

# ROLLER OPERATING GUIDE

COMPACT RIDE-ON, SINGLE-DRUM, VIBRATORY ROLLERS · FIELD REFERENCE

CORNIVER

## MOST COMMON MISTAKES

### DRIVING TOO FAST

Stretches the impacts apart, leaving uncompacted gaps.

### LIFT TOO THICK

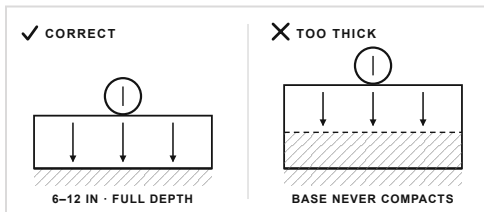
The bottom never compacts, then settles under load.

### TOO MANY PASSES

Over-compacting crushes aggregate and loses density.

## 01 BEFORE YOU START

- **Always adhere to your local and national safety regulations when operating a ride-on roller.**
- **Match the drum to the material.** Smooth drum for sand, gravel, crushed stone and granular base. Pad-foot for clay and cohesive soil.
- **Keep lifts between 6 and 12 inches**, or more, depending on the soil composition. If thicker, the bottom of the lift never compacts.



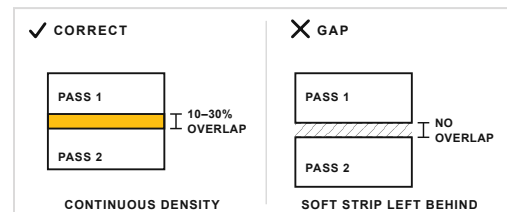
- **Check moisture by hand.** Squeeze test: it should hold its shape and break into a few pieces when dropped. Powdery is too dry, wet on your hand is too wet. Add water if too dry; let it air-dry if too wet.
- **Walk the area first.** Look for soft spots, buried services and unsupported trench edges.

## 03 VIBRATION RULES

- **Never vibrate while parked.** The drum digs a depression and the bearings take the damage.
- **Get moving before vibration goes on.** Switch it off before you stop.
- **Vibration off in turns.**
- **Vibration off near open trench edges, buildings and utilities.**
- **Finish with a static pass.** Thick loose lifts may need vibration in both directions first.

## 02 RUNNING THE MACHINE

- **Drive in straight lines.**
- **Overlap every pass by 10 to 30 %** of drum width, and keep it consistent.



- **Start at the low or supported side** and work inward.
- **Move your turnaround point** a few feet each pass. Reversing at the same line builds a ridge.
- **Give every part of the lift the same number of passes.**
- **Travel 2 to 6 km/h.** If the work feels quick, you are likely going too fast.
- **Plan on 4 to 8 passes** on granular material. Confirm the real number with a test strip.

## 04 KNOW WHEN TO STOP

- **The machine walks out.** It stops sinking, rides on top, and the surface stops deflecting.
- **The drum starts bouncing.** The ground cannot take more energy. Stop or drop to lower amplitude.
- **Passes past this point work against you.** They crush aggregate and wear out the machine.
- **Confirm with a density test** against the job specification. Always use a density meter for an accurate reading.

## QUICK NUMBERS

| LIFT THICKNESS | OVERLAP | TRAVEL SPEED | IMPACT SPACING | PASSES |
|----------------|---------|--------------|----------------|--------|
| 6-12 in        | 10-30 % | 2-6 km/h     | 10-14 /ft      | 4-8    |