

portation of heavy machinery. In these fields the tractor has also already proved successful for a long time.

The development and improvement of tractors did not cease with the use of rubber tyres. Tractors have been designed which enable implements to be attached between front and rear axles so that the driver is in a position to watch and operate the attached implement and the tractor at the same time (Fig. 3). In this way, the operator frequently required for the handling of pulled implements (trailed accessories) can be saved. This type of tractors, also termed as carrying tractors, today is in general use.

The demands raised by agriculture and industries for an extremely versatile tractor are met by the implement carrier, the latest link in the chain of tractor designs (Fig. 4).

Adding new possibilities to the applications offered by the carrying tractor, the implement carrier enables the implements to be suspended in front of and behind the axles, as well as between and above them (Fig. 5).

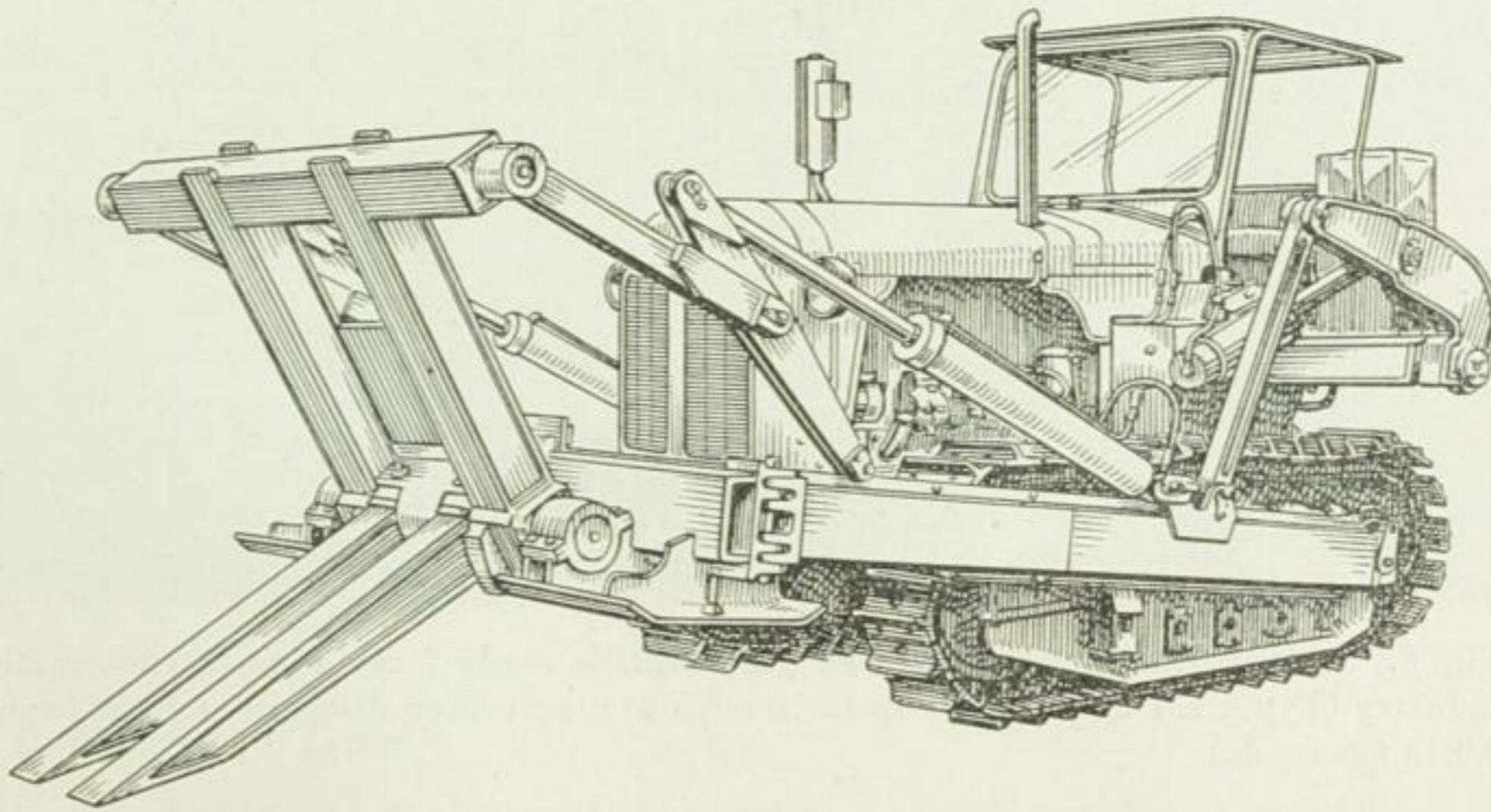


Fig. 7. Crawler tractor with mounted scrub-clearing device for forestry purposes (Type: KT 50 / four-stroke Diesel engine / 4 cylinders 63 h.p. – Manufacturer: VEB Brandenburger Traktorenwerke)

Roughly half a century has elapsed since the first engine-powered plough has tilled a field and stood the test. Today, millions of tractors are in operation in all parts of the world, relieve men of wearisome physical labour, and considerably contribute towards an increase in yields. Special tractors have been designed for horticulture and viniculture (Fig. 6), and in forestry tractors have become indispensable, too (Fig. 7).

In good time the construction industry has realised that the use of heavy tractors is very profitable. Here, it is widely used for drawing trailers loaded with structural parts or large quantities of building material in bulk and, in