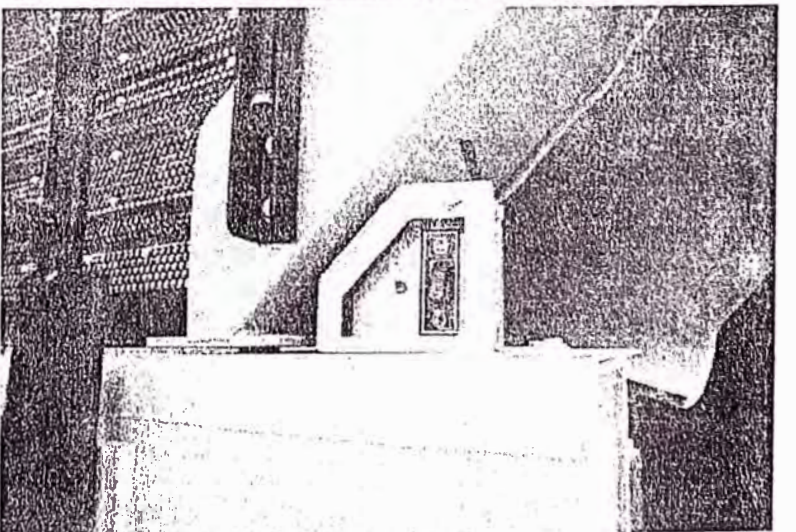
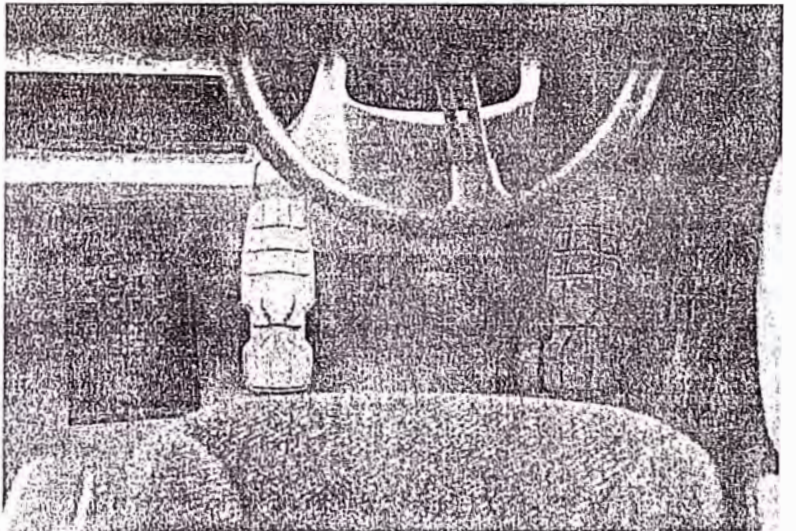
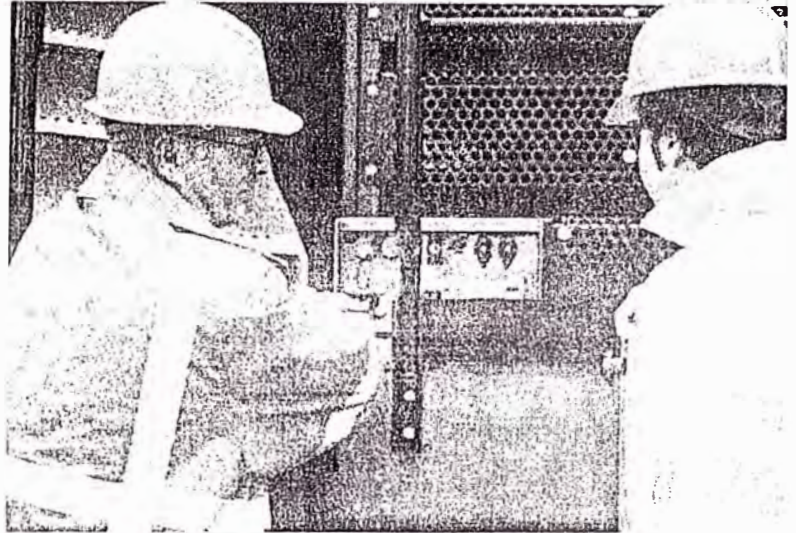
Safety

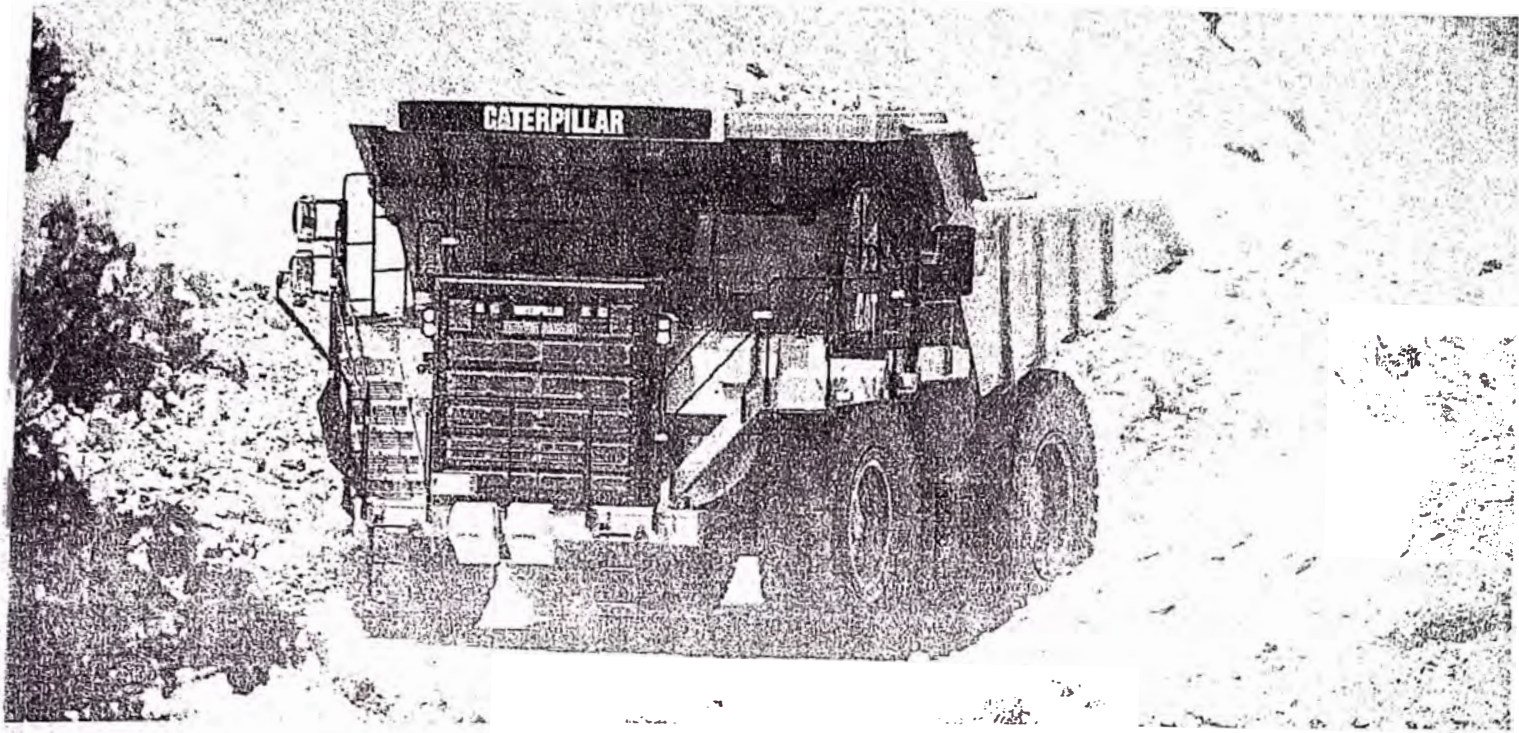
for the continued success of your people and business

Our trucks offer operators a comfortable, confident ride with safety features that help them stay informed, alert and in control.

Safety

- Ground level daily check points
- Excellent visibility using mirrors and Object Detection with its in cab display
- Solid, stable walking/working platforms with good traction, material shedding, handrails
- Emergency egress from within the cab through a hinged right-side window
- Ground level electrical service box for lockout/tag out, steering system lockout
- Ground level optional fluid fill center with level check keypad
- Secondary steering, engages automatically
- Three levels of braking (service, secondary, engine) and a red foot pedal for secondary brakes
- ROPS/FOPS structures in cab
- Brake wear indicator
- Three point harness operator seat belt
- Trainer seat with lap belt
- Body up gear limiting
- Haul road speed limiting
- Automatic Retarder Control, smooth predictable performance
- New Traction Control System, returns the truck to solid footing sooner
- In cab fluid level monitoring for operator
- TKPH/TMPH -- Tire Monitoring System
- Truck Production Monitoring System (TPMS) providing payload, fuel, segment and cycle time information
- Engine overspeed protection using ARC
- Three levels of warning for parameters outside of their working zones
- Ground level fuel shut off switch to stop the engine





Sustainability

Sustainability benefits us all

At Caterpillar, sustainable designs have always been a priority. Cat trucks have historically offered industry leading availability, life cycles and parts commonality. Today we offer even more ways to reduce our impact on the environment.

With G Series, Caterpillar is pleased to be releasing its first North American Tier 4 Final product - two years prior to the implementation of the regulation. In addition to reducing emissions, G Series offers lower operator sound levels and new ways to conserve fuel.

Fuel conservation features: two fuel economy modes, speed limiting, Auto Neutral Idle, Engine Idle Shutdown, new Traction Control System

Keeping the site clean with grouped service locations, ecology drains and convenient, optional fluid fill and electrical service centers

Reducing operator cab noise levels by 50% from previous trucks

Longer component life for tires using TCS and TKPH/TMPH

Cat Reman parts offer recycling and reuse opportunities

Longer service life for hydraulic oil filters (1,000 hrs), and air filters with precleaner installed

Reduced emissions with Tier 4 Final emission controls (for North America) reducing NO_x and Particulate Matter by 90% over Tier 3 as well as reduced emissions from fuel conservation

Parts commonality with other Cat equipment

777G Off-Highway Truck Specifications

Engine (Tier 4 Final)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Engine Model | Cat® C32 ACERT™ | |
| Engine Speed | 1,800 rpm | |
| Gross Power – SAE J1995 | 765 kW | 1,025 hp |
| Net Power – SAE J1349 | 683 kW | 916 hp |
| Net Power – ISO 9249 | 683 kW | 916 hp |
| Net Power – ISO 1269/EEC | 683 kW | 916 hp |
| Engine Power – ISO 14396 | 752 kW | 1,008 hp |
| Peak Torque Speed | 1,300 rpm | |
| Net Torque | 5044 N·m | 3,720 lb-ft |
| Cylinders | 12 | |
| Bore | 145 mm | 5.7 in |
| Stroke | 162 mm | 6.4 in |
| Displacement | 32.1 L | 1,959 in ³ |

Engine (Tier 2 Equivalent)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Engine Model | Cat® C32 ACERT™ | |
| Engine Speed | 1,800 rpm | |
| Gross Power – SAE J1995 | 765 kW | 1,025 hp |
| Net Power – SAE J1349 | 704 kW | 945 hp |
| Net Power – ISO 9249 | 704 kW | 945 hp |
| Net Power – ISO 1269/EEC | 704 kW | 945 hp |
| Engine Power – ISO 14396 | 755 kW | 1,012 hp |
| Peak Torque Speed | 1,300 rpm | |
| Net Torque | 5286 N·m | 3,899 lb-ft |
| Cylinders | 12 | |
| Bore | 146 mm | 5.7 in |
| Stroke | 162 mm | 6.4 in |
| Displacement | 32.1 L | 1,959 in ³ |

- Power rating applies at 1,800 rpm when tested under the specified condition for the specified standard.
- Ratings based on SAE J1995 standard air conditions of 25° C (77° F) and 100 kPa (29.61 Hg) barometer. Power based on fuel having API gravity of 35 at 16° C (60° F) and an LHV of 42 780 kJ/kg (18,390 BTU/lb) when engine used at 30° C (86° F).
- No engine derating required up to 2286 m (7,500 ft) for Tier 4 Final and 4600 m (15,000 ft) for Tier 2 Equivalent.
- Not regulated under EU Stage IV regulations due to power rating above 560 kW (750 hp).

Transmission (Tier 4 Final)

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Forward 1 | 10.7 km/h | 6.6 mph |
| Forward 2 | 14.6 km/h | 9.1 mph |
| Forward 3 | 19.2 km/h | 11.9 mph |
| Forward 4 | 26.7 km/h | 16.6 mph |
| Forward 5 | 36.2 km/h | 22.5 mph |
| Forward 6 | 48.6 km/h | 30.2 mph |
| Forward 7 | 65.9 km/h | 40.9 mph |
| Reverse | 12.1 km/h | 7.5 mph |

Transmission (Tier 2 Equivalent)

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Forward 1 | 10.7 km/h | 6.6 mph |
| Forward 2 | 14.6 km/h | 9.1 mph |
| Forward 3 | 19.2 km/h | 11.9 mph |
| Forward 4 | 26.7 km/h | 16.6 mph |
| Forward 5 | 36.2 km/h | 22.5 mph |
| Forward 6 | 48.6 km/h | 30.2 mph |
| Forward 7 | 65.9 km/h | 40.9 mph |
| Reverse | 12.1 km/h | 7.5 mph |

- Maximum travel speeds with standard 27.00R49 (E4) tires.

Final Drives

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--|
| Differential Ratio | 3.64:1 | |
| Planetary Ratio | 4.80:1 | |
| Total Reduction Ratio | 17.49:1 | |

Brakes

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Brake Surface Area – Front | 40 846 cm ² | 6,331 in ² |
| Brake Surface Area – Rear | 102 116 cm ² | 15,828 in ² |
| Brake Standards | ISO 3450:1996 | |

Body Hoists (Tier 4 Final)

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Pump Flow – High Idle | 458 L/min | 120.9 gal/min |
| Relief Valve Setting – Raise | 18 950 kPa | 2,750 psi |
| Relief Valve Setting – Lower | 3450 kPa | 500 psi |
| Body Raise Time – High Idle | 15 seconds | |
| Body Lower Time – Float | 13 seconds | |
| Body Lower Time – High Idle | 13 seconds | |

Body Hoists (Tier 2 Equivalent)

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Pump Flow – High Idle | 458 L/min | 120.9 gal/min |
| Relief Valve Setting – Raise | 18 950 kPa | 2,750 psi |
| Relief Valve Setting – Lower | 3450 kPa | 500 psi |
| Body Raise Time – High Idle | 15 seconds | |
| Body Lower Time – Float | 13 seconds | |
| Body Lower Time – High Idle | 13 seconds | |

Capacity – Dual Slope – 100% Fill Factor

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Struck | 41.9 m ³ | 54.8 yd ³ |
| Heaped 2:1 (SAE) | 60.2 m ³ | 78.8 yd ³ |

Capacity – X Body – 100% Fill Factor

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Struck | 43.1 m ³ | 56.3 yd ³ |
| Heaped 2:1 (SAE) | 64.1 m ³ | 83.8 yd ³ |

Capacity – Coal Bodies – 100% Fill Factor

| | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|
| SAE 2:1 for use with material densities of 1160 kg/m ³ (1,950 lb/yd ³) | 89 m ³ | 116 yd ³ |
| SAE 2:1 for use with material densities of 1040-1160 kg/m ³ (1,750-1,950 lb/yd ³) | 106 m ³ | 139 yd ³ |
| SAE 2:1 for use with material densities of 950-1040 kg/m ³ (1,600-1,750 lb/yd ³) | 110 m ³ | 144 yd ³ |
| SAE 2:1 for use with material densities less than 950 kg/m ³ (1,600 lb/yd ³) | 126 m ³ | 165 yd ³ |

77G Off-Highway Truck Specifications

Weight Distributions – Approximate

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Front Axle – Empty | 46% |
| Front Axle – Loaded | 33% |
| Rear Axle – Empty | 54% |
| Rear Axle – Loaded | 67% |

Suspension

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Empty Loaded Cylinder Stroke Front | 74.7 mm | 2.9 in |
| Empty Loaded Cylinder Stroke Rear | 66 mm | 2.5 in |
| Rear Axle Oscillation | 5.4° | |

Sound

Sound Standards

- The operator Equivalent Sound Pressure Level (Leq) is 73 dB(A) when SAE J1166 FEB2008 is used to measure the value for an enclosed cab. This is a work cycle sound exposure level. The cab was properly installed and maintained. The test was conducted with the cab doors and the cab windows closed.
- The exterior sound pressure level for the standard machine measured at a distance of 15 m (49 ft) according to the test procedures specified in SAE J88:2008, mid-gear moving operation is 83 dB(A) for Tier 4 Final trucks and 84 dB(A) for Tier 2 Equivalent.
- Hearing protection may be needed when operating with an open operator station and cab (when not properly maintained or doors/windows open) for extended periods or in a noisy environment.

Service Refill Capacities

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Fuel Tank | 795 L | 210 gal |
| Cooling System – Tier 4 Final | 240 L | 63.4 gal |
| Cooling System – Tier 2 Equivalent | 228 L | 60.2 gal |
| Crankcase | 109 L | 28.7 gal |
| Differentials | 227 L | 59.9 gal |
| Final Drives (each) | 76 L | 20 gal |
| Steering System (includes tank) | 53.6 L | 14.1 gal |
| Brake Hoist System (includes tank) | 444 L | 117 gal |
| Brake Hoist System | 322 L | 85 gal |
| Torque Converter/ Transmission System | 138.5 L | 36.5 gal |

Steering

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Steering Standards | SAE J1511 FEB94 ISO 5010:1992 | |
| Steer Angle | 30.5° | |
| Turning Diameter – Front | 25.3 m | 83 ft |
| Turning Circle Clearance Diameter | 28.4 m | 93 ft |

Tires

Standard Tire 27.00R49 (E4)

- Productive capabilities of the 77G truck are such that, under certain job conditions, TKPH (TMPH) capabilities of standard or optional tires could be exceeded and, therefore, limit production.
- Caterpillar recommends the customer evaluate all job conditions and consult the tire manufacturer for proper tire selection.

ROPS

ROPS/FOPS Standards

- ROPS (Rollover Protective Structure) for cab offered by Caterpillar meets ISO 3471:2008 ROPS criteria.
- FOPS (Falling Objects Protective Structure) meets ISO 3449:2005 Level II FOPS criteria.

Weight/Payload Calculation – Tier 4 Final Examples

| 77G – X Body (flat floor) | | 327-0400 Body System | | 363-5111 Body + Steel Liner | | 363-5112 Body + HD Steel Liner | | 363-5113 Body + Rubber Liner | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Base – Floor/Sidewall/Frontwall | mm | 20/10/12 | | 20/10/12 | | 20/10/12 | | 20/10/12 | |
| | in | (0.79/0.39/0.47) | | (0.79/0.39/0.47) | | (0.79/0.39/0.47) | | (0.79/0.39/0.47) | |
| Liner – Floor/Sidewall/Frontwall | mm | NA | | 12/10/6 | | 16/10/10 | | 102/10/10 | |
| | in | | | (0.47/0.39/0.24) | | (0.63/0.39/0.39) | | (4.02/0.39/0.39) | |
| Payload Capacity | | 64.1 m ³ (83.8 yd ³) | | 63.5 m ³ (83.1 yd ³) | | 63.3 m ³ (82.8 yd ³) | | 60.9 m ³ (79.7 yd ³) | |
| Target Gross Machine Weight | kg (lb) | 164 654 (363,000) | | 164 654 (363,000) | | 164 654 (363,000) | | 164 654 (363,000) | |
| Empty Chassis Weight | kg (lb) | 51 286 (113,085) | | 51 286 (113,085) | | 51 286 (113,085) | | 51 286 (113,085) | |
| Body System Weight | kg (lb) | 15 851 (34,945) | | 20 676 (45,583) | | 22 249 (49,501) | | 23 042 (50,800) | |
| Empty Machine Weight | kg (lb) | 67 137 (148,036) | | 71 850 (158,428) | | 73 535 (162,144) | | 74 328 (163,892) | |
| Attachments | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel Tank Size | L (gal) | 1136 (300) | | 1136 (300) | | 1136 (300) | | 1136 (300) | |
| Fuel Tank – 100% Fill | kg (lb) | 955 (2,106) | | 955 (2,106) | | 955 (2,106) | | 955 (2,106) | |
| Debris Allowance – 2% | kg (lb) | 1362 (3,003) | | 1456 (3,211) | | 1490 (3,285) | | 1525 (3,319) | |
| Empty Operating Weight** | kg (lb) | 68 092 (150,143) | | 74 011 (160,535) | | 74 490 (164,250) | | 75 283 (165,999) | |
| Target Payload* | kg (lb) | 95 200 (209,854) | | 90 393 (199,254) | | 88 674 (195,465) | | 87 865 (193,681) | |
| Target Payload* | tonnes (tons) | 95.2 (104.9) | | 90.4 (99.6) | | 88.7 (97.7) | | 87.9 (96.8) | |
| 10/10/20 Policy* | | | | | | | | | |
| Nominal Payload – 100% | kg (lb) | 95 200 (209,854) | | 90 393 (199,254) | | 88 674 (195,465) | | 87 865 (193,681) | |
| Maximum Working Payload – 110% | kg (lb) | 104 720 (230,840) | | 99 432 (219,180) | | 97 541 (215,011) | | 96 652 (213,049) | |
| Not to Exceed Payload – 120% | kg (lb) | 114 240 (251,825) | | 108 471 (239,105) | | 106 409 (234,558) | | 105 438 (232,417) | |
| Maximum Gross Machine Weight* | kg (lb) | 182 332 (401,968) | | 181 276 (399,640) | | 180 899 (398,808) | | 180 721 (398,416) | |

| 77G – Dual Slope | | 242-3170 Body System | | 277-3212 Body + Steel Liner | | 277-3213 Body + Rubber Liner | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Base – Floor/Sidewall/Frontwall | mm | 20/10/12 | | 20/10/12 | | 20/10/12 | |
| | in | (0.79/0.39/0.47) | | (0.79/0.39/0.47) | | (0.79/0.39/0.47) | |
| Liner – Floor/Sidewall/Frontwall | mm | None | | 16/8/8 | | 102/10/10 | |
| | in | | | (0.63/0.31/0.31) | | (4.02/0.39/0.39) | |
| Payload Capacity | | 60.1 m ³ (78.6 yd ³) | | 59.5 m ³ (77.8 yd ³) | | 57.0 m ³ (74.6 yd ³) | |
| Target Gross Machine Weight | kg (lb) | 164 654 (363,000) | | 164 654 (363,000) | | 164 654 (363,000) | |
| Empty Chassis Weight | kg (lb) | 51 286 (113,085) | | 51 286 (113,085) | | 51 286 (113,085) | |
| Body System Weight | kg (lb) | 16 075 (32,954) | | 21 770 (48,003) | | 23 017 (50,752) | |
| Empty Machine Weight | kg (lb) | 67 361 (146,039) | | 73 056 (161,088) | | 74 303 (163,837) | |
| Attachments | | | | | | | |
| Fuel Tank Size | L (gal) | 1136 (300) | | 1136 (300) | | 1136 (300) | |
| Fuel Tank – 100% Fill | kg (lb) | 955 (2,106) | | 955 (2,106) | | 955 (2,106) | |
| Debris Allowance – 2% | kg (lb) | 1344 (2,963) | | 1480 (3,264) | | 1505 (3,319) | |
| Empty Operating Weight** | kg (lb) | 68 316 (148,145) | | 74 011 (163,194) | | 75 258 (165,944) | |
| Target Payload* | kg (lb) | 94 994 (211,892) | | 89 163 (196,542) | | 87 891 (193,737) | |
| Target Payload* | tonnes (tons) | 95.0 (105.9) | | 89.2 (98.3) | | 87.9 (96.9) | |
| 10/10/20 Policy | | | | | | | |
| Nominal Payload – 100% | kg (lb) | 94 994 (211,892) | | 89 163 (196,542) | | 87 891 (193,737) | |
| Maximum Working Payload – 110% | kg (lb) | 104 494 (233,081) | | 98 079 (216,196) | | 96 680 (213,111) | |
| Not to Exceed Payload – 120% | kg (lb) | 113 993 (254,271) | | 106 995 (235,850) | | 105 469 (232,485) | |
| Maximum Gross Machine Weight* | kg (lb) | 182 309 (402,416) | | 181 006 (399,045) | | 180 727 (398,429) | |

*Refer to Caterpillar 10/10/20 overload policy.

**Includes weight of all attachments.

777G Off-Highway Truck Specifications

Weight/Payload Calculation – Tier 4 Final Examples

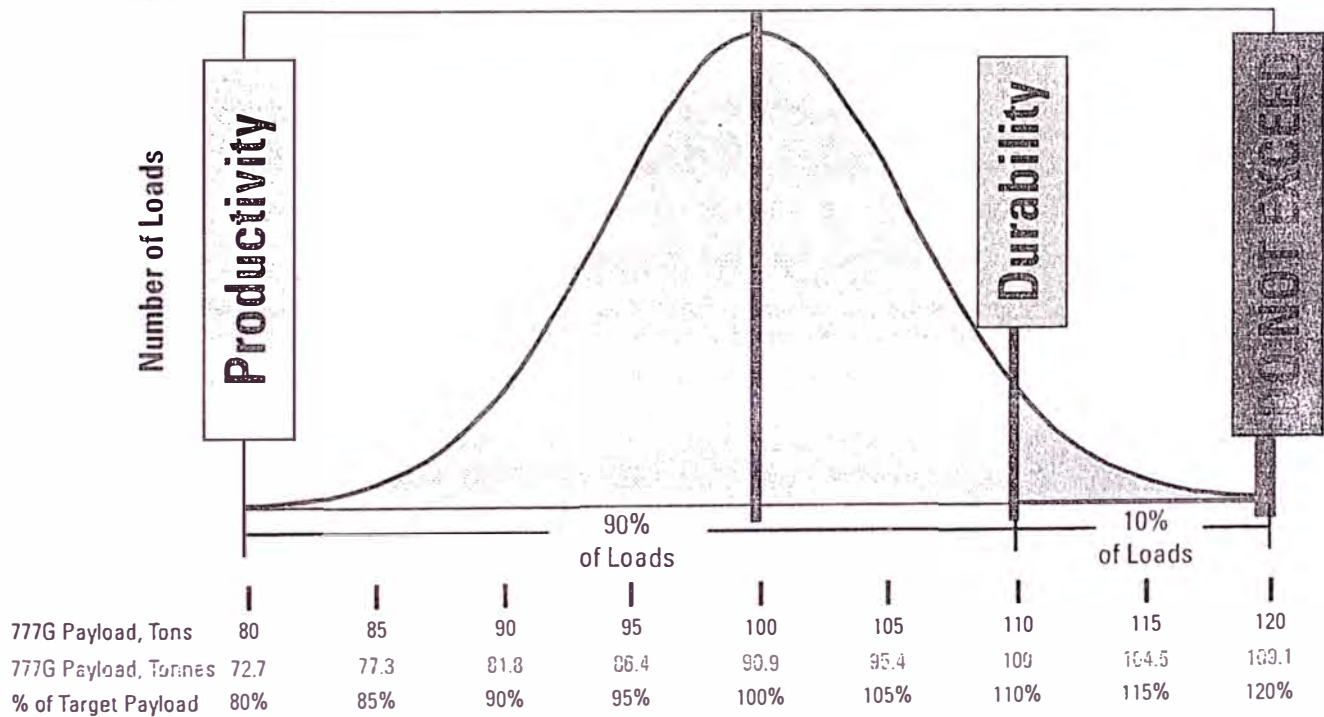
| 777G – Gateless Coal Body | | 321-5400 Body System | | 321-5410 Body System | | 321-5500 Body System | | 321-5500 Body System | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| Base – Floor/Sidewall/Frontwall | mm in | 14/10/10 (0.55/0.39/0.39) | | 14/10/10 (0.55/0.39/0.39) | | 14/10/10 (0.55/0.39/0.39) | | 14/10/10 (0.55/0.39/0.39) | |
| Liner – Floor/Sidewall/Frontwall | mm in | None | | None | | None | | None | |
| Payload Capacity | | 89.3 m ³ (116.8 yd ³) | | 106 m ³ (138.6 yd ³) | | 110 m ³ (143.9 yd ³) | | 125.9 m ³ (164.7 yd ³) | |
| Target Gross Machine Weight | kg (lb) | 164 654 (363,000) | 164 654 (363,000) | 164 654 (363,000) | 164 654 (363,000) | 164 654 (363,000) | 164 654 (363,000) | 164 654 (363,000) | 164 654 (363,000) |
| Empty Chassis Weight | kg (lb) | 51 286 (113,085) | 51 286 (113,085) | 51 286 (113,085) | 51 286 (113,085) | 51 286 (113,085) | 51 286 (113,085) | 51 286 (113,085) | 51 286 (113,085) |
| Body System Weight | kg (lb) | 16 710 (36,839) | 17 826 (39,300) | 17 712 (39,048) | 18 915 (41,700) | 18 915 (41,700) | 18 915 (41,700) | 18 915 (41,700) | 18 915 (41,700) |
| Empty Machine Weight | kg (lb) | 67 996 (149,924) | 69 112 (152,385) | 68 998 (152,133) | 70 200 (154,785) | 70 200 (154,785) | 70 200 (154,785) | 70 200 (154,785) | 70 200 (154,785) |
| Attachments | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel Tank Size | L (gal) | 1136 (300) | 1136 (300) | 1136 (300) | 1136 (300) | 1136 (300) | 1136 (300) | 1136 (300) | 1136 (300) |
| Fuel Tank – 100% Fill | kg (lb) | 955 (2,106) | 955 (2,106) | 955 (2,106) | 955 (2,106) | 955 (2,106) | 955 (2,106) | 955 (2,106) | 955 (2,106) |
| Debris Allowance – 2% | kg (lb) | 1379 (3,041) | 1402 (3,090) | 1399 (3,085) | 1423 (3,138) | 1423 (3,138) | 1423 (3,138) | 1423 (3,138) | 1423 (3,138) |
| Empty Operating Weight** | kg (lb) | 68 951 (152,030) | 70 067 (154,491) | 69 953 (154,239) | 71 156 (156,891) | 71 156 (156,891) | 71 156 (156,891) | 71 156 (156,891) | 71 156 (156,891) |
| Target Payload* | kg (lb) | 94 324 (207,929) | 93 185 (205,419) | 93 302 (205,676) | 92 075 (202,971) | 92 075 (202,971) | 92 075 (202,971) | 92 075 (202,971) | 92 075 (202,971) |
| Target Payload* | tonnes (tons) | 94.3 (104.0) | 93.2 (102.7) | 93.3 (102.8) | 92.1 (101.5) | 92.1 (101.5) | 92.1 (101.5) | 92.1 (101.5) | 92.1 (101.5) |
| 10/10/20 Policy | | | | | | | | | |
| Target Payload – 100% | kg (lb) | 94 324 (207,929) | 93 185 (205,419) | 93 302 (205,676) | 92 075 (202,971) | 92 075 (202,971) | 92 075 (202,971) | 92 075 (202,971) | 92 075 (202,971) |
| Target Payload – 110% | kg (lb) | 103 756 (228,722) | 102 504 (225,961) | 102 632 (226,244) | 101 282 (223,268) | 101 282 (223,268) | 101 282 (223,268) | 101 282 (223,268) | 101 282 (223,268) |
| Target Payload – 120% | kg (lb) | 113 189 (249,515) | 111 822 (246,503) | 111 962 (246,811) | 110 490 (243,565) | 110 490 (243,565) | 110 490 (243,565) | 110 490 (243,565) | 110 490 (243,565) |
| Maximum Gross Machine Weight* | kg (lb) | 182 140 (401,545) | 181 890 (400,994) | 181 915 (401,050) | 181 646 (400,456) | 181 646 (400,456) | 181 646 (400,456) | 181 646 (400,456) | 181 646 (400,456) |

*Refer to Caterpillar 10/10/20 overload policy.

**Includes weight of all attachments.

The ideal hauling strategy that maximizes machine and machine component life is to *keep the mean of all payloads at or below the machine's rated target payload.*

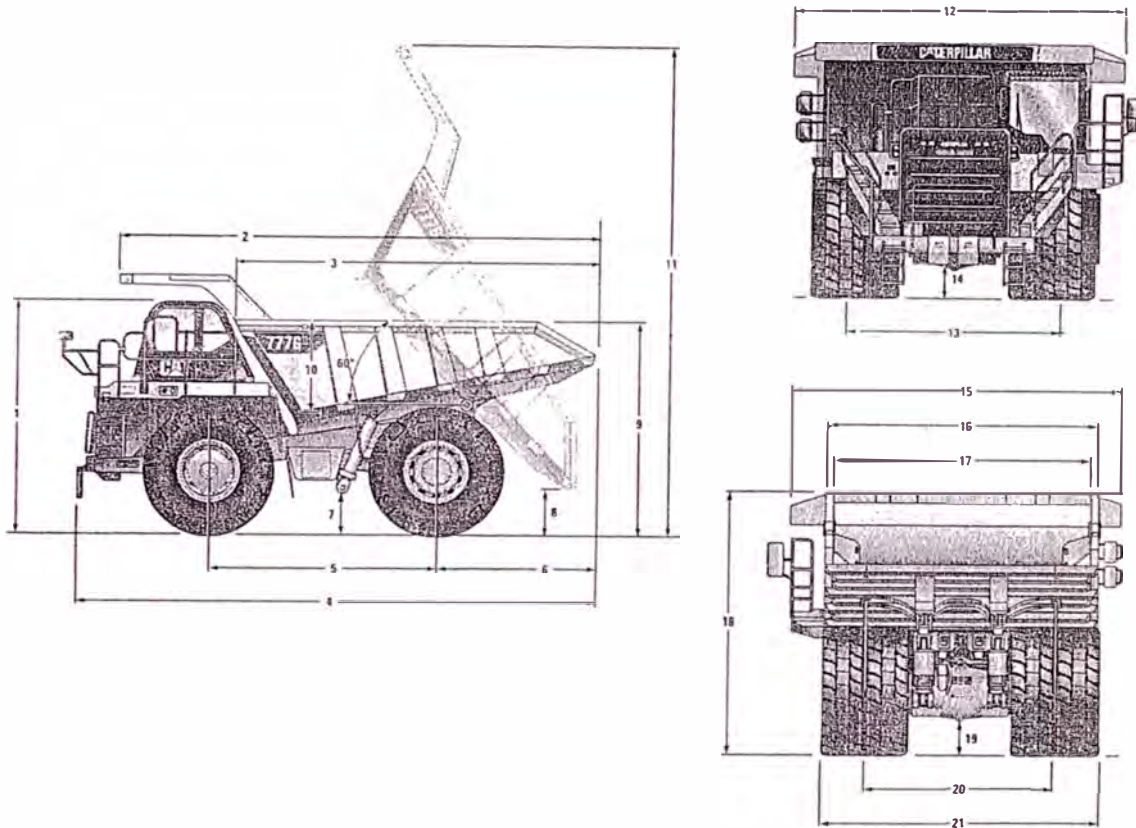
- 90% of loads should fall into this range
- No more than 10% of loads should exceed 10% of the target payload
- No loads should be above 20% of the target payload



777G Off-Highway Truck Specifications

Dimensions

All dimensions are approximate.

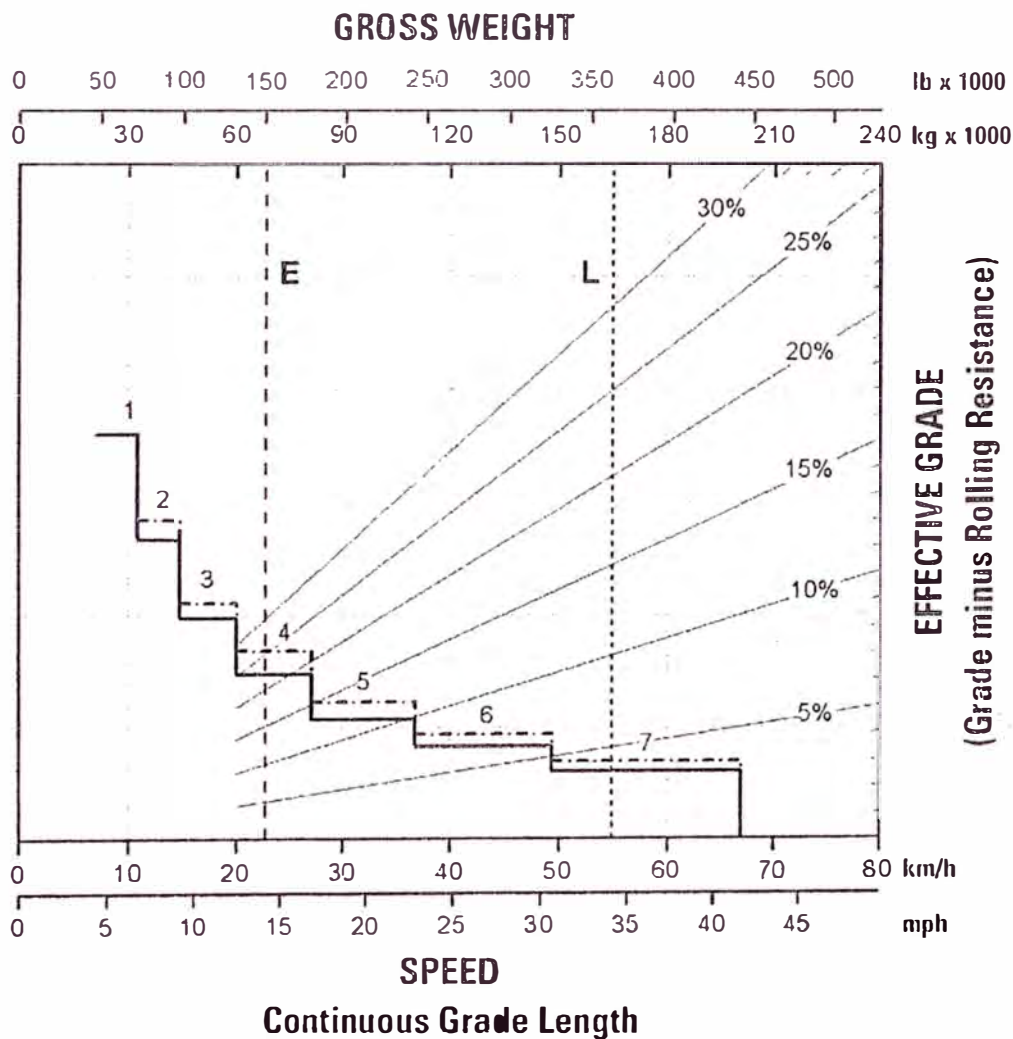


| | Dual Slope | | X Body | | Coal Body 1 | | Coal Body 2 | |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Height to Top of ROPS | 4730 mm | 15.50 ft | 4730 mm | 15.50 ft | 4730 mm | 15.50 ft | 4730 mm | 15.50 ft |
| 2 Overall Body Length | 9830 mm | 32.20 ft | 10 070 mm | 33.04 ft | 10 274 mm | 33.71 ft | 10 445 mm | 34.27 ft |
| 3 Inside Body Length | 6580 mm | 21.50 ft | 7037 mm | 23.09 ft | 7562 mm | 24.81 ft | 7734 mm | 25.37 ft |
| 4 Overall Length | 10 535 mm | 34.50 ft | 10 758 mm | 35.30 ft | 10 968 mm | 35.98 ft | 11 140 mm | 36.55 ft |
| 5 Wheelbase | 4560 mm | 14.90 ft | 4560 mm | 14.96 ft | 4560 mm | 14.96 ft | 4560 mm | 14.96 ft |
| 6 Rear Axle to Tail | 3062 mm | 10.00 ft | 3263 mm | 10.71 ft | 3473 mm | 11.39 ft | 3644 mm | 11.96 ft |
| 7 Ground Clearance | 896 mm | 2.90 ft | 896 mm | 2.94 ft | 896 mm | 2.94 ft | 896 mm | 2.94 ft |
| 8 Dump Clearance | 965 mm | 3.10 ft | 893 mm | 2.93 ft | 935 mm | 3.07 ft | 821 mm | 2.69 ft |
| 9 Loading Height – Empty | 4380 mm | 14.30 ft | 4429 mm | 14.53 ft | 4851 mm | 15.92 ft | 5321 mm | 17.46 ft |
| 10 Inside Body Depth – Maximum | 1895 mm | 6.20 ft | 1777 mm | 5.83 ft | 2223 mm | 7.29 ft | 2693 mm | 8.84 ft |
| 11 Overall Height – Body Raised | 9953 mm | 32.60 ft | 10 071 mm | 33.04 ft | 10 319 mm | 33.85 ft | 10 319 mm | 33.85 ft |
| 12 Operating Width | 6687 mm | 21.90 ft | 6687 mm | 21.94 ft | 6706 mm | 22.00 ft | 6706 mm | 22.00 ft |
| 13 Front Tire Width | 4170 mm | 13.60 ft | 4170 mm | 13.68 ft | 4170 mm | 13.68 ft | 4170 mm | 13.68 ft |
| 14 Engine Guard Clearance | 864 mm | 2.80 ft | 864 mm | 2.83 ft | 864 mm | 2.83 ft | 864 mm | 2.83 ft |
| 15 Overall Canopy Width | 6200 mm | 20.30 ft | 6200 mm | 20.34 ft | 6404 mm | 21.01 ft | 6404 mm | 21.01 ft |
| 16 Outside Body Width | 5524 mm | 18.10 ft | 5682 mm | 18.64 ft | 6365 mm | 20.88 ft | 6368 mm | 20.89 ft |
| 17 Inside Body Width | 5200 mm | 17.00 ft | 5450 mm | 17.88 ft | 6150 mm | 20.18 ft | 6150 mm | 20.18 ft |
| 18 Front Canopy Height | 5200 mm | 17.00 ft | 5370 mm | 17.62 ft | 5840 mm | 19.16 ft | 5840 mm | 19.16 ft |
| 19 Rear Axle Clearance | 902 mm | 2.90 ft | 902 mm | 2.96 ft | 902 mm | 2.96 ft | 902 mm | 2.96 ft |
| 20 Rear Dual Tire Width | 3576 mm | 11.70 ft | 3576 mm | 11.73 ft | 3576 mm | 11.73 ft | 3576 mm | 11.73 ft |
| 21 Overall Tire Width | 5223 mm | 17.10 ft | 5223 mm | 17.14 ft | 5223 mm | 17.14 ft | 5223 mm | 17.14 ft |

Retarding Performance (Tier 4 Final)

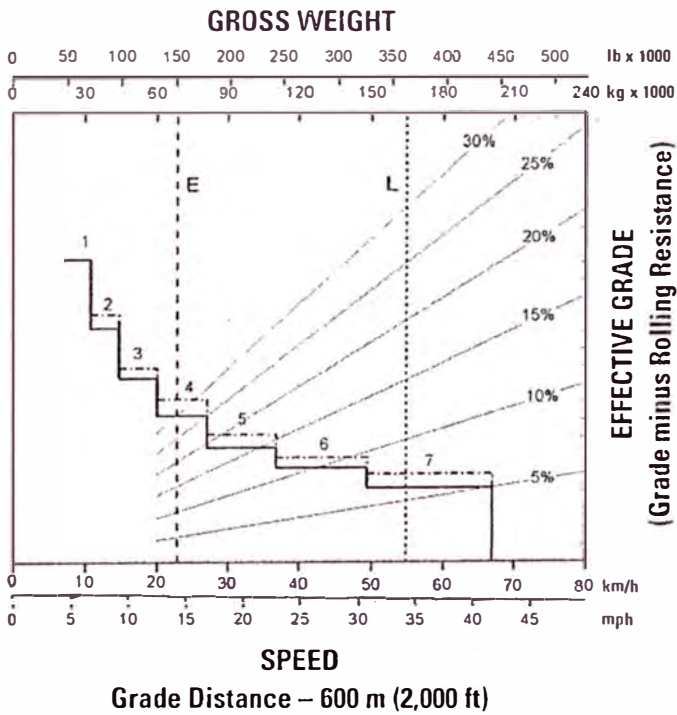
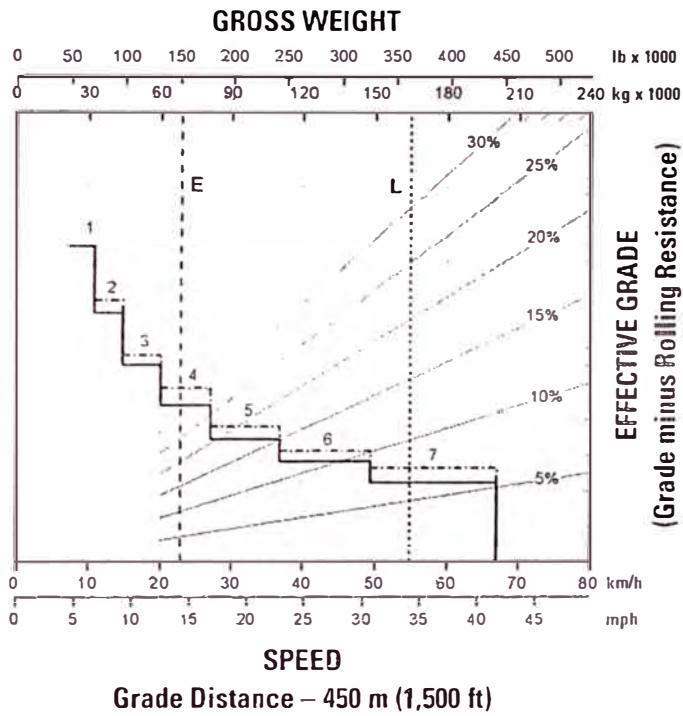
To determine retarding performance: Add lengths of all downhill segments and, using this total, refer to proper retarding chart. Read from gross weight down to the percent effective grade. Effective grade equals actual % grade minus 1% for each 10 kg/t (20 lb/ton) of rolling resistance. From this weight-effective grade point, read horizontally to the curve with the highest obtainable gear, then down to maximum descent speed brakes can properly handle without exceeding cooling capacity. The following charts are based on these conditions: 32° C (90° F) ambient temperature, at sea level, with 27.00R49 (E4) tires.

NOTE: Select the proper gear to maintain engine rpm at the highest possible level, without overspeeding the engine. If cooling oil overheats, reduce ground speed to allow transmission to shift to the next lower speed range.

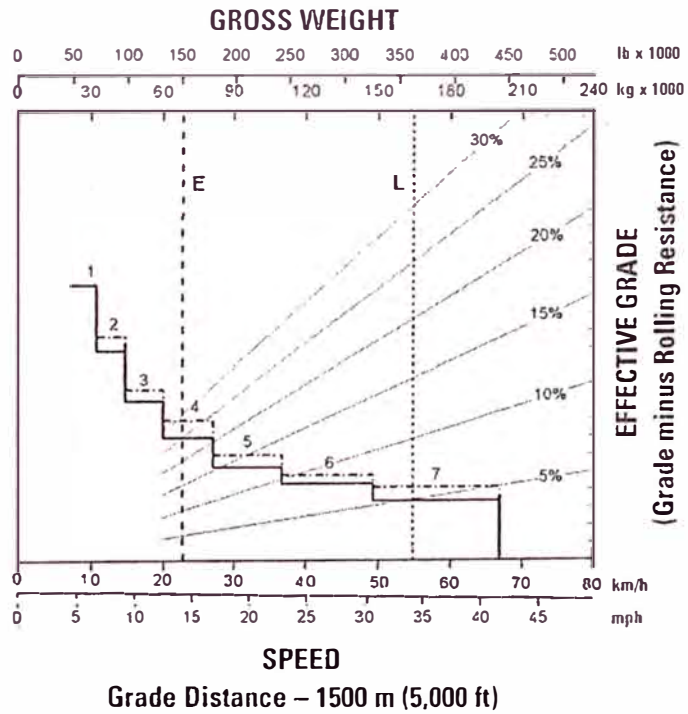
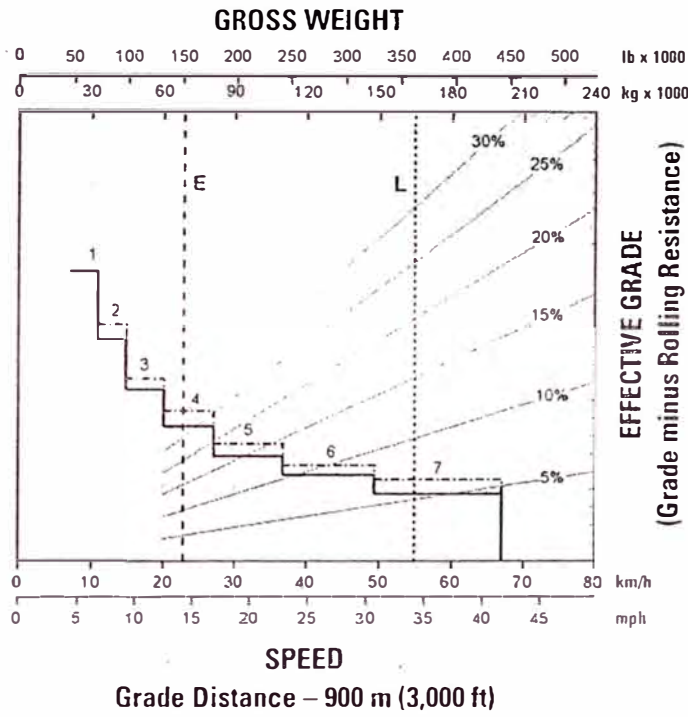


777G Off-Highway Truck Specifications

Retarding Performance (Tier 4 Final)



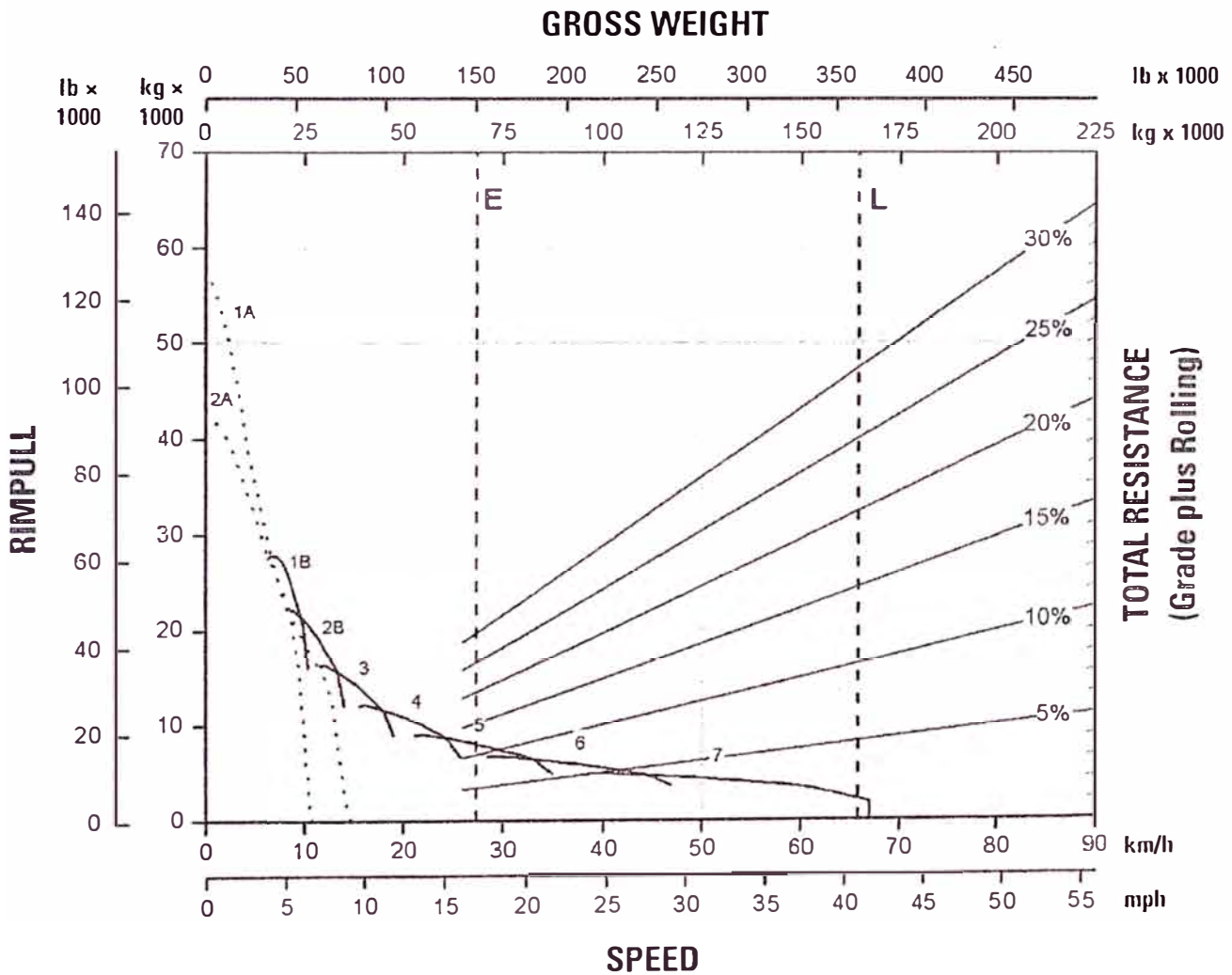
Retarding Performance (Tier 4 Final)



777G Off-Highway Truck Specifications

Gradeability/Speed/Rimpull (Tier 4 Final)

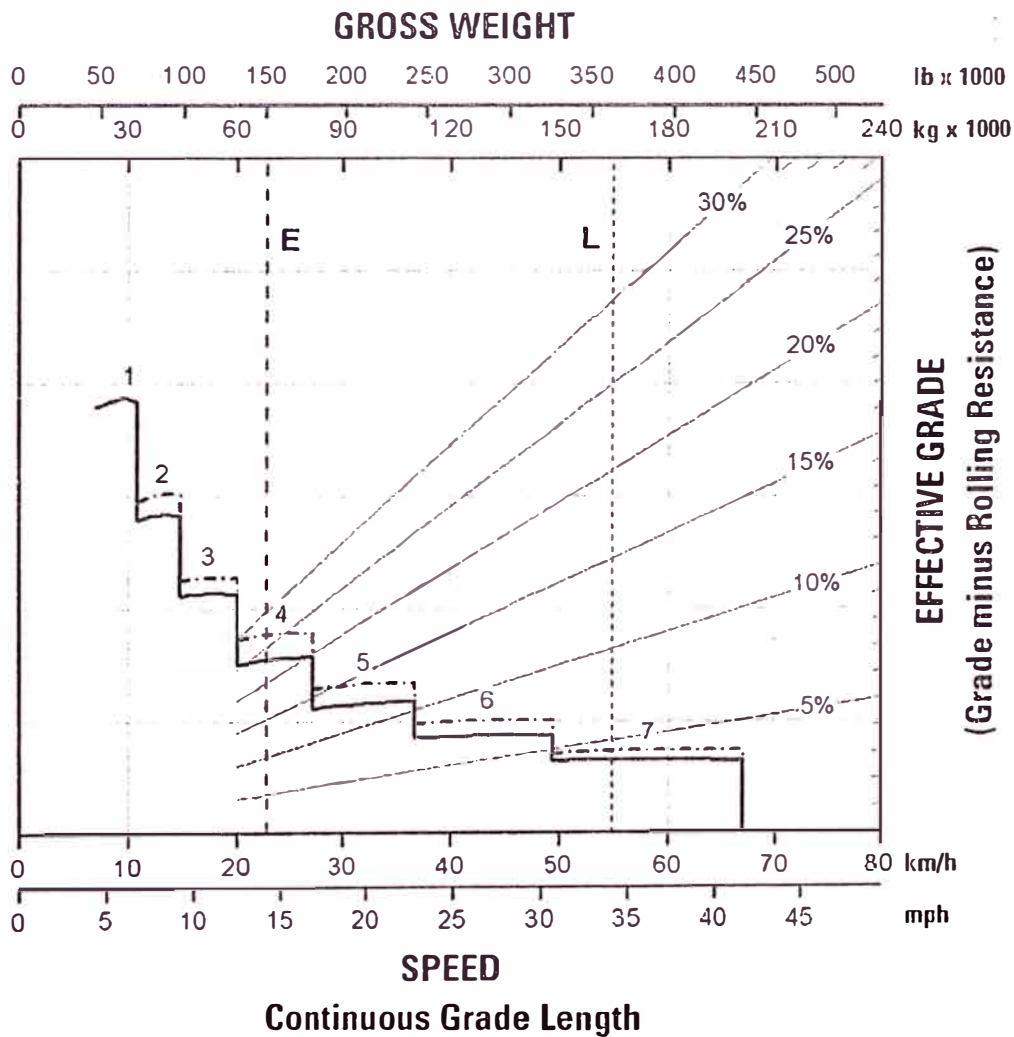
To determine gradeability performance: Read from gross weight down to the percent of total resistance. Total resistance equals actual percent grade plus 1% for each 10 kg/t (20 lb/ton) of rolling resistance. From this weight-resistance point, read horizontally to the curve with the highest obtainable gear, then down to maximum speed. Usable rimpull will depend upon traction available and weight on drive wheels.



Retarding Performance (Tier 2 Equivalent)

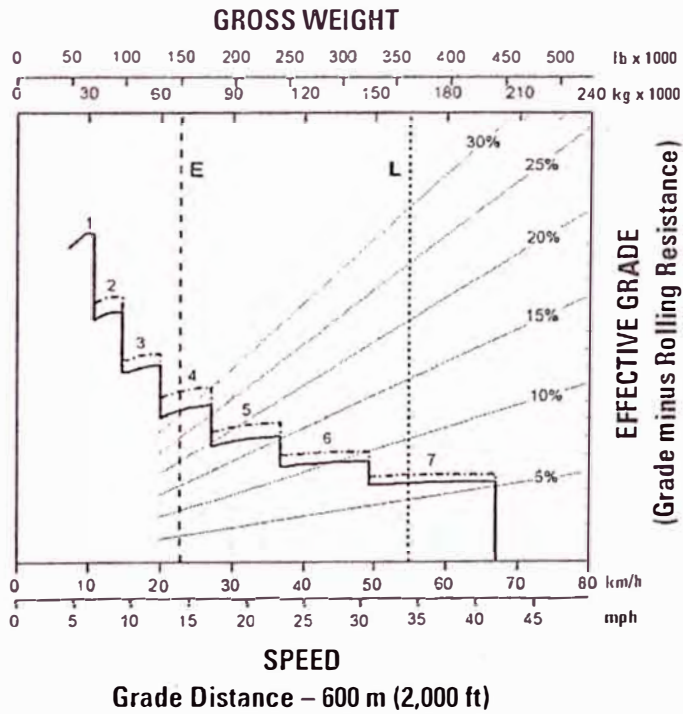
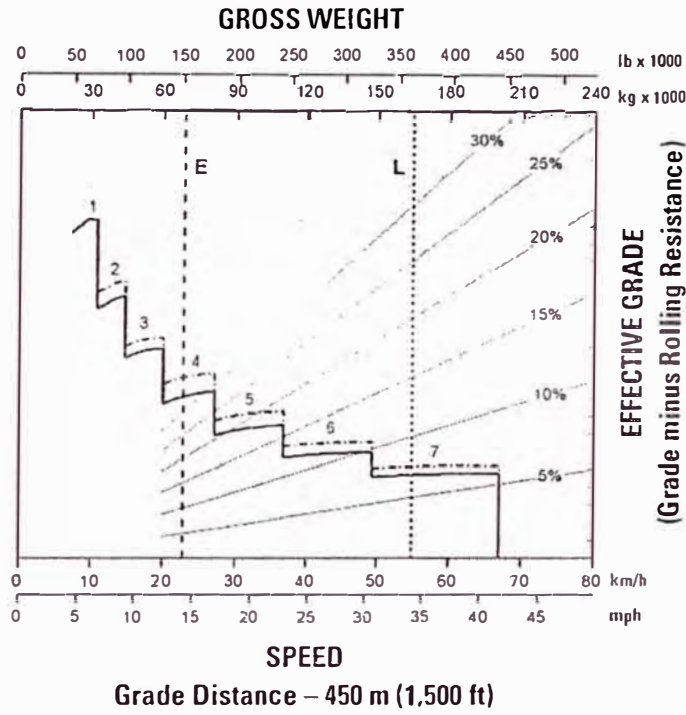
To determine retarding performance: Add lengths of all downhill segments and, using this total, refer to proper retarding chart. Read from gross weight down to the percent effective grade. Effective grade equals actual % grade minus 1% for each 10 kg/t (20 lb/ton) of rolling resistance. From this weight-effective grade point, read horizontally to the curve with the highest obtainable gear, then down to maximum descent speed brakes can properly handle without exceeding cooling capacity. The following charts are based on these conditions: 32° C (90° F) ambient temperature, at sea level, with 24.00R35 (E4) tires.

OTE: Select the proper gear to maintain engine rpm at the highest possible level, without overspeeding the engine. If cooling oil overheats, reduce ground speed to allow transmission to shift to the next lower speed range.

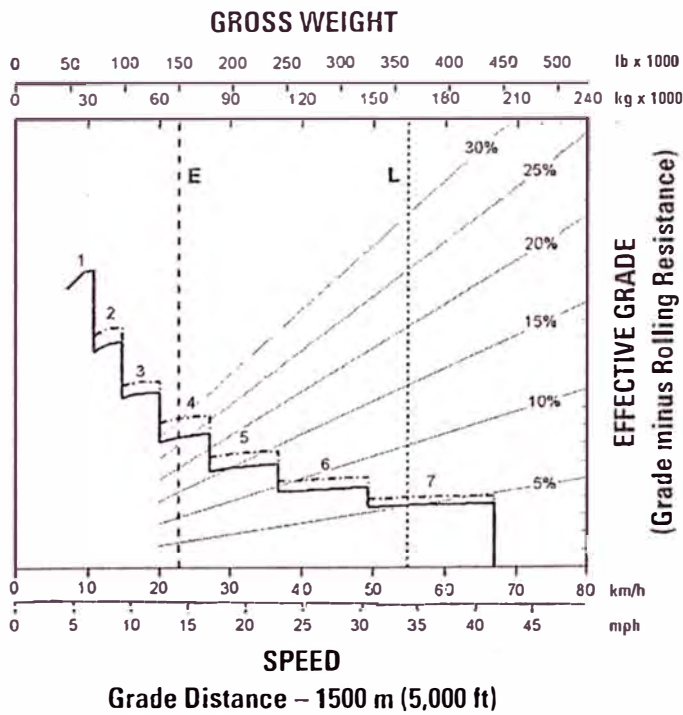
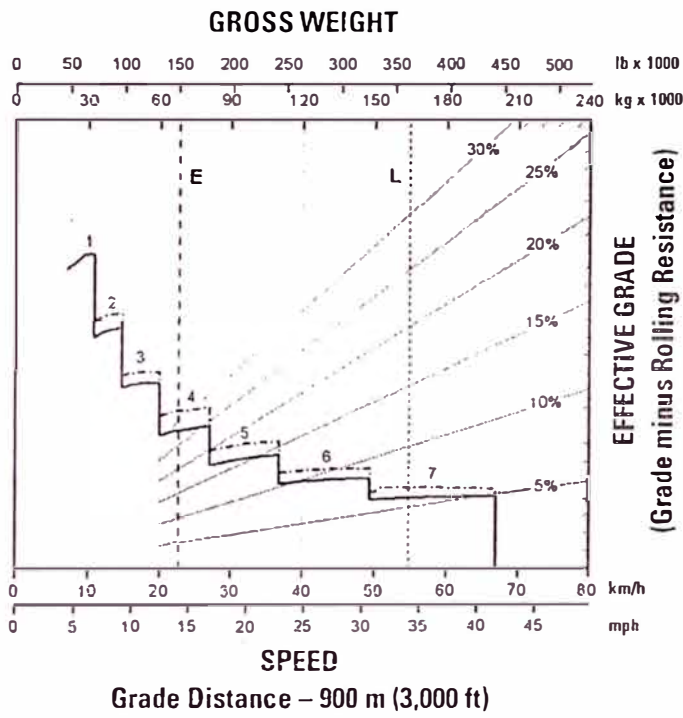


777G Off-Highway Truck Specifications

Retarding Performance (Tier 2 Equivalent)



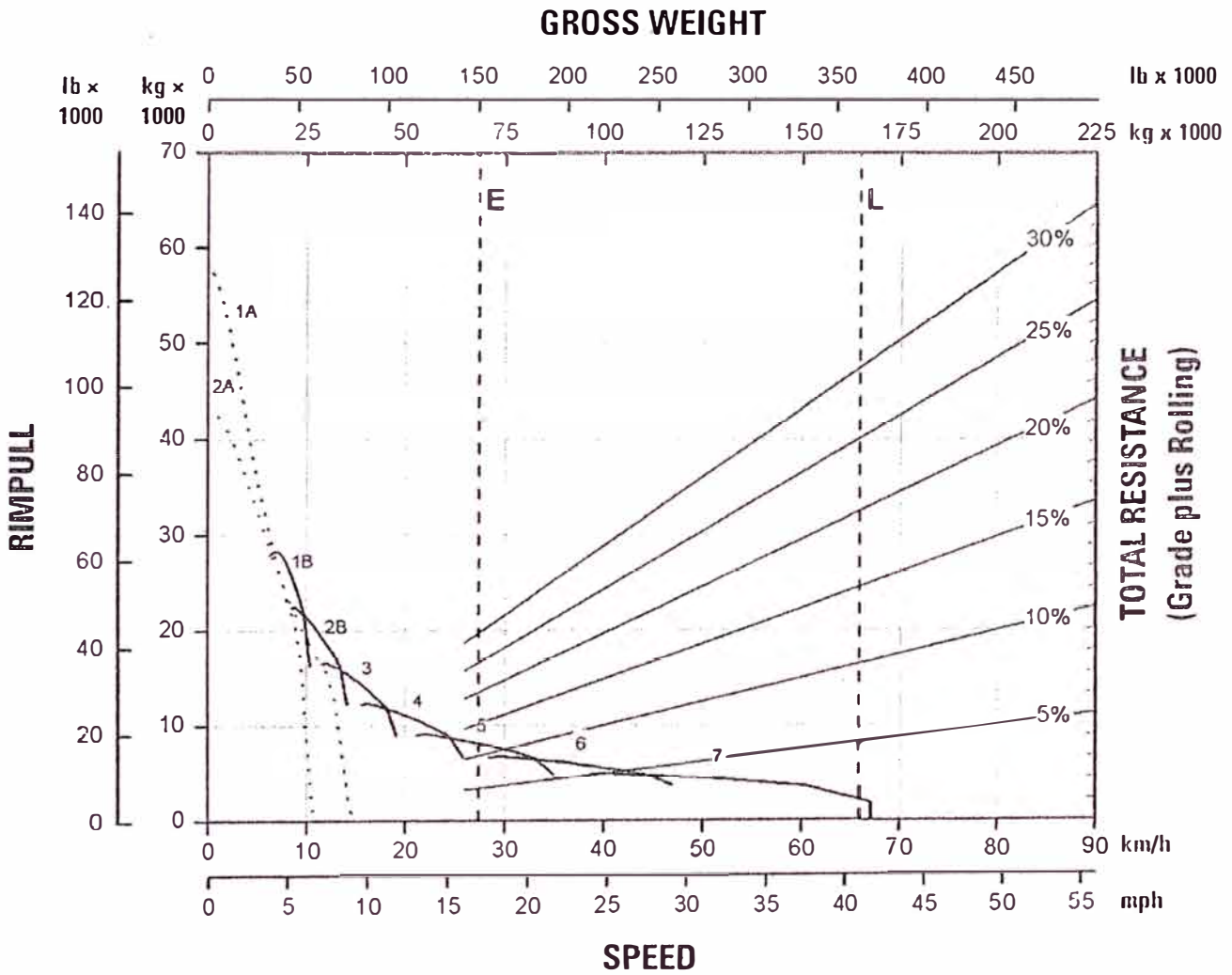
Retarding Performance (Tier 2 Equivalent)



77G Off-Highway Truck Specifications

Gradeability/Speed/Rimpull (Tier 2 Equivalent)

To determine gradeability performance: Read from gross weight down to the percent of total resistance. Total resistance equals actual percent grade plus 1% for each 10 kg/t (20 lb/ton) of rolling resistance. From this weight-resistance point, read horizontally to the curve with the highest obtainable gear, then down to maximum speed. Usable rimpull will depend upon traction available and weight on drive wheels.



777G Standard Equipment

Standard equipment may vary. Consult your Cat dealer for details.

POWER TRAIN

- Autostall
- Engine idle shutdown
- Air-To-Air Aftercooler (ATAAC)
- Aircleaner with precleaner (2)
- Automatic cold mode idle control
- Electric priming pump
- Electric cold weather start (two starters and four batteries)
- Ether starting aid
- Exhaust, muffler
- Fuel filter/water separator
- Quick Evac™
- Turbocharger (2)
- Braking system:
 - Brake wear indicator
 - Automatic Retarder Control (ARC) (utilizes oil-cooled, multiple disc brakes)
 - Brake release motor (towing)
 - Manual retarder (utilizes oil cooled, multiple disc brakes)
 - Oil-cooled, multiple disc (front/rear)
 - Parking
 - Secondary
 - Service
- Transmission
 - Auto neutral idle
 - APECS Software
 - ECPC
- Part Throttle Shifting
 - 7 speed automatic powershift with Torque Shift Management electronic clutch pressure control
 - Body up shift inhibitor
 - Directional shift management
 - Downshift inhibitor
 - Neutral start switch
 - Neutral coast inhibitor
 - Reverse shift inhibitor
 - Reverse neutralizer during dumping
 - Programmable top gear selection

SUSPENSION SYSTEMS

- Suspension, rear (EU Compliant)

ELECTRICAL

- Alarm, backup
- Alternator, 115 ampere
- Auxiliary jump start receptacle
- Batteries, maintenance-free, 12V (4), 190 amp-hour
- Electrical system, 25 AMP, 24V to 12V converter
- Lighting system
 - Backup light (halogen)
 - Directional signals/hazard warning. (front and rear LED)
 - Headlights, (halogen) with dimmer
 - Payload, indicator lights
 - Operator access courtesy lights
 - Side profile lights
 - Stop/tail lights (LED)
 - Service lights
- MINESTAR ready

OPERATOR ENVIRONMENT

- Air conditioning
- Ashtray and cigarette lighter
- Coat hook
- Cup holders (4)
- Diagnostic connection port, 24V
- Entertainment Radio Ready
 - 5 amp converter
 - Speakers
 - Antenna
 - Wiring harness
- Gauges/indicators
 - Air cleaner service indicator
 - Brake oil temperature gauge
 - Coolant temperature gauge
 - Hour meter
 - Tachometer
 - Engine overspeed indicator
 - Fuel level
 - Speedometer with odometer
 - Transmission gear indicator
- Heater/defroster (11 070 kCal/43,930 BTU)
- Auto temp control
- Fluid level monitoring

- Hoist lever
- Horn, electric
- Light – dome
- Light – courtesy
- Load counter, automatic
- Advisor display
- VIMS
- TPMS
- Foot rest
- Mirrors – heated
- Power port, 24V and 12V (2)
- ROPS cab, insulated/sound suppressed
- Cat Comfort Series III
 - full air suspension.
 - retractable 3 point seat belt with shoulder harness
- Steering wheel, padded, tilt and telescopic
- Storage compartment
- Sun visor
- Throttle lock
- Window, right side, hinged access/egress
- Electric left side window control
- Windshield wiper (intermittent) and washer
- Tinted, laminated glass

TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS

- Product Link Ready (Level 1)
- TKPH/TMPH (Tons Kilometer Per Hour/ Tons Mile Per Hour)
- Object Detection (4 cameras, 4 radars)
- Adaptive economy mode

GUARDS

- Engine crankcase
- Driveline
- Fan and A/C

FLUIDS

- Extended Life Coolant to –35° C (–30° F)

777G Standard Equipment

Standard equipment (cont'd)

OTHER STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Body mounting group
Body safety pin (secures body in up position)
Body down indicator
CD ROM parts book
Center mounted rims
Fuel tank (1136 L/300 gal)
Ground level battery disconnect
Ground level engine shutdown
Ground level grease fittings
Reservoirs (separate)

- Brake/hoist
- Steering
- Transmission/torque converter

Rims 19.5 × 49
Rock ejectors
Supplemental steering (automatic)
Tie down eyes
Tow hooks (front)/Tow pin (rear)
Vandalism protection locks
Wiggins fast fuel
Traction Control System (new version)
Attachment Zone

777G Optional Equipment

Optional equipment may vary. Consult your Cat dealer for details.

Body heat
Body liner
Body side boards
Cab precleaner
Cat Engine Brake
Clustered grease fittings

Cold weather packages
Extended Life Brakes
Fluid fill service center
HID lights
Mirrors, convex
Mirrors, heated

Spare rim
Visibility package
(meets ISO 5006 requirements)
Wheel chocks
Work Area Vision System (WAVS)

777G Off-Highway Truck

For more complete information on Cat products, dealer services, and industry solutions, visit us on the web at www.cat.com

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Materials and specifications are subject to change without notice. Featured machines in photos may include additional equipment. See your Cat dealer for available options.

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AEHQ6553 (01-2012)



BROCHURE DEL CAMION MINERO 785D

BROCHURE DEL CAMION MINERO 785D

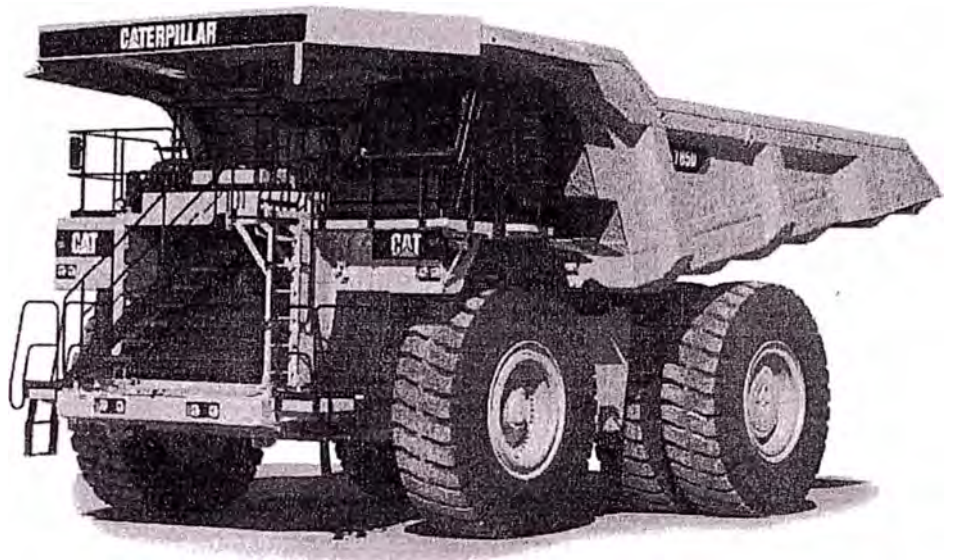


Mining Truck



Engine

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Engine Model | Cat® 3512C HD | |
| Gross Power -- SAE J1995 | 1082 kW | 1,450 hp |
| Net Power -- SAE J1349 | 1005 kW | 1,348 hp |
| Weights -- Approximate | | |
| Gross Machine Operating Weight (GMW) | 249 476 kg | 550,000 lb |



Contents

Power Train – Engine3
 Power Train – Transmission.....4
 Engine/Power Train Integration.....5
 Structures/Suspension/Steering.....6
 Operator’s Station7
 Flat Brake System.....8
 Truck Body Systems9
 Monitoring System.....10
 Safety11
 Sustainability12
 Serviceability13
 Customer Support.....14
 Specifications.....15
 Standard Equipment.....22
 Mandatory and Optional Equipment.....23

The 785D Mining Truck is engineered for performance, designed for comfort, and built to last. Developed specifically for high production mining and construction applications, the 785D Mining Truck keeps material moving at high volume to lower your cost-per-ton.

Rugged construction creates a durable machine. Easy maintenance procedures ensure high reliability and long life with low operating costs.

Power Train – Engine

The Cat® 3512C HD engine delivers high power and reliability.

Design

The 3512C HD is a 12-cylinder, four-stroke design that uses long, effective power strokes for more complete fuel combustion and optimum fuel efficiency.

Regulatory Compliant

Where applicable, the 3512C engine is compliant with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency emission requirements.

Altitude Compensation

Designed for maximum operating efficiencies at altitudes under 267 m (14,000 ft).

High Torque Rise

The 23 percent net torque rise provides unequalled lugging force during acceleration, on steep grades and in rough underfoot conditions. Torque rise effectively matches transmission shift points for maximum efficiency and fast cycle times.

Enhanced Life

High displacement, low rpm rating and conservative horsepower ratings mean more time on the haul roads and less time in the shop.

Oil Renewal System

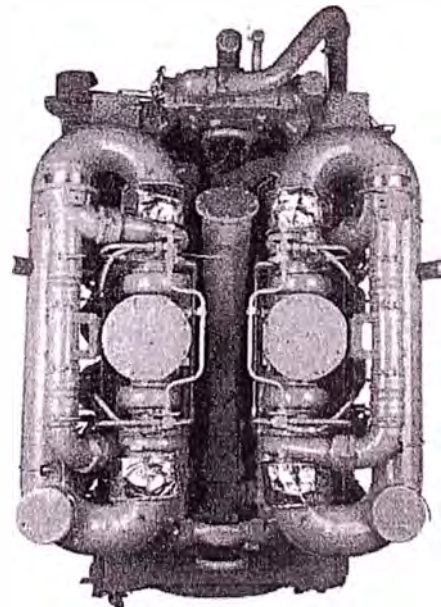
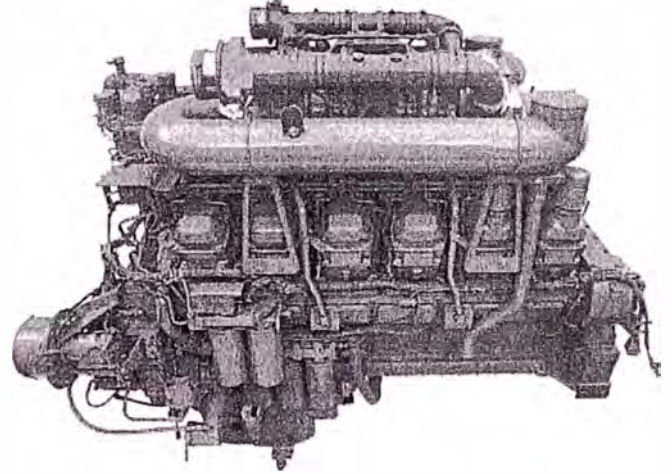
Optional oil renewal system extends engine oil change intervals from 500 hours to 4,000 hours or more to increase machine availability and reduce costs.

Engine Protection

Computerized system electronically protects the engine during cold starts, high altitude operation, air filter plugging, high exhaust temperature and engine overspeed (ARC). Optional Engine Pre-Lubrication builds up oil pressure before cranking providing additional wear protection.

Fuel Efficiency

The engine provides additional retarding by running against compression on downhill hauls. During retarding applications the engine ECM does not inject fuel into the cylinders for exceptional fuel economy.



Power Train – Transmission

Unmatched operating efficiency in all mining conditions.



Mechanical Power Train

The Cat mechanical drive power train and power shift transmission provides unmatched operating efficiency and control on steep grades, in poor underfoot conditions, and on haul road with high rolling resistance.

1) Transmission

The Cat six-speed planetary power shift transmission is matched with the direct-injection 3512 engine to deliver constant power over a wide range of operating speeds.

Robust Design

Designed to efficiently apply the higher horsepower of the 3512C engine, the proven planetary power shift transmission is built tough for long life between overhauls.

Transmission Chassis Control (TCC)

TCC uses electronically transferred engine rpm data to execute shifts at preset points for optimum performance, efficiency and clutch life.

2) Lock-Up Torque Converter

Combines maximum rimpull and cushioned shifting of torque converter drive with the efficiency and performance of direct drive. Engages at approximately 8 km/h (5 mph), delivering more power to the wheels.

3) Final Drives

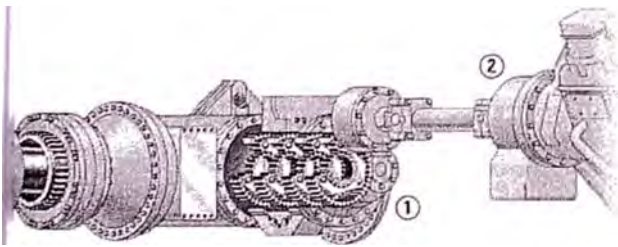
Cat final drives work as a system with the planetary power shift transmission to deliver maximum power to the ground. Built to withstand the forces of high torque and impact loads, double reduction final drives provide high torque multiplication to further reduce drive train stress.

Wheels and Rims

Cast rear wheels and Cat center-mount rims are mounted using studs to minimize installation, maintenance and maximize durability.

Rear Axle Filtration

A new pump drive system provides continuous rear axle filtration. Benefits include cleaner oil, less down time and improved component life.



Power Train – Transmission

Unmatched operating efficiency in all mining conditions.



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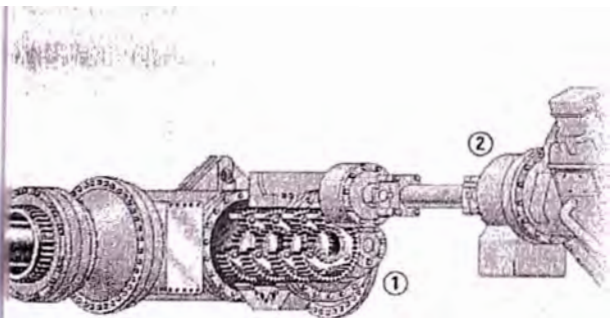
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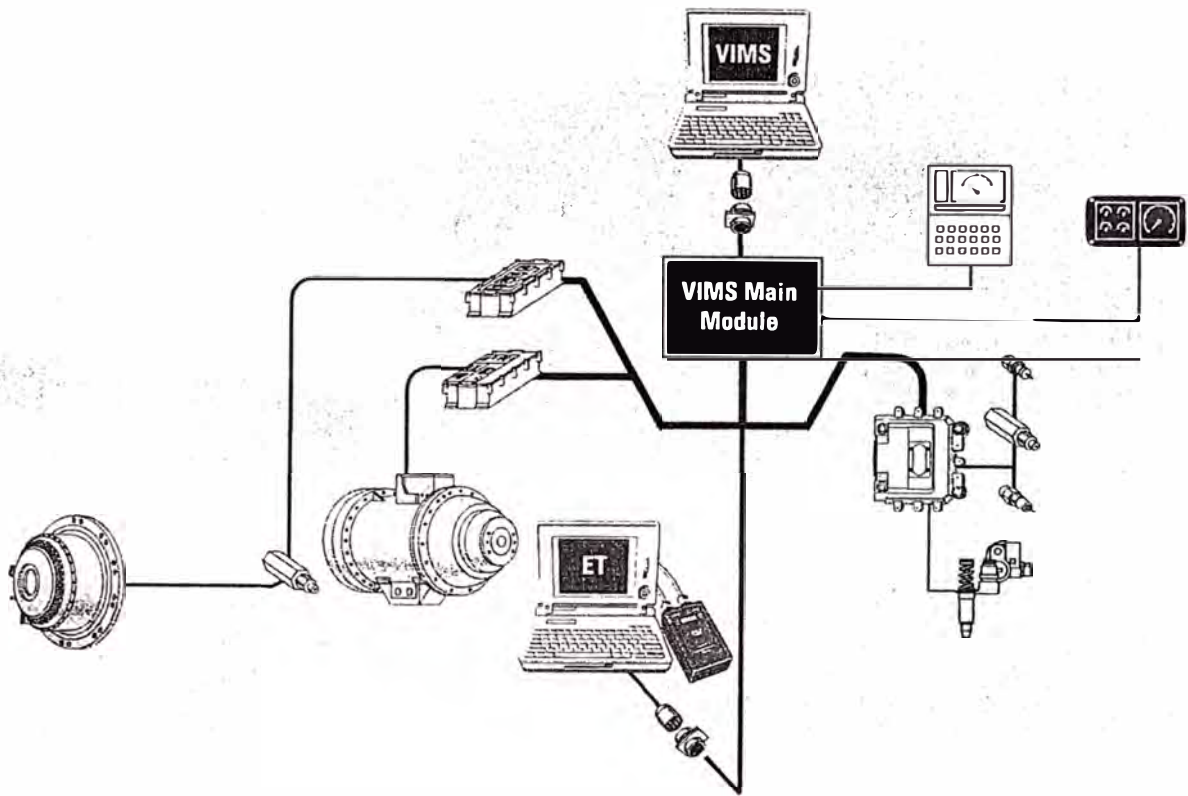
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Engine/Power Train Integration

Electronically optimizes overall truck performance.

Cat Data Link

Electronically integrates machine computer systems to optimize overall power train performance, increase reliability and component life, and reduce operating costs.

Electronic Technician (Cat ET)

Cat ET service tool provides service technicians with easy access to stored diagnostic data through the Cat Data Link to simplify problem diagnosis and increase machine availability.

Integrated Braking Control (IBC)

IBC integrates Automatic Retarder Control and Traction Control into one system for optimum performance and efficiency.

Body-up Reverse Neutralizer

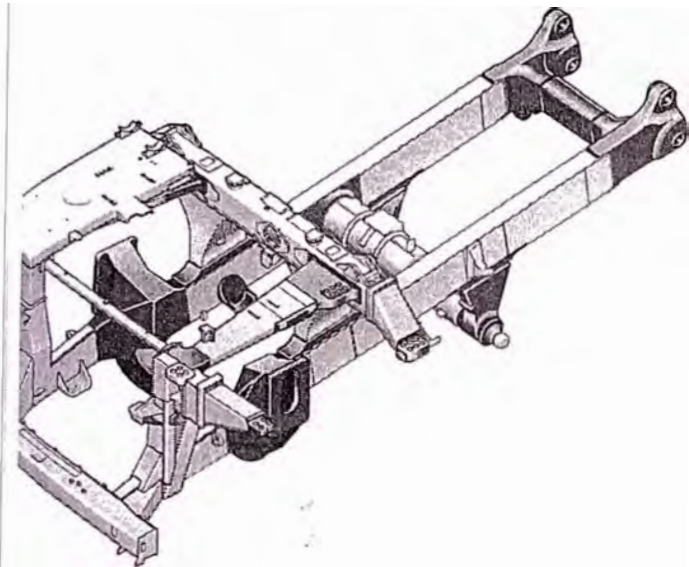
Automatically shifts the transmission to neutral if the hoist lever is activated while transmission is shifted in reverse.

Supplemental Steering

Supplemental Steering system uses pressure accumulators and allows up to three 90-degree turns in case of engine failure.

Structures/Suspension/Steering

Rugged Cat designs are the backbone of the 785D mining truck's durability.



Box-Section Design

The 785D frame uses a box-section design, incorporating two forgings and 24 castings in high stress areas with deep penetrating and continuous wrap-around welds to resist damage from twisting loads without adding extra weight.

Serviceability

The open box-section frame design allows easy access to power train components, reducing overall removal and installation time, and lowering overall repair costs. The raised and pinned body allows excellent access to the transmission.

Steel Structures

Mild steel used throughout frame provides flexibility, durability and resistance to impact loads, even in cold climates and allows for easy field repairs.

Integral Four-Post ROPS Cab

Resiliently mounted to the main frame to reduce vibration and sound the integral ROPS is designed as an extension of the truck frame. The ROPS/FOPS structure provides "five-sided protection" for the operator and instructor.

Suspension System

Designed to dissipate haul road and loading impacts for longer frame life and a more comfortable ride.

Steering System

Hydraulic steering control system is designed for exceptional smoothness and precise control. A separate circuit prevents cross contamination for long life.

Supplemental Steering

Supplemental steering system uses pressure accumulators and allows up to three 90-degree turns in case of engine failure.

Cylinders

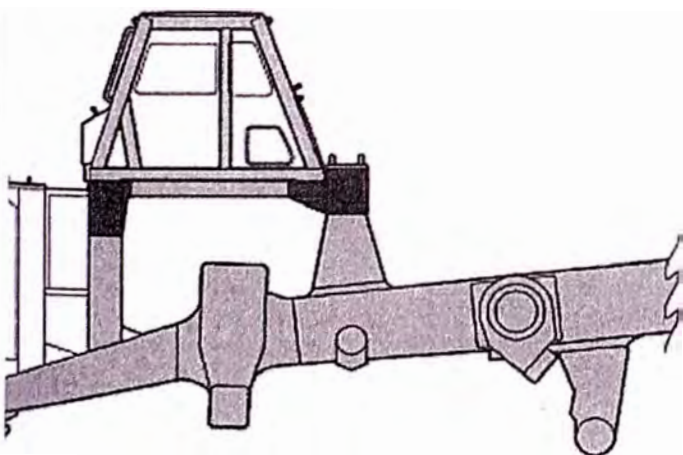
Four independent self-contained, oil pneumatic, variable rebound suspension cylinders are designed to absorb shocks in the most severe applications.

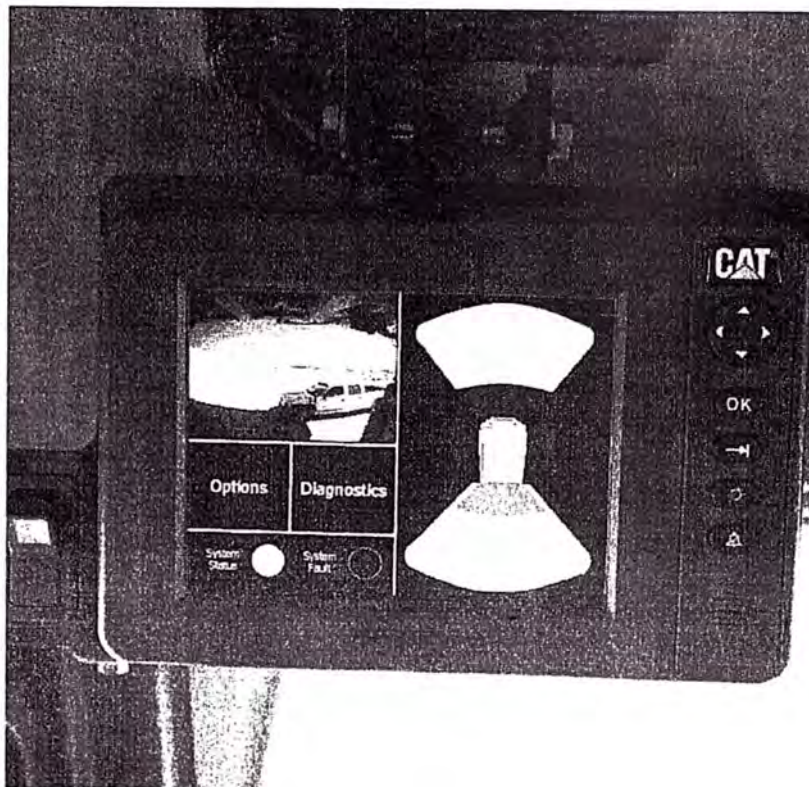
Durable Design

Rugged cylinders utilize large diameter bore and low pressure nitrogen/oil design for long life with minimal maintenance.

Front. Front cylinders with preset caster and camber are mounted to the frame and serve as steering kingpin for a tight turning radius with excellent maneuverability and low maintenance.

Rear. Rear cylinders allow axle oscillation and absorb bending and twisting stresses caused by uneven and rough haul roads rather than transmitting them to the main frame.





Operator's Station

Designed for operator safety and comfort, superior control and high productivity.

Enhanced Operator Visibility

Through the use of the fully Integrated Object Detection System, RADAR AND CAMERA, the operator can receive both audible and visual indications of detected objects.

Ergonomic Layout

The 785D operator station is ergonomically designed for total machine control in a comfortable, productive and safe environment. All controls, levers, switches and gauges are positioned to maximize productivity and minimize operator fatigue.

Quiet Cab

Integral, sound-suppressed ROPS/FOPS cab is resiliently mounted to the mainframe to isolate the operator from sound and vibration for a quiet, secure and comfortable ride.

Viewing Area

Designed for excellent all-around visibility and clear sight lines to the haul road, the large viewing area enables the operator to maneuver with confidence for high productivity.

1) Air Suspension Seat with Three-Point Operator Restraint 2) Hoist Lever 3) Secondary Brake Pedal
 4) Monitoring System 5) Steering Column 6) Transmission Console 7) Parking Brake Reset Valve
 8) Storage Compartment 9) Trainer Seat 10) Operator Window 11) Operator Controls 12) Heating/
 Air Conditioning

Radio Ready

The operator's station comes ready with power ports, speakers, antenna, and electrical connections to facilitate trouble-free radio installation. Consult your dealer for the complete line of available Cat radio options including satellite radio.

Cat Brake System

Superior control gives the operator confidence to focus on productivity.



Integrated Braking System

The Cat oil-cooled braking system delivers reliable performance and superior control in the most extreme haul road conditions. Automatic brake modulation offers a smoother ride and better control in slippery conditions, allowing the operator to concentrate on driving. The two piston design system combines the service, secondary parking brake and retarding function in the same robust system for optimum braking efficiency.

Four Corner Retarding

Four corner retarding with 60/40 percent split (rear/front) in braking effort provides superior control in slippery conditions. Balanced front to rear brake torque provides exceptional braking performance and minimizes wheel lock-up, especially during retarding.

Oil-Cooled Multiple Disc Brakes

Cat four-wheel, forced oil-cooled, multiple disc service brake are continuously cooled by water-to-oil heat exchangers for exceptional non-fade braking and retarding performance.

Extended Life Disc Brakes

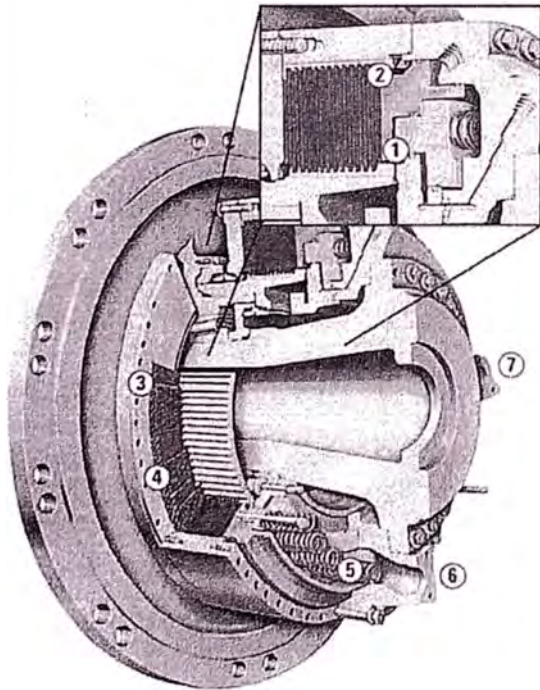
Cat oil-cooled disc brakes are designed with large discs and plates for reliable, adjustment-free operation and performance. Brakes are completely enclosed and sealed to prevent contamination and reduce maintenance. Additionally this machine features new extended life friction material that is now standard on this model. The friction material has double the wear life of standard brake and is twice as resistant to glazing resulting in more consistent braking power with less noise.

Pistons

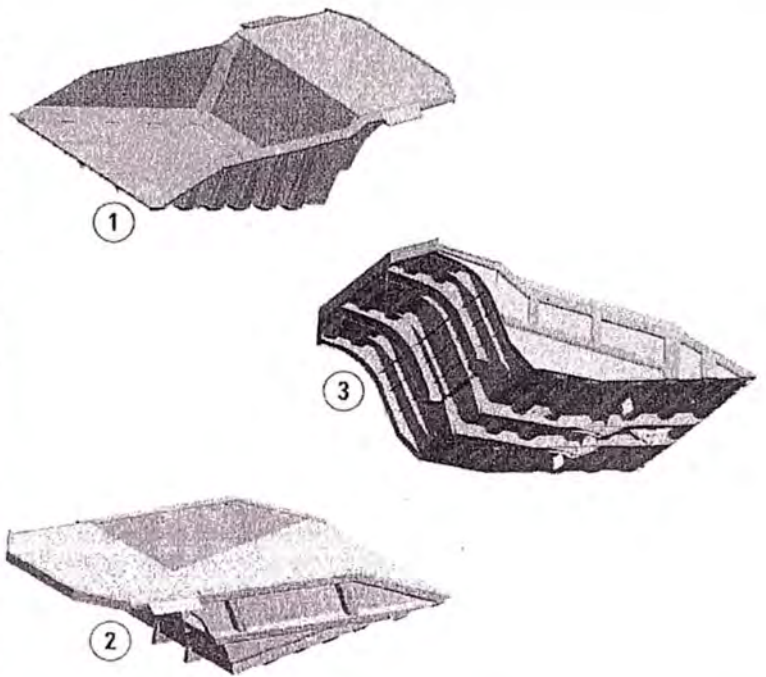
The primary piston hydraulically actuates both service and retarding functions. The secondary piston is spring-applied and held in the disengaged position by hydraulic pressure. If hydraulic system pressure drops below a specified level, the spring-applied secondary piston automatically applies the brakes.

Parking Brake

The superior parking brake function on this truck is provided by the oil-cooled, spring-applied, hydraulically-released service brakes at all four wheels. This reliable and durable parking brake will hold a truck carrying a rated load on any grade up to 15 percent.



1) Parking/Secondary Piston 2) Service/Retarding Piston 3) Friction Discs
4) Steel Plates 5) Actuating Springs 6) Cooling Oil In 7) Cooling Oil Out



Truck Body Systems

Caterpillar designed and built for the toughest mining applications.

Flat Truck Bodies

Matching the truck body to the application is a critical part of achieving the best value from your 785D. Caterpillar offers a variety of application specific body options that yield a payload ranging from 131 to 143 metric ton (144 to 157 tons). The Caterpillar exclusive 10/10/20 payload guidelines help achieve a balance of excellent payload with safe operation.

Body Options

- 1) **Cat "X" Body** – The X body is a heavy duty body configured with a variety of liner options to meet the specific requirements of a mine. Like the Dual Slope – the X body is designed for durability across a range of harsh applications.
- 2) **Mine Specific Body (MSD II)** – For mature mines with good operational and maintenance practices, the lighter weight MSD II (Mine Specific Design) body is available in several sizes. It is a customer/site specific body that is designed to maximize performance. The MSD II is designed to maximize payload, provide good durability and can be configured with a variety of liner options to meet the specific requirements of the mine.
- 3) **Gateless Coal Body** – This specialized high volume body, available in several sizes, is targeted at dedicated coal haulage applications with minimal impact. The kicked up floor design eliminates the tailgate and gives the volume required to meet target payload.
- 4) **Dual Slope Body** – The original standard body, the Dual Slope body, provides excellent load retention, maintains a low center of gravity with optimum load distribution, reduces shock loading and is available in lined and unlined configurations. The Dual Slope body is intended for tough applications including greenfield sites and contracting mines.

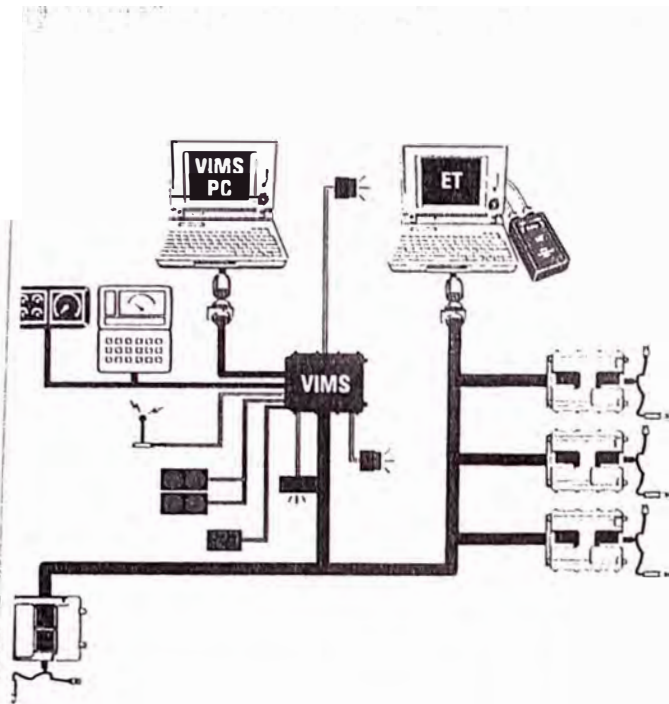
Custom Body Options

A variety of options including tail extensions, sideboards, tumble bars, rock boxes and rock hoppers are available to maintain rated payload, reduce spillage and improve hauling efficiencies.

1) X Body 2) MSD II Body 3) Gateless Coal Body 4) Dual Slope Body (not shown)

Monitoring System

tal machine health and payload data keeps the 785D performing.



VIMS[®] Monitoring System

The Caterpillar designed machine monitoring system provides critical machine health and payload information to the operator and service personnel. With the system monitoring and the advanced diagnostic ability, VIMS simplifies troubleshooting and reduces downtime by identifying abnormal conditions before they cause damage. VIMS also stores machine data to help manage production and utilize the efficiency Preventative Maintenance.

Production Management

Production Management enhances truck/loading tool effectiveness, improves fleet productivity and helps extend the life of truck frames, tires, rims and power train components, while lowering operating and maintenance cost.

Payload Management

Max Payload Speed Manager is a feature that aids in managing the Caterpillar 10/10/20 Overload Policy. Based on target payload weight and overload settings, the VIMS system logs and warns the operator when the truck reaches overload after second gear reweigh. The truck will be limited to second gear at 1,750 rpm, and the automatic retarder speed setting is reduced to 1,750 rpm until the load is dumped.

Road Analysis Control (RAC)

Optional system monitors haul road conditions by measuring frame rack and pitch to improve haul road maintenance, cycle times, tire life and fuel efficiency.

VIMS-PC

VIMS-PC, the off-board reporting software program, allows service personnel to download a complete record of machine health and productivity data to a laptop computer for diagnosis and analysis. Easy-to-use software enables service technicians and mine management to generate health and payload reports for more effective machine management.

VIMS Supervisor

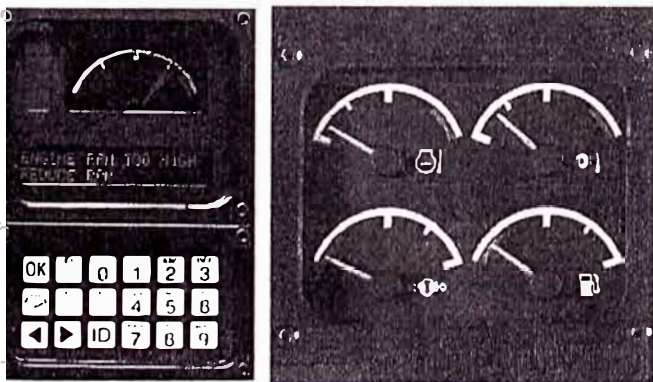
Optional software allows mine management to easily manage and interpret VIMS data for optimum fleet management and productivity.

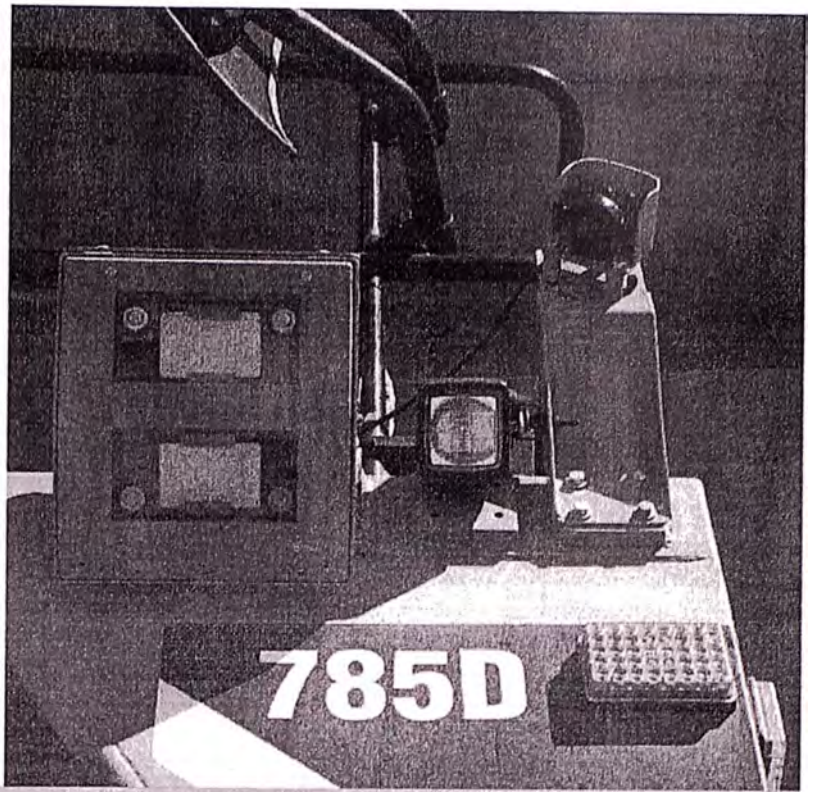
Machine Management

Service technicians or mine personnel can download data and generate reports. Data can be used to improve effectiveness of scheduled maintenance programs, maximize component life, improve machine availability, and lower operating costs.

Gauge Cluster

Conveniently located gauge cluster maintains a constant display of vital machine functions.





Safety

at mining machines and systems: Safety is priority one.

Product Safety

Caterpillar has been and continues to be proactive in developing mining machines that meet or exceed safety standards. Safety is an integral part of all machine and system designs.

Access and Egress

Improvements for machine level access and egress include a standard 600 mm (24 in) diagonal stairway across the front of the machine. Improvements for ground level access include an optional powered access stairway.

Integrated Object Detection Systems

Object Detection Systems are factory installed as standard equipment on 785D mining trucks. The fully Integrated Object Detection System, RADAR AND CAMERA, provides both audible and visual indications of detected object. This system uses a combination of short and medium range radars which surround the machine, along with cameras on each side to allow the operator to confirm the detected object. The cameras supplement the radar alerts and are selectable by touch screen menus through an intuitive interface.

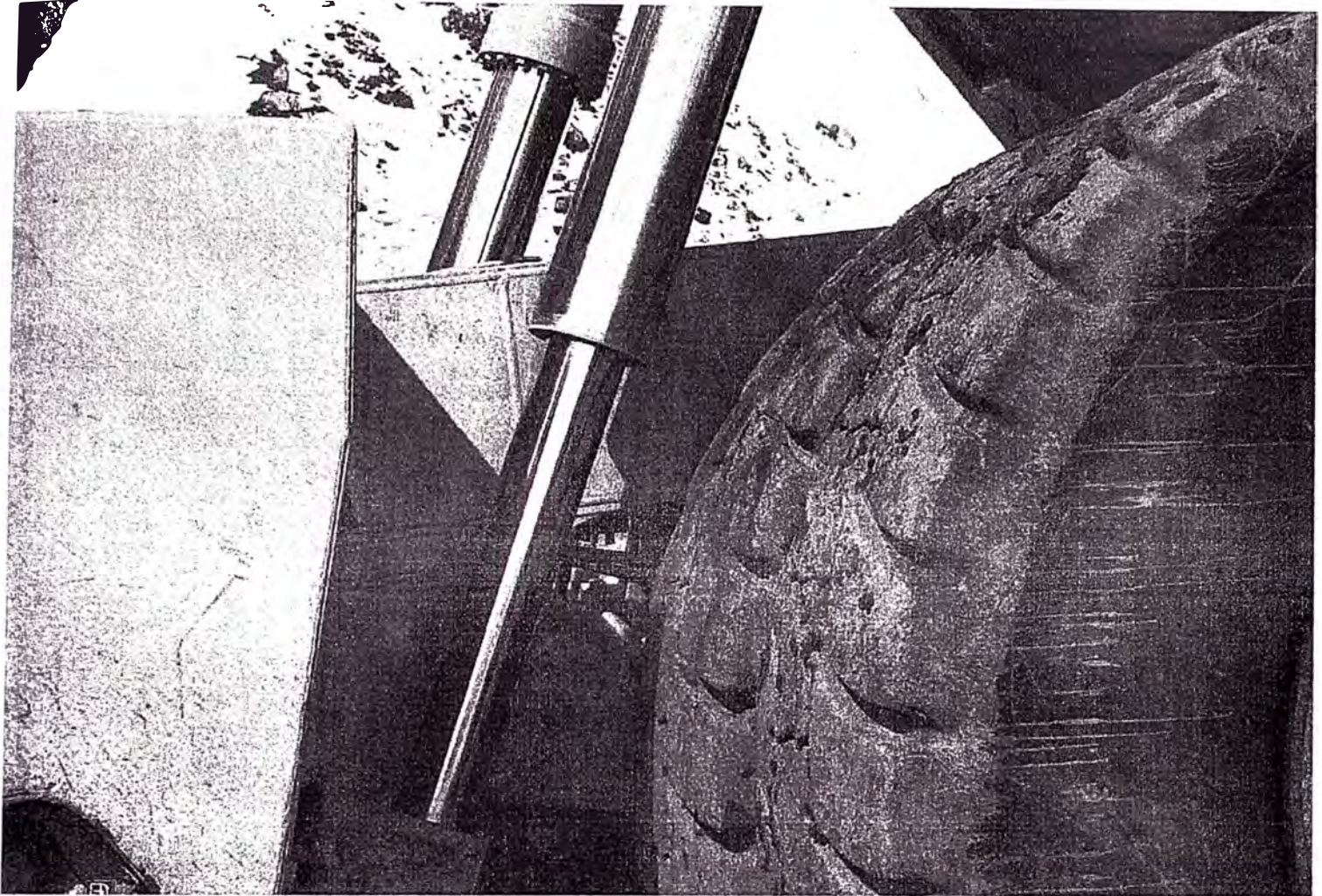
Overload Policy

Adherence to the Caterpillar 10/10/20 Overload Policy assures that steering and braking systems have sufficient capacity to perform.

Standard Safety Features

Slip resistant surfaces, retractable, seat/shoulder belts with three-point operator restraint, wide-angle mirrors, body raised indicator, body retaining cable, guard rails, reverse neutralizer when dumping, low interior sound level, secondary steering system, ground level access shutoff switches.

SAFETY.CAT.COM™



Sustainability

A variety of features improve sustainability in areas of decreasing waste, extending component life and lowering emissions levels.

Sustainability Features

The 785D Mining Truck offers oil renewal systems, continuous rear axle filtration, extended life filters and extended maintenance intervals which aid in decreasing the amount of waste contributed to our environment.

Engines with Advanced Technology

Engines with advanced technology contribute less emissions to the environment while maintaining fuel efficiency.

Advanced Surface Technology (AST)

Advanced Surface Technology (AST) is a replacement for hard chrome coatings on some steel parts, including suspension and hoist cylinder rods. This technology improves wear resistance and reduces repair time. Chrome has been eliminated to reduce environmental impact.

Fuel Efficiency

The engine provides additional retarding by running against compression on downhill hauls.

During retarding applications the engine ECM does not inject fuel into the cylinders for exceptional fuel economy.

Serviceability

Less time spent on maintenance means more time on the haul roads.

Service Ease

Easy access to daily service points simplifies servicing and reduces time spent on regular maintenance procedures. Enhanced serviceability and 500-hour service intervals are designed to increase machine availability and productivity.

Maintenance Platform

Provides access to engine, air filters, steering hydraulic tank and battery compartment.

Chassis-Frame Access

Permits easy access to major components for easy servicing and removal.

Ground-Level Access

Allows convenient servicing to tanks, filters, drains, and engine shutdown. Ground-level VIMS data port permits easier downloading of information.

Autolube

Automatic lubrication system reduces maintenance time by automatically lubricating necessary components on a regular basis.

Fast Fill Service Center

Optional service center reduces daily maintenance times with clustered fast fill connections for steering oil, transmission oil, engine oil and coolant.

Pressure Test Points and S-O-SSM Ports

Sample points and ports yield representative samples to monitor critical machine systems.

Sealed Electrical Connectors

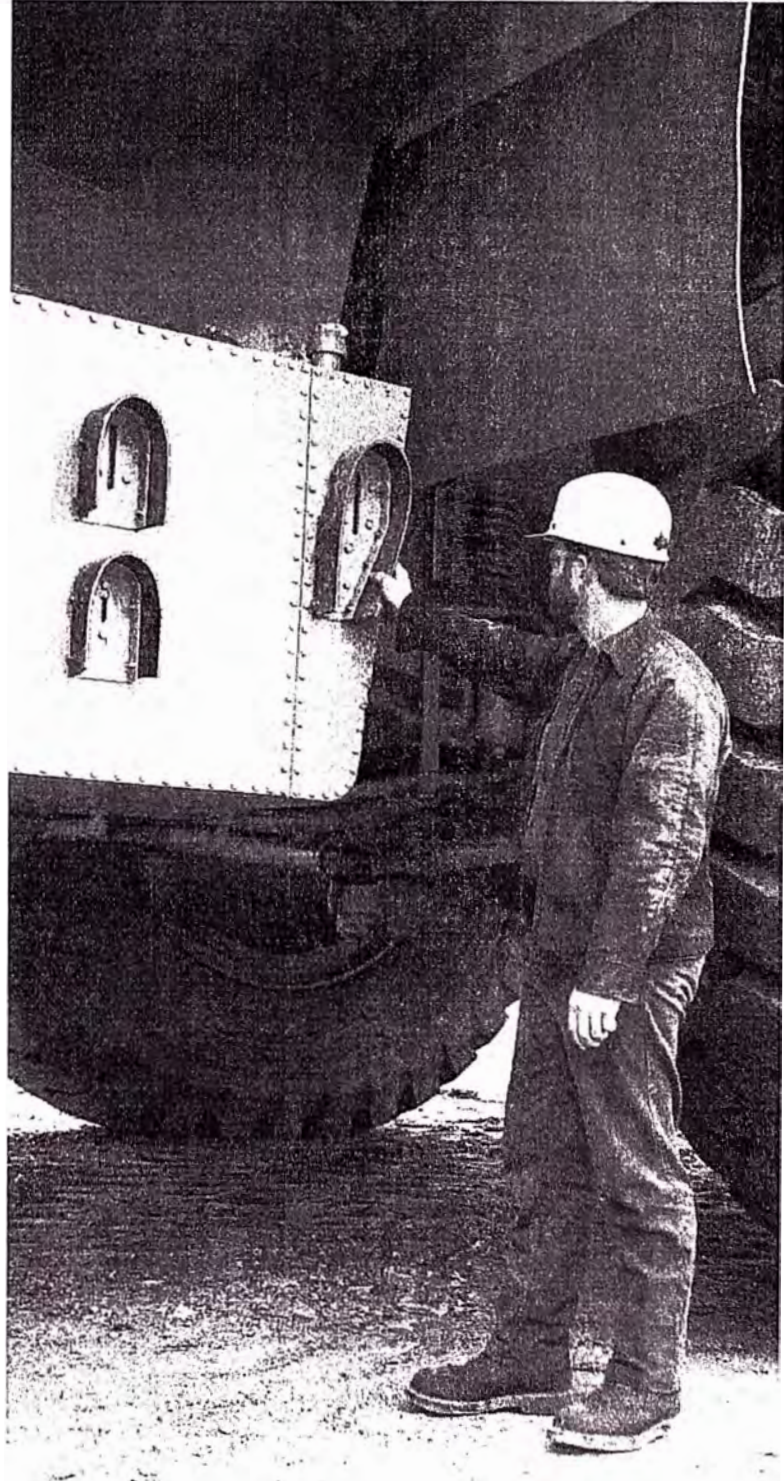
Electrical connectors are sealed to lock out dust and moisture. Harnesses are braided for protection. Wires are color coded for easy diagnosis and repair.

Fast Fill Fuel

Provides a receiver at the fuel tank to accept most 567 liters per minute/150 gallons per minute fueling systems.

Air Filters

Radial seal air filters are easy to change, reducing time required for air filter maintenance.





Customer Support

Cat dealers have what it takes to keep mining haul trucks productive.

Commitment Makes the Difference

Support goes far beyond parts and service. From the time you select a piece of Cat equipment until the day you rebuild, trade or sell it, the support you get from your Cat dealer makes the difference that counts.

Dealer Capability

Dealer expert technicians have the knowledge, experience, training and tooling necessary to handle your repair and maintenance needs, when and where you need them.

Product Support and Service Support

Supported by a worldwide network of parts distribution facilities, dealer service centers and technical training facilities, Cat dealers can maximize your uptime. With a tailored service plan, your dealer can help you get the most return on your investment.

Training

Your Cat dealer can arrange training programs to help operators improve productivity, decrease downtime, reduce operating costs, enhance safety, and improve return on the investment you make in Cat products.

Technology Products

Cat dealers offer a range of advanced technology products such as VIMS monitoring system and MineStar™ information management system. These products include radio data communications, machine monitoring and diagnostics, fleet management, and haul road maintenance software -- all designed to improve fleet efficiency, increase productivity, and lower costs.

www.cat.com

For more complete information on Cat products, dealer services, and industry solutions, visit us on the web at www.cat.com.

785D Mining Truck Specifications

Engine

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Engine Model | Cat* 3512C HD | |
| Rated Power | 1082 kW | 1,450 hp |
| Gross Power - SAE J1995 | 1082 kW | 1,450 hp |
| Net Power - SAE J1349 | 1005 kW | 1,348 hp |
| Net Power | 1005 kW | 1,348 hp |
| Net Power - Cat | 1005 kW | 1,348 hp |
| Net Power - ISO 9249 | 1005 kW | 1,348 hp |
| Net Power - 80/1269/EEC | 1005 kW | 1,348 hp |
| Torque Rise | 23% | |
| Bore | 170 mm | 6.7 in |
| Stroke | 215 mm | 8.4 in |
| Displacement | 58.56 L | 3,573.6 in ³ |

- Net power advertised is the power available at rated speed of 1,750 rpm, measured at the flywheel when the engine is equipped with fan, air cleaner, muffler and alternator.
- Ratings based on standard air conditions of 25° C (77° F) and 99 kPa (29.32 Hg) dry barometer. Power based on fuel having API gravity of 35 at 16° C (60° F) and an LHV of 42 780 kJ/kg (18,390 BTU/lb) when engine used at 30° C (86° F).
- No engine derating required up to 4267 m (14,000 ft) altitude.
- Where applicable, the 3512C engine is compliant with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency emission requirements.

Weights – Approximate

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Gross Machine Operating Weight (GMW) | 249 476 kg | 550,000 lb |
| Minimum/Maximum Operating Chassis Weight Range (OCW) | 83 304 – 84 668 kg | 183,654 – 186,661 lb |
| Body Weight Range | 20 831 – 30 623 kg | 45,924 – 67,512 lb |
| Minimum/Maximum Operating Chassis Weight Range Empty (EOMW) | 106 218 – 117 597 kg | 234,170 – 259,257 lb |

- Body weight varies depending on how body is equipped. Weight range for known applications.
- Estimated weight of debris is not included in operating chassis weights.
- Chassis weight includes hoist, body mounting group, rims, tires, full with all operating fluids and 100% fuel.

Operating Specifications

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| Top Speed – Loaded | 54.8 km/h | 34 mph |
| Steer Angle | 36 Degrees | |
| Turning Diameter – Front | 29.8 m | 97.7 ft |
| Machine Clearance Turning Diameter | 33.2 m | 108.9 ft |
| Target Payload (Dual Slope)* | 133 tonnes | 146 tons |
| Minimum Target Payload | 131 tonnes | 144 tons |
| Maximum Target Payload | 143 tonnes | 157 tons |

- Refer to the Cat Mining Truck 10-10-20 payload policy for maximum gross machine weight limitations.
- * Includes standard liners.

Transmission

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Forward 1 | 12.1 km/h | 7.5 mph |
| Forward 2 | 16.3 km/h | 10.2 mph |
| Forward 3 | 22.2 km/h | 13.8 mph |
| Forward 4 | 29.9 km/h | 18.6 mph |
| Forward 5 | 40.6 km/h | 25.2 mph |
| Forward 6 | 54.8 km/h | 34 mph |
| Reverse | 11 km/h | 6.8 mph |

- Maximum travel speeds with standard 33.00-R51 tires.
- Caterpillar recommends the customer evaluate all job conditions and consult the tire manufacturer for proper tire selection.

Final Drives

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|--|
| Differential Ratio | 2.10:1 | |
| Planetary Ratio | 10.83:1 | |
| Total Reduction Ratio | 22.75:1 | |

- Planetary, full-floating.

Suspension

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Effective Cylinder Stroke – Front | 306.5 mm | 12.1 in |
| Effective Cylinder Stroke – Rear | 165 mm | 6.5 in |

Brakes

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Brake Surface – Front | 61 270 cm ² | 9,497 in ² |
| Brake Surface – Rear | 89 729 cm ² | 13,908 in ² |
| Standards | SAE J1473 OCT90 ISO 3450-1985 | |

- Gross Machine Operating Weight (GMW) up to 249 476 kg (550,000 lb).

Body Hoists

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Pump Flow – High Idle | 750 L/min | 198 gal/min |
| Relief Valve Setting – Raise | 17 238 kPa | 2,500 psi |
| Body Raise Time – High Idle | 15.2 Seconds | |
| Body Lower Time – High Idle | 15.9 Seconds | |
| Body Lower Time – Float | 16.2 Seconds | |
| Body Power Down – High Idle | 15.9 Seconds | |

- Twin, two-stage hydraulic cylinders mounted inside main frame; double-acting cylinders in second stage.
- Power raise in both stages; power down in second stage.

785D Mining Truck Specifications

Body – Dual Slope

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Body Weight | 22 295 kg | 49,150 lb |
| Heaped SAE (2:1) | 78 m ³ | 102 yd ³ |

• Body weight only. Does not include liners.

Body – X

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Body Weight | 25 160 kg | 55,468 lb |
| Heaped SAE (2:1) | 85 m ³ | 111 yd ³ |

• Body weight only. Does not include liners.

Weight Distributions – Approximate

Front Axle – Empty* 45-46%

Rear Axle – Empty* 54-55%

Front Axle – Loaded (Target) 33%

Rear Axle – Loaded (Target) 67%

*Depends on body configuration.

Service Refill Capacities

| | | |
|---|--------|-----------|
| Fuel Tank | 1893 L | 500 gal |
| Cooling System | 379 L | 100 gal |
| Crankcase | 204 L | 54 gal |
| Differentials and Final Drives | 436 L | 115 gal |
| Steering Tank | 90 L | 24 gal |
| Steering System (Includes Tank) | 117 L | 31 gal |
| Brake/Hoist Hydraulic Tank | 337 L | 89 gal |
| Brake/Hoist System (Includes Tank) | 641 L | 169 gal |
| Torque Converter/ Transmission System (Includes Sump) | 248 L | 65.51 gal |

ROPS

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| ROPS Standards | SAE J1040 APR88 ISO 3471:1994 |
|----------------|----------------------------------|

- ROPS (Rollover Protective Structure) for cab offered by Caterpillar meets SAE J1040 APR88 and ISO 3471:1994 Level II ROPS criteria.

Sound

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Sound Standards | ANSI/SAE J1166 MAY90 SAE J88 APR95 |
|-----------------|--|

- The operator sound exposure Leq (equivalent sound pressure level) measured according to work cycle procedures specified in ANSI/SAE J1166 MAY90 is 80 dB(A) for cab offered by Caterpillar, when properly installed, maintained and tested with doors and windows closed.
- The exterior sound pressure level for the standard machine measured at a distance of 15 m (49 ft) according to the test procedures specified in SAE J88 APR95, mid-gear moving operation is 89 dB(A).
- Hearing protection may be needed when operating with an open operator station and cab (when not properly maintained or doors/windows open) for extended periods or in a noisy environment.

Steering

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Steering Standards | SAE J1511 OCT90 ISO 5010:1992 |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|

- Turning diameter with standard tires, per ISO 7457: 29.8 m (97 ft 9 in).
- Machine clearance diameter, per ISO 7457: 33.2 m (108 ft 11 in).
- Steering angle, left or right: 36 degrees.
- Separate hydraulic system prevents cross contamination.

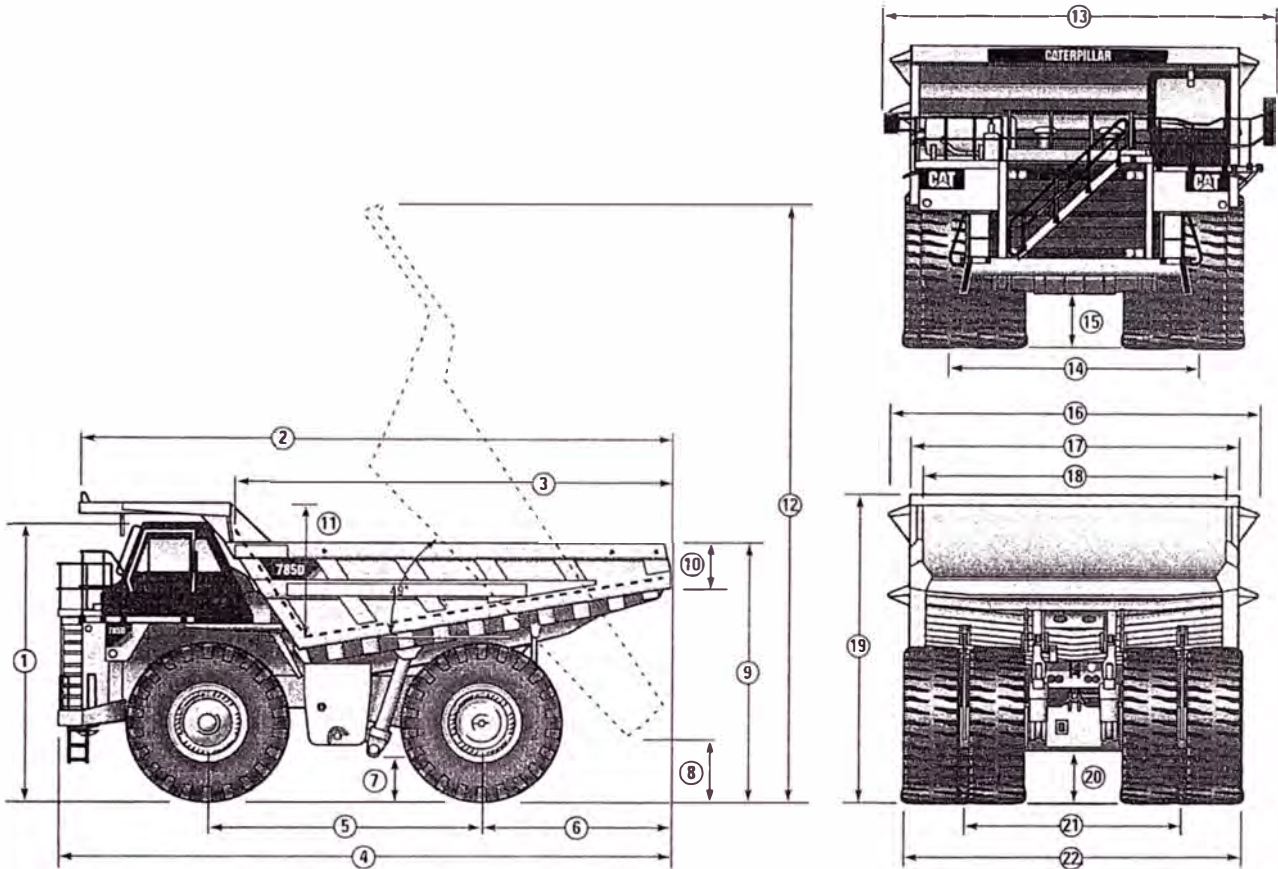
Tires

| | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Standard Tire | 33.00-R51 (E3 & E4) |
|---------------|---------------------|

- Productive capabilities of the 785D truck are such that, under certain job conditions, TKPH (TMPH) capabilities of standard or optional tires could be exceeded and, therefore, limit production.
- Caterpillar recommends the customer evaluate all job conditions and consult the tire manufacturer for proper tire selection.

Dimensions

All dimensions are approximate.



| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Height to Top of ROPS | 5122 mm | 16 ft 10 in |
| 2 | Overall Body Length | 11 550 mm | 37 ft 9 in |
| 3 | Inside Body Length | 7652 mm | 25 ft 2 in |
| 4 | Overall Length | 11 548 mm | 37 ft 10 in |
| 5 | Wheelbase | 5180 mm | 17 ft 0 in |
| 6 | Rear Axle to Tail | 3410 mm | 11 ft 3 in |
| 7 | Ground Clearance | 987 mm | 3 ft 3 in |
| 8 | Dump Clearance | 1200 mm | 3 ft 11 in |
| 9 | Loading Height - Empty | 4968 mm | 16 ft 4 in |
| 10 | Rear Sidewall Height | 906 mm | 3 ft 0 in |
| 11 | Inside Body Depth - Max. | 2132 mm | 7 ft 0 in |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 12 | Overall Height - Body Raised | 11 809 mm | 38 ft 9 in |
| 13 | Operating Width | 7061 mm | 23 ft 2 in |
| 14 | Centerline Front Tire Width | 4850 mm | 15 ft 11 in |
| 15 | Engine Guard Clearance | 1057 mm | 3 ft 6 in |
| 16 | Overall Canopy Width | 6747 mm | 22 ft 1 in |
| 17 | Outside Body Width | 5894 mm | 19 ft 4 in |
| 18 | Inside Body Width | 5510 mm | 18 ft 1 in |
| 19 | Front Canopy Height | 5679 mm | 18 ft 7 in |
| 20 | Rear Axle Clearance | 1080 mm | 3 ft 7 in |
| 21 | Centerline Rear Dual Tire Width | 4285 mm | 14 ft 1 in |
| 22 | Overall Tire Width | 6277 mm | 20 ft 7 in |

Note: Standard Dual Slope Body and Standard Body Mounting Group (mirrors) shown.

785D Mining Truck Specifications

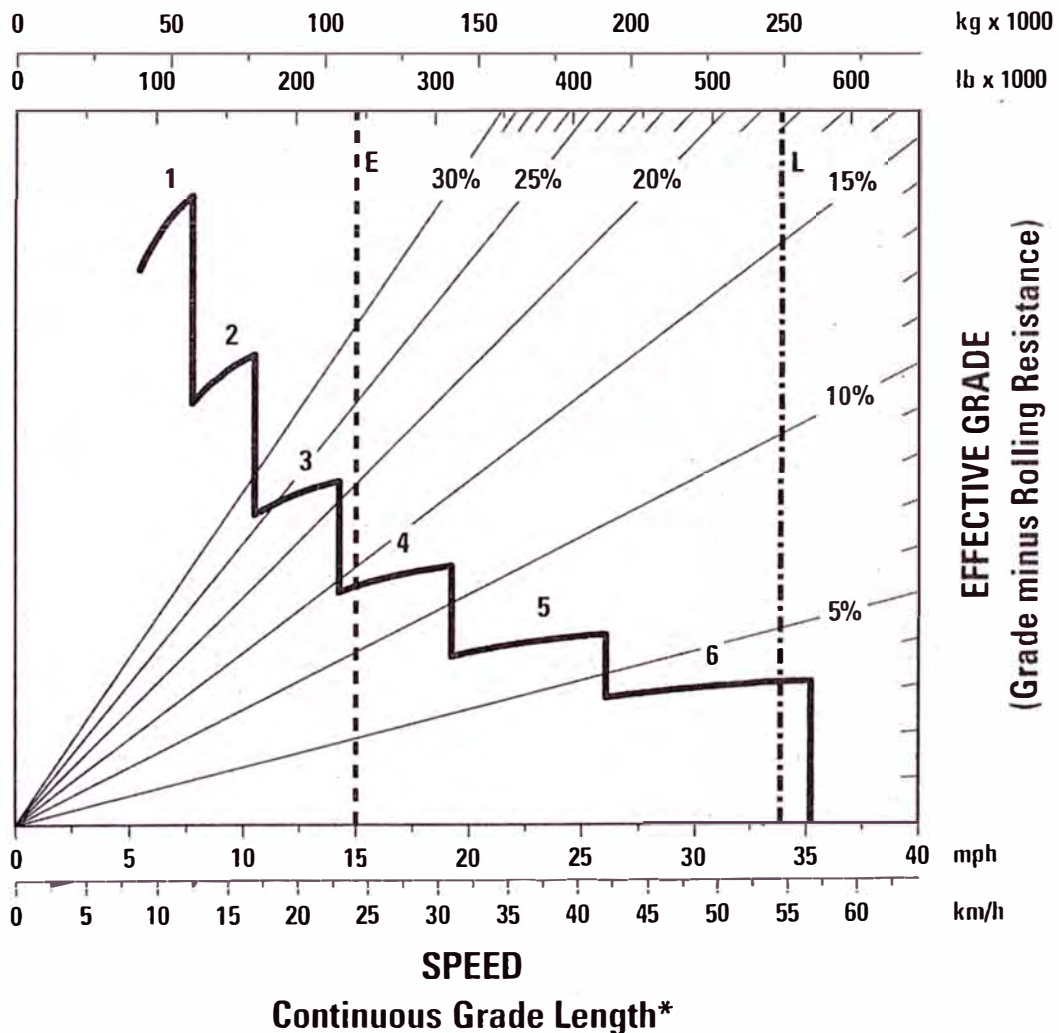
Retarding Performance

To determine retarding performance: Add lengths of all downhill segments and, using this total, refer to proper retarding chart. Read from gross weight down to the percent effective grade. Effective grade equals actual % grade minus 1% for each 10 kg/t (20 lb/ton) of rolling resistance. From this weight-effective grade point, read horizontally to the curve with the highest obtainable gear, then down to maximum descent speed brakes can properly handle without exceeding cooling capacity. The following charts are based on these conditions: 32° C (90° F) ambient temperature, at sea level, with 33.00-R51 tires.

OTE: Select the proper gear to maintain engine rpm at the highest possible level, without overspeeding the engine. If cooling oil overheats, reduce ground speed to allow transmission to shift to the next lower speed range.

- - - Typical Field Empty Weight
- · - · - Gross Machine Operating Weight
249 476 kg (550,000 lb)

Gross Weight

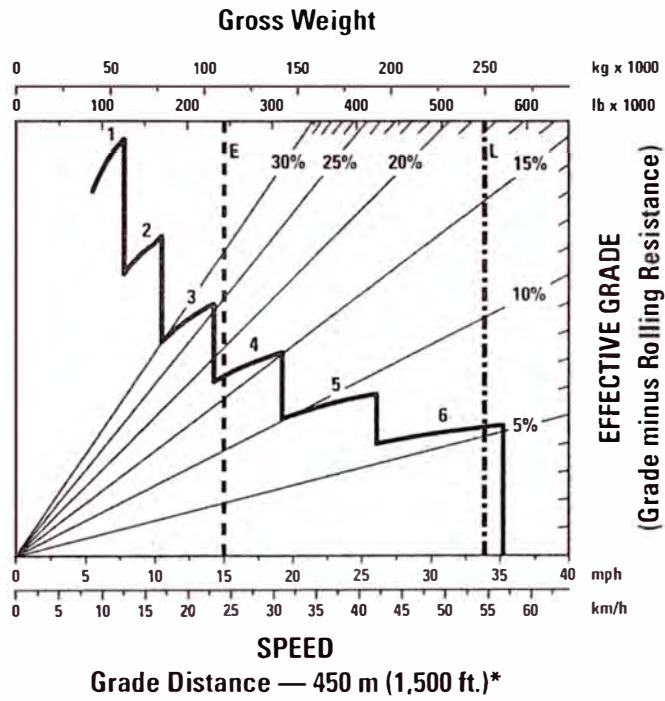


*at sea level

- E - Empty
- L - Loaded

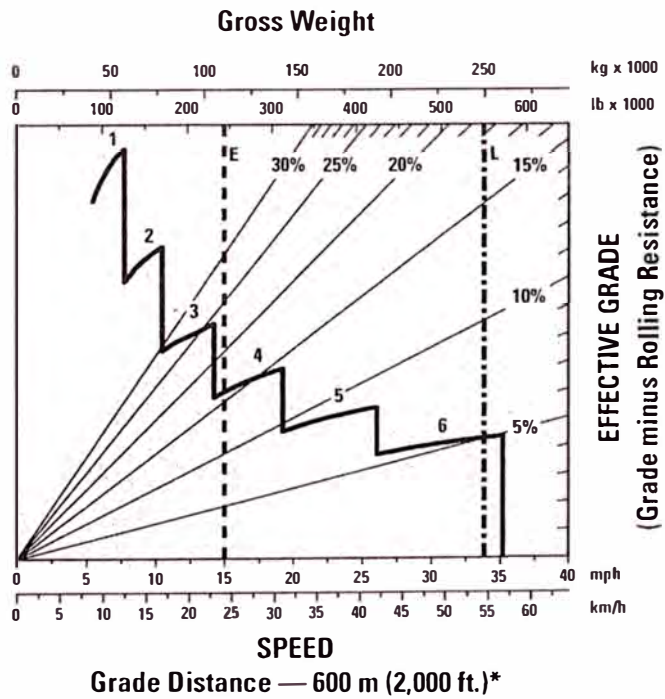
Retarding Performance

- Typical Field Empty Weight
- - - - Gross Machine Operating Weight
249 476 kg (550,000 lb)



E – Empty
L – Loaded

- Typical Field Empty Weight
- - - - Gross Machine Operating Weight
249 476 kg (550,000 lb)

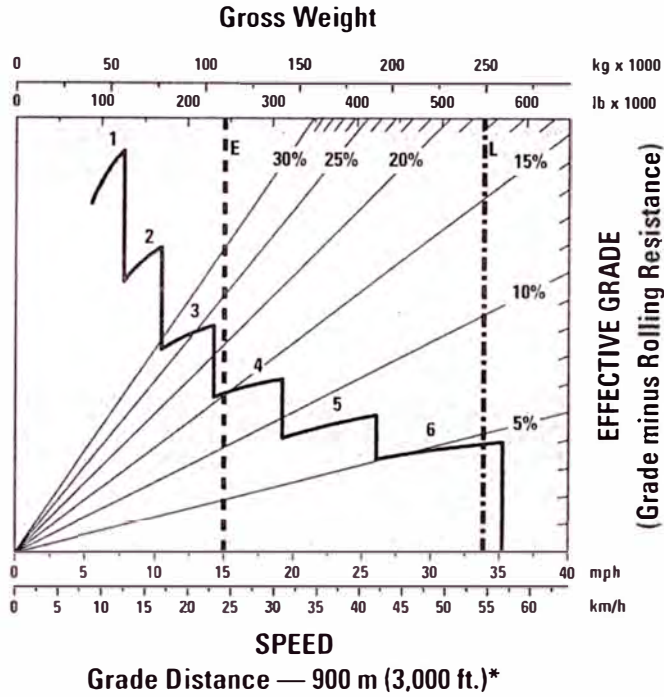


E – Empty
L – Loaded

785D Mining Truck Specifications

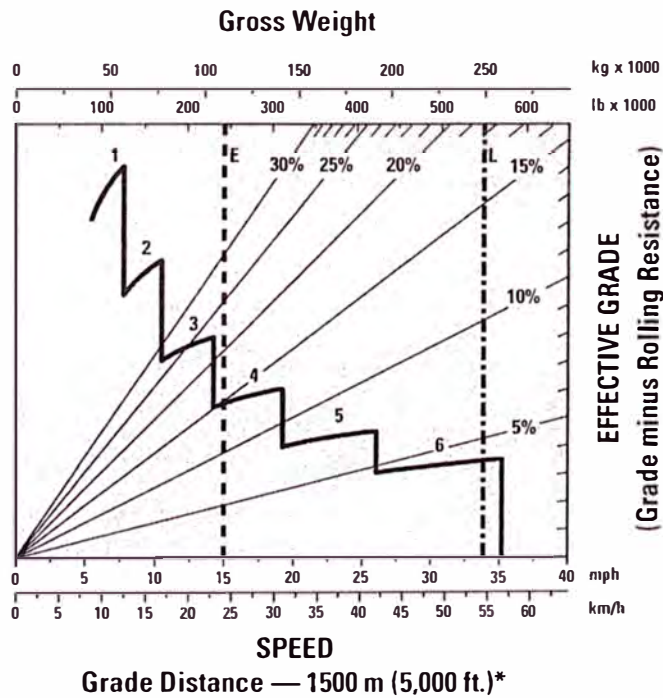
Retarding Performance

- Typical Field Empty Weight
- - - - Gross Machine Operating Weight
249 476 kg (550,000 lb)



E - Empty
L - Loaded

- Typical Field Empty Weight
- - - - Gross Machine Operating Weight
249 476 kg (550,000 lb)



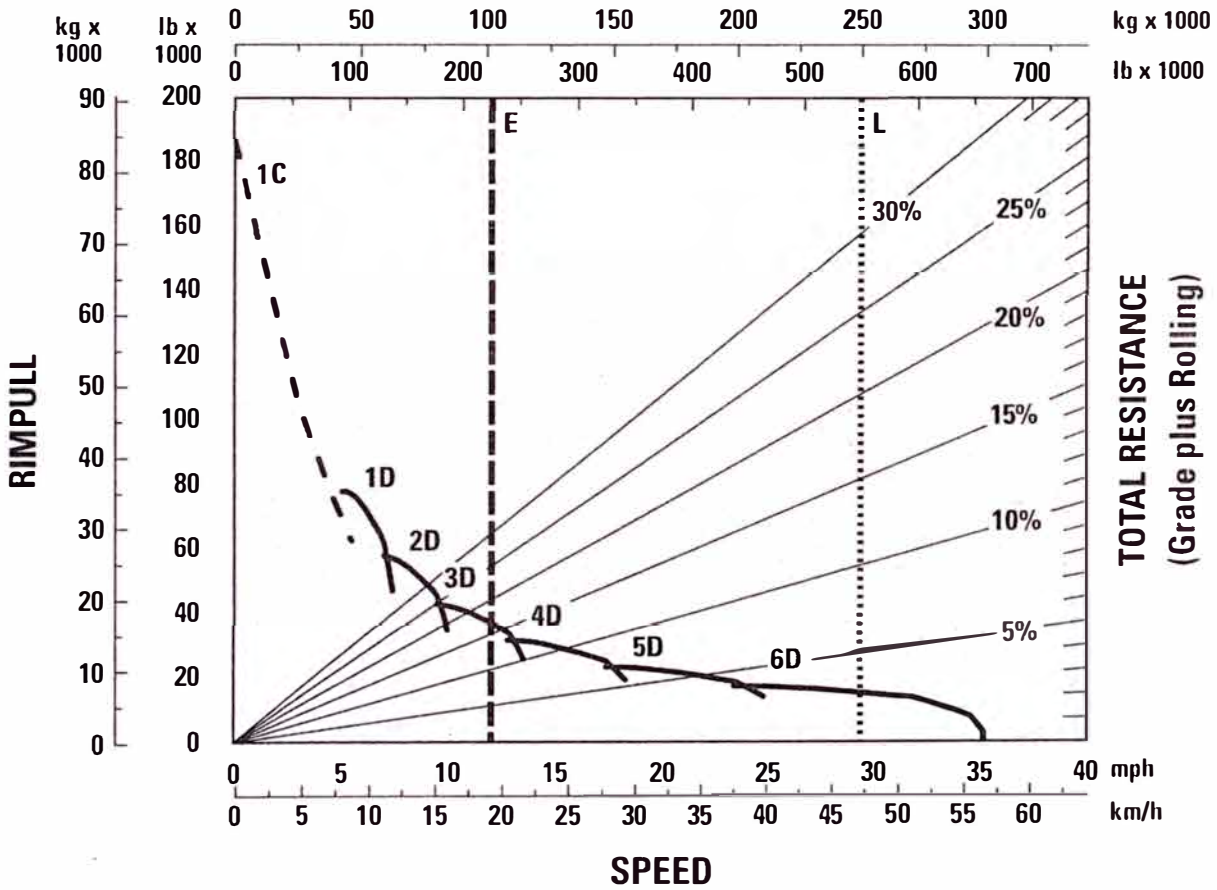
E - Empty
L - Loaded

Gradeability/Speed/Rimpull

To determine gradeability performance: Read from gross weight down to the percent of total resistance. Total resistance equals actual percent grade plus 1% for each 10 kg/t (20 lb/ton) of rolling resistance. From this weight-resistance point, read horizontally to the curve with the highest obtainable gear, then down to maximum speed. Usable rimpull will depend upon traction available and weight on drive wheels.

- Typical Field Empty Weight
- Gross Machine Operating Weight
249 476 kg (550,000 lb)

33.00-R51 Tires* Gross Weight



*at sea level

- Torque Converter Drive
- Direct Drive

E - Empty
L - Loaded

785D Mining Truck Standard Equipment

Standard equipment may vary. Consult your Cat dealer for details.

ELECTRICAL

- Alarm, Back-up
- Alternator (105 A)
- Batteries, 93Ah, Low-maintenance, 12V (2)
- Converter, 12V electrical
- Electrical System, 24V, 15A
- Lighting System
 - Back-up and Hazard Lights
 - Directional Signals (front and rear LED)
 - Headlights, with Dimmer
 - LH Ladder Light and Service Deck Lights
 - Stop and Tail Lights (LED)
 - Engine Compartment

OPERATOR ENVIRONMENT

- Air Conditioner
- Ashtray/cigarette lighter
- Coat hook
- Diagnostic connection port
- Dome courtesy light
- Entertainment radio ready
 - 5 amp converter
 - Speakers
 - Antenna
 - Wiring harness
- Gauges/Indicators
 - Air cleaner service indicator
 - Quad gauge panel
 - Air pressure
 - Brake oil temperature
 - Engine coolant temperature
 - Fuel level
 - Electric engine control fault indicator
 - Electric hour meter/tachometer
 - Speedometer
 - Tachometer
 - Transmission gear indicator
 - VIMS message center with universal gauge
 - VIMS keypad
- Heater/defroster
- Horn

- Hoist body control, electric
- Integrated Object Detection System
- ROPS cab insulated/sound suppressed
- Storage compartment
- Seatbelt, 75 mm (3 in), retractable
- Steering wheel, tilt, padded, telescopic
- Sun visor
- Tinted glass
- Window, electric powered, operator
- Windshield wiper, intermittent control and washer

POWER TRAIN

- Cat 3512C HD-EUI diesel engine
 - Air Cleaner with Precleaner (2)
 - Engine Shutdown
 - Ether starting aid
 - Air to air aftercooler (ATAAC)
 - Elevated low idle control
 - Auto starter protection
 - Multi-point oil pressure sensing
 - Antifreeze, extended life coolant -35° C (-30° F)
- Braking System
 - Brake release motor (towing)
 - Oil-cooled, Multiple-disc (front and rear), (service, retarding, parking, secondary)
 - Automatic retarder control
 - Engine overspeed protection
 - Extended life brake disc
- Transmission
 - 6-speed automatic powershift with electric control (TCC)
 - Body-up shift inhibitor
 - Controlled throttle shifting
 - Directional shift management
 - Downshift/reverse shift inhibitor
 - Individual clutch modulation
 - Neutral coast inhibitor/start switch
 - Body-up reverse neutralizer
 - Programmable top gear
 - Lock-up torque convertor

OTHER STANDARD EQUIPMENT

- Air Line Dryer (2)
- Body Mounting Group
- Auto lubrication system (Lincoln)
- Dumping, Auxiliary Quick Connect for "Buddy Dumping"
- Steering, Auxiliary Quick Connect for Towing
- Continuous rear axle filtration
- Diagonal stairway, 600 mm (24 in)
- Driveline Operator Safety Guard
- Fast-fill Fuel System
- VIMS Dataport
- Battery Disconnect
- High speed crankcase oil change
- Reservoirs (Separate)
 - Brake/converter/hoist
 - Steering
 - Transmission
- S-O-SSM sample ports
- Supplemental steering (automatic)
- Tie Down Eyes
- Tow Hooks, Front
- Traction Control System
- Vandalism Protection Locks
- Vital Information Management System (VIMS) includes:
 - VIMS payload monitor
 - MAX payload and speed manager

785D Mining Truck Mandatory and Optional Equipment

Mandatory Equipment

ELECTRICAL

- VIMS
- VIMS, English/Spanish Monitor System
- Payload, indicator lights
- Payload, digital display
- Lights
- Lights, front/rear, HID
- Lights, front/rear, Halogen

FRAME

- Body Mounting Groups
- Mounting, body, X, MSD, dual

OPERATOR ENVIRONMENT

- Integrated Object Detection System
- Radar and camera
- Camera
- Allowance for omission
- Seat Options
- Seat, Cat Comfort, 3 pt belt
- Companion Seats
- Cat Seat, air Suspension, companion
- Cat Seat, non-suspension, companion
- Visor
- Visor, flip down, front
- Visor, retractable, front

STARTERS AND BATTERIES

- Air start, vane, Ingersoll
- Air start, turbine, Ingersoll
- Starting, electric, prelube
- Starting, electric
- Air start, turbine, TDI

FUEL LINES AND TANKS

- Tank, fuel, standard volume, fast fill, 1893 L (500 gal)
- Tank, fuel, standard volume, non pressure, 1893 L (500 gal)
- Tank, fuel, large volume, fast fill, 2498 L (660 gal)
- Tank, fuel, large volume, non pressure, 2498 L (660 gal)

POWER TRAIN

- Engine
- Engine, standard arrangement
- Engine, EPA/ARB flexibility
- Radiator
- Radiator, folded core
- Fuel filters
- Screen, fuel, primary with lines
- Filter, fuel with separator
- Exhaust System
- Exhaust, muffler
- Exhaust, heated body

Fans

- Fan, conventional drive
- Fan, variable speed
- Rims
- Rims, 24 × 51
- Ground Access
- Ladder, fixed
- Stairway, powered*

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Vessel Arrangements
- Vessels, pressurized, standard
- Vessels, pressurized, Canada
- Vessels, pressurized, EU

SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

- Instructions, ANSI
- Instructions, ISO

*Target available 2Q 2011

Optional Equipment

BODIES

- Body, X
- MSD II (Mine Specific Design)
- Dual Slope
- Custom Body Options

BODY EXTENSIONS

- Tail
- Wrap around

LINERS

- Full-length liner
- Tail extension wrap-around

OPERATOR ENVIRONMENT

- Footrest, operator
- Hose, cab clean-out
- Vacuum, cab clean-out

POWER TRAIN

- Pre-lube, engine
- Oil renewal system
- Oil cooler, rear axle

COLD WEATHER

- Starting, Cold Weather

TIRES AND RIMS

- Spare rims
- Spare rim, 24 × 51

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- Control, Road Analysis (RAC)

SERVICE CENTER

- Service Center, Wiggins

MISCELLANEOUS

- Fire extinguisher, portable
- Hub Odometer, Kilometers
- Hub Odometer, Miles
- Wheel Chocks
- Heater, Diesel fuel

785D Mining Truck

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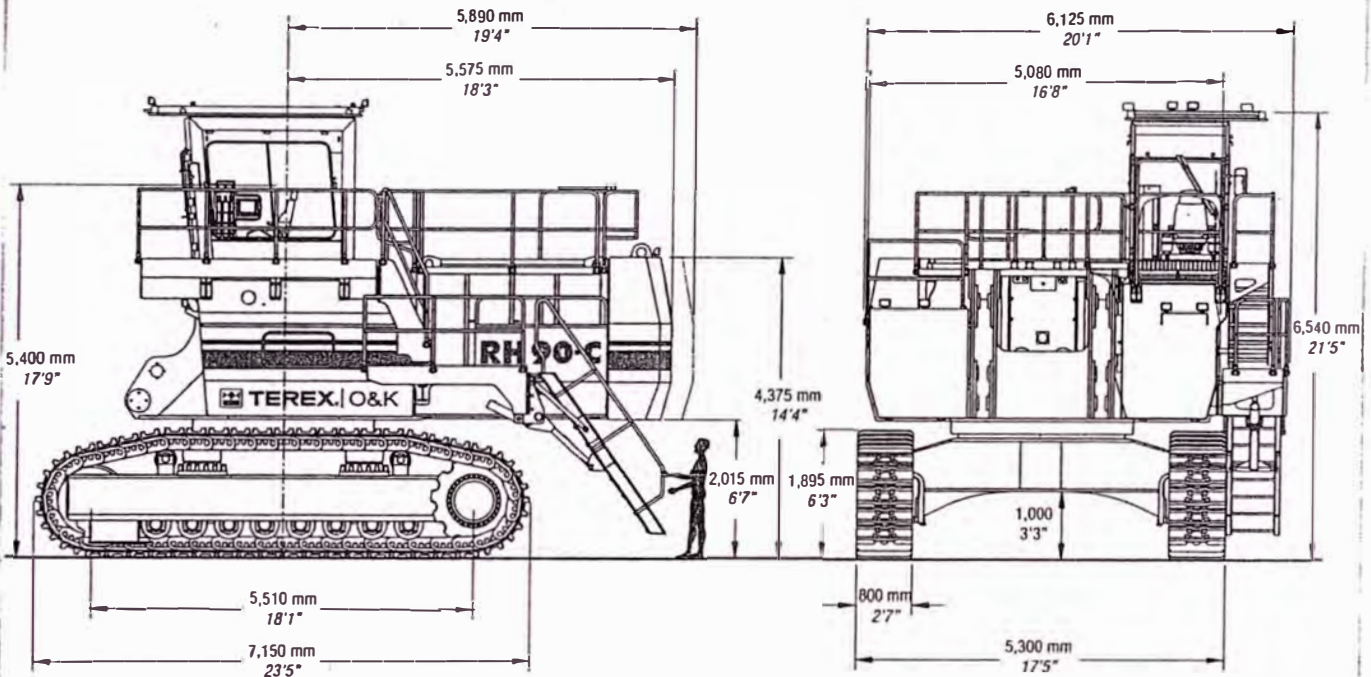
AEHQ5969-03 (12-2010)
Replaces AEHQ5969-02



BROCHURE DE LA PALA HIDRAULICA RH90



Hydraulic Mining Excavator | RH 90-C



RH 90-C

General Data:

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Operating weight | | |
| Face Shovel | 172 t | 190 sht |
| Backhoe | 175 t | 193 sht |
| Engine output SAE J 1995 | | |
| Caterpillar C18 | 858 kW | 1,150 HP |
| Standard bucket capacity | | |
| Face Shovel (SAE 2:1) | 10.0 m ³ | 13.1 yd ³ |
| Backhoe (SAE 1:1) | 10.0 m ³ | 13.1 yd ³ |

Features:

- Twin engine concept
- TriPower shovel attachment
- Independent oil cooling system
- 3-circuit-hydraulic system
- Electronic-hydraulic servo control
- Board Control System (BCS)
- Torque control in closed-loop swing circuit
- Automatic central lubrication system
- Xenon working lights

Operating Weight

Shovel

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Standard track pads | 800 mm (2'7") |
| Operating weight | 172,000 kg (379,190 lb) |
| Ground Pressure | 17.4 N/cm ² (25.2 psi) |
| Further track pads on request | |

Backhoe

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Standard track pads | 800 mm (2'7") |
| Operating weight | 175,000 kg (385,810 lb) |
| Ground Pressure | 17.7 N/cm ² (25.6 psi) |
| Further track pads on request | |

Electrical system (diesel drive)

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| System voltage | 24V |
| Batteries (12 V each) | 4 x 244 Ah |
| in series/parallel installation | 488 Ah - 24 V |
| Working spot lights | 8 x high brightness Xenon lights |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery isolation relays • Emergency stop switches accessible from ground level and in engine module | |

Electric Motor (Optional)

| | |
|---|--|
| Type | Squirrel cage induction motor |
| Output | 650 kW |
| Voltage | 6.3 kV ± 10 % (other on request) |
| Rated current I _N | 72 A (at 6.3 kV) |
| Frequency | 50 Hz (60 Hz optional) |
| Revolutions | 1,500 min ⁻¹ (1,800 min ⁻¹ optional) |
| Starting current | 350% of I _N |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custom-made electric motor with increased gap between rotor and stator to withstand severe mining conditions • Power limit control by Pump Management System • Note: The hydraulic specification of the electric driven machine varies from the diesel driven version | |

Diesel Engine (standard)

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Make and model | 2 x Caterpillar C18 |
| Total rated net power ISO 3046 / 1 | 824 kW (1,104 HP) 1,800 min ⁻¹ |
| Total rated net power SAE J1349 | 824 kW (1,104 HP) 1,800 min ⁻¹ |
| Total rated gross power SAE J1995 | 858 kW (1,150 HP) 1,800 min ⁻¹ |
| No. of cylinders (each engine) | 6 |
| Bore | 145 mm (5.7 in) |
| Stroke | 183 mm (7.2 in) |
| Displacement | 18.1 l (1,105 in ³) |
| Aspiration | Turbocharged and charge air cooled |
| Max. altitude without deration | 2,500 m (8,200 ft) a.s.l. |
| Emission certification | US EPA Tier 3; Europe NRRM Tier 3 |
| Alternators | 2 x 150 A |
| Fuel tank capacity | 3,200 l (845 US gal) |

- Microprocessed engine management
- Automatic rev. reduction
- Heavy duty air-filters, STRATA 1 with automatic dust evacuation
- Two-stage fuel filter incl. water separator

Hydraulic Oil Cooling

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Oil flow of cooling pumps | Diesel version | 2 x 412/min (2 x 109 US gal/min) |
| | Electric version | 608 + 218 l/min (161 + 58 US gal/min) |
| Diameter of fans | 2 x 1,120 mm (2 x 3'8") | |

- Cooling system is fully independent of all main circuits, i.e. controlled cooling capacity is available whenever engine is running
- Gear type cooling pumps supplying high volume low pressure oil to fans and aluminium coolers
- Fan speed and flow of oil to the coolers are electronically controlled
- Extremely high cooling efficiency to ensure optimum oil temperature

Hydraulic System with PMS

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Main pumps | Diesel version | 4 x variable swash plate pumps |
| | Electric version | 2 x variable axial piston pumps |
| Max. oil flow | Diesel version | 4 x 412 l/min (4 x 109 US gal/min) |
| | Electric version | 2 x 568 l/min (2 x 150 US gal/min) |
| Max. pressure, attachment | 30 MPa = 300 bar (4,350 psi) | |
| Swing pumps | Diesel version | 2 x Reversible swash plate pumps |
| | Electric version | 1 x Reversible swash plate pump |
| Max. oil flow | Diesel version | 2 x 288 l/min (76 US gal/min) |
| | Electric version | 568 l/min (150 US gal/min) |
| Max. pressure, swing circuit | 35 MPa = 350 bar (5,080 psi) | |
| Total volume of hydraulic oil | approx. 2,500 l (660 US gal) | |
| Hydraulic tank capacity | approx. 2,000 l (528 US gal) | |

- Pump Managing Systems (PMS) contains:
 - Electronic load limit control
 - Flow on demand from main pumps depending on joystick position
 - Automatic regulation of main pumps to zero flow without demand
 - Automatic rpm reduction of engine speed during working breaks
 - Reduced oil flow of main pumps at high hydraulic oil temperature or at low and high engine temperature
- Pressure cut-off for main pumps
- Cooling of pump transmission gear oil
- Filters:
 - Full-flow high-pressure filters (100 µm) for the main pumps, installed directly behind each pump
 - Full-flow filters (10 µm) for the complete return circuit
 - Pressure filters (40 µm and 6 µm) for servo circuit

Undercarriage

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Travel speed | Diesel version | Max. 2.34 km/h (1.45 mph) |
| | Electric version | Max. 1.70 km/h (1.06 mph) |
| Max. tractive force: | 1,198 kN (122 t = 269,230 lb) | |
| Gradability of travel drives: | Max. 77 % | |
| Track pads (each side) | 47 | |
| Bottom rollers (each side) | 8 | |
| Support rollers (each side) | 2 plus a skid plate in between | |
| Travel drives (each side) | 1 planetary transmission with 1 axial piston motor | |
| Parking brakes | Wet multiple disc brake, spring applied/ hydraulically released | |

- Forged double-grouser track pads
- Chain links connected by hardened pins and bushings
- All running surfaces of sprockets, idlers, rollers and track links are hardened
- Fully hydraulic self-adjusting track tensioning system with membrane accumulator
- Automatic hydraulic retarder valve to prevent overspeed on downhill travel
- Acoustic travel alarm

Operator's Cab

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Operator's eye level | Diesel version | approx. 5.4 m (17'9") |
| | Electric version | approx. 6.2 m (20'4") |
| Internal dimensions of cab | Length | 1,800 mm (5'11") |
| | Width | 1,300 mm (4'3") |
| | Height | 2,150 mm (7'1") |
| | | |

- Pneumatically cushioned and multi-adjustable comfort seat with lumbar support, seat heating, safety belt, head and arm rests
- Switch in seat cushion to neutralize automatically the hydraulic controls when operator leaves the seat
- Joystick controls integrated in independently adjustable seat consoles
- Fold-away auxiliary seat with safety belt
- FOPS (rock guard; approved acc. to DIN ISO 3449) integrated into cab structure
- All-round safety glass, armoured windshield and sliding side window
- Windshield with parallel intermittent wiper/washer
- Roller blind at windshield
- Robust instrument panel incl. large colored BCS screen with transfective technology
- Terex® O&K Board Control System (BCS) electronic monitoring and data logging system for vital signs and service data of engines, hydraulic system and lubrication system
- Machine access via retractable boarding ladder, hydraulically operated
- Emergency exit harness kit

Retractable Lubrication System

- Retractable service station installed underneath the engine module and easily accessible from ground. Equipped with:
- Quick couplings for:
 - Diesel fuel
 - Engine coolant - left/right
 - Pump transmission gear oil - left/right
 - Engine oil (oil pan) - left/right
 - Engine oil (additional tank - optional) - left/right
 - Hydraulic oil tank
 - Grease container (optional)
- CAT jump start socket
- Indicator lights for "fuel tanks left/right full"

Swing System

| | | |
|------------------|---|---------|
| Swing drives | 2 compact planetary transmissions with axial piston motors | |
| Parking brakes | Wet multiple disc brake, spring loaded/hydraulically released | |
| Max. swing speed | Diesel version | 4.6 rpm |
| | Electric version | 4.0 rpm |
| Swing ring | Triple race roller bearing with sealed internal gearing | |

- Closed-loop swing circuit with torque control
- Hydraulic braking of the swing motion by counteracting control
- All race ways of swing ring as well as grease bath for internal gearing supplied by automatic central lubrication system

Automatic Lubrication System

Capacity of grease barrel 200 l (53 US gal)

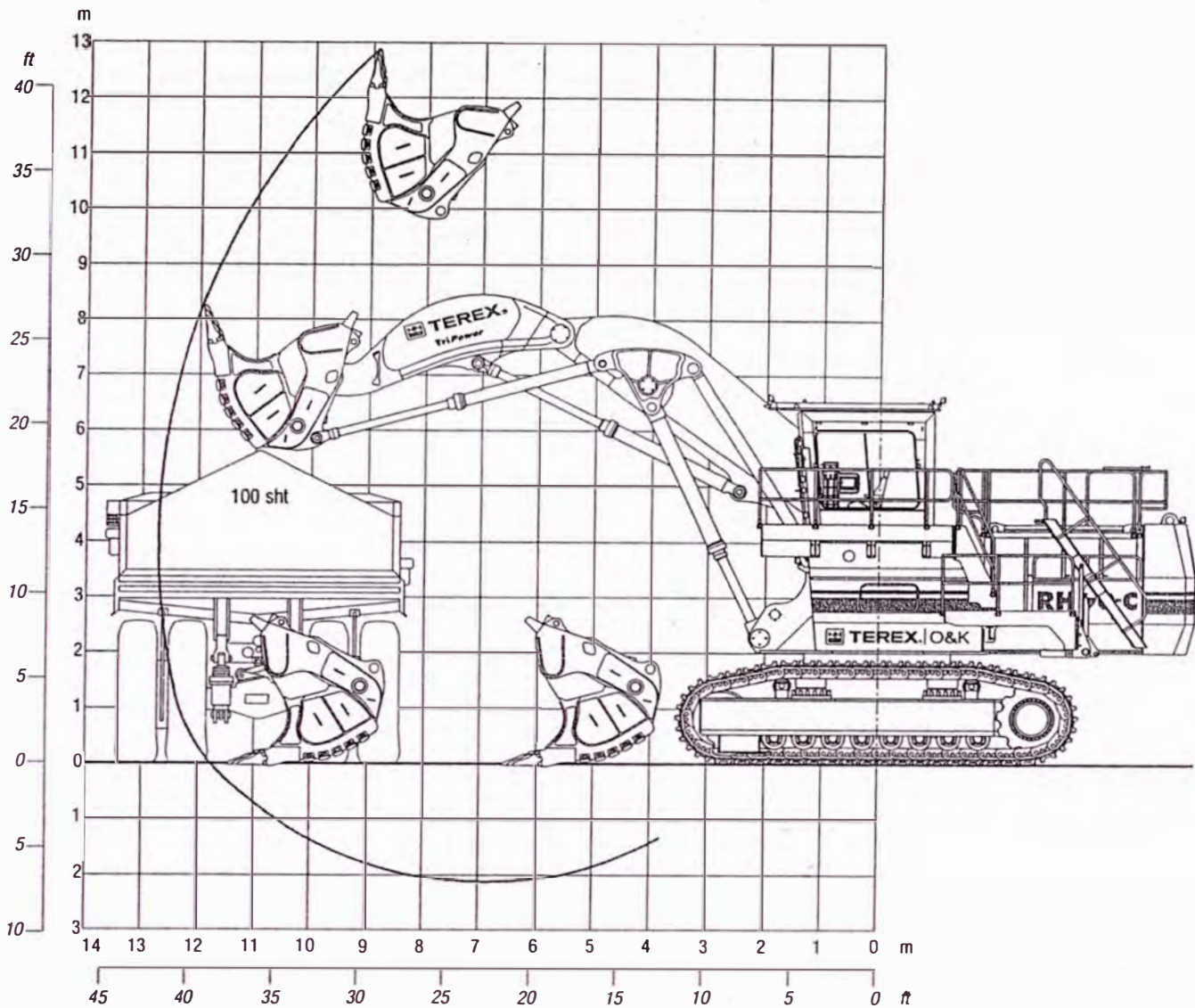
- Dual-circuit system with hydraulically driven heavy-duty pump and electronic time relay control to adjust the pause/lube times
- Connected to the lubrication system are the swing roller bearing with internal gearing and all pivot points of attachment, bucket and cylinders except backhoe bucket and linkage
- System failures displayed by Board Control System
- Grease filters (200 µm) behind grease pump

Attachments

- Booms and sticks are torsion resistant, welded box design of high tensile steel with massive steel castings at pivot areas
- Welding procedures allow for internal counter-welding (double prep weld) wherever possible
- Booms and Sticks are stress relieved after welding
- "Pressure-free lowering" of boom (FS and BH) and stick (FS) by means of a float valve
- Shovel attachment with Terex® O&K patented TriPower kinematics ensuring the following main features:
 - Horizontal automatic constant-angle bucket guidance
 - Vertical automatic constant-angle bucket guidance
 - Automatic roll-back limiter to prevent material spillage
 - Kinematic assistance to hydraulic forces
 - Constant boom momentum throughout the whole lift arc
 - Crowd force assistance
- All buckets (FS and BH) are equipped with a universal wear package suitable for all standard applications, which consists of:
 - Special liner material covering main wear areas inside and outside of bucket
 - Lip shrouds between teeth
 - Wing shrouds on side walls
 - Bottom edge protection
- Special wear packages for highly abrasive materials on request

Face Shovel (FS)

Working Diagram - Boom 6.4 m (23') - Stick 4.1 m (13'5")



Working Range

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Max. digging height | 12.9 m | 42'4" |
| Max. digging reach | 12.7 m | 41'8" |
| Max. digging depth | 2.1 m | 6'11" |
| Max. dumping height | 10.1 m | 33'2" |
| Crowd distance on level | 4.9 m | 16'1" |

Digging Forces

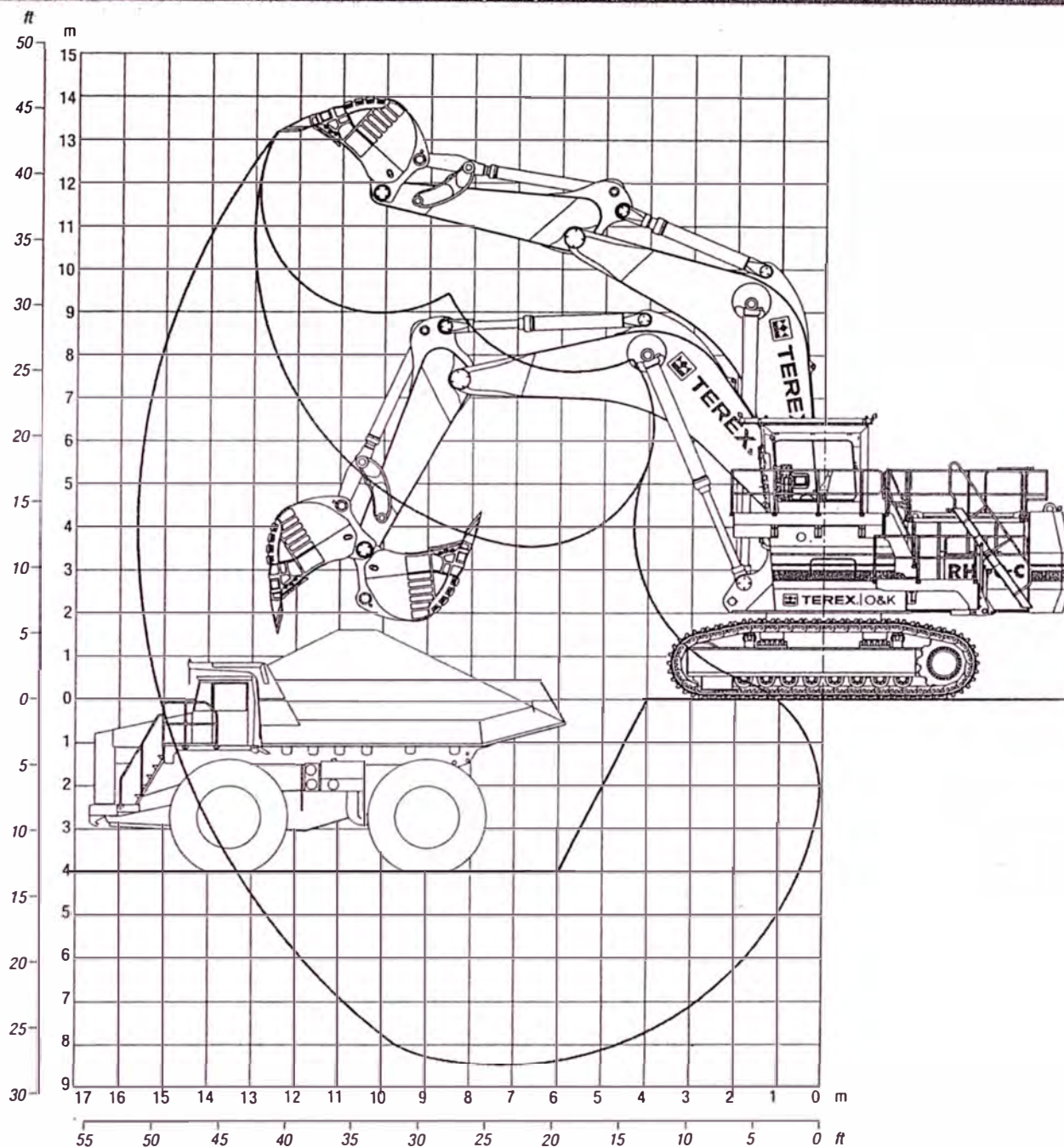
| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Max. crowd force | 870 kN | 195,520 lb |
| Max. crowd force at ground level | 750 kN | 168,550 lb |
| Max. breakout force | 750 kN | 168,550 lb |

Face Shovels

| Type | Heavy rock shovel | Standard rock shovel |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Tooth system | ESCO V 81 | ESCO V 81 |
| Capacity SAE/PCSA 1:1 | 9.2 m ³ (12.0 yd ³) | 12.0 m ³ (15.7 yd ³) |
| Capacity SAE/CECE 2:1 | 8.0 m³ (10.5 yd³) | 10.0 m³ (13.1 yd³) |
| Total width | 3,150 mm (10'4") | 3,620 mm (11'11") |
| Inner width | 2,855 mm (9'4") | 3,305 mm (10'10") |
| Opening width | 1,900 mm (6'3") | 1,900 mm (6'3") |
| No. of teeth | 5 | 6 |
| Weight incl. universal wear kit | 15,000 kg (33,070 lb) | 17,000 kg (37,480 lb) |
| Max. material density (loose) | 2.2 t/m ³ (3,710 lb/yd ³) | 1.8 t/m ³ (3,030 lb/yd ³) |

Backhoe (BH)

Working Diagram - Boom 8.5 m (27'11") - Stick 4.5 m (14'9")

**Backhoes**

| Type | Heavy rock bucket | Standard rock bucket |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Tooth system | ESCO V 71 | ESCO V 71 |
| Capacity SAE 1:1 | 8.5 m³ (11.1 yd³) | 10.0 m³ (13.1 yd³) |
| Capacity CECE 2:1 | 7.5 m ³ (9.8 yd ³) | 8.9 m ³ (11.6 yd ³) |
| Capacity struck | 6.6 m ³ (8.6 yd ³) | 7.7 m ³ (10.1 yd ³) |
| Total width | 2,760 mm (9'1") | 3,210 mm (10'6") |
| Inner width | 2,550 mm (8'4") | 3,000 mm (9'10") |
| No. of teeth | 5 | 6 |
| Weight incl. universal wear kit | 9,600 kg (21,160 lb) | 11,200 kg (20,940 lb) |
| Max. material density (loose) | 2.1 t/m ³ (3,540 lb/yd ³) | 1.8 t/m ³ (3,030 lb/yd ³) |

Working Range

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Max. digging depth | 8.5 m | 27'11" |
| Max. digging reach | 15.6 m | 51'2" |
| Max. digging height | 13.2 m | 43'4" |

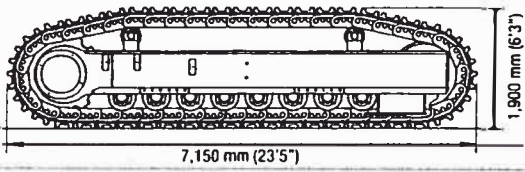
Digging Forces

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Max. crowd force | 550 kN | 123,600 lb |
| Max. breakout force | 550 kN | 123,600 lb |

General Packaging List

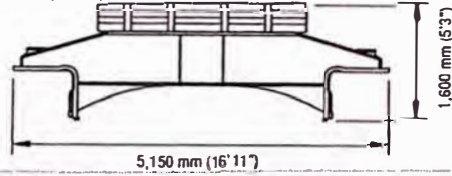
Crawler side frame with track pads (2 units)

Width 950 mm (3'1") Gross weight 22,000 kg (48,500 lb)



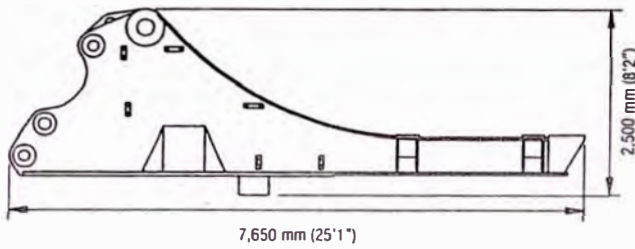
Undercarriage centre frame with swing roller bearing

Width 3,050 mm (10'1") Gross weight 14,000 kg (30,860 lb)



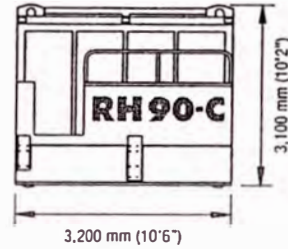
Superstructure centre frame

Width 2,650 mm (8'8") Gross weight 17,400 kg (38,360 lb)



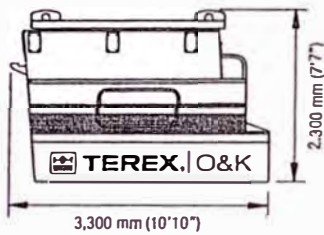
Engine module with diesel engines

Width 5,100 mm (16'9") Gross weight 13,900 kg (30,640 lb)



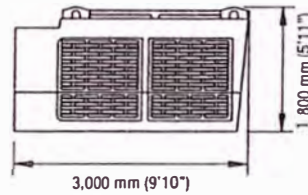
Cab pedestal module

Width 1,800 mm (5'11") Gross weight 3,150 kg (6,940 lb)



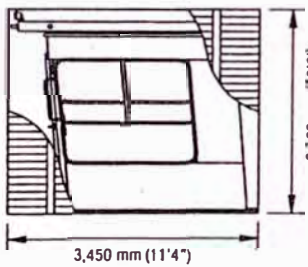
Oil cooler module

Width 1,500 mm (4'11") Gross weight 1,800 kg (3,970 lb)



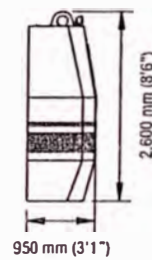
Crate with cabin and FOPS

Width 2,350 mm (7'9") Gross weight 3,500 kg (7,720 lb)



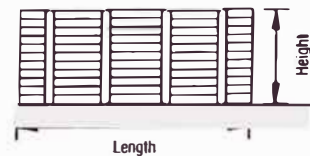
Counterweight

Width 5,100 mm (16'9") Gross weight 24,000 kg (52,910 lb)



Crates

| Content | Length | Width | Height | Gross weight |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Swing ring bolts, covers, tools etc. | 2,000 mm (6'7") | 1,500 mm (4'11") | 1,100 mm (3'7") | 930 kg (2,050 lb) |
| Handrails, catwalks, air filters etc. | 4,500 mm (14'9") | 1,900 mm (6'3") | 1,800 mm (5'11") | 2,500 kg (5,510 lb) |
| Grease container with pump | 1,200 mm (3'11") | 700 mm (2'4") | 2,200 mm (7'3") | 740 kg (1,630 lb) |
| Barrels with hydraulic oil and grease | 1,900 mm (6'3") | 1,300 mm (4'3") | 1,250 mm (4'11") | 1,800 kg (3,970 lb) |
| Air conditioning, lubrication parts | 2,100 mm (6'11") | 1,100 mm (3'7") | 1,250 mm (4'11") | 550 (1,210 lb) |
| Pallet with retractable ladder | 5,570 mm (18'3") | 1,100 mm (3'7") | 1,660 mm (5'5") | 740 (1,630 lb) |

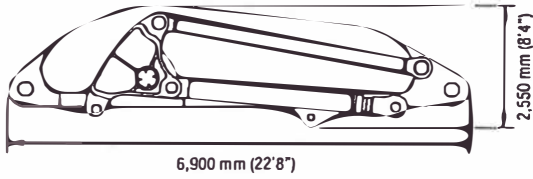


Above values are approximate. Details may vary depending on scope of supply and destination.
Exact data subject to selected machine configuration and final packing list.

TriPower Shovel Attachment

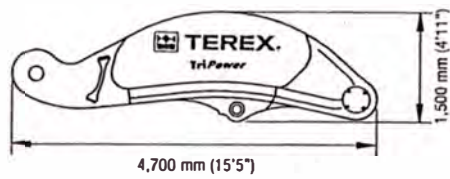
Boom with main valve block, TriPower linkages and rods

Width 2,150 mm (7'1") Gross weight 16,200 kg (35,710 lb)



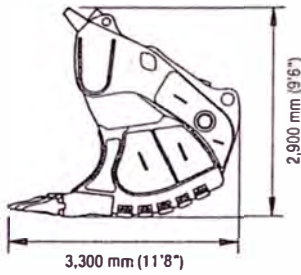
Stick incl. bucket cylinders protection

Width 2,100 mm (6'11") Gross weight 6,400 kg (14,110 lb)



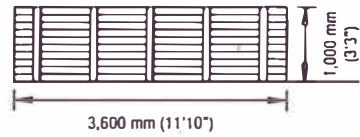
Face shovel incl. pin for stick

Capacity (2:1) Width Gross weight
10.0 m³ (13.1 yd³) 3,650 mm (12') 17,400 kg (38,360 lb)



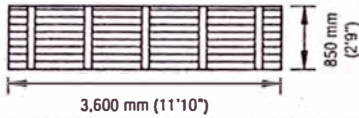
Crate with 2 bucket cylinders

Width 900 mm (2'11") Gross weight 2,200 kg (4,850 lb)



Crate with 2 stick cylinders

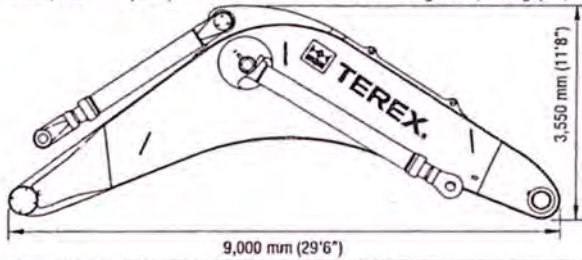
Width 800 mm (2'7") Gross weight 2,050 kg (4,520 lb)



Backhoe Attachment

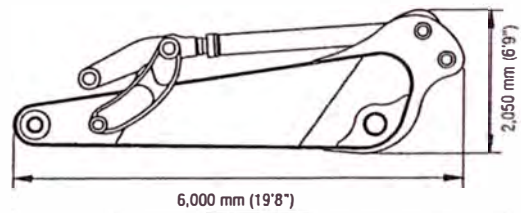
Monoboom without main valve block, boom and stick cylinders

Width 2,200 mm (7'3") Gross weight 25,800kg (56,880 lb)



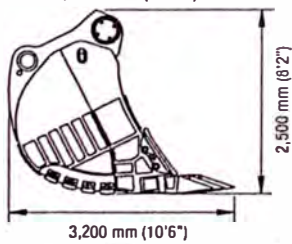
Stick with linkage and bucket cylinders

Width 1,350 mm (4'5") Gross weight 10,000 kg (22,050 lb)



Backhoe bucket incl. pins for stick and linkage

Capacity (1:1) Width Gross weight
8.5 m³ (11.1 yd³) 2,760 mm (15'7") 8,700 kg (19,180 lb)
10.0 m³ (13.1 yd³) 3,210 mm (10'6") 9,900 kg (21,830 lb)



Above values are approximate. Details may vary depending on scope of supply and destination. Exact data subject to selected machine configuration and final packing list.

Optional Equipment

General

- Export crating
- Finishing as per enduser's corporate colours
- Customizing of logos as per customer's specification

Superstructure

- Mechanical service crane on superstructure
- High capacity water separator
- Various cold weather packages

- Further optional equipment on request

Cab

- Various heating and airconditioning systems
- Roller blinds at all windows
- Additional instrumentation

Undercarriage

- Track pad width 600 mm or 1,000 mm
- Track guides

Attachment

- Guards for boom cylinders of FS-attachment
- Xenon lighting on boom
- Special wear packages

The technical specifications mentioned in this data sheet may vary according to the specific equipment/options installed.

Effective Date: June 2008. Product specifications and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation. The photographs and/or drawings in this brochure are for illustrative purposes only. Refer to the appropriate Operator's Manual for instructions on the proper use of this equipment. Failure to follow the appropriate Operator's Manual when using our equipment or to otherwise act irresponsibly may result in serious injury or death. The only warranty applicable to our equipment is the standard written warranty applicable to the particular product and sale and Terex makes no other warranty, express or implied. Products and services listed may be trademarks, service marks or trade-names of Terex Corporation and/or its subsidiaries in the USA and other countries and all rights are reserved. Terex is a registered trademark of Terex Corporation in the USA and many other countries. Copyright 2008 Terex Corporation. M 120.4 e / PDF 0608

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ANEXO

BROCHURE DE LA PALA HIDRAULICA RH120

BROCHURE DE LA PALA HIDRAULICA RH120

Hydraulic Mining Excavator

General Data

Operating weight

| | | |
|-------------|-------|---------|
| Face shovel | 284 t | 313 sht |
| Backhoe | 287 t | 316 sht |

Engine output SAE J 1995

| | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| Caterpillar C18 | 1,044 kW | 1,400 HP |
| Cummins QSK 19-C | 1,008 kW | 1,350 HP |

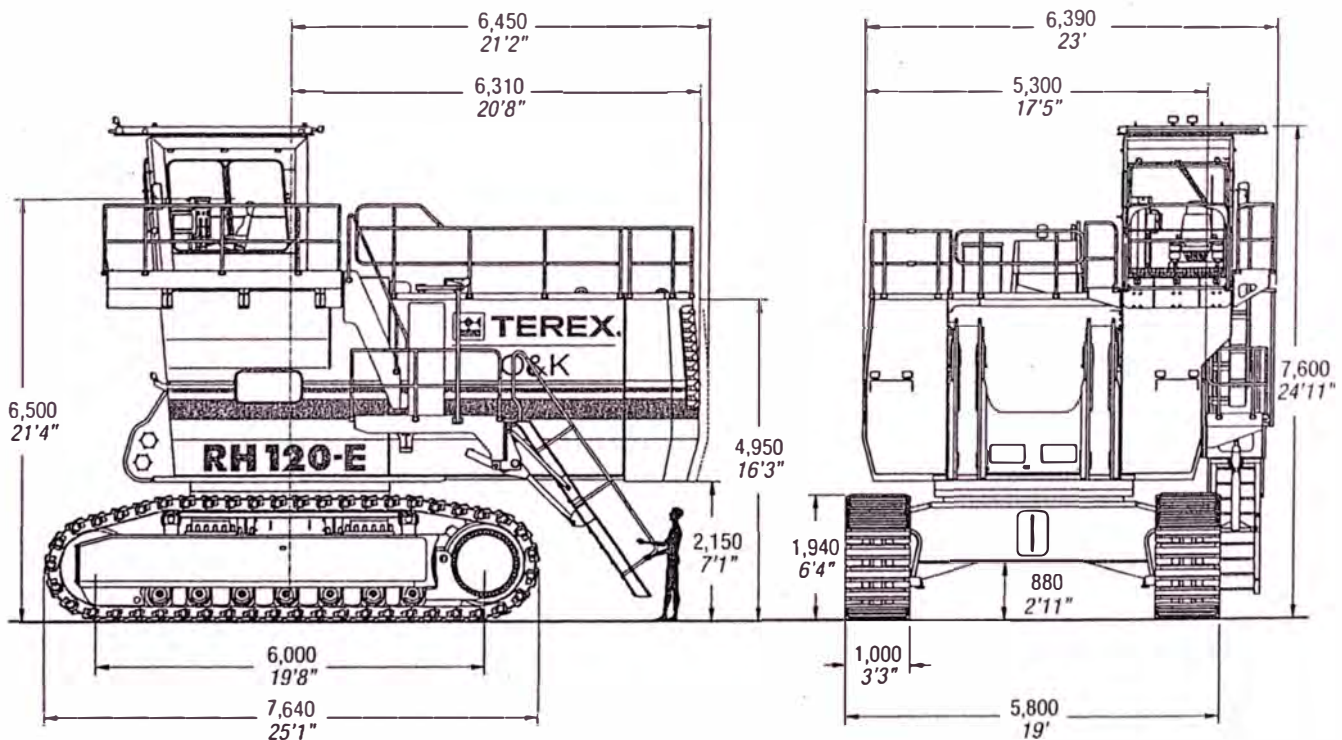
Standard bucket capacity

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Face shovel (SAE 2:1) | 16.5 m ³ | 21.6 yd ³ |
| Backhoe (SAE 1:1) | 17.0 m ³ | 22.2 yd ³ |

Features

- ▶ TriPower shovel attachment
- ▶ Independent oil cooling system
- ▶ Spacious walk-through machine house
- ▶ 5-circuit-hydraulic system
- ▶ Electronic-hydraulic servo control
- ▶ Board Control System (BCS)
- ▶ Torque control in closed-loop swing circuit
- ▶ Automatic central lubrication system
- ▶ Xenon working lights

General Dimensions



Operating Weight - Shovel

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Standard track pads | 1,000 mm | 3'3" |
| Operating weight | 284,100 kg | 626,330 lb |
| Ground pressure | 21.3 N/cm ² | 30.9 psi |
| Further track pads on request | | |

Operating Weight - Backhoe

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Standard track pads | 1,000 mm | 3'3" |
| Operating weight | 287,100 kg | 632,940 lb |
| Ground pressure | 21.5 N/cm ² | 31.1 psi |
| Further track pads on request | | |

Diesel Engines

Version 1 - Caterpillar

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Make and model | 2 x Caterpillar C18 |
| Total rated net power ISO 3046/1 | 1,044 kW (1,400 HP) 1,800 min ⁻¹ |
| Total rated net power SAE J1349 | 1,044 kW (1,400 HP) 1,800 min ⁻¹ |
| Total rated gross power SAE J1995 | 1,044 kW (1,400 HP) 1,800 min ⁻¹ |
| No. of cylinders (each engine) | 6 |
| Bore | 145 mm (5.7 in) |
| Stroke | 183 mm (7.2 in) |
| Displacement | 18.1 l (1,105 in ³) |
| Aspiration | Turbocharged and charge air cooled |
| Max. altitude without deration | 1,500 m (4,900 ft) a.s.l. |
| Emission certification | US EPA Tier 3; Europe NRMM Tier 3 |
| Alternators | 2 x 150 A |
| Fuel tank capacity | 5,360 l (1,416 US gal) |

Version 2 - Cummins

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Make and model | 2 x Cummins QSK 19-C |
| Total rated net power ISO 3046/1 | 1,008 kW (1,350 HP) 1,800 min ⁻¹ |
| Total rated net power SAE J1349 | 1,008 kW (1,350 HP) 1,800 min ⁻¹ |
| Total rated gross power SAE J1995 | 1,008 kW (1,350 HP) 1,800 min ⁻¹ |
| No. of cylinders (each engine) | 6 |
| Bore | 159 mm (6.25 in) |
| Stroke | 159 mm (6.25 in) |
| Displacement | 19 l (1,159 in ³) |
| Aspiration | Turbocharged and charge air cooled |
| Max. altitude without deration | 2,438 m (8,000 ft) a.s.l. |
| Emission certification | US EPA Tier 3; Europe NRMM Tier 3 |
| Alternators | 2 x 175 A |
| Fuel tank capacity | 5,360 l (1,416 US gal) |

- Hydraulically driven radiator fan with electronically controlled fan speed
- Microprocessed engine management
- Automatic rev. reduction
- Heavy duty air-filters, STRATA 1 with automatic dust evacuation
- Two-stage fuel filter incl. water separator
- Additional high capacity water separator
- Pre-lube starting system (Cummins engines only)

Electric Motor (optional)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Type | Squirrel cage induction motor |
| Output | 1,000 kW |
| Voltage | 6.3 kV ± 10 % (other on request) |
| Rated current I _n | 109 A |
| Frequency | 50 Hz (or 60 Hz optional) |
| Revolutions | 1,500 min ⁻¹ (or 1,800 min ⁻¹ optional) |
| Starting current | 450% of I _n (350% of I _n optional) |

- Custom-made electric motor with increased gap between rotor and stator to withstand severe mining conditions
- Power limit control by Pump Management System

Electrical System (diesel drive)

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| System voltage | 24 V |
| Batteries (12 V each) | 4 x 244 Ah |
| in series/parallel installation | 488 Ah - 24 V |
| Working spot lights | 8 x high brightness Xenon lights |

- Battery isolation relays
- Emergency stop switches accessible from ground level, in engine module and in operator's cab

Hydraulic System with PMS

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Main pumps | 4 x variable swash plate pumps |
| Max. oil flow | 4 x 552 l/min (4 x 146 US gal/min) |
| Max. pressure, attachment | 31 MPa = 310 bar (4,495 psi) |
| Max. pressure, travel | 37 MPa = 370 bar (5,365 psi) |
| Swing pumps | 4 x reversible swash plate pumps |
| Max. oil flow | 4 x 197 l/min (4 x 52 US gal/min) |
| Max. pressure, swing circuit | 35 MPa = 350 bar (5,080 psi) |
| Total volume of hydraulic oil | approx. 3,500 l (925 US gal) |
| Hydraulic tank capacity | approx. 2,500 l (660 US gal) |

► Pump Managing System (PMS) contains:

- Electronic load limit control
- Flow on demand from main pumps depending on joystick position
- Automatic regulation of main pumps to zero flow without demand
- Automatic rpm reduction of engine speed during working breaks
- Reduced oil flow of main pumps at high hydraulic oil temperature or at high engine temperature
- Pressure cut-off for main pumps

► Filters:

- Full-flow high-pressure filters (100 µm) for the main pumps, installed directly behind each pump
- High pressure filters (100 µm) for the closed swing circuit
- Full-flow filters (10 µm) for the complete return circuit
- Full-flow filters (10 µm) for the cooling return circuit
- Pressure filters (40 µm and 6 µm) for servo circuit
- Transmission oil filters (40 µm)

Hydraulic Oil Cooling

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Oil flow of cooling pumps | 2 x 467 l/min (2 x 123 US gal/min) |
| Diameter of fans | 2 x 1,220 mm (2 x 48") |

- Cooling system is fully independent of all main circuits, i.e. controlled cooling capacity is available whenever engine is running
- Gear type cooling pumps supplying high volume low pressure oil to aluminium coolers
- Variable axial piston pumps supplying low volume high pressure oil to fans
- Fan speed is thermostatically controlled
- Extremely high cooling efficiency to ensure optimum oil temperature

Undercarriage

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Travel speeds (2 stages): | Max. 2.7 km/h (1.68 mph) Max. 1.4 km/h (0.87 mph) |
| Max. tractive force: | 1,680 kN (171 t = 377,770 lb) |
| Gradability: | Approximately 72 % |
| Track pads (each side) | 47 |
| Bottom rollers (each side) | 7 |
| Support rollers (each side) | 2 plus a skid plate in between |
| Travel drives (each side) | 1 planetary transmission with 2 two-stage axial piston motors |
| Parking brakes | Wet multiple disc brake, spring-loaded / hydraulically released |

- Cast double-grouser combined pad-links with bushings connected by hardened full floating pins
- All running surfaces of sprockets, idlers, rollers and pad links as well as teeth contact areas of sprocket and pad links are hardened
- Fully hydraulic self-adjusting track tensioning system with membrane accumulator
- Automatic hydraulic retarder valve to prevent overspeed on downhill travel
- Acoustic travel alarm

Swing System

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Swing drives | 2 compact planetary transmissions with axial piston motors |
| Parking brakes | Wet multiple disc brake, spring loaded / hydraulically released |
| Max. swing speed | 4.7 rpm |
| Swing ring | Triple race roller bearing with sealed internal gearing |

- ▶ Closed-loop swing circuit with torque control
- ▶ Hydraulic braking of the swing motion by counteracting control
- ▶ All race ways of swing ring as well as grease bath for internal gearing supplied by automatic central lubrication system

Operator's Cab

Operator's eye level 6.5 m (21'4") approx.

Internal dimensions of cab

| | |
|--------|-----------------|
| Length | 2,200 mm (7'3") |
| Width | 1,600 mm (5'3") |
| Height | 2,150 mm (7'1") |

- ▶ Pneumatically cushioned and multi-adjustable comfort seat with lumbar support, safety belt, head and arm rests
- ▶ Switch in seat cushion to neutralize automatically the hydraulic controls when operator leaves the seat
- ▶ Joystick controls integrated in independently adjustable seat consoles
- ▶ Fold-away auxiliary seat
- ▶ FOPS (rock guard; approved acc. to DIN ISO 3449) integrated into cab structure
- ▶ All-round tinted safety glass, armoured windshield and sliding side window
- ▶ Windshield with parallel intermittent wiper/washer
- ▶ Roller blind at windshield
- ▶ Robust instrument panel incl. large colored BCS screen with transreflective technology
- ▶ TEREX O&K Board Control System (BCS) electronic monitoring and data logging system for vital signs and service data of engines, hydraulic system and lubrication system
- ▶ Machine access via retractable boarding ladder, hydraulically operated
- ▶ Emergency exit harness kit

Retractable Service Station

- ▶ Retractable service station installed underneath the engine module and easily accessible from ground. Equipped with:
- ▶ Quick couplings for:
 - ▶ Diesel fuel
 - ▶ Engine coolant - left/right
 - ▶ Pump transmission gear oil - left/right
 - ▶ Engine oil (oil pan) - left/right
 - ▶ Engine oil (additional tank - optional) - left/right
 - ▶ Hydraulic oil tank
 - ▶ Grease container
- ▶ CAT jump start socket
- ▶ Indicator lights for "fuel tanks left / right full" and "grease container full"

Automatic Lubrication System

Capacity of grease container 450 l (120 US gal)

- ▶ Dual-circuit system with hydraulically driven heavy-duty pump and electronic time relay control to adjust the pause/lube times
- ▶ Connected to the lubrication system are the swing roller bearing with internal gearing and all pivot points of attachment, bucket and cylinders
- ▶ System failures displayed by Board Control System
- ▶ Grease filters (200 µm) between service station and container as well as directly behind grease pump

Attachments

- ▶ Booms and sticks are torsion resistant, welded box design of high tensile steel with solid steel castings at pivot areas
- ▶ Welding procedures allow for internal counter-welding (double prep weld) wherever possible
- ▶ Booms and sticks are stress relieved after welding
- ▶ Catwalks with rails at boom (FS and BH)
- ▶ "Pressure-free lowering" of boom (FS and BH) and stick (FS) by means of a float valve
- ▶ Shovel attachment with TEREX O&K's patented TriPower kinematics ensuring the following main features:
 - ▶ Horizontal automatic constant-angle bucket guidance
 - ▶ Vertical automatic constant-angle bucket guidance
 - ▶ Automatic roll-back limiter to prevent material spillage
 - ▶ Kinematic assistance to hydraulic forces
 - ▶ Constant boom momentum throughout the whole lift arc
 - ▶ Crowd force assistance
- ▶ All buckets (FS and BH) are equipped with a universal wear package suitable for all standard applications, which consists of:
 - ▶ Special liner material covering main wear areas inside and outside of bucket
 - ▶ Lip shrouds between teeth
 - ▶ Wing shrouds on side walls
 - ▶ Heel shrouds at bottom edges

Special wear packages for highly abrasive materials on request

Optional Equipment

General

- ▶ Export crating
- ▶ Finishing other than TEREX O&K std. colours (TEREX O&K colour quality)
- ▶ Customizing of logos as per customer's specification

Superstructure

- ▶ Mechanical service crane on superstructure
- ▶ Hydraulic service crane on superstructure with auxiliary engine
- ▶ Oil change interval extension for engine oil up to 1,000 hrs (Cummins engines only)
- ▶ Engine oil burn system (Cummins engines only)
- ▶ Centrifuges for engine oil filtration (Cummins engines only)
- ▶ Folding access stairway, stairway angle approx. 45°
- ▶ Grease barrel 200 l (instead of grease container)
- ▶ Lubricated pinion for greasing of internal gearing of swing ring
- ▶ Various cold weather packages

Cab

- ▶ Various heating and airconditioning systems
- ▶ Roller blinds at all windows
- ▶ Rear windscreen wiper
- ▶ BCS data-transfer-system via radio
- ▶ Additional instrumentation

Undercarriage

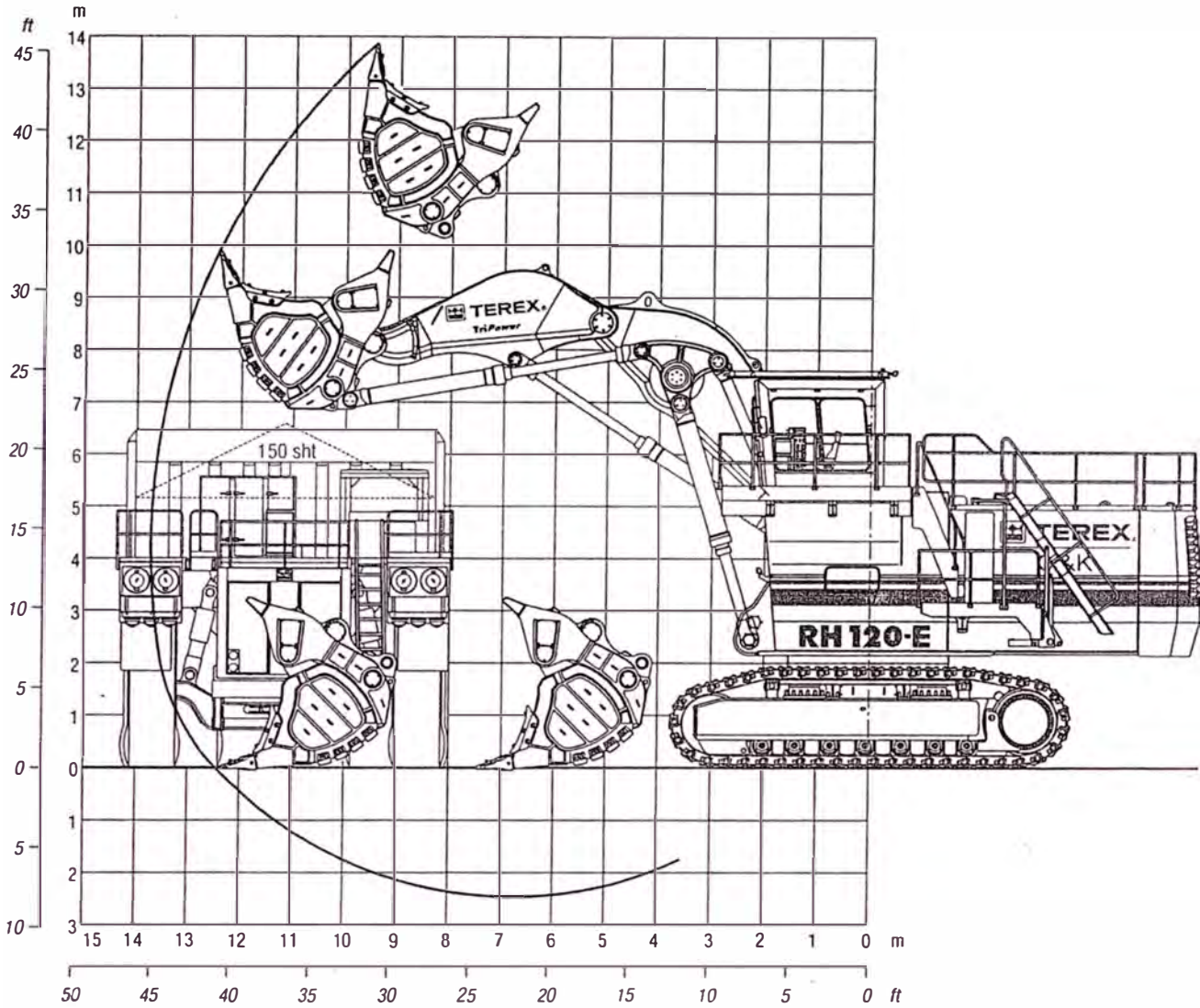
- ▶ Track pad width 800 mm or 1,200 mm
- ▶ Automatic lubrication of rollers by central lube system

Attachment

- ▶ Guards for shovel cylinders of FS-attachment
- ▶ Xenon lighting on boom
- ▶ Special wear packages

Further optional equipment on request

Working Diagram - Face Shovel (FS) - Boom 6.2 m (20'4") - Stick 4.4 m (14'5")

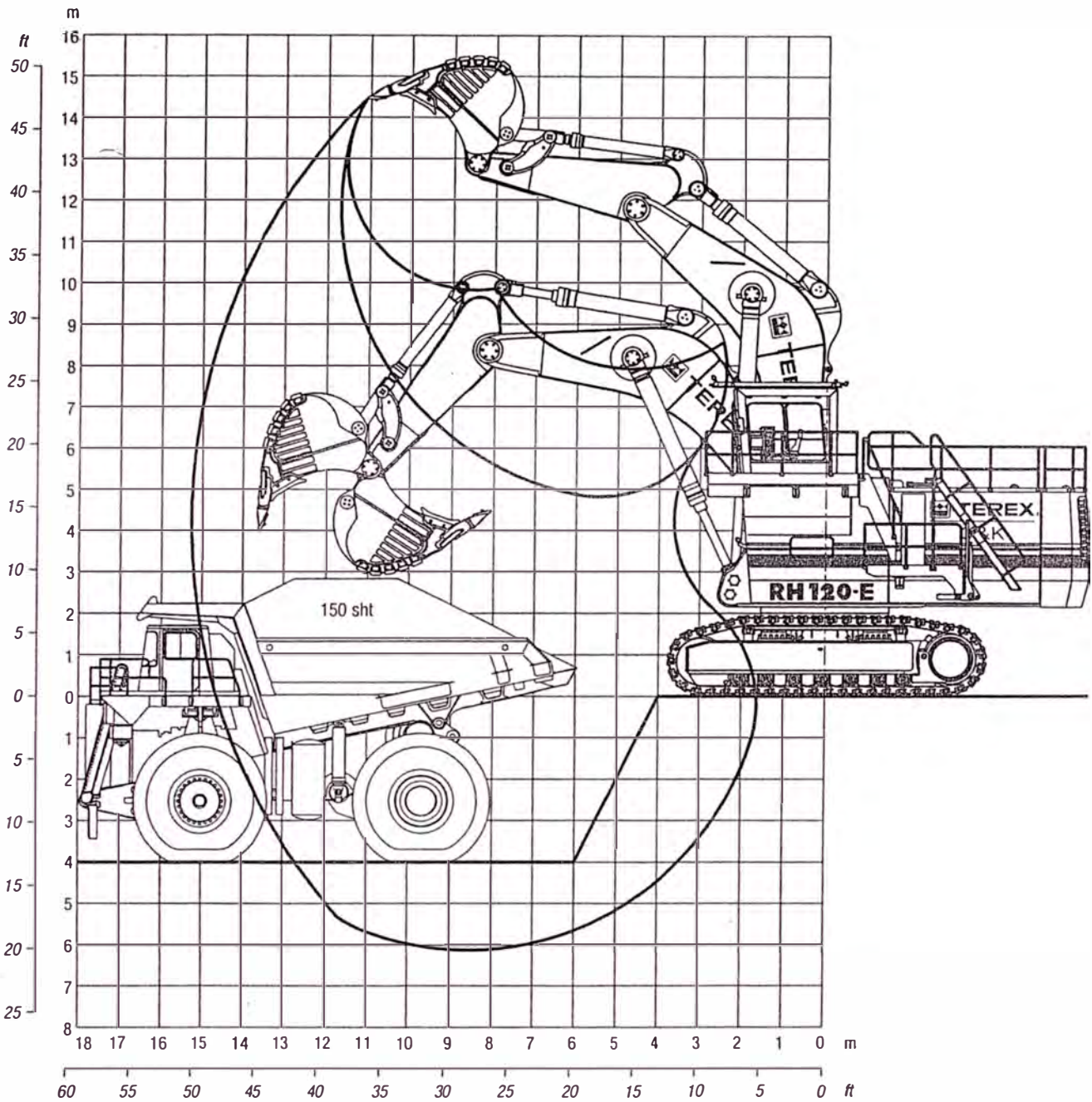


| Digging Forces | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------|--|
| Max. crowd force | 1,370 kN | 307,880 lb | |
| Max. crowd force at ground level | 1,210 kN | 271,920 lb | |
| Max. breakout force | 920 kN | 206,750 lb | |

| Working Range | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Max. digging height | 13.9 m | 45'7" | |
| Max. digging reach | 13.7 m | 44'11" | |
| Max. digging depth | 2.5 m | 8'2" | |
| Max. dumping height | 10.7 m | 35'1" | |
| Crowd distance on level | 4.9 m | 16'1" | |

| Face Shovels | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Type | | | Heavy rock shovel | | Heavy rock shovel | | Standard rock shovel | | | |
| Tooth system | | | ESCO S 95 | | ESCO S 95 | | ESCO S 95 | | | |
| Capacity SAE / PCSA 1:1 | m ³ | cuyd | 15.4 | 20.1 | 17.0 | 22.2 | 19.0 | 24.9 | | |
| Capacity SAE / CECE 2:1 | m³ | cuyd | 13.5 | 17.7 | 15.0 | 19.6 | 16.5 | 21.6 | | |
| Total width | mm | ft:in | 3,900 | 12'10" | 3,900 | 12'10" | 3,900 | 12'10" | | |
| Inner width | mm | ft:in | 3,500 | 11'6" | 3,500 | 11'6" | 3,500 | 11'6" | | |
| Opening width | mm | ft:in | 1,870 | 6'2" | 1,870 | 6'2" | 1,890 | 6'2" | | |
| No. of teeth | | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | | |
| Weight incl. universal wear kit | kg | lb | 27,500 | 60,630 | 27,800 | 61,290 | 28,200 | 62,170 | | |
| Max. material density (loose) | t/m ³ | lb/cuyd | 2.2 | 3,710 | 2.0 | 3,370 | 1.8 | 3,030 | | |

Working Diagram - Backhoe (BH) - Boom 8.5 m (27'11") - Stick 4.0 m (13'9")



Digging Forces

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| Max. crowd force | 880 kN | 197,760 lb |
| Max. breakout force | 870 kN | 195,520 lb |

Working Range

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| Max. digging depth | 6.1 m | 20'0" |
| Max. digging reach | 15.3 m | 50'2" |
| Max. digging height | 14.4 m | 47'3" |

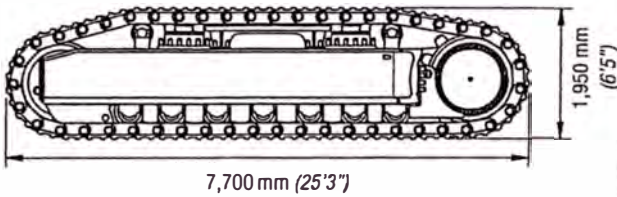
Backhoes

| Type | | | Heavy rock bucket | | Standard rock bucket | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| Tooth system | | | ESCO V 81 | | ESCO V 81 | |
| Capacity SAE 1:1 | m ³ | cuyd | 15.0 | 19.6 | 17.0 | 22.2 |
| Capacity CECE 2:1 | m ³ | cuyd | 13.6 | 17.8 | 15.3 | 20.0 |
| Capacity struck | m ³ | cuyd | 12.3 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 17.7 |
| Total width | mm | ft:in | 3,700 | 12'2" | 4,080 | 13'5" |
| Inner width | mm | ft:in | 3,310 | 10'10" | 3,690 | 12'1" |
| No. of teeth | | | 5 | | 6 | |
| Weight incl. universal wear kit | kg | lb | 16,600 | 36,600 | 17,900 | 39,460 |
| Max. material density (loose) | 1/m ³ | lb/cuyd | 2.0 | 3,030 | 1.8 | 3,030 |

General Packing List (approx. values; details may vary depending on scope of supply and destination)

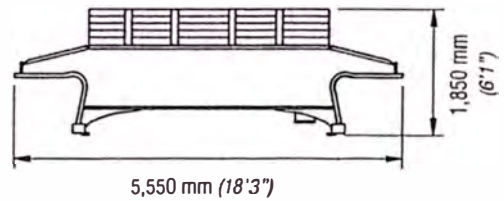
Crawler side frame with track pads (2 units)

Width 1,550 mm (5'1") Gross weight 36,800 kg (81,130 lb)



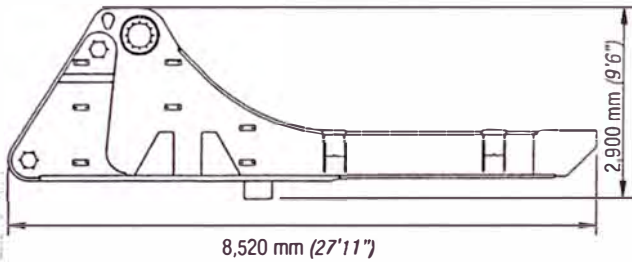
Undercarriage centre frame with swing roller bearing

Width 3,800 mm (12'6") Gross weight 25,000 kg (55,120 lb)



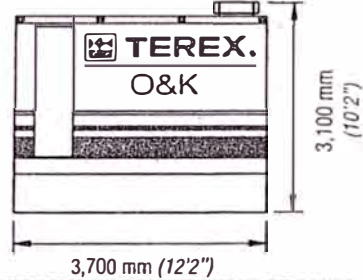
Superstructure centre frame

Width 3,120 mm (10'3") Gross weight 37,300 kg (82,230 lb)



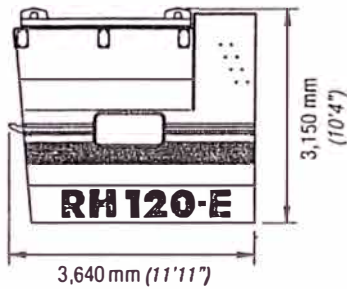
Engine module with diesel engines

Width 5,300 mm (17'5") Gross weight C32 22,300 kg (49,160 lb)
Gross weight QSK 19 23,500 kg (51,810 lb)



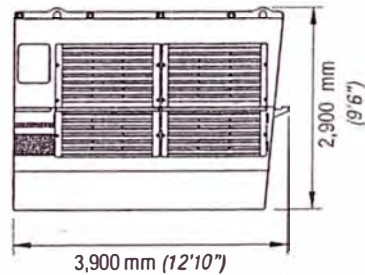
Cab pedestal module

Width 2,000 mm (6'7") Gross weight 4,830 kg (10,650 lb)



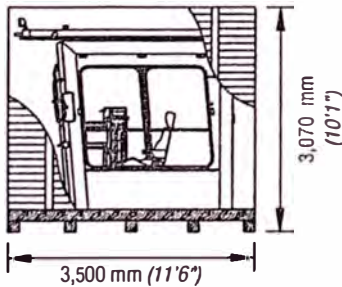
Oil cooler module

Width 1,550 mm (5'1") Gross weight 4,600 kg (9,480 lb)



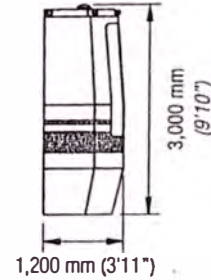
Grate with cabin and FOPS

Width 2,610 mm (8'7") Gross weight 3,800 kg (8,380 lb)



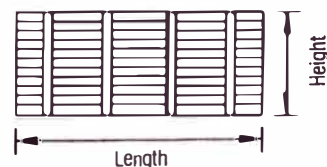
Counterweight incl. radiators

Width 5,300 mm (17'5") Gross weight 33,500 kg (73,850 lb)



Grates

| Content | Length mm (ft.in) | Width mm (ft.in) | Height mm (ft.in) | Gross weight kg (lb) |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Grease container with pump | 1,600 (5'3") | 1,100 (3'7") | 2,070 (6'9") | 930 (2,050) |
| Barrels (hydraulic oil; grease; antifreeze) | 2,700 (8'10") | 1,400 (4'7") | 1,120 (4') | 1,500 (3,310) |
| Swing ring cover | 2,200 (7'3") | 1,300 (4'3") | 1,020 (3'4") | 370 (820) |
| Retractable ladder | 4,500 (14'9") | 1,200 (3'11") | 2,070 (6'9") | 1,140 (2,510) |

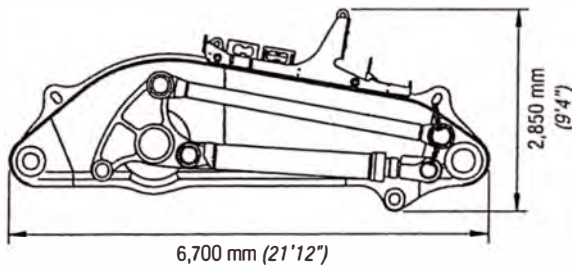


All details provided are for general information only. Exact dimensions subject to selected machine configuration and final packing list.

TriPower Shovel Attachment

Boom with main valve block, TriPower linkages and rods

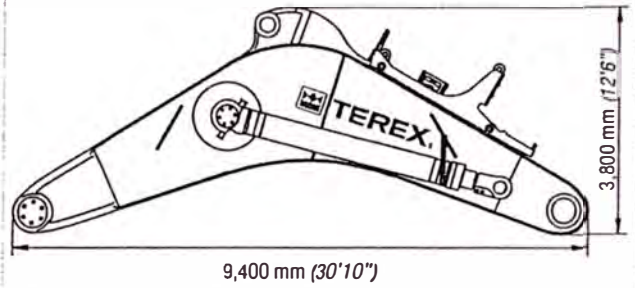
Width 2,600 mm (8'6") Gross weight 26,400 kg (58,200 lb)



Backhoe Attachment

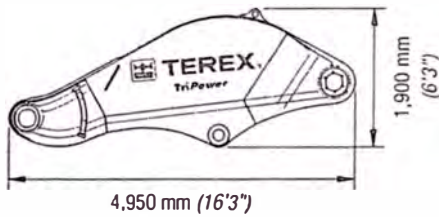
Monoboam with main valve block and boom cylinders

Width 2,700 mm (8'10") Gross weight 32,700 kg (72,090 lb)



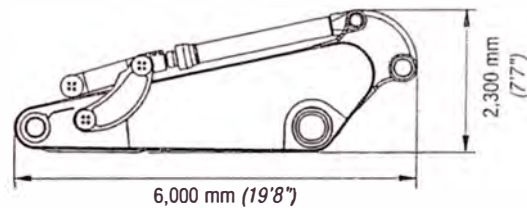
Stick

Width 1,840 mm (6') Gross weight 9,000 kg (19,840 lb)



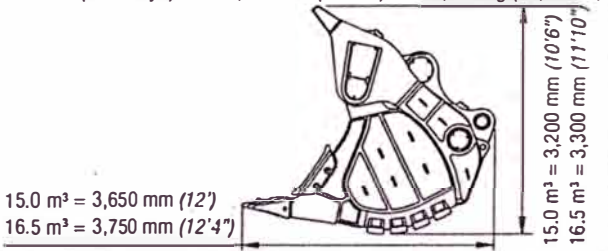
Stick with linkage and bucket cylinders

Width 2,100 mm (6'11") Gross weight 16,200 kg (35,710 lb)



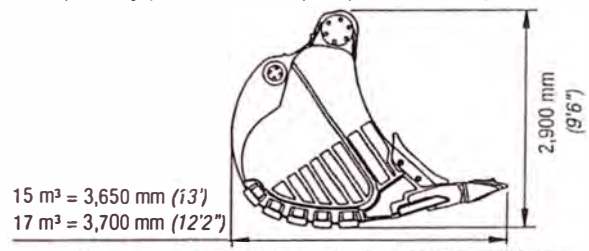
Face shovel, including Stick

| Capacity (2:1) | Width | Gross weight |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 15.0 m ³ (19.6 cuyd) | 3,900 mm (12'10") | 28,100 kg (61,950 lb) |
| 16.5 m ³ (21.6 cuyd) | 3,900 mm (12'10") | 28,500 kg (62,830 lb) |



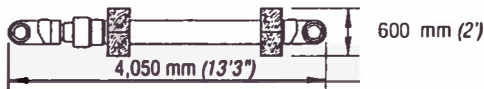
Backhoe bucket, including pins to stick and linkage

| Capacity (1:1) | Width | Gross weight |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 15.0 m ³ (19.6 cuyd) | 3,700 mm (12'2") | 18,000 kg (39,680 lb) |
| 17.0 m ³ (22.2 cuyd) | 4,100 mm (13'5") | 19,300 kg (42,550 lb) |



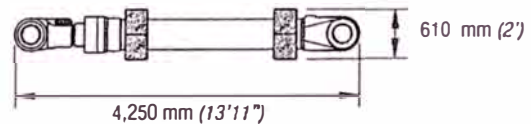
Bundle with 2 stick cylinders

Width 1,100 mm (3'7") Gross weight 3,800 kg (8,380 lb)



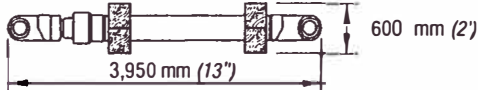
Bundle with 2 stick cylinders

Width 1,200 mm (3'11") Gross weight 6,350 kg (14,000 lb)



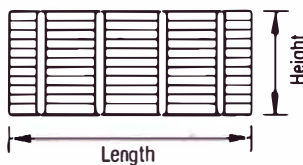
Bundle with 2 bucket cylinders

Width 1,100 mm (3'7") Gross weight 3,800 kg (8,380 lb)



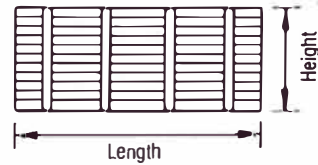
Crates with catwalks, railings and other parts

| Length | Width | Height | Gross weight |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| mm (ft.in) | mm (ft.in) | mm (ft.in) | kg (lb) |
| 3,900 (12'10") | 1,600 (5'3") | 1,250 (4'1") | 1,300 (2,870) |
| 4,500 (14'9") | 1,900 (6'3") | 1,740 (5'9") | 2,400 (5,290) |



Crates with catwalks, railings and other parts

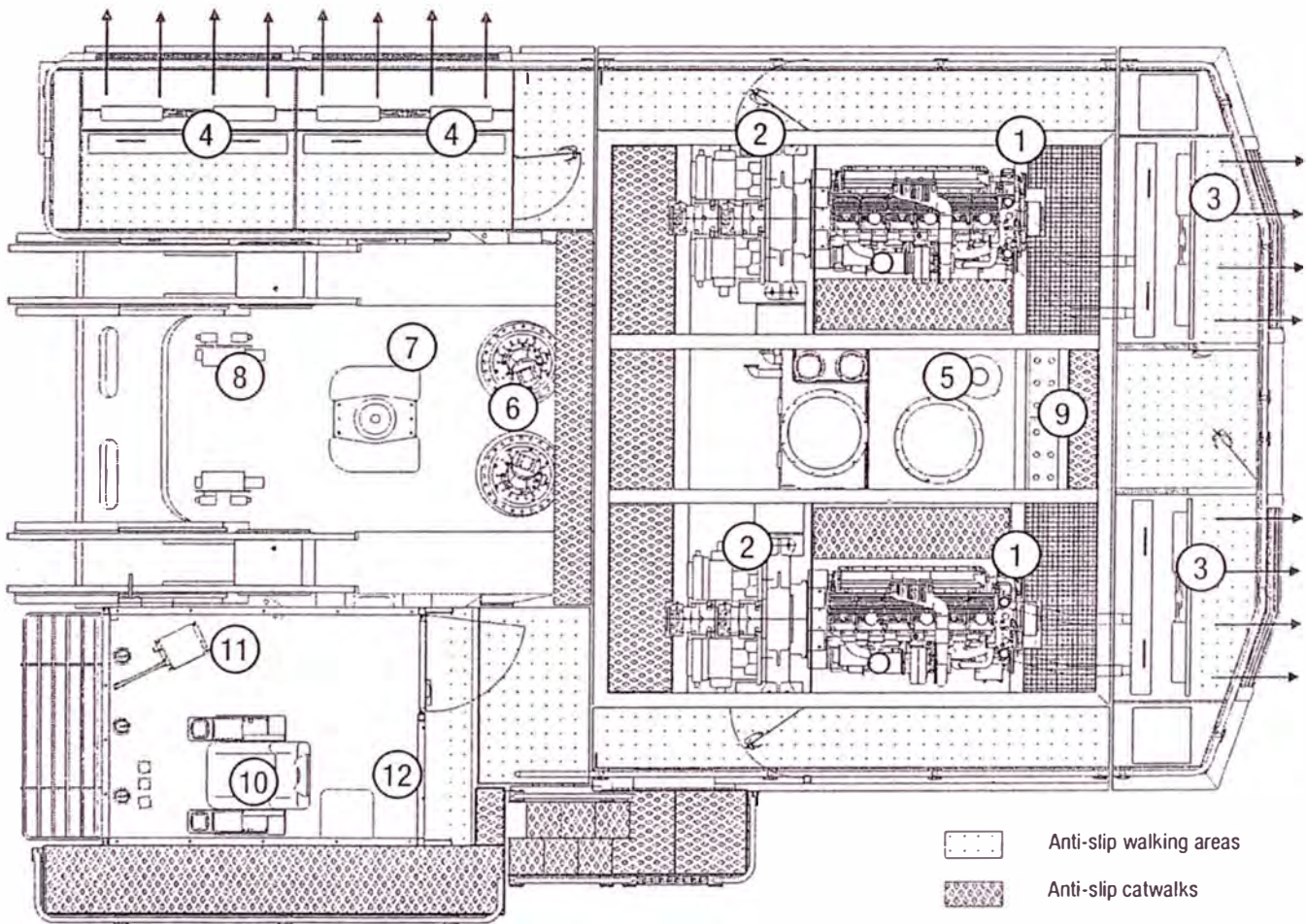
| Length | Width | Height | Gross weight |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| mm (ft.in) | mm (ft.in) | mm (ft.in) | kg (lb) |
| 4,950 (16'3") | 1,900 (6'3") | 1,900 (6'3") | 2,500 (7,050) |
| 3,000 (9'10") | 1,250 (4'1") | 1,350 (4'5") | 1,550 (3,420) |



Hydraulic Mining Excavator RH 120-E

Component accessibility on superstructure

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 Diesel engines | 7 Rotary distributor |
| 2 Gearboxes with hydraulic pumps | 8 Travel valves |
| 3 Engine radiators with hydraulically driven fan | 9 Batteries |
| 4 Oil coolers | 10 Operator's seat |
| 5 Hydraulic tank | 11 BCS tower |
| 6 Swing drives | 12 Auxilliary seat |



The technical specifications mentioned in this data sheet may vary according to the specific equipment/options installed.



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