



# Workshop



# Asphalt Paving

# Learning Objectives

- Discuss how an asphalt paver operates
- Identify the five forces on a paver screed
- Explain how asphalt mixture is compacted in the field
- Identify the importance of a “balanced” paving operation



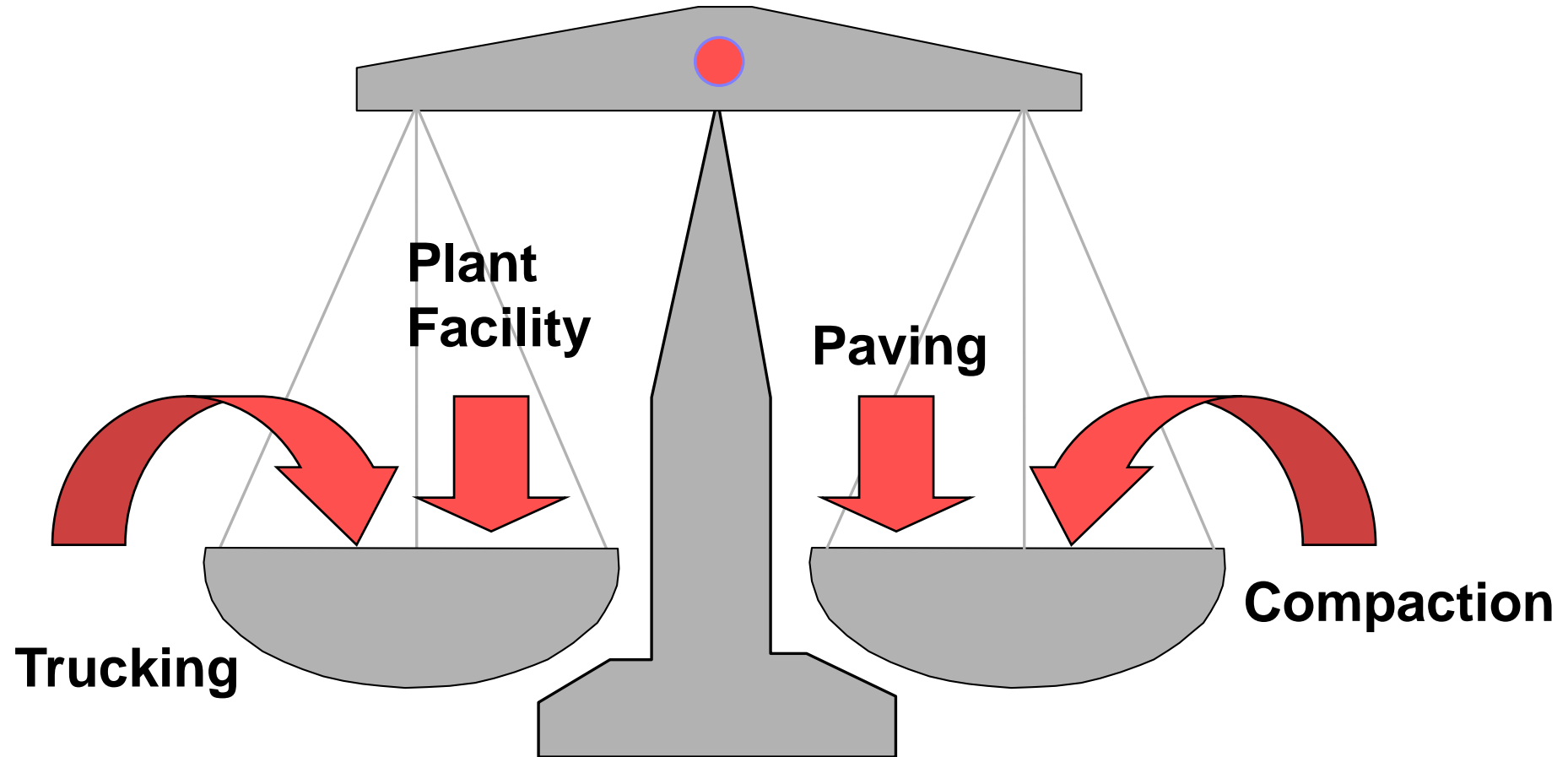
# Planning is Essential



An essential for consistent and high quality hot mix asphalt pavement is to use a continuous operation.



# Balancing Production



# Mix Delivery Sequence

- Contractor's responsibility is to:
  - Provide proper sized and amount of equipment....
  - ...that will produce, deliver....spread, and compact....
  - ...the plant mixed material in sufficient quantities....
  - ...for the continuous movement of spreader...



# Why Use a Tack Coat? When Should a Tack Coat be Used?





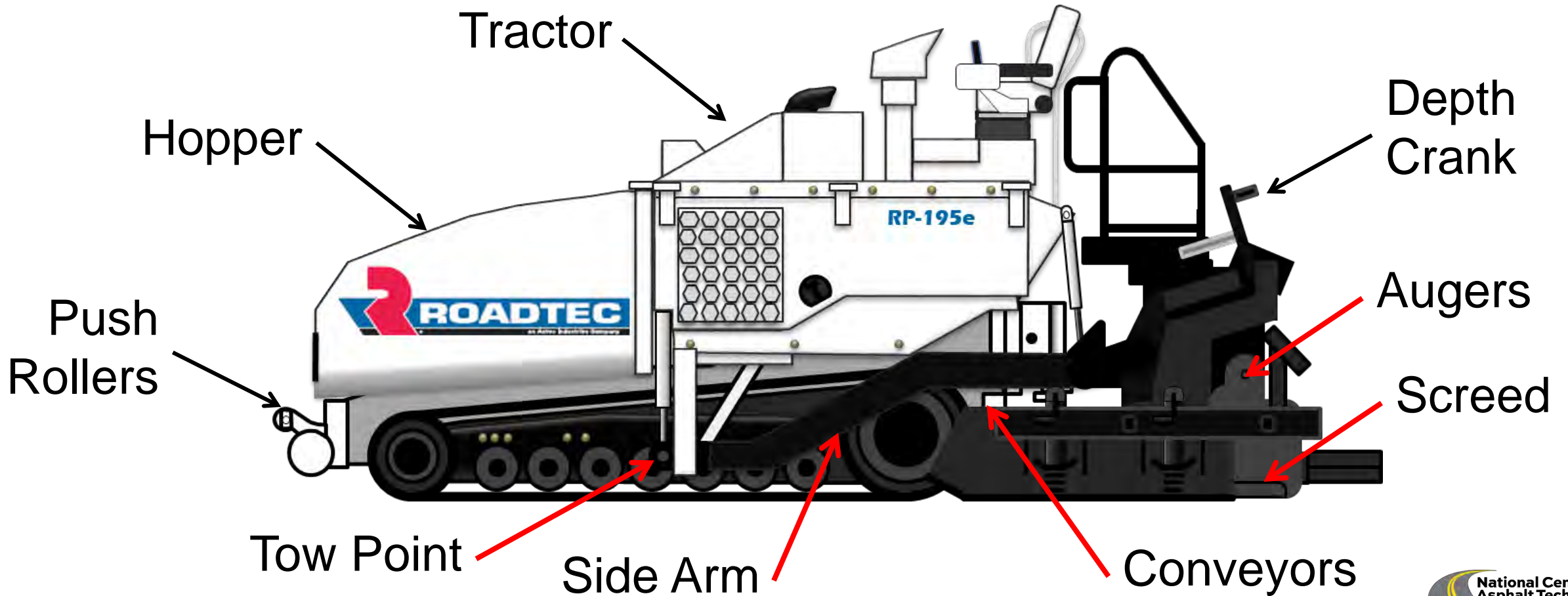
From a nationwide survey, 17% of agencies indicated they do nothing to correct poor tack shots, and 56% did not vary application rate due to any factors.





# Asphalt Paver

Courtesy of:



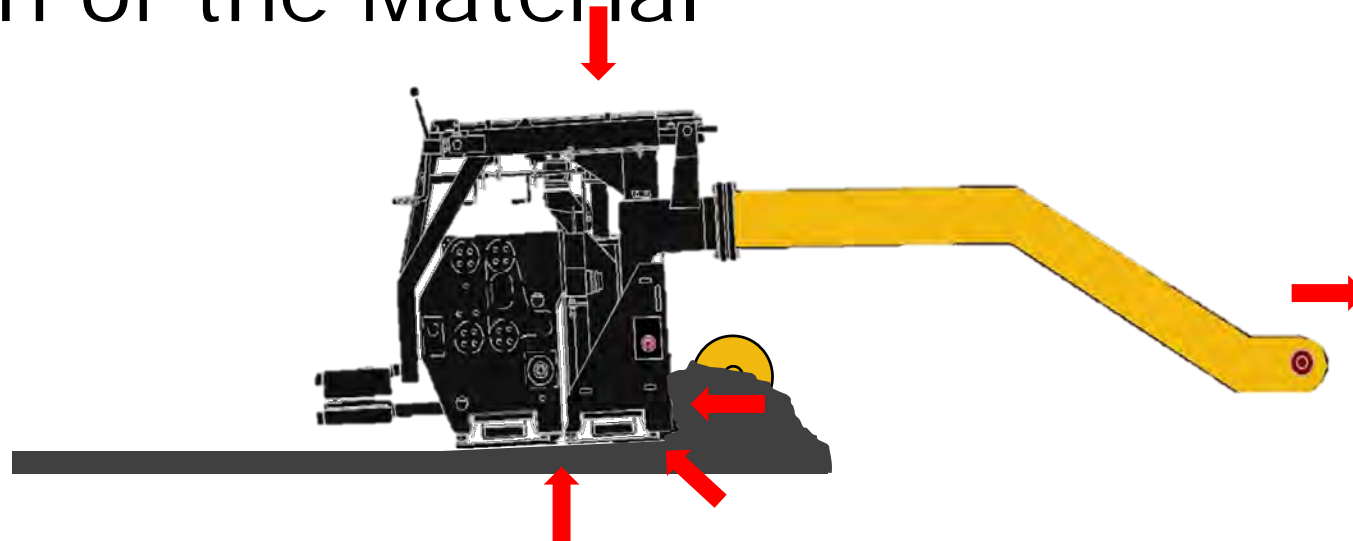
# The Paver Utilizes a Free Floating Screed Principle



The Screed is Free to Float Up or Down In Relation to the Forces Applied.

# Forces Acting on Screed

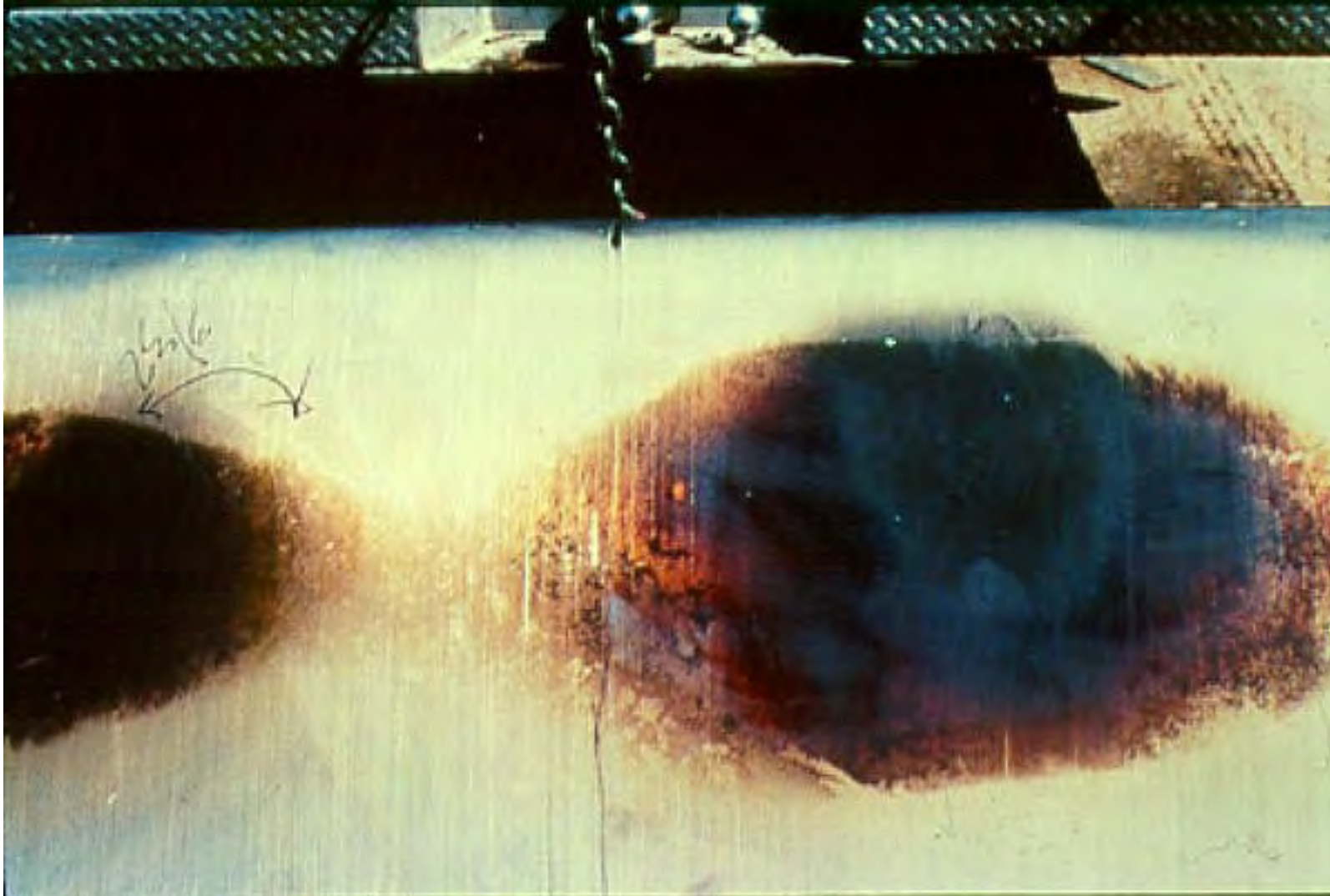
- Speed of paver (Tow Force)
- Head of Material
- Shear Force (Angle of Attack)
- Screed Weight
- Reaction of the Material



# Setting Up the Paver

- Heat the screed
- Center the tow points
- Set the paving width
- Set the main screed crown
- Set Extensions (match or sloped?)
- Lower the screed to the starting blocks

# Heat the Screed



# Center the Tow Point



Tow Point





# Set the Paving Width



# Set the Main Screed Crown



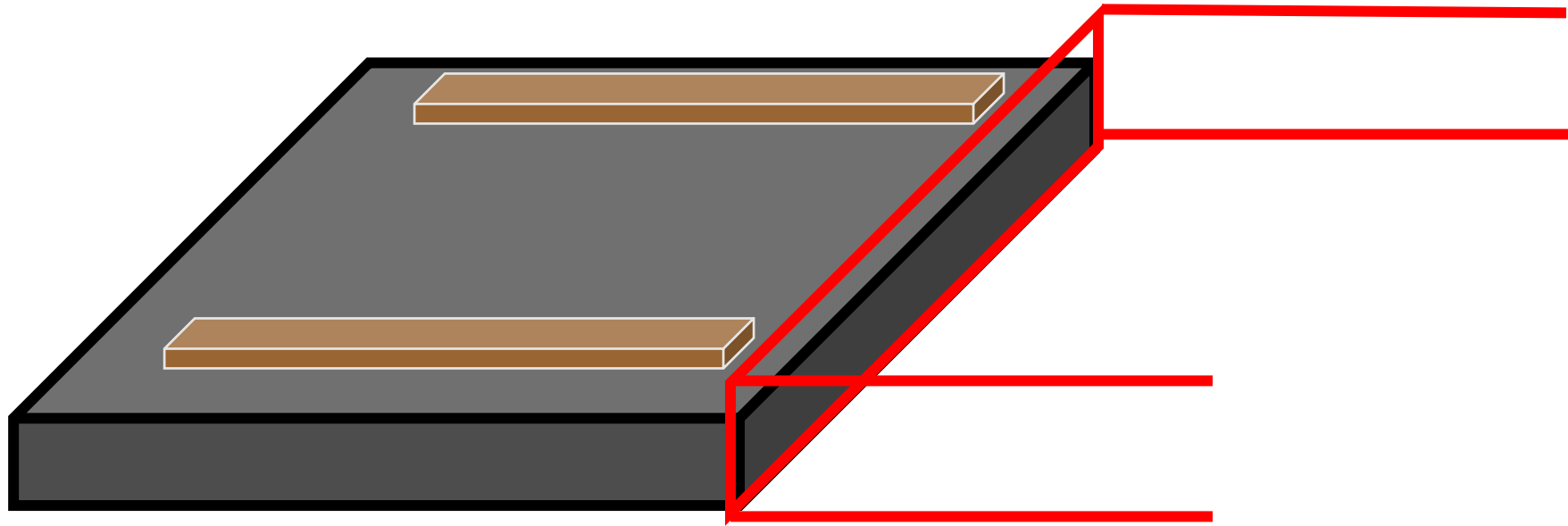
# Match Extensions

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- Match or Sloped

# Lower to Starting Blocks

A good rule of thumb is to raise the screed 20-25 percent more than the compacted thickness.



# Setting Up the Paver

- Move the paver forward to pull out slack
- Null the screed
- Lower the end gates
- Set sonic feeders
- Charge the auger chamber
- Pull off

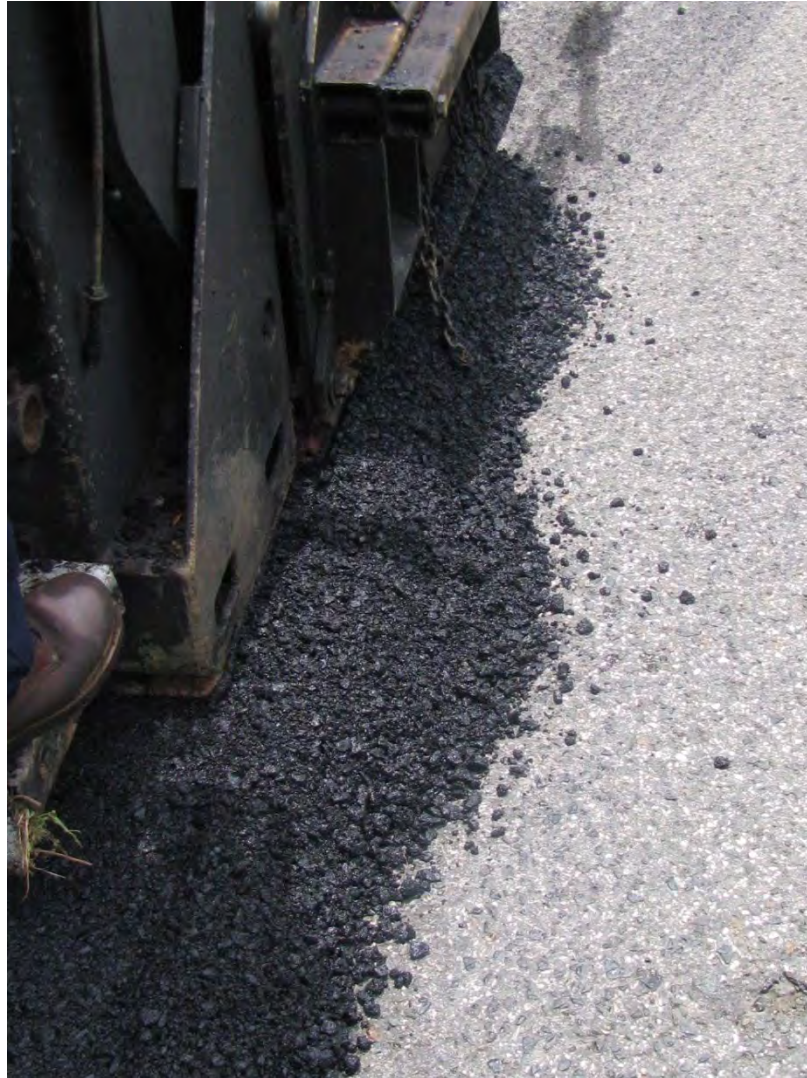
# Null the Screed



# Lower the End Gates



# End Gate Should Ride on Existing Surface





# Effect of Improper End Gate Adjustment



# Set the Sonic Feed Sensors



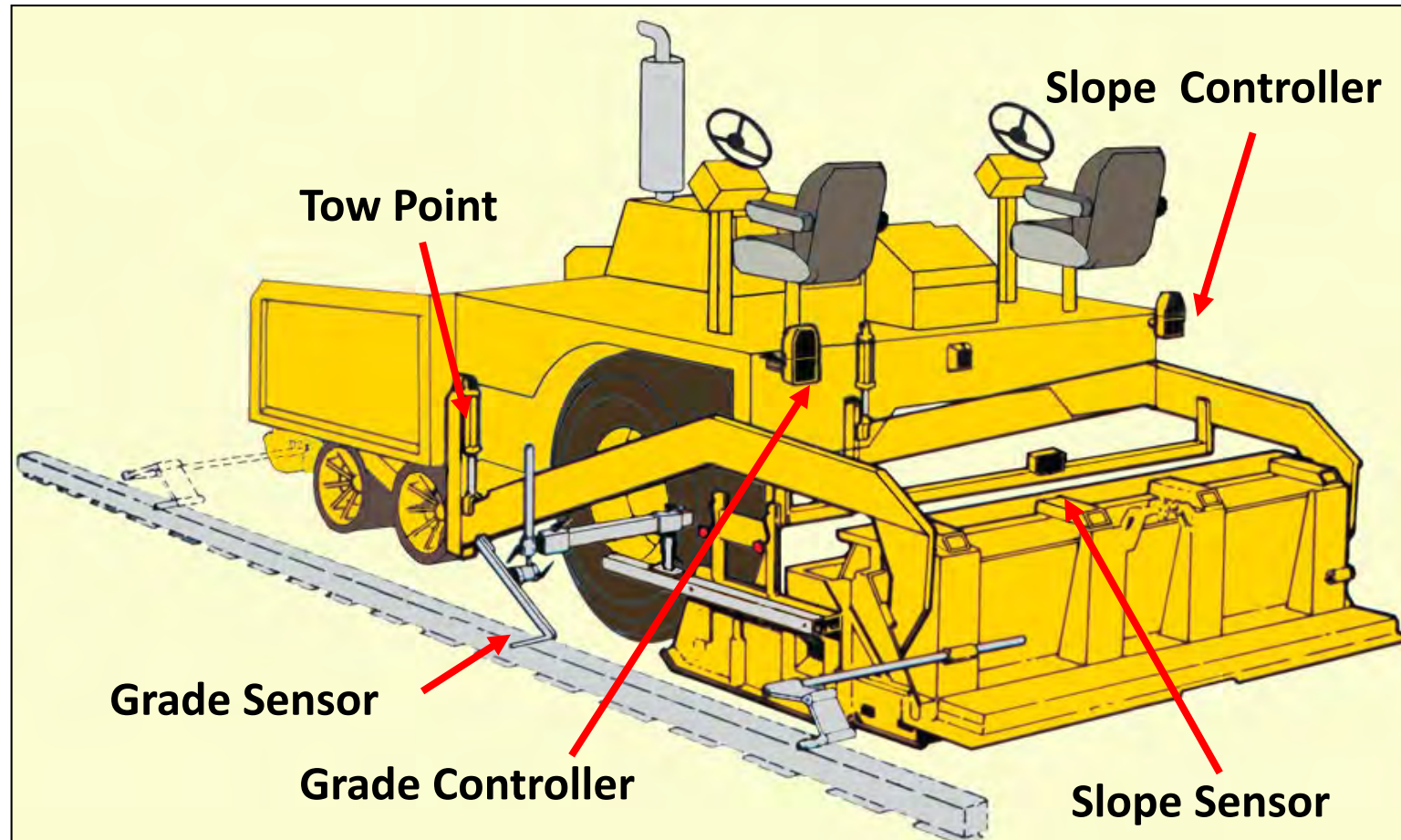
# Charge the Auger Chamber



# Pull Off



# Grade and Slope Control

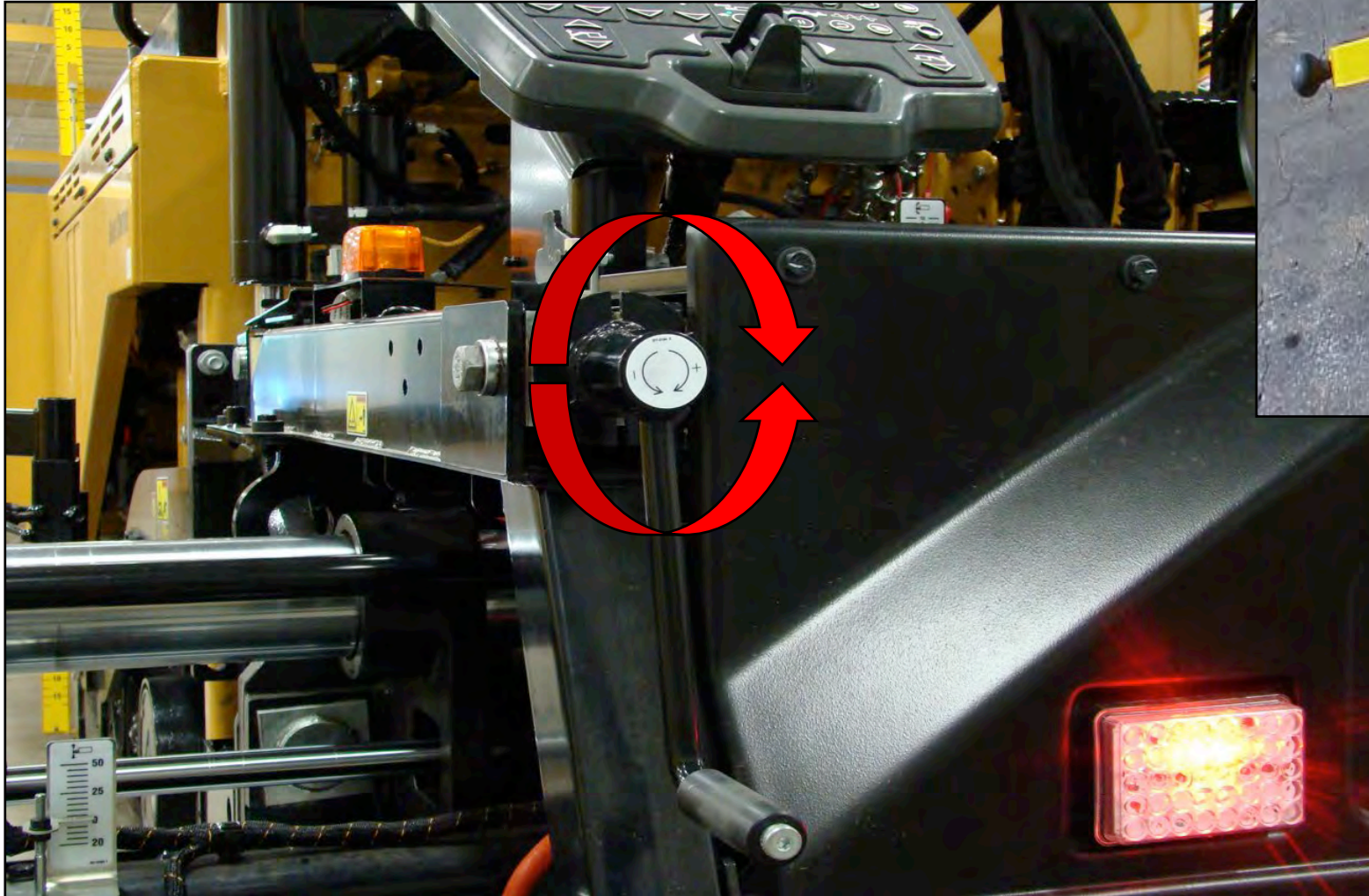


*Courtesy of Blaw-Knox Ingersoll Rand Paving Products*

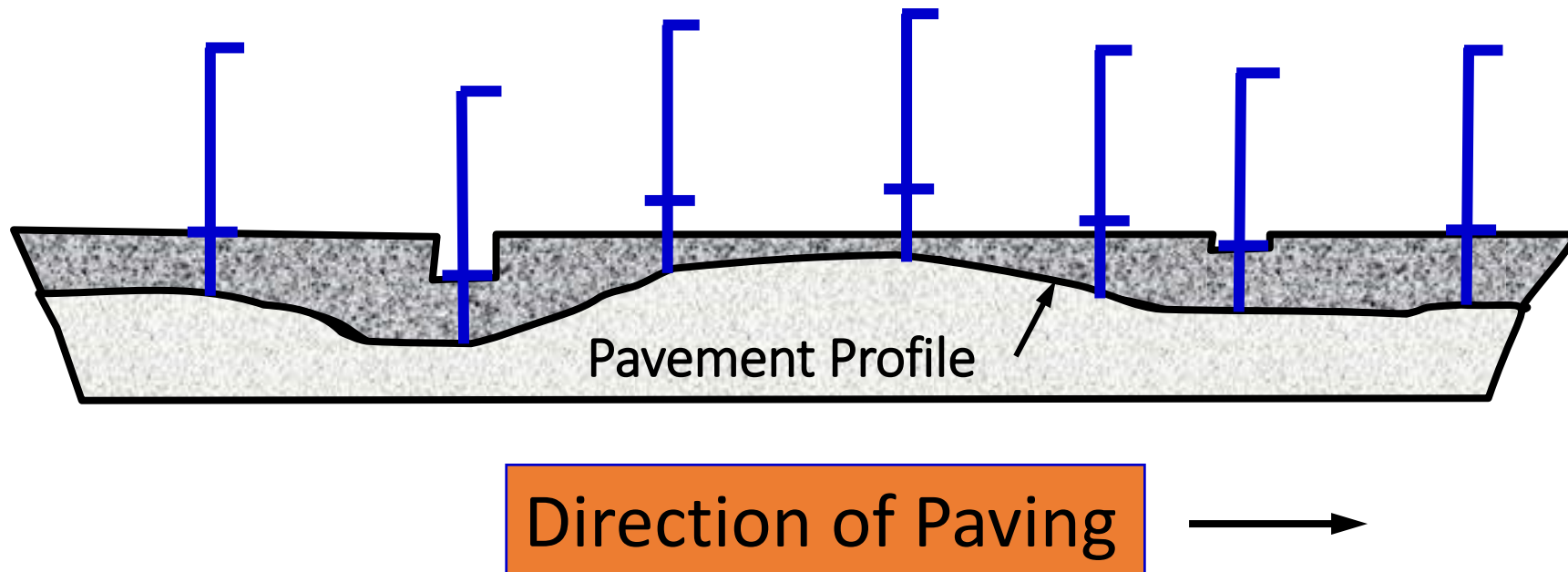
# Contact-less Beam with Ultra-Sonic Sensors



# Manual Adjustment

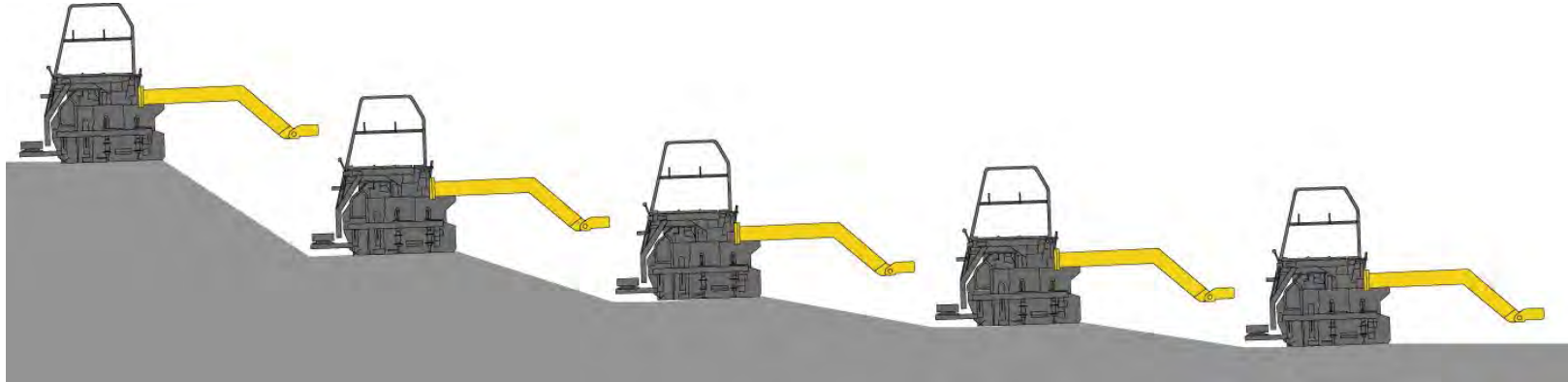


# Sticking the Mat?





# Screed Reaction Time



*Courtesy of Caterpillar Paving Products*

- Screed reacts to change in angle of attack over five tow arm lengths
- 65% of change occurs in the first tow arm length
- 35% of change occurs in the last four tow arm lengths

# Control Head of Material

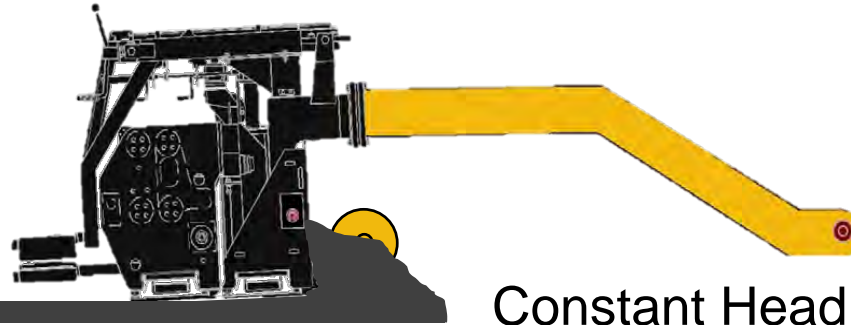




*Photo courtesy of Caterpillar Paving Products*

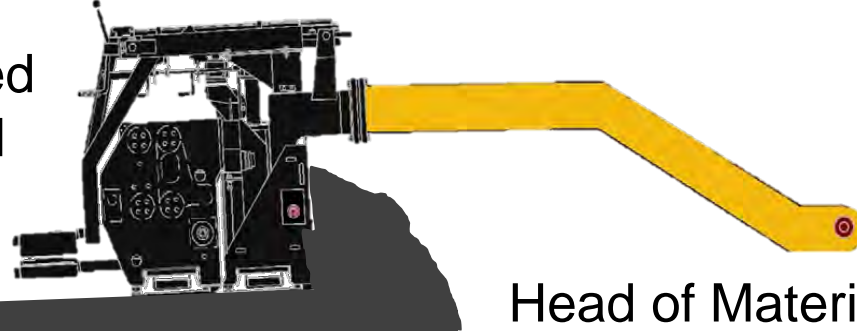


Correct Depth of  
Mat Maintained



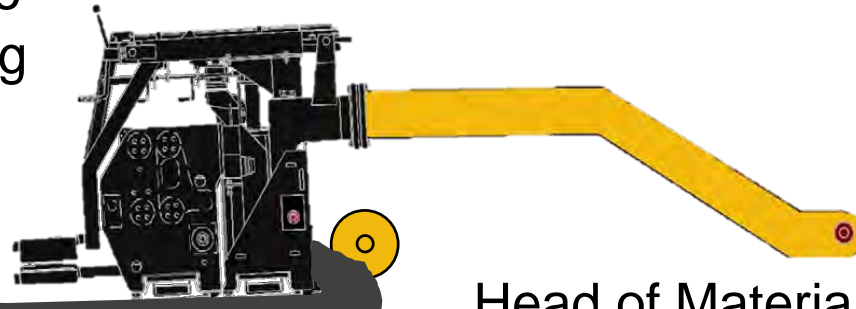
Constant Head of Material Volume

Screed Rises Due to  
Excess Material Forced  
Under Nose of Screed



Head of Material Volume Too High

Screed Settles Due to  
Inadequate Supporting  
Material



Head of Material Volume Too Low

# Misaligned Screed Extension

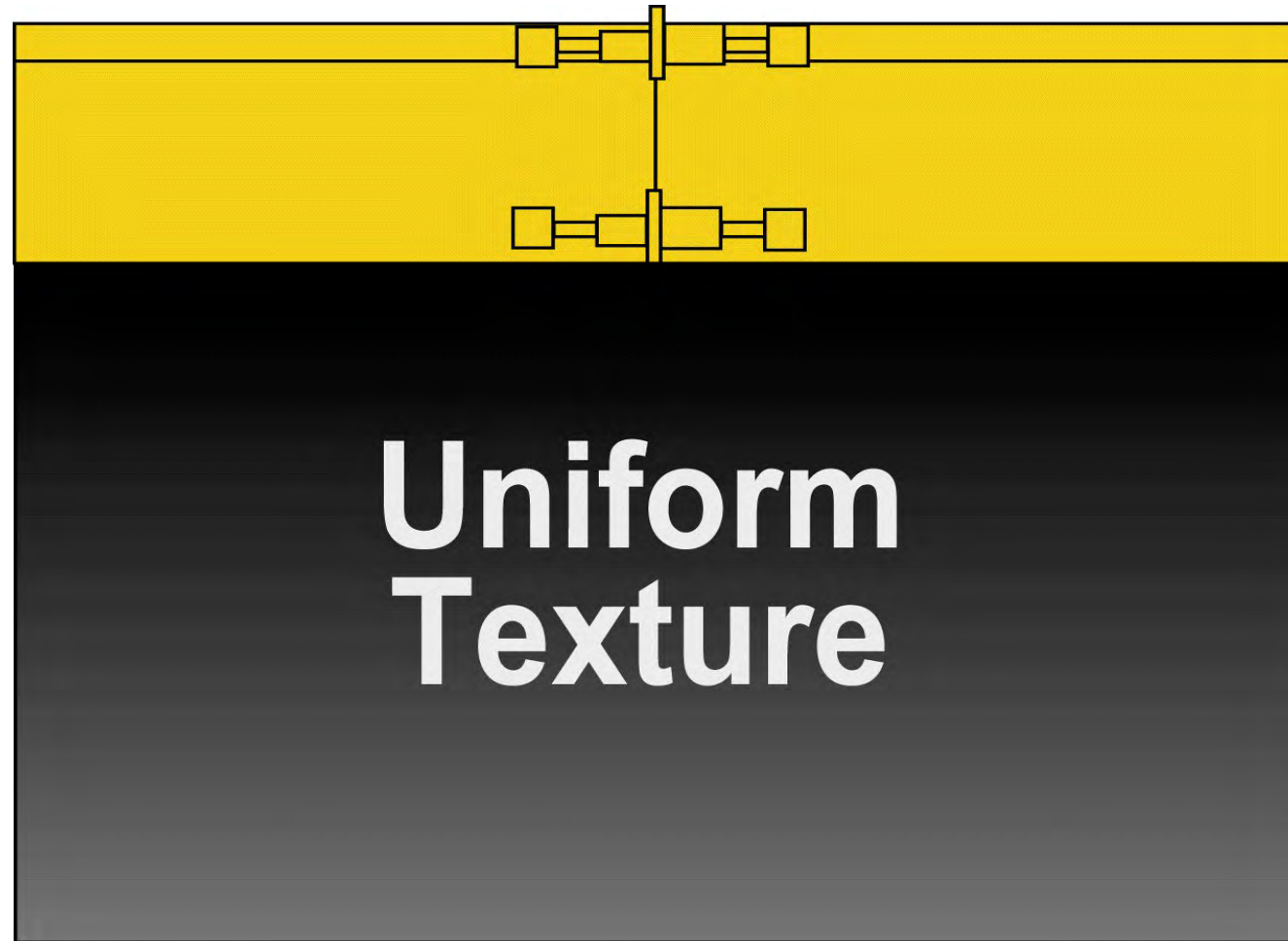


*Photo courtesy of Blaw-Knox Ingersoll Rand Paving Products*

# Check Screed Crown with Stringline



# Lead Crown: 3 mm (1/8 in) Greater Than Tail Crown





# Improper Screed Crown















# CAT SDX Screed Plate System

- Designed to create smoother surfaces, higher densities, faster screed plate changes and increased wear properties when compared to standard screed plates

[Video 1](#) [Video 2](#)



# Longitudinal Joints



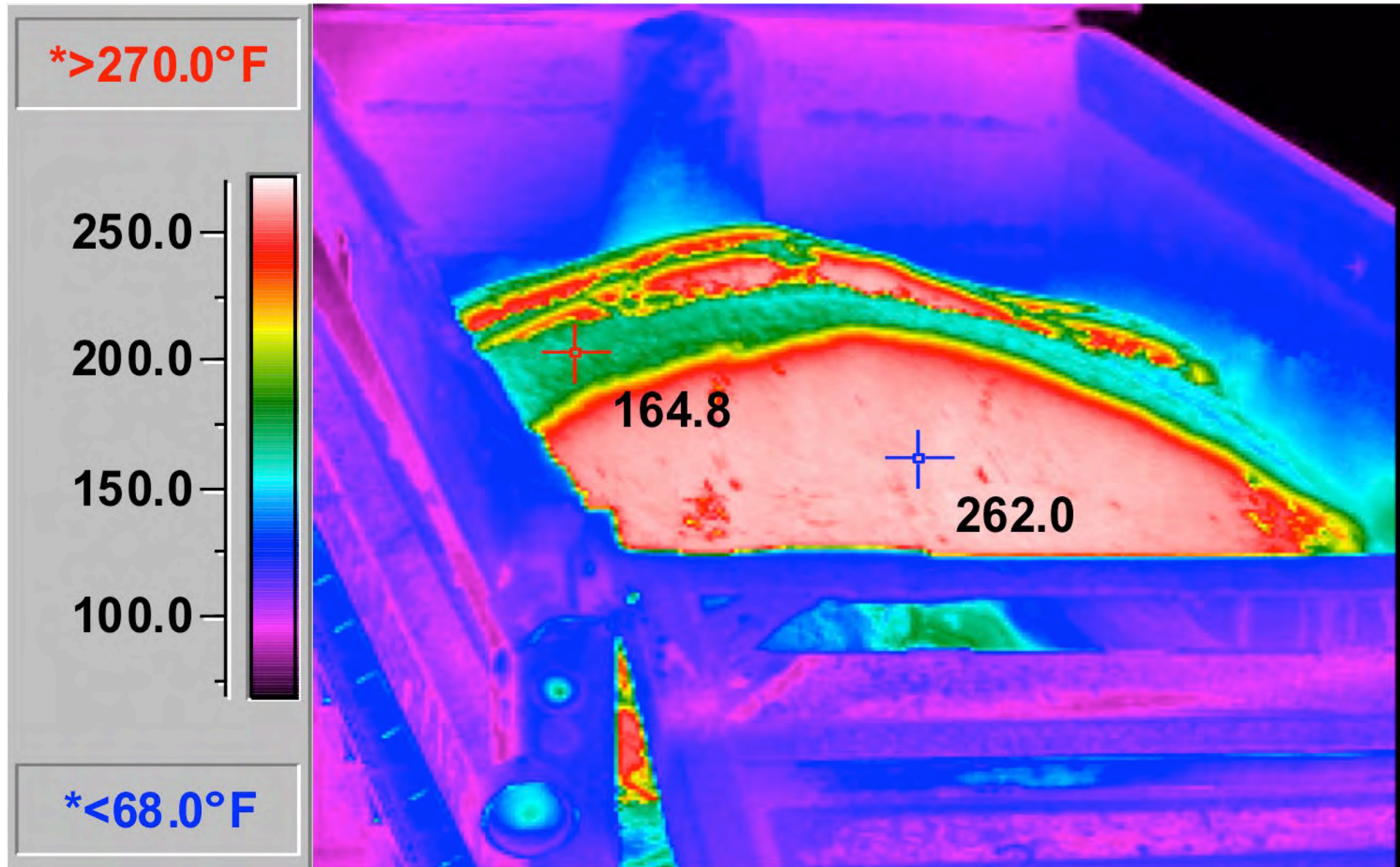
# Poor Joint Performance



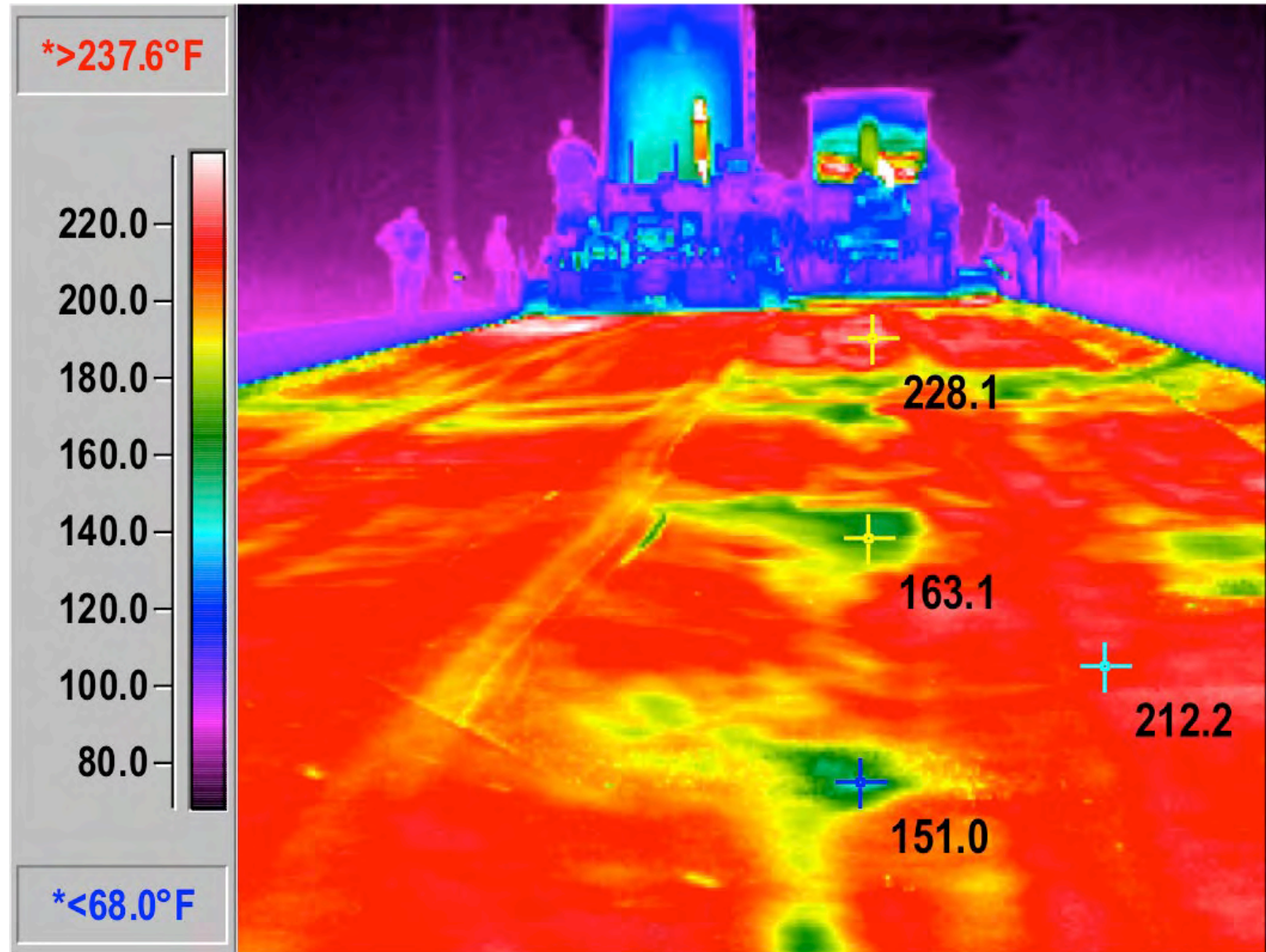
# Joint Without Luting



# Infrared Photo of End Dump



# Infrared Photo (End Dump Mix Behind Paver)











# Materials Transfer Vehicle



# Thermal Image of Continuous Paving

IrAnalyser - IMAGE077 @ 240%

File Image Filter Measure View Window Help

IMAGE077 @ 240%

VisPicture - IMAGE077

DataView

Object	Temp...	Property
Max	300....	Temperature
L1	288....	MaxTemp
	282....	AvgTemp
	278....	MinTemp

# Washington Study: 2000

- Temperature differentials  $> 25^{\circ}\text{F}$  - 90% of in-place densities failed to meet minimum density criteria
- Temperature differentials  $< 25^{\circ}\text{F}$  - 80% of the in-place densities met or exceeded density specification criteria

# I-R Sensors



# PMTP Scanner



# Sample PMTP Output



Source: Harold von Quintus

OPERAND

PaveApp (2.2.1526.14) - Collecting data...

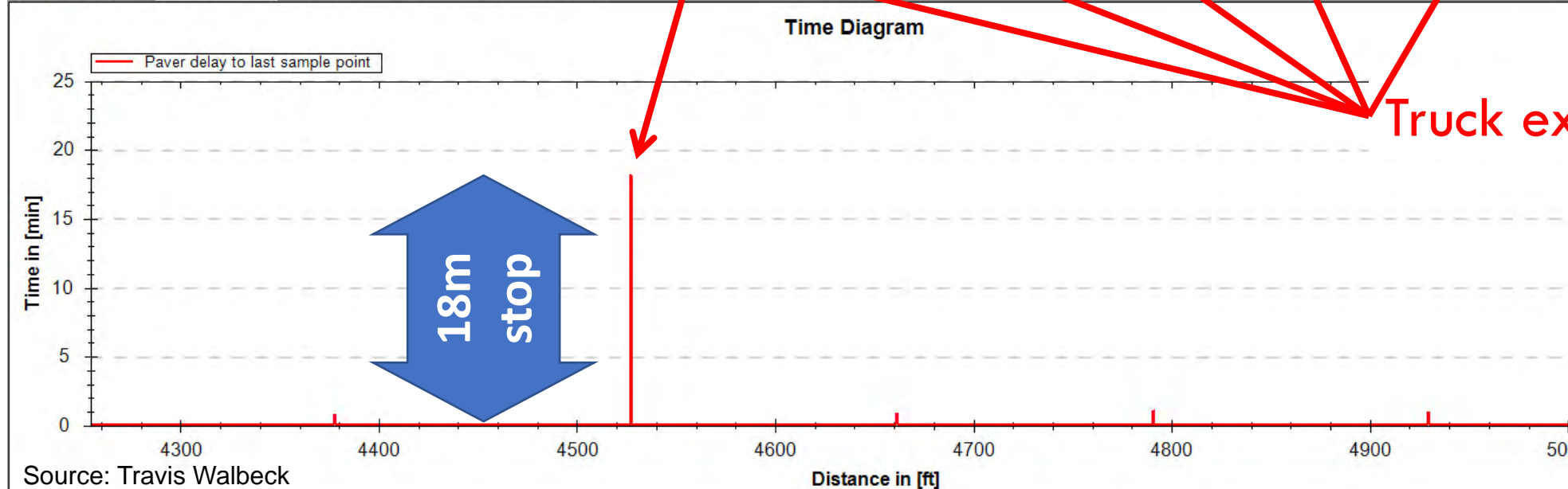
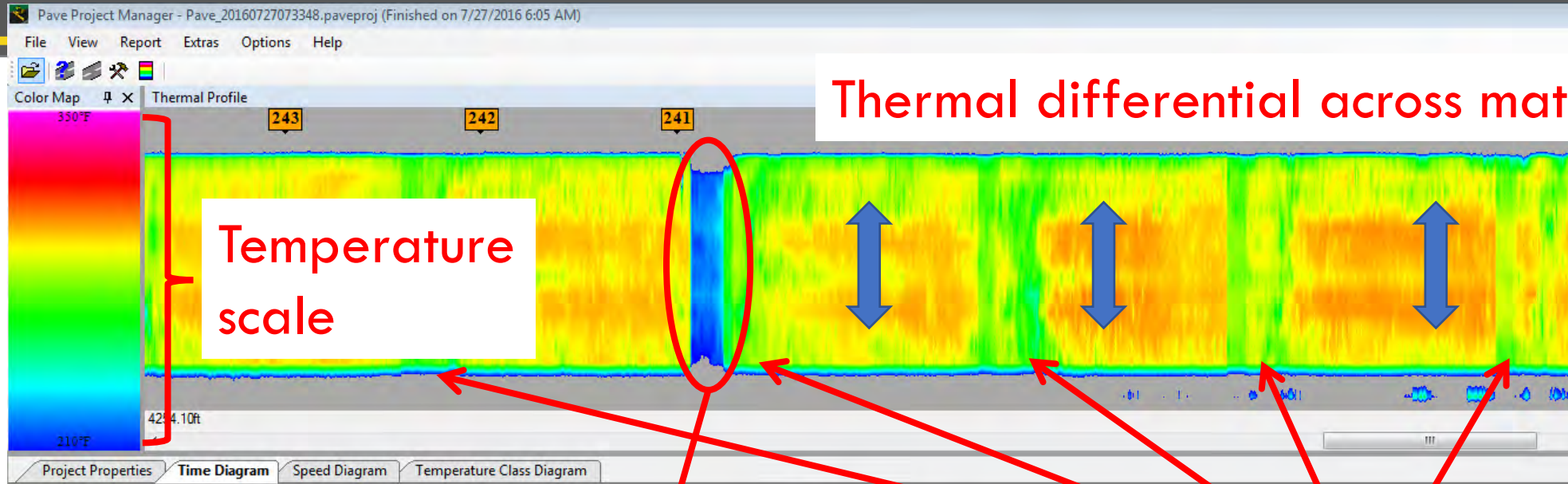
Number of Profiles	Moderate [25°F;50°F]		Severe > 50°F		Status
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
12	4	33	5	42	

Recent Test Result

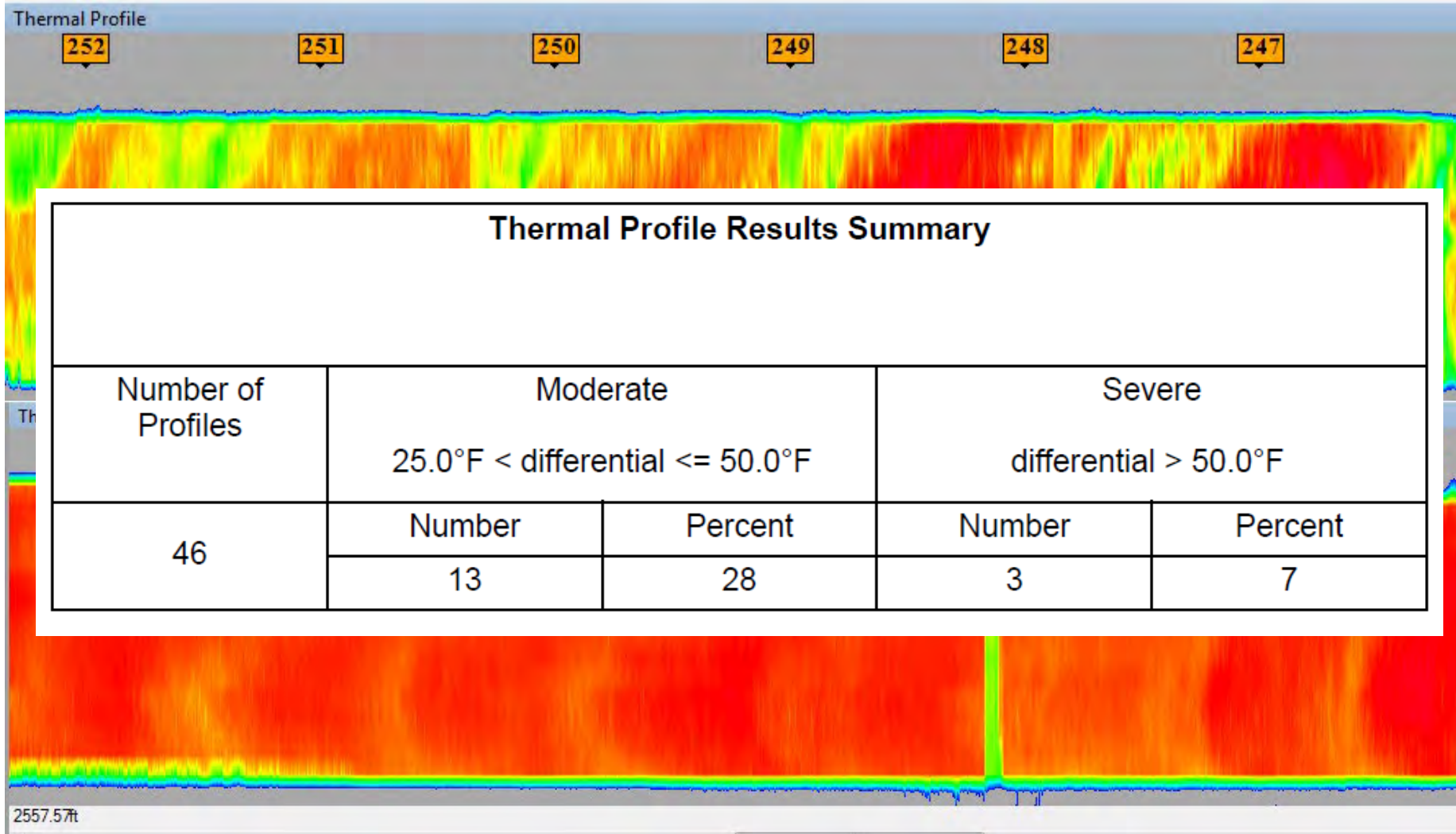
Beginning Location	Ending Location	Temperature Differential	Status
1800ft	1950ft	Calculating...	

39.23928°N 81.50124°W 1837.6ft 71ft/min 10/4/2016 - 8:00

# Infrared Temperature Scanning Data



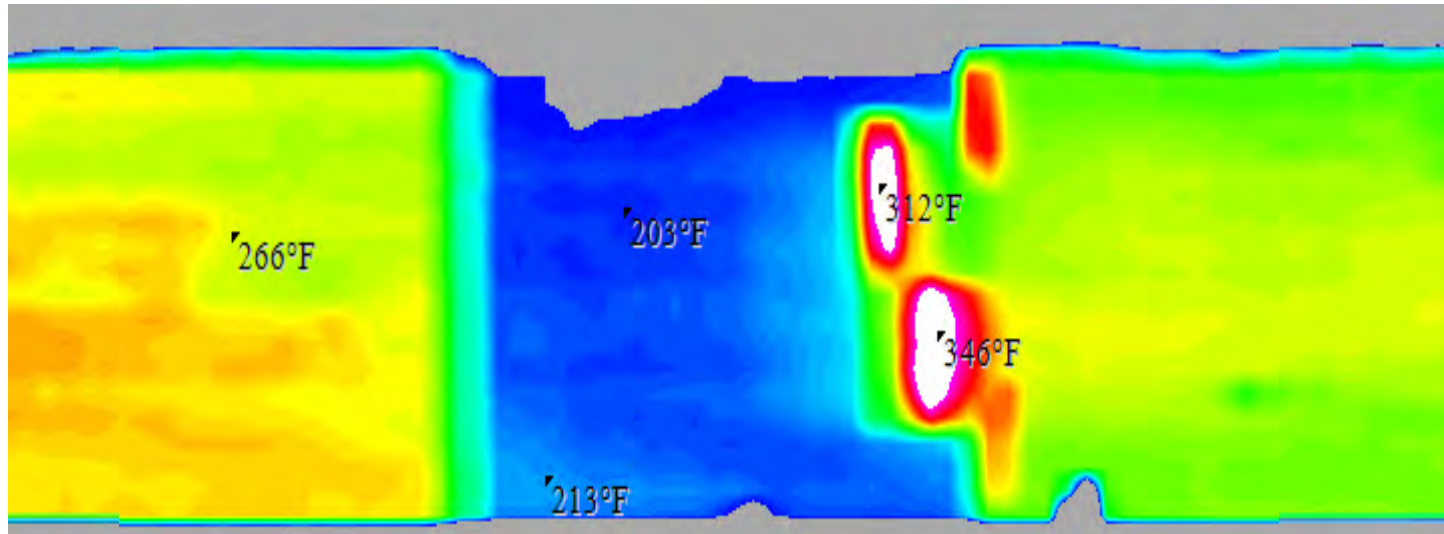
# Infrared Temperature Scanning Data





# Trouble Shooting with Pave-IR

- What caused this temperature scan to look like this?

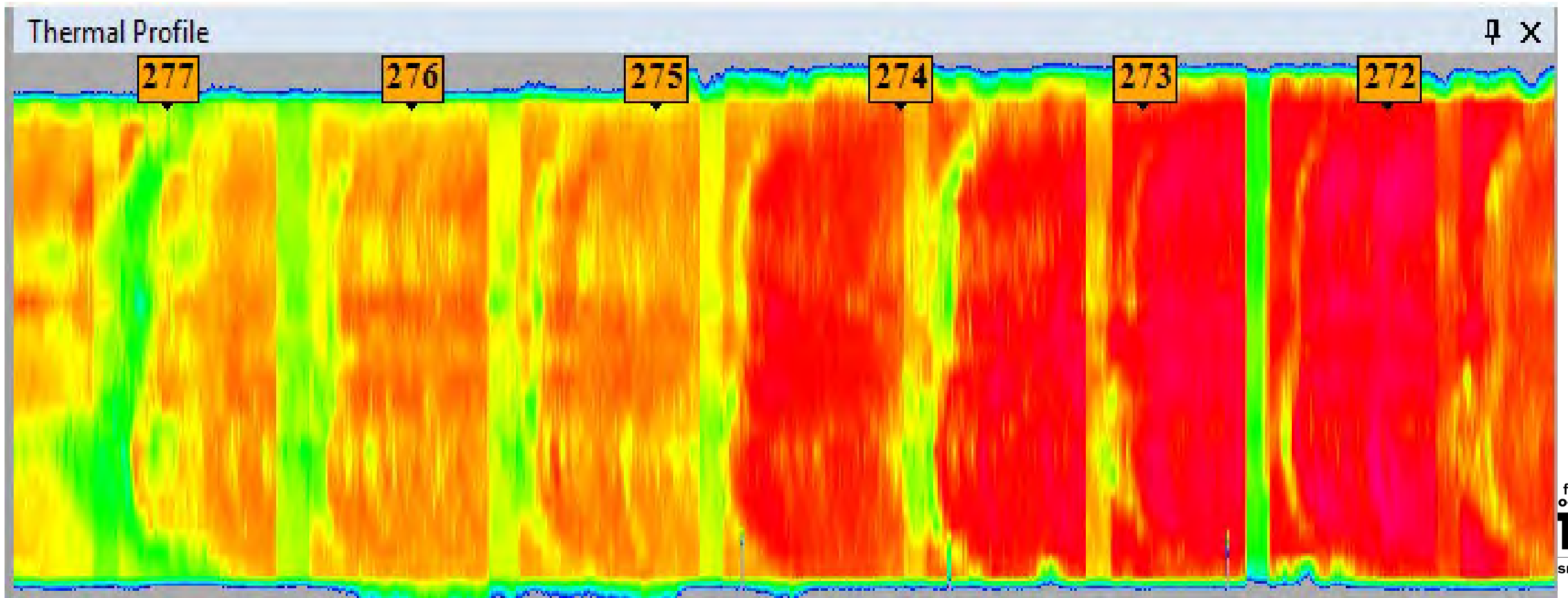


- Paver stopped
- 

re stop

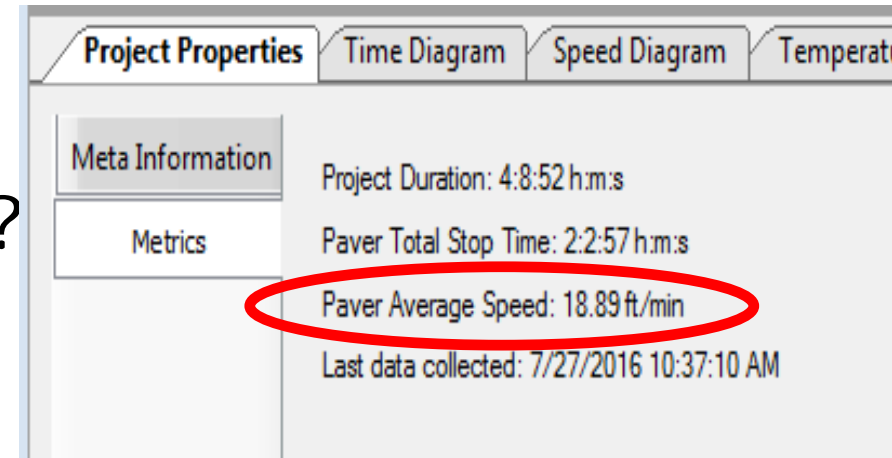
# Trouble Shooting with Pave-IR

- What caused this temperature scan to look like this?



# Monitoring QC with Pave-IR

- This crew was proud of a fast paving rate
- What is their actual rate over the day?



# Learning Objectives

- Recognized surface preparation that is needed before paving
- Discuss how an asphalt paver operates
- Identify the five forces on a paver screed
- Explain how asphalt mixture is compacted in the field
- Identify the importance of a “balanced” paving operation



— Questions —

