SNOW REMOVAL SEASON: PREPARATION GUIDE







reparation for plowing snow properly begins long before that first flake falls. Equipment, materials, storage, handling, mobilization and staffing, route mapping and a host of other details all need to be prepped before you can have a successful snow removal season. Prevent surprises and costly downtime this winter by doing everything possible to inspect and repair equipment now.



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PREP THE PLOW

our plow is the heart of your snow removal operation, and you need to be sure everything that has to do with this piece of equipment is ready to go when the snow flies.

Some of the common areas that are covered during a pre-season plow inspection include:

Changing the hydraulic fluid

wear points

- Greasing the vertical pin (on v-plows) and other important
- Clean, inspect and grease all electrical connections
- Check all nuts and bolts for tightness
- Check the plow cylinders, hoses and pump for leaks
- **V** Tighten the trip and return springs
- Inspect all welds in plow structure and vehicle mount
- Inspect and re-torque all fasteners on the vehicle mount
- Inspect the lights and properly adjust and align the plow lights
- Make sure all plow functions work properly



You should also make sure the truck is ready to operate. Check your vehicle's tire pressure, engine belts for cracks and tightness, hoses for leaks and vehicle fluid levels including the engine oil, brake fluid, transmission fluid, battery, radiator coolant and windshield washer fluid. Examine the battery terminals for corrosion and make sure the connections are tight. Make sure the vehicle windshield wipers and defrosters are in good shape and working properly. Check the vehicle headlights, brake lights and turn signals to be sure they are in good working order, and make sure your strobe light is working if you have one. Also, look under the vehicle for obvious signs of leaking fluid.

NOTE: You should never run out of fuel, so make sure your fuel tank is full before going out to plow.





OV ADD-ON ATTACHMENTS

in the off-months and plan for any new machines and attachments that need to be purchased for the upcoming season. In addition to your plow, there are other pieces of equipment to consider adding to your fleet for snow removal.

BROOMS:

Most brooms are capable of clearing snow up to 2 inches cleanly and down to the pavement, and can be used as soon as snow hits the ground. Brooms are designed to clear a typical sidewalk, which is 52 inches wide. The width of tires running the unit must fit within that footprint to avoid driving over and compacting unremoved snow, or disrupting lawn on either side of the pavement.

This makes them an ideal tool for zero-tolerance contractors who maintain busy, high-pedestrian properties. These kinds of customers—hospitals and retail establishments, for example—have the highest expectations of preventing slip and falls.



BLADES:

Simple pushing blades are a staple in the snow removal industry, come in all shapes and sizes, and fit almost any machine or application. Smaller blades work well on sidewalks and residential driveways, while large blades can be outfitted on a wheel loader for larger parking lots or roads.



How CWLs Can Make Snow Days Easier

As we prepare for another winter of snow removal, some of you may be tuning up your skid steers or compact track loaders. But have you ever considered a compact wheel loader (CWL) for this job? CWLs offer a higher vantage point and impressive versatility you may not even know you need. They are operator-friendly for all skill levels and maneuver better when it comes to lifting and dumping snow into a truck.

Some people call their CWL a Swiss Army knife because of all the jobs it can accomplish. Because its wide array of features can be overwhelming, I suggest working with your local dealer to determine what options are right for you.

This might include snow pushers, buckets, heated mirrors and even a sand or salt spreader on the back. You'll want the best lighting possible since snow removal is often done in the dark, so keep this in mind when debating options.

It's a good idea to get a hydraulic quick coupler to make switching attachments even easier. This will allow you to use a snow pusher to pile the snow in one area and then quickly switch attachments to load a truck safely with a properly sized bucket. You'll appreciate limiting the time it takes to switch attachments when you are in the cold. Look for a CWL that gives you the ability to select full differential locks for the front and the rear, giving all tires additional power. When this lock is released, the machine will have better control in less-than-perfect road conditions.

This should go without saying, but make sure to operate at a speed that will keep you in control. Snow can hide obstacles that can cause damage to your machine or injure the operator. Snow tires can boost safety, and the importance of regular maintenance checks can't be understated.

A recent development in CWLs that may work well in certain regions is a battery electric model. This greatly reduces noise, which can be an advantage for those nighttime and early morning snow removal jobs. Fully electric machines also eliminate the need for fuel and other engine-related supplies. Be sure to talk with your dealer or OEM about using a battery-powered machine in cold weather, but remember there are special considerations for using diesel fuel in the cold too.

Whether you love or dread the snow, we can all agree that having the right equipment to handle it makes all the difference. If a compact wheel loader could be that solution for you, reach out to your equipment dealer.

Source: Darren Ashton is a product manager for compact equipment at Volvo Construction





There are two common types of rear power take-off (PTO) snow blowers, each operating on a slightly different method for snow removal.

REAR POWER TAKE-OFF SNOW BLOWERS:

Rear-facing snow blowers are similar to common walk-behind snow blowers and are typically used for residential driveways. When used on a tractor and combined with a front blade, the operator can push snow, windrow or back-drag, then also use the rear-facing snow blower to move the snow pile with the same machine.

Inverted or drag-style snow blowers operate an auger that faces the tractor. This allows the operator to back into a driveway, about 12 inches from the garage, and blow snow away as the tractor drives away. The process, intended for professional use, is especially effective for contractors with very densely populated accounts or several within a neighborhood, as the operator can travel to and from each property on a tractor vs. needing to transport a unit with a truck or trailer.

HYDRAULIC WING PUSHERS:

The hydraulic wing pusher can operate in three unique ways, making it one of the most versatile and popular options for snow management, and appropriate for both commercial properties and residential driveways. The unit acts as a straight blade when wings face out, a containment plow when wings face forward or a back-drag plow when wings face back. An operator can windrow large areas, contain plow into piles, or back-drag from close areas, entryways, parking stalls or residential driveways.

BOX PUSHERS:

Box pushers are boxes that push snow while also containing the snow while pushing. Especially effective are box pushers with floating cutting edges. Rather than one long section of cutting edge, these small springloaded sections break up the pusher's cutting edge into smaller sections that adjust to changes in terrain. This accommodating design results in better scraping down the pavement for cleaner results, faster, and requiring



fewer resources like salt and sand. These pushers are ideal for contractors servicing large commercial properties.





STOCKPILE SNOW ESSENTIALS



aving the right fleet of equipment and attachments ready to go is not enough. It is equally important to plan ahead for the parts and service needs that will arise in season. Cold weather is rough on equipment. The equipment itself works hard. It is not a matter of "if" it will need parts, it is a matter of "when."

Have as many back ups and spares on hand as possible. Murphy's Law goes into hyper-drive when the temps head south of zero. Plan for fittings and hoses to leak or break, linkages to freeze, oil to congeal, fuel lines to ice up, salt and sand to freeze, metal to freeze and splinter, and in general for things to become hard to manage.

Downtime often comes at the most inopportune time, say, 2 a.m. or on Christmas Eve. When downtime can be solved with a simple part replacement or fluid fill, equipping the team to take care of it on their own is the fastest way to get back up and running. Customers who plan ahead to be as self-sufficient as possible tend to maximize uptime and become most profitable.









www.exemption.com the steel of problem areas.

Safety is key with the trucks as well. Make sure you have your truck set up right in terms of safety with flashing lights, strobe lights, etc. Check your first aid kits and spill clean-up kits, speedy dry, absorbent blankets, road flares, etc. Anything your crew may need should be ready to go.

Mother Nature will not reschedule her plans because you aren't prepared. Do everything you can now to be ready to serve your customers when the snow flies. And when the season ends, clean, repair and service your plows and spreaders before storing them at the end of the season to set yourself up for success for next year.



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