The most unplanned events – such as going out of control on steep banks and slopes – should never be entirely unexpected, warns HUGH TILLEY. Act like a boy scout – and be prepared for the hazards

Slopes and banks are synonymous with landscaping, yet these features cause the greenkeeper many mowing problems. While some banks are obviously essential to level a tee or green etc., some slopes can be reduced in angle to allow easier and safer mechanical maintenance. Grass is a notoriously treacherous surface, particularly when damp, and many smaller and steeper slopes are currently mowed by hand with a hover mower on a rope – a somewhat hazardous operation.

However there are a number of specialised pedestrian mowers with exceptional stability and suitable drive which are able to tackle most slopes, although greater selectivity is needed if reel mowing is required. Over larger areas four wheel drive ride-ons and tractors will safely tackle relatively steep slopes, though extreme caution is needed in certain weather conditions, with certain tyres or without adequate braking. Conventional two-wheel drive provides least ability on slopes and ‘ability’ is most variable according to vehicle configuration and balance: a rear steer ride-on mower should be safer mowing downhill than a front steer tractor with trailed gangs – depending on the tyres.

‘Steep’ is often a subjective judgment by the greenkeeper, perhaps depending upon the terrain he is used to, thus it is important to define measurement of slope. There are three systems in common use; one being angle, i.e. 11 degrees, whilst two use ratio of vertical to horizontal as linear measurement (the old ‘road’ style), such as 1:5 or (new Department of Transport style) as a percentage where 1:1 is called 100%, i.e. 12 degrees = 1:5 = 20%. In this feature I shall use linear ratio (such as 1:5) mainly because it is easiest to measure – with a spirit level and rule/tape. Measuring some typical slopes on your course is extremely helpful as this will give some figures with which you can relate.

Most tractors and many ride-ons have roll-over protection, ROPS, however most slopes and banks have a run out at the bottom so loss of control seldom results in more than skid marks on the turf. => 11
Safe driving on steep land

- Centre of gravity acts downward along this line, working down a slope brings weight closer to the driving wheels and so increases traction.
- Centre of gravity acts downward along this line, working up a slope moves weight away from the driving wheels and so increases the chance of slip.

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11 → slope, especially across it, is safest with the wheels (front and rear) extended to the maximum. Greater safety comes from vehicles with all wheel braking, but only a few machines are so equipped, most having braking only on the drive axle. Be especially wary of transmission brakes. Some trailed gang mowers can be obtained with braking – such systems need to be hydraulically integrated with the tractor brakes rather than of the over-run type – and many modern tractors have a plug-in hydraulic brake coupling. Heavy (ballast) rollers are notorious for pushing a tractor and causing a jack-knife and roll-over.

Realisation of how gravity works on a vehicle (and its load) on a slope will help the greenkeeper to understand where and why the main dangers occur. Basically operating up and down slopes causes the centre of gravity to transfer the machine's weight alternatively from and away from the drive axle. When operating with mounted implements this is further varied according to the load being carried on the linkage – with spreaders and sprayers weight will gradually reduce as spreading progresses and this may reduce traction. Lifting mower units may also effect stability – for better or worse – according to the situation.

With four wheel drive the situation is radically different. Not only is there almost double the (controlled) ground contact area but operating either up or downhill causes no loss of weight from drive axles – thus no measurable loss of traction. As a result 4WD should be twice as safe, it isn't! When control is lost the consequence will be faster and more violent. Four wheel drive machines seldom have any more braking than 2WD so they are only safer while 4WD is engaged. Some tractors have badly loaded 4WD engagement levers which can be accidentally knocked out, while some (worn) levers drop out of gear in set circumstances. In addition some early hydraulic engagement systems return to 2WD upon loss of pressure, however this is caused, be it due to stopping, stalling, low engine revs or very low oil pressure. True hydrostatic drive should give the best control as this keeps almost equal braking on all wheels, however hydrostatic drive is seldom the favoured system on hills because of its lesser efficiency – you need plenty of revs to move at all.

The other danger with 4WD is that of becoming too ambitious. Four wheel drive – with traction tyres – in ideal conditions will tackle a 1:1 slope. However the least slip and it is likely to turn across the slope – and roll. With worn or turf tyres the grip may be less than half of this, whilst if the ground is hard and the grass damp it will be significantly less again – so in practice the safe limit even with 4WD may be 1:2.5 or less. As with 2WD much depends upon weights and load: tow a trailer or carry a load on the linkage and the weight distribution changes radically.

Agricultural tractors will roll sideways remarkably easily if driven too fast round a corner or with a raised mounted implement or load, especially with loose check chains. In a tilt test the tractor may be stable to about 1:1.5 with this easily improved by setting the wheels to maximum track (or adding duals), however no driver (well, almost none) will feel safe at over about 1:2.5. Furthermore, it is almost impossible to retain directional stability at over this slope – most tractors and mowers slide away, and even if they don't there is likely to be considerable damage to the turf.

In contrast there are specially adapted 'tractors' for steep slopes – such as the Aebi Terratrac – which are → 14
The author, Hugh Tilley, is a journalist who specialises in amenity and turf machinery. He used to be a specialist instructor on "safe driving on steep land" with the Agricultural Training Board and maintains that most unplanned events - i.e. going out of control - should be totally predictable.

Less expensive are a number of pedestrian machines and while these may be less popular with staff they must be safer and more efficient than most other options. Some of the essential requirements for slope work are a low centre of gravity, good balance, independent wheel drive/brakes, wide set wheels and/or dual/cage wheels, slope adapted engine (so that oil keeps circulating) and a dead-man stop control. These requirements restrict the field but then only such machines are designed to operate at the more extreme angles in the region of 1:2 or more and to do the work by the hour without damage or danger. More restricting may be the choice of cutting units - very few machines offer a full range including cylinder, rotary and flail - the most usual 'head' being a reciprocating cutterbar. For slopes of up to 1:2.5 many conventional pedestrian mowers will often suffice, however the operator must be vigilant and the machine must not be so heavy that he has trouble controlling it.

For smaller areas of extreme slope the use of hover mowers has been general, the advantages being the two-stroke design giving lighter weight and no lubrication or fuel supply problems, with many manufacturers now supplying extension handles. In practice greenkeepers tie a rope to the handle and use the machine in this potentially dangerous way. A safer option is to use a brush cutter, preferably of the knapsack type, with the appropriate grass head and skid or height support.

In the end, no matter how pleasing a course may be to view or play, it is vital that it can be maintained with complete safety - even if this means capital investment to set it up 'right'.

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