



2024 Nebraska Asphalt Paving Workshop

Best Practices of Inspection and Construction for
Asphalt Paving, Compaction, and Plant Operations

Learning Objectives

- Discuss types of plants
 - Advantages
 - Disadvantages
- Operation
- Environmental Controls

Early Asphalt Plant

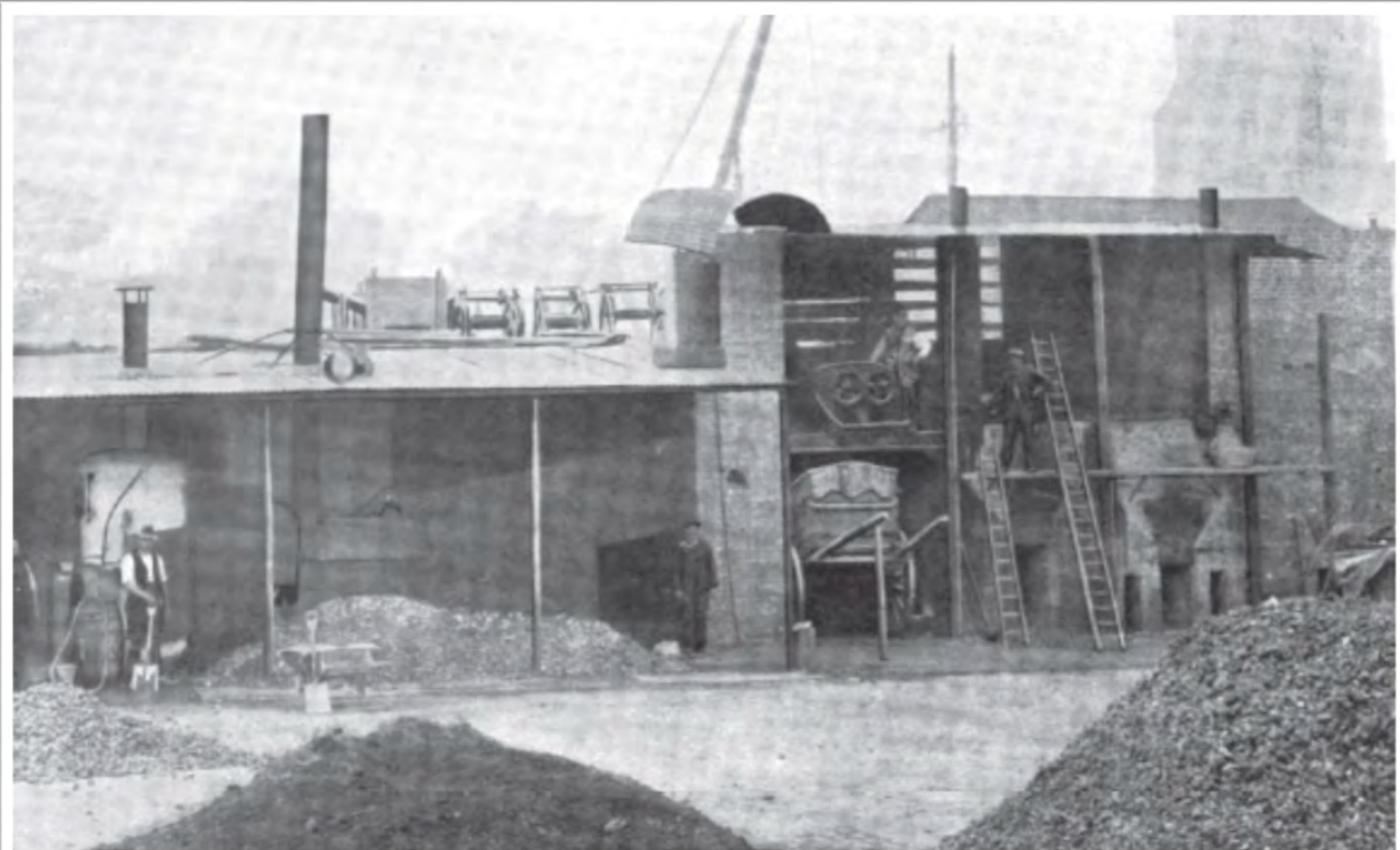


Image Source: Gerry Huber

Modern Asphalt Plant

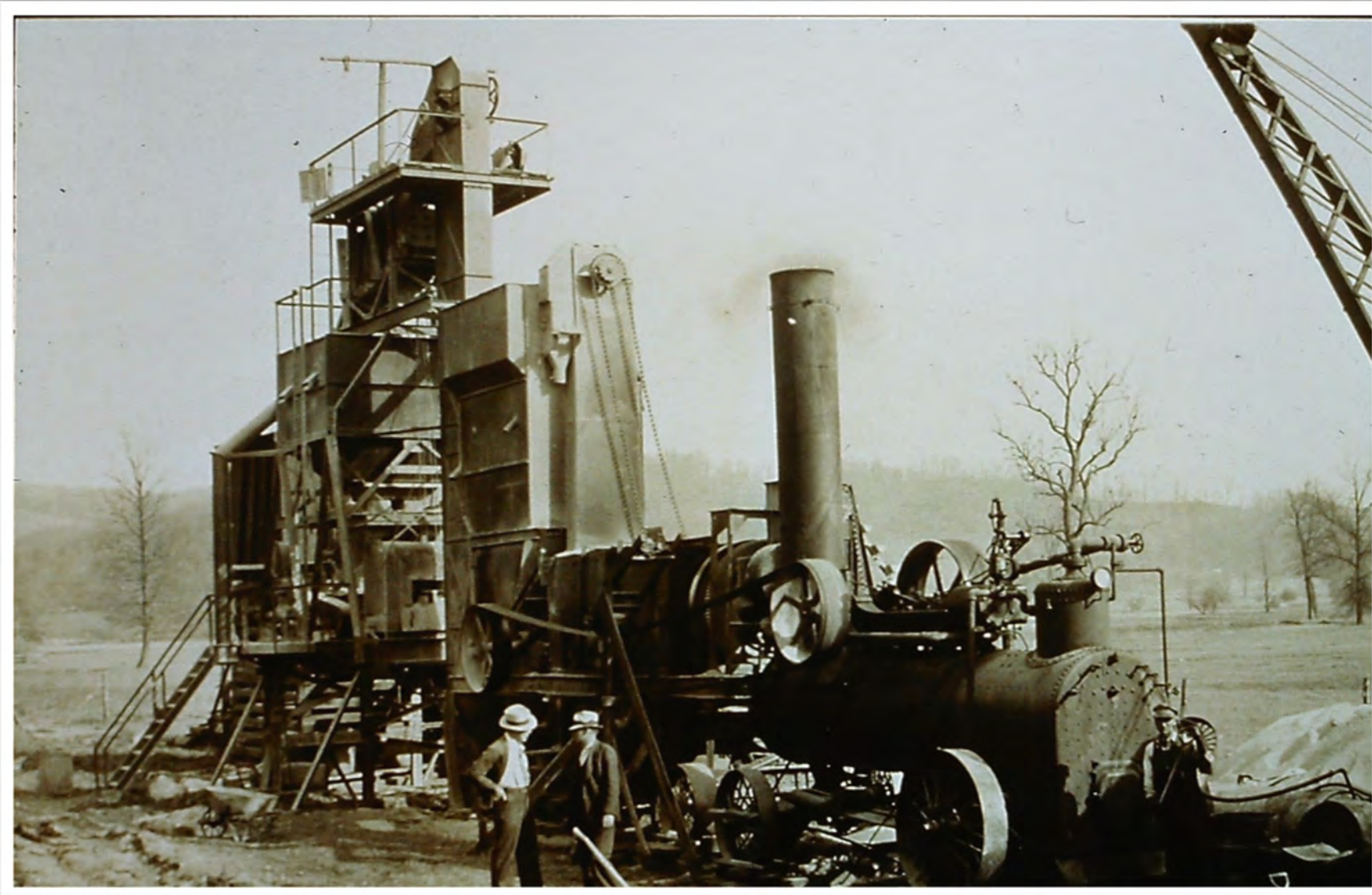


Image Source: John Bukowski

Types of Production Facilities

Batch Plant



Continuous Flow or Drum Mix Plant



Mobile Continuous Drum Plant



Major Plant Components

1. Cold feed system including the aggregate stockpiles
2. Asphalt binder storage and supply system
3. Dryers to dry the aggregate
4. Mixing chambers
5. Emission control system
6. Surge storage system or silos

Aggregate Storage

- Multiple stockpiles
- Adequate separation between stockpiles to prevent cross contamination



Aggregate Storage

- Controlling moisture content of aggregate stockpiles
 - Cost of drying and heating;
1% moisture \approx 12% fuel savings
 - Covered stockpiles
 - Paving under stockpiles; positive drainage



Asphalt Delivery and Storage



Cold Feed Bins





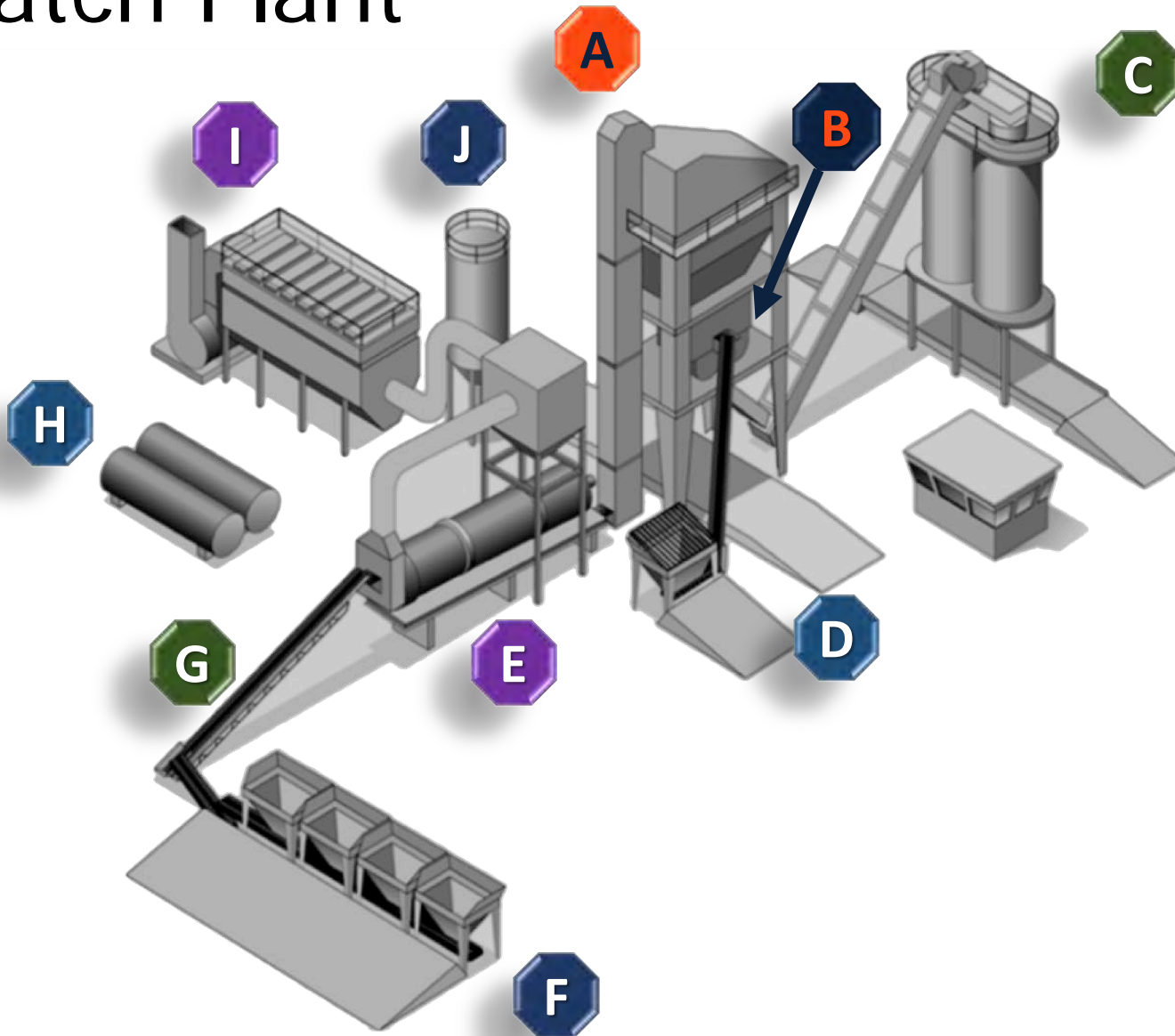
Batch Plant Facility



Batch Plant

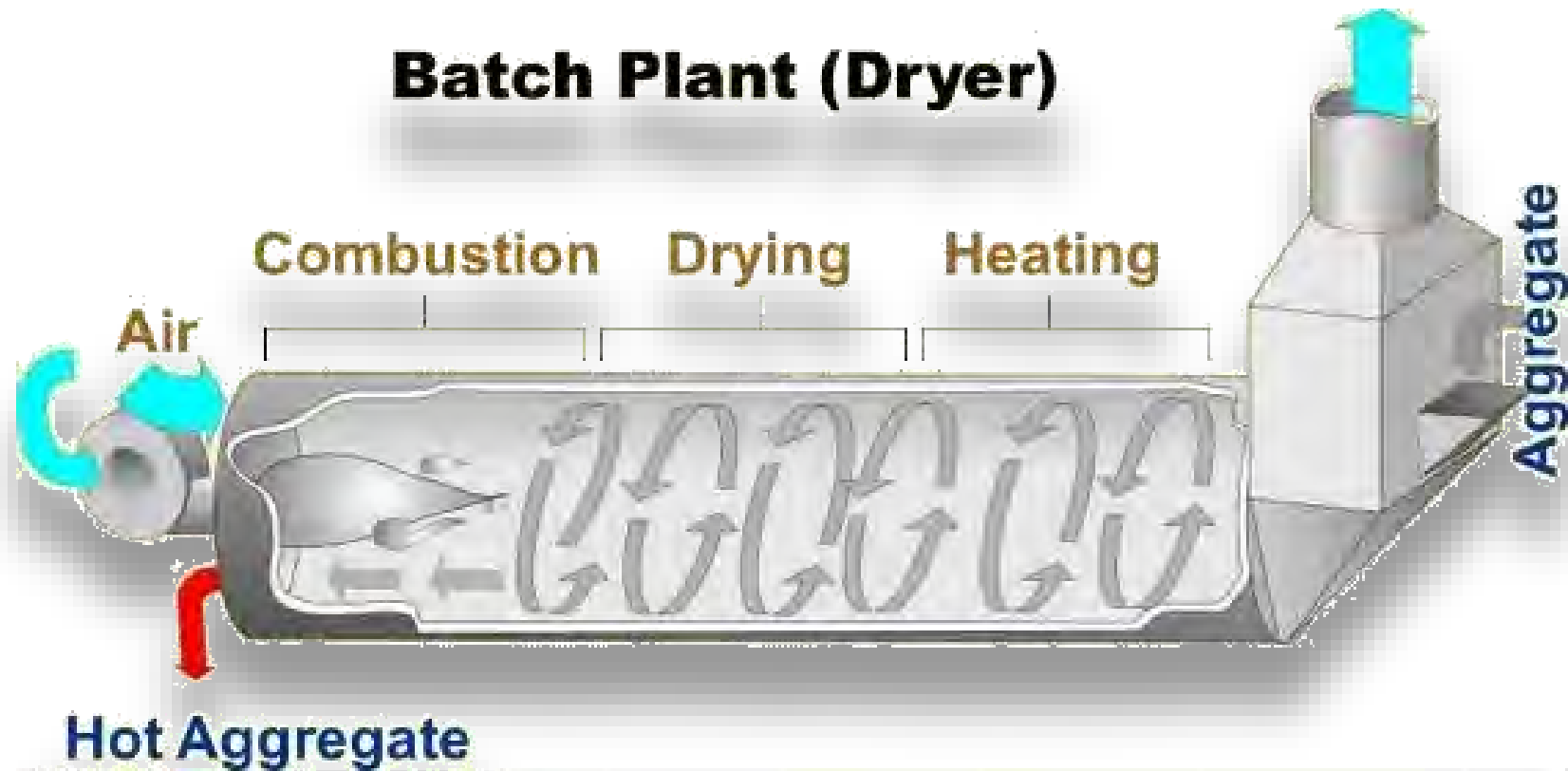


Batch Plant



1. Cold Feeds
2. RAP Feed
3. Belt Feeds
4. Dryer Drum
5. Baghouse
6. Hot Bins
7. Pugmill
8. Liquid Binder
9. Mineral Filler
10. Storage Silo

Batch Plant Dryer





Effective Flight Arrangement

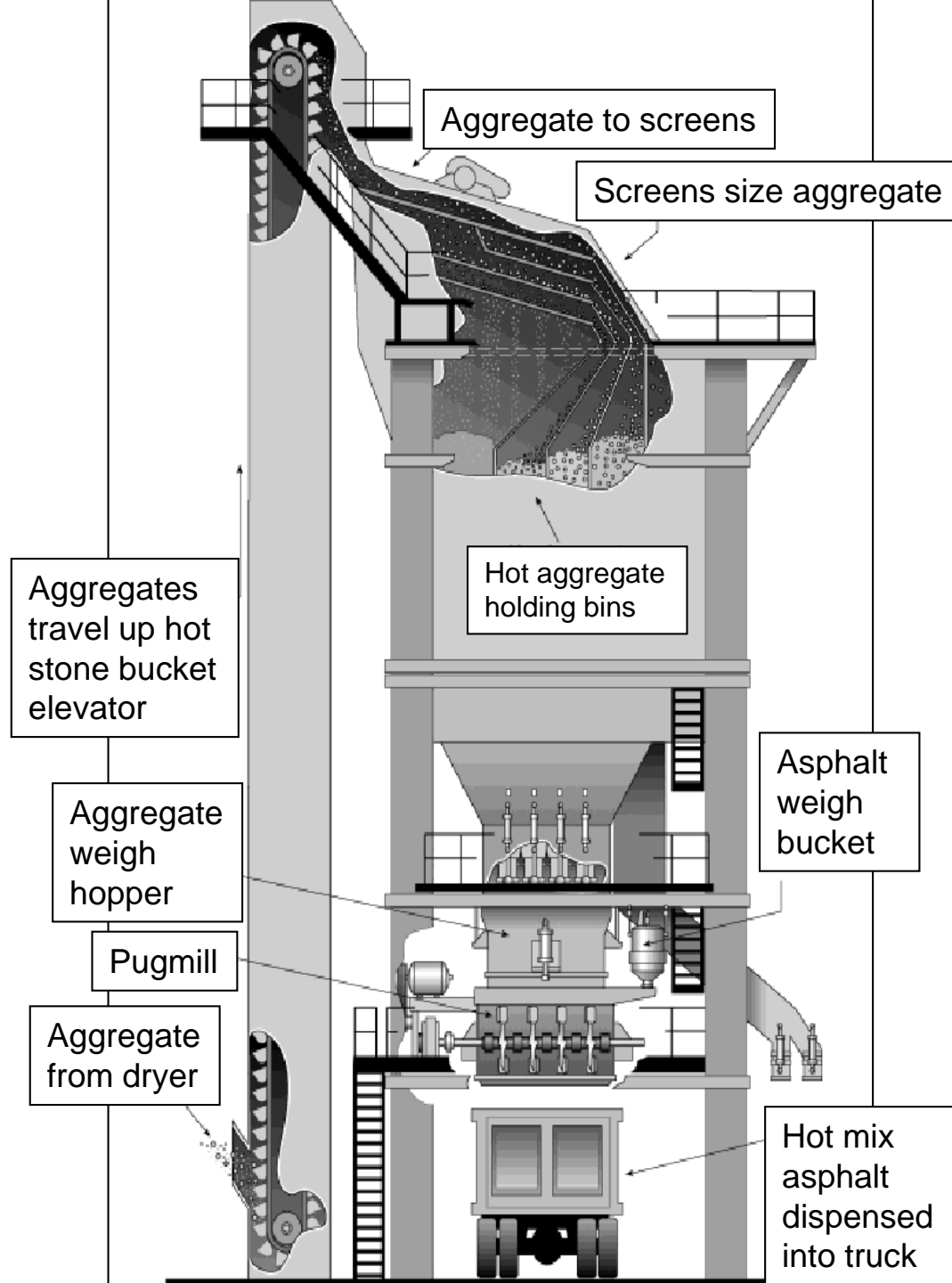


Ineffective Flight Arrangement

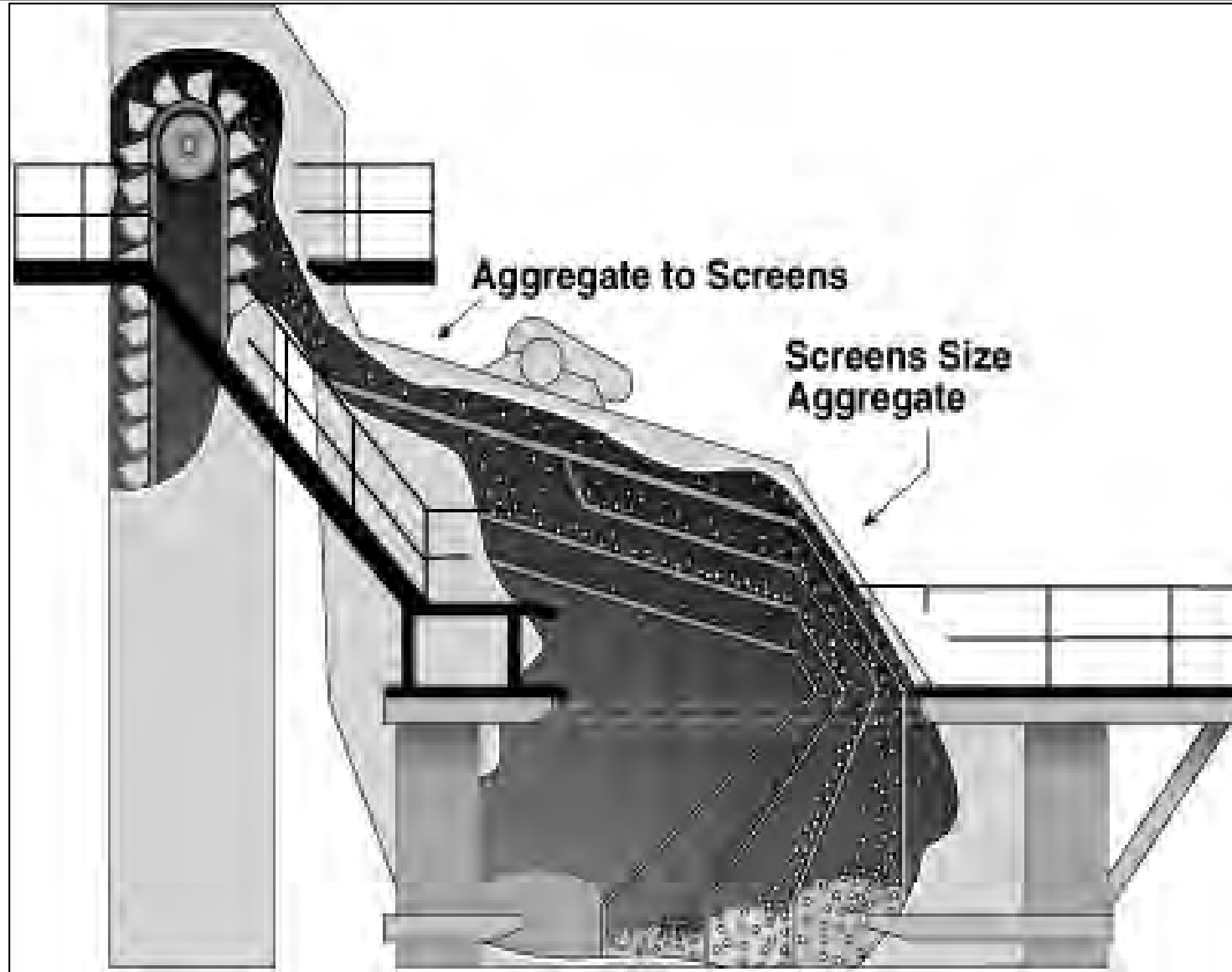


Batch or Mixing Tower

Gradation control at the hot bins



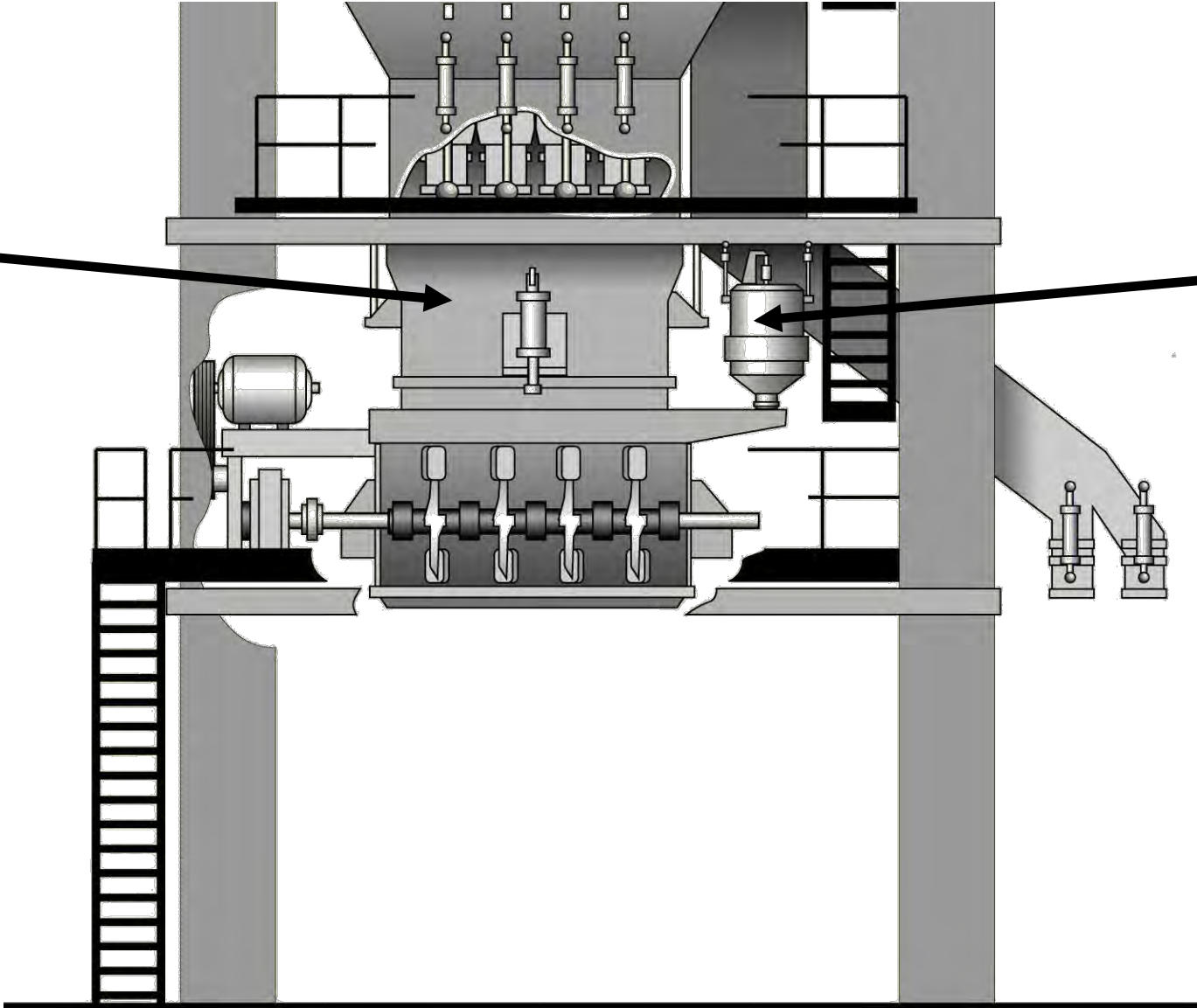
Screen Deck



Aggregate Weigh Hopper and Asphalt Weigh Bucket

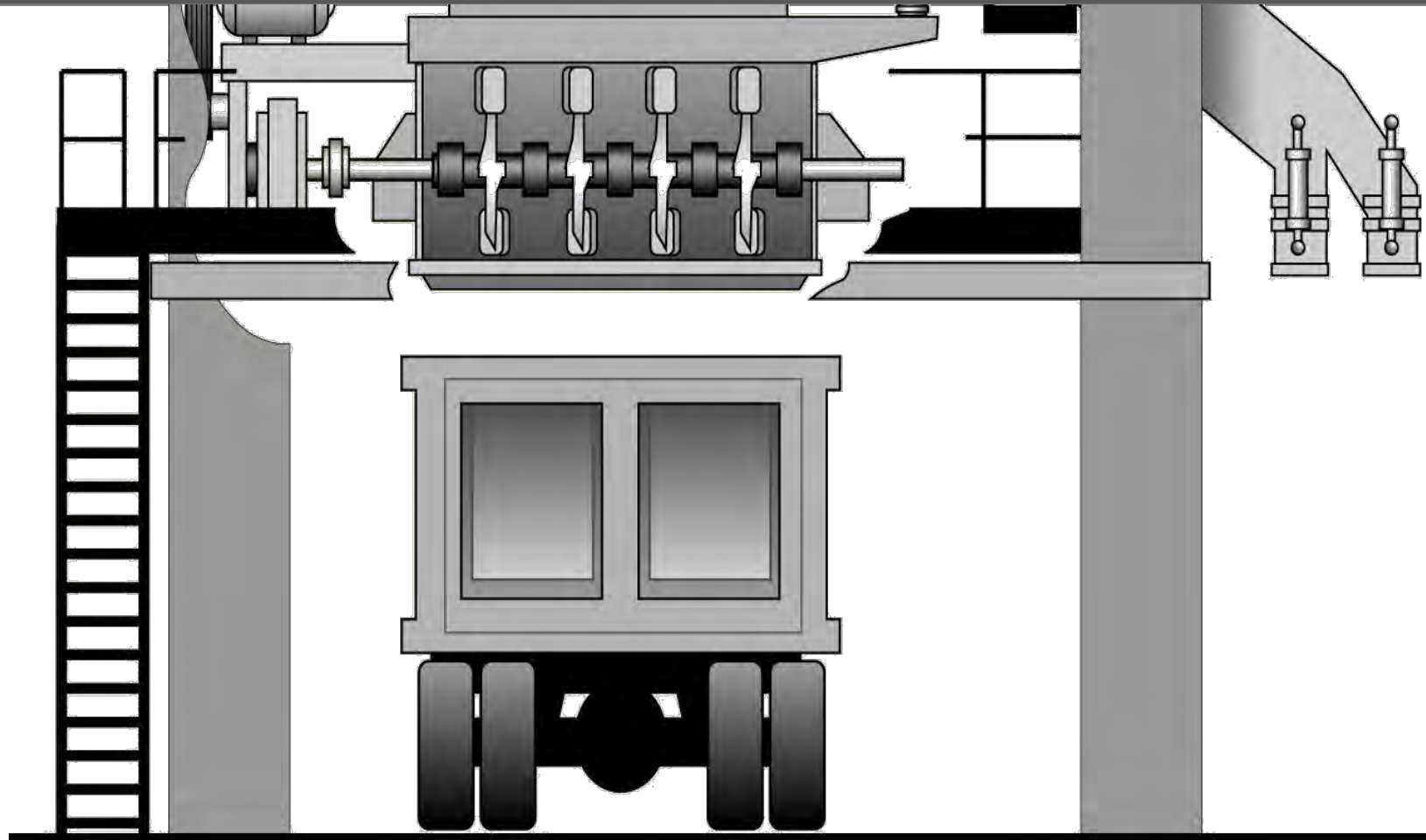
Aggregate Weigh Hopper

Asphalt Weigh Bucket



Pugmill

- Dry mix cycle
- Wet mix cycle



Inside of Pugmill



Continuous Mix Plant

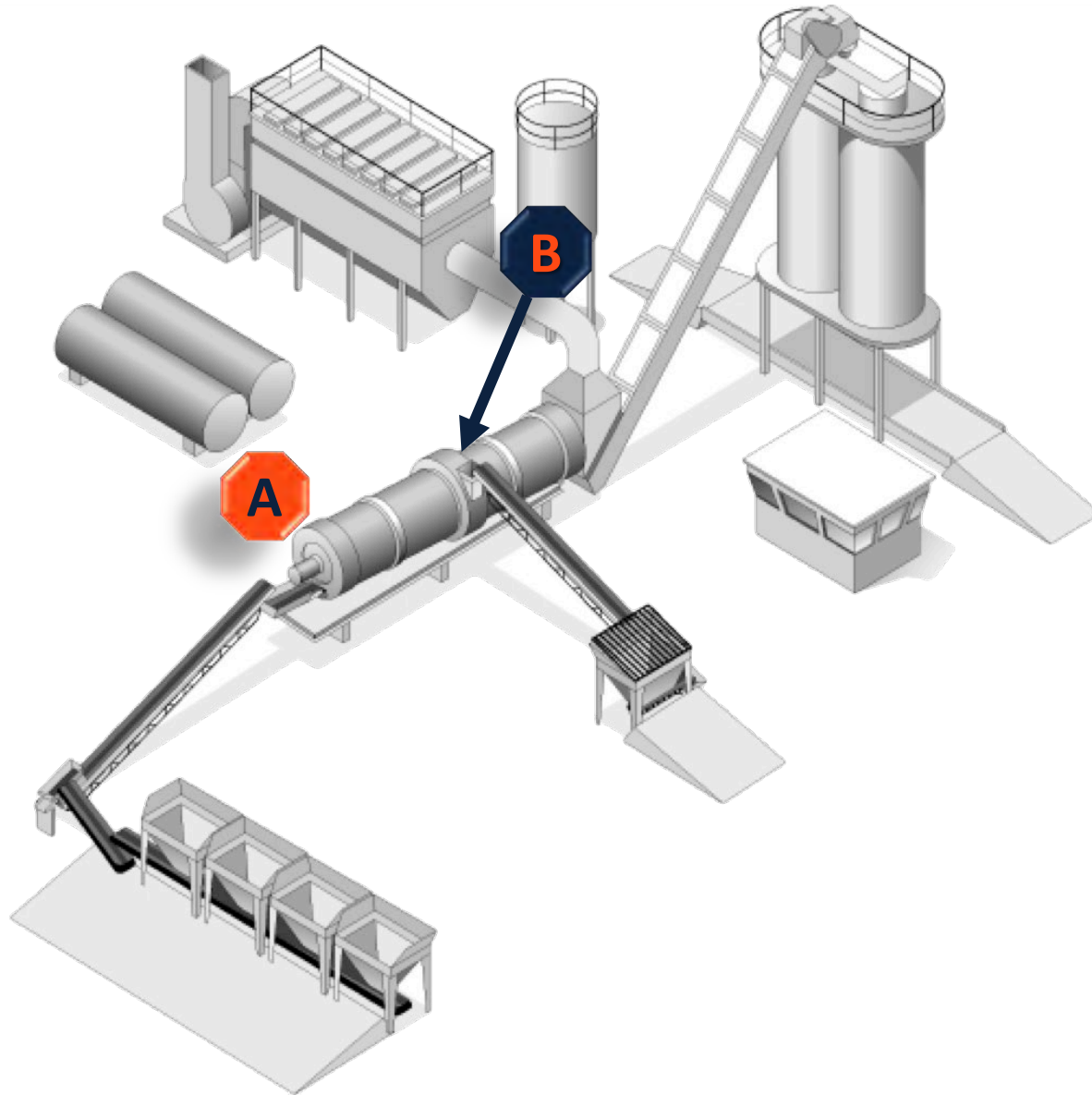




Continuous-Mix Production

- Hot mix production is characterized by:
 - Gradation control at cold feeds
 - Measure aggregate flow with belt scale
 - Meter asphalt proportional to aggregate flow

Continuous Mix Plant



1. Cold Feeds
2. RAP Feed
3. Belt Feeds
4. Drum Mixer
5. Baghouse
6. Liquid Binder
7. Admixture
8. Storage Silo

Cold Feed Proportioning

- Composite gradation is controlled at cold feed by proportioning material from individual bins
- Gradation and quality of the individual materials is controlled at the quarry



PUNTO DE BLOQUEO

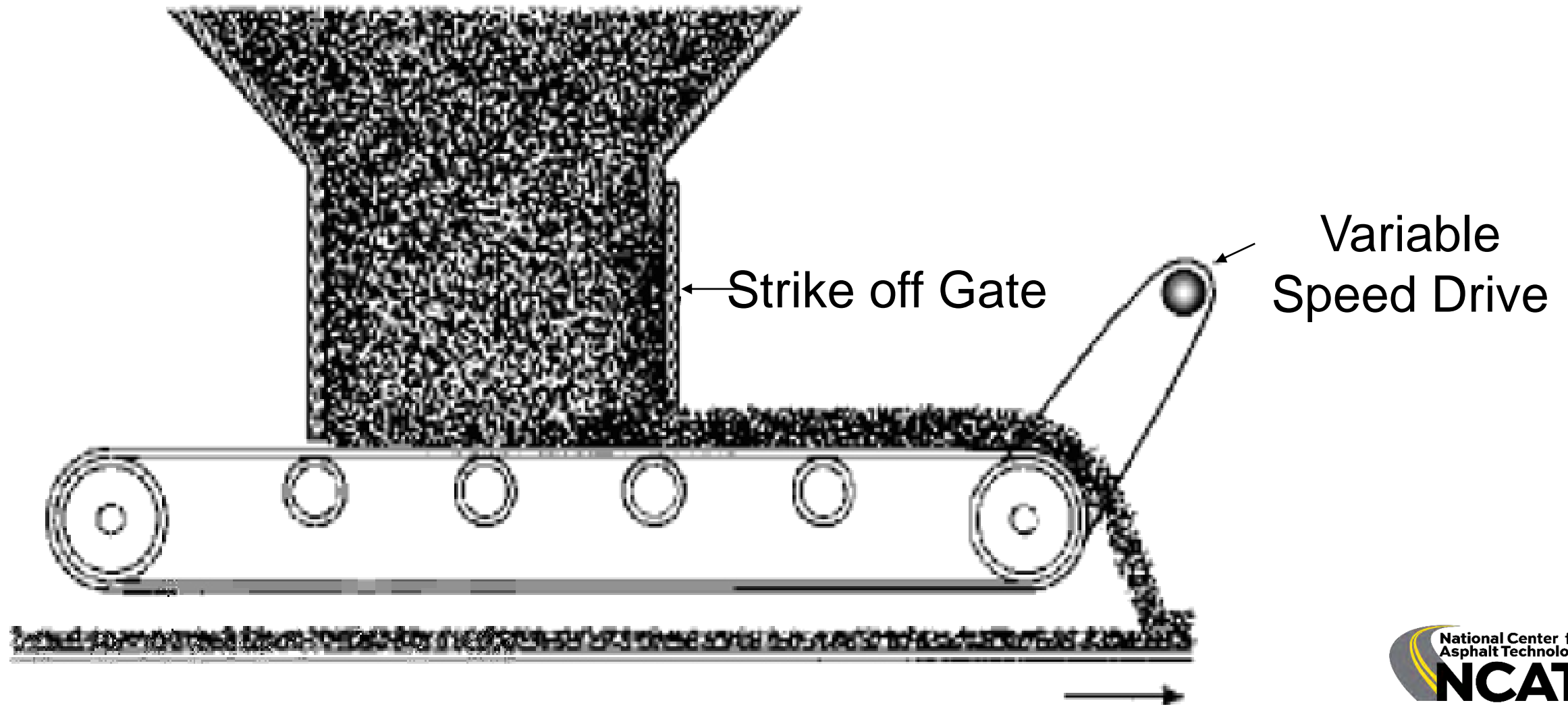
BLOCKING POINT



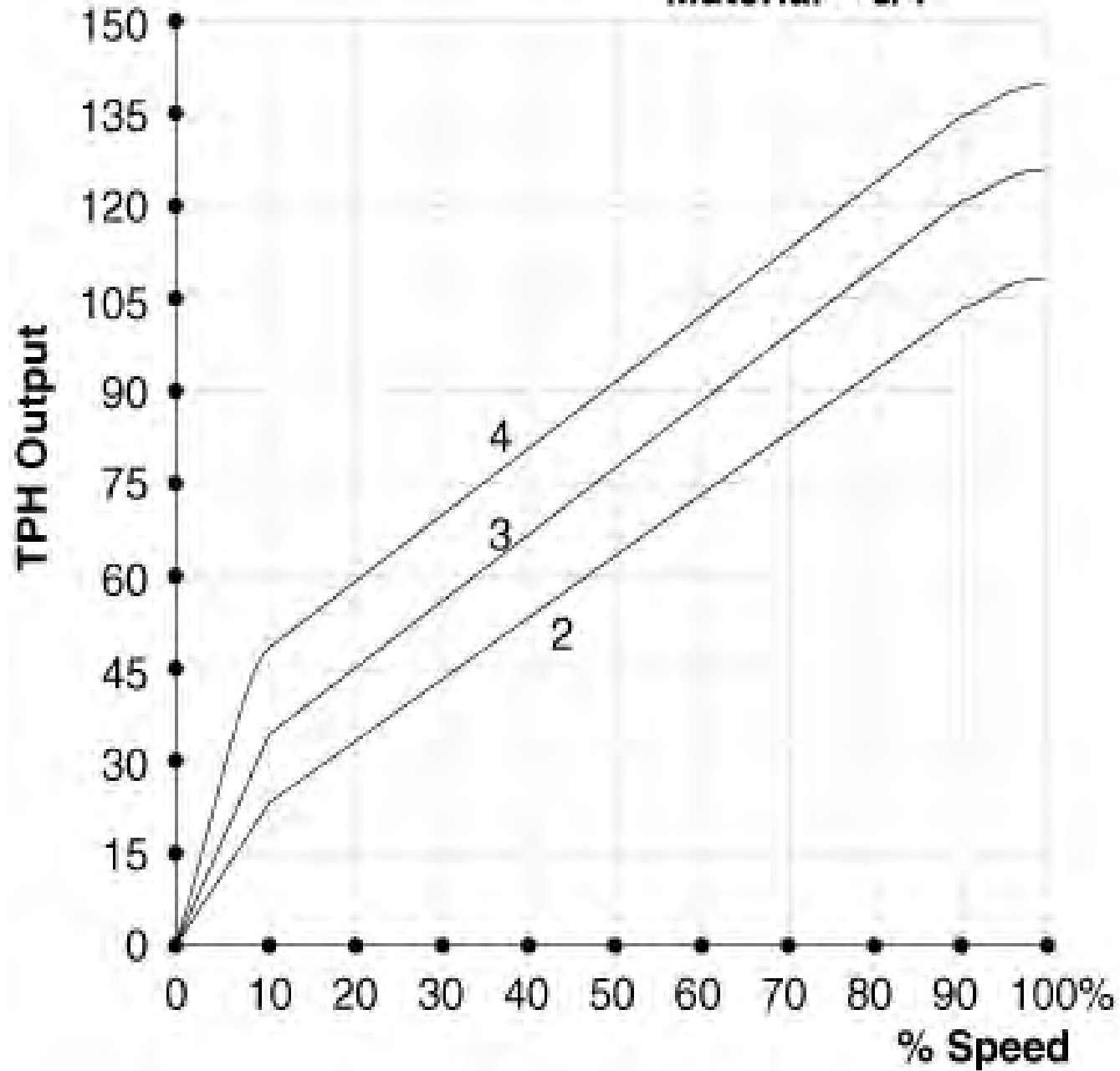
Cold Feed Proportioning

- Variation in material flow from individual bins:
 - Based on variable speed motor on the belt
- Adjustable manual gates help control minimum and maximum flow

Cold Feed



Feed bin = 2
Material = 3/4"



AGG	0.0	RAP	0.0	AC	0.0	MA	0.0	LM	0.0	MA	0.0	Total Prod.	0.0	Current Mix:
GA	0.0	PA	0.0	CA	0.0	NA	0.0	MA	0.0	XA	0.0			



Plant view Drum view Cold Feeds RAP Asphalt Additives Fillers Text view Motors Silos m/sc.

Weigh Bridge raw signal (0-13000): 0

Weigh Bridge tare signal: 0

Weigh Bridge freq: 1500

Current calibration value: 0

Current rate: 0.0 TPH

Enter max. Weigh Bridge flow: 500.0 TPH

Zero Belt

Zeroing time: 10 Sec.

Remaining: 10 Sec.

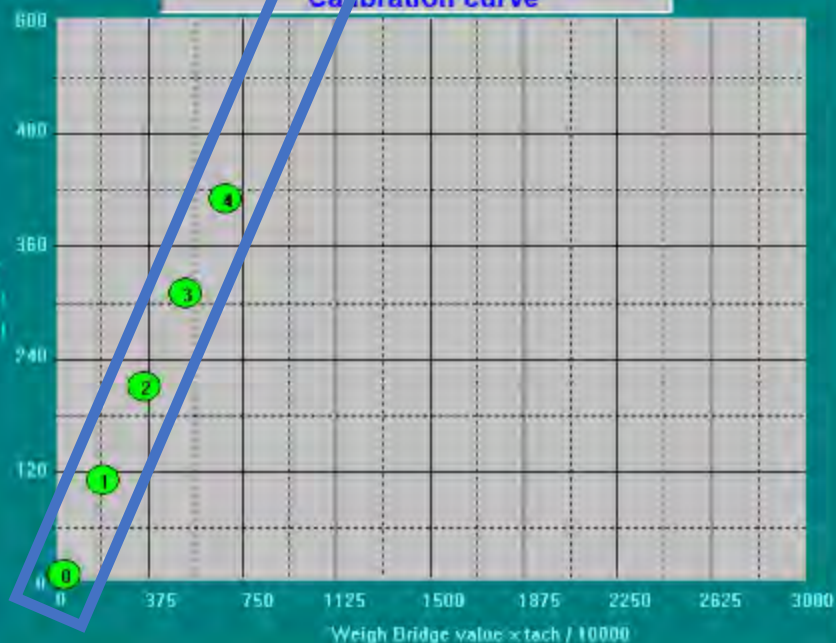
Current zero val: 0

Current calibration chart

Tach	Avg. WB value	Avg. Tach	Yields flow:
1	1060	1500	100.0 TPH
2	2160	1500	200.0 TPH
3	3250	1500	300.0 TPH
4	4333	1500	400.0 TPH
5	0	0	0.0 TPH
6	0	0	0.0 TPH
7	0	0	0.0 TPH
8	0	0	0.0 TPH
9	0	0	0.0 TPH
10	0	0	0.0 TPH

VIRGIN AGG WEIGH BRIDGE

Calibration curve



REMEMBER:
YOUR CALIBRATION NEEDS TO BE A STRAIGHT LINE!

Calibration

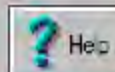
Print screen

Setup

Start

Stop

Inc. Dec.



#1 RULE -
Calibration NEEDS TO BE LINEAR

Hot Start



Hot Stop



Alarms



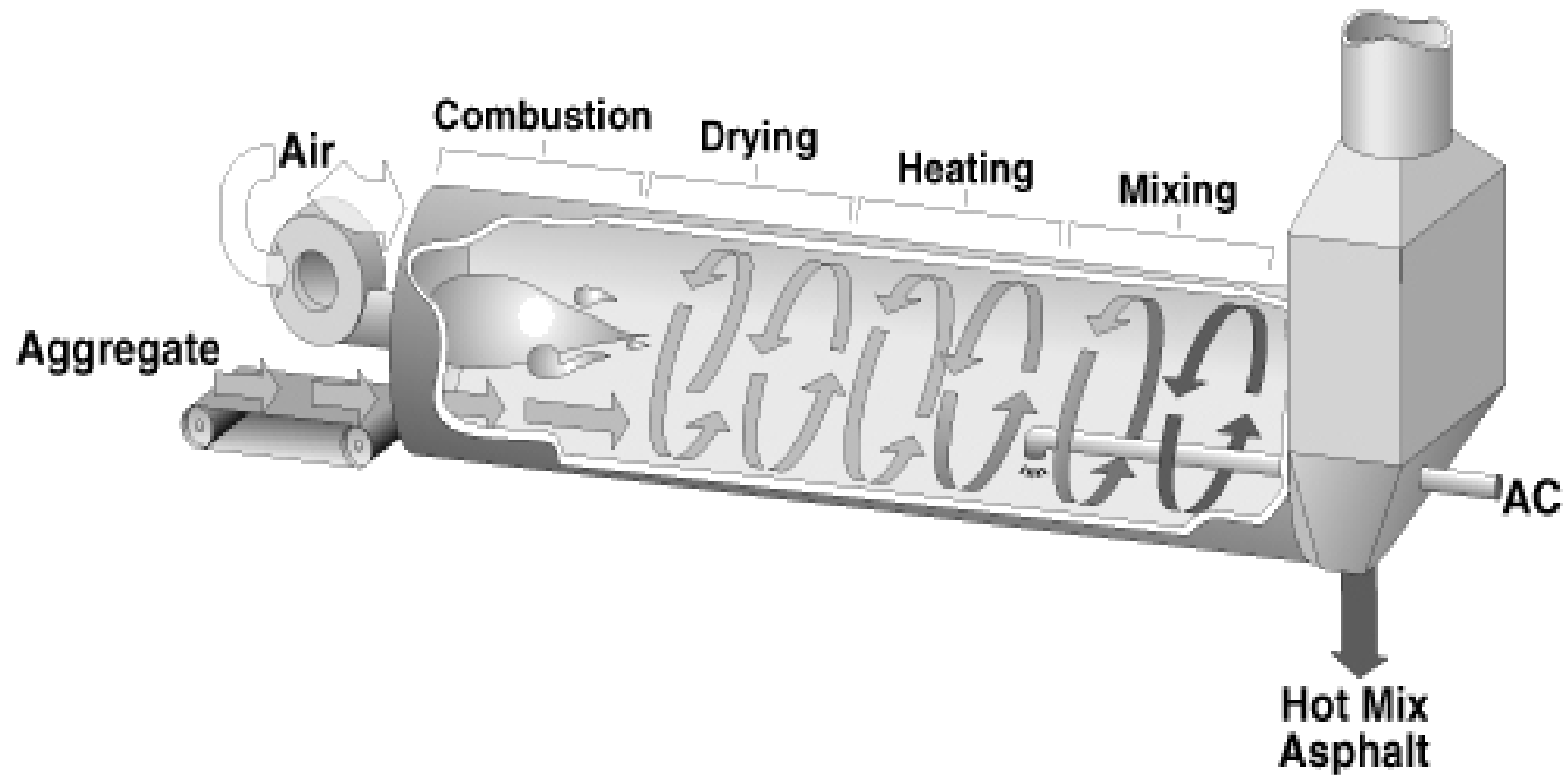
Asphalt 4000

Batch

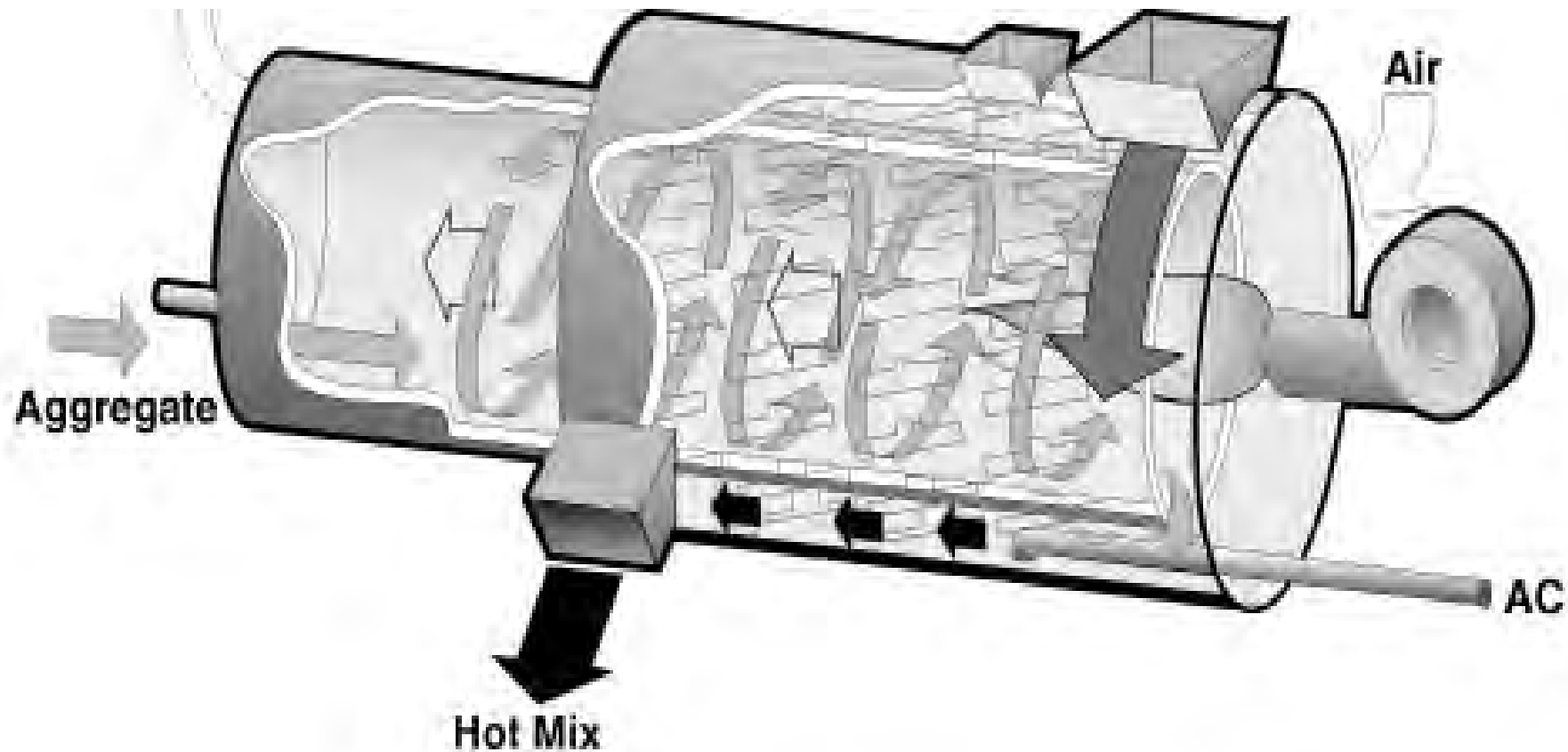
small sys.

Drum sys.

Parallel Flow Drier - Drum Mixer



Double Barrel Counter-Flow Drier - Drum Mixer



Asphalt Proportioning

- The asphalt content is controlled by pumping the asphalt rate proportional to aggregate flow rate
- The first step in asphalt proportioning is measuring aggregate flow
- Belt scale (i.e. weigh bridge) is used

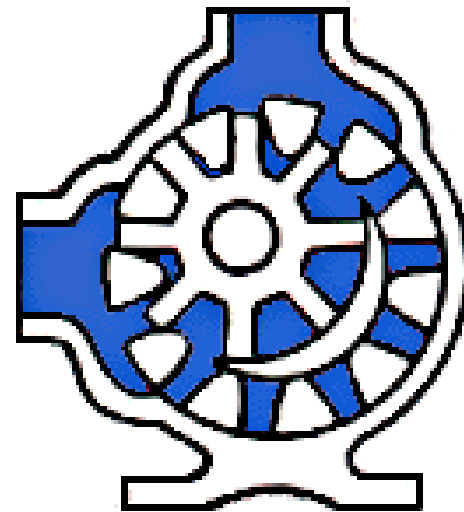


How a Belt Scale Works

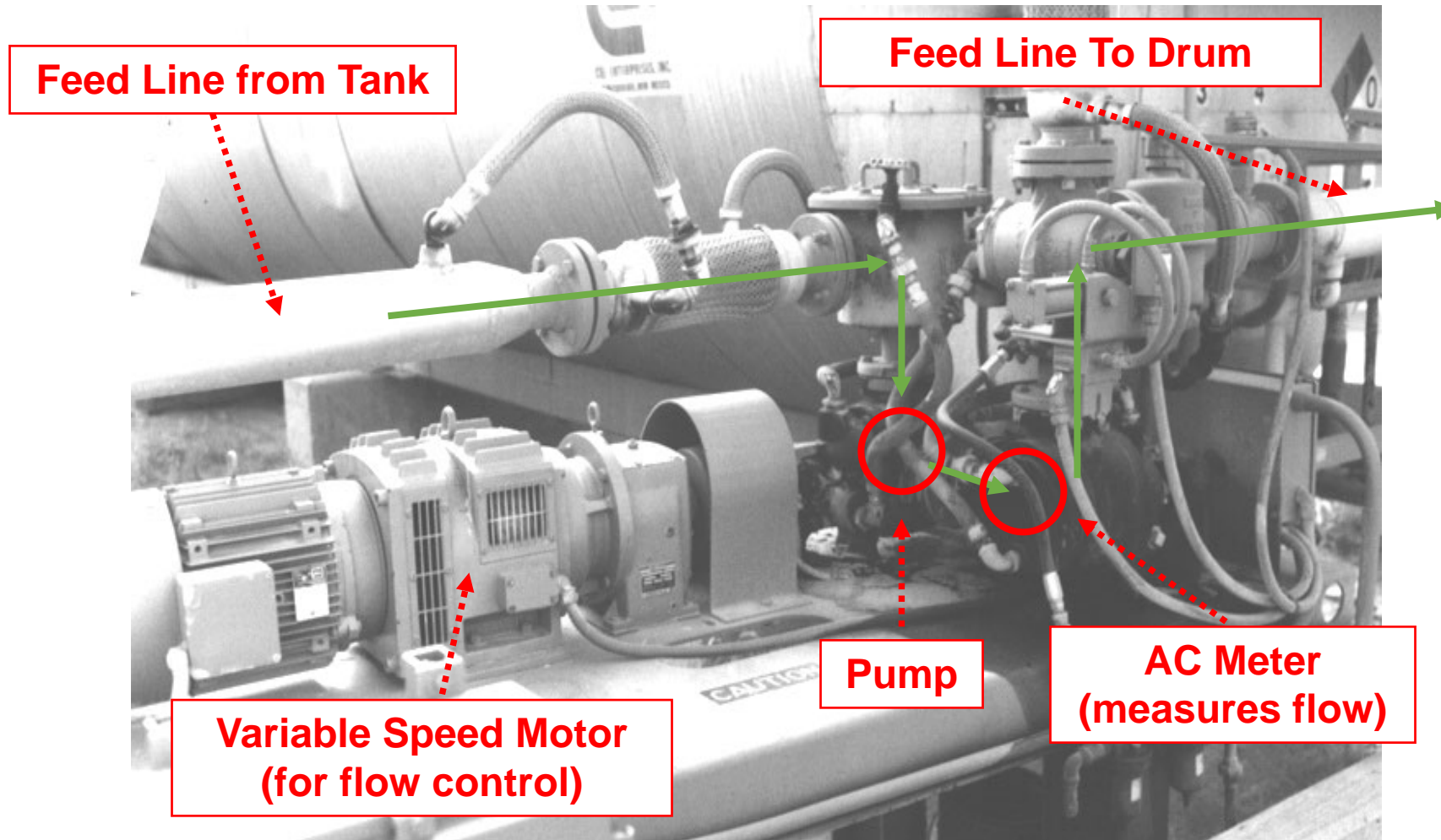
- Weigh bridge measures weight of aggregate on moving belt
- Speed sensor measures speed of belt
- Plant's control continuously calculates aggregate flow in tons per hour

Asphalt Proportioning

- Asphalt must be proportioned to the aggregate flow
- Second step is regulating asphalt flow
- Asphalt pumping / metering unit is used

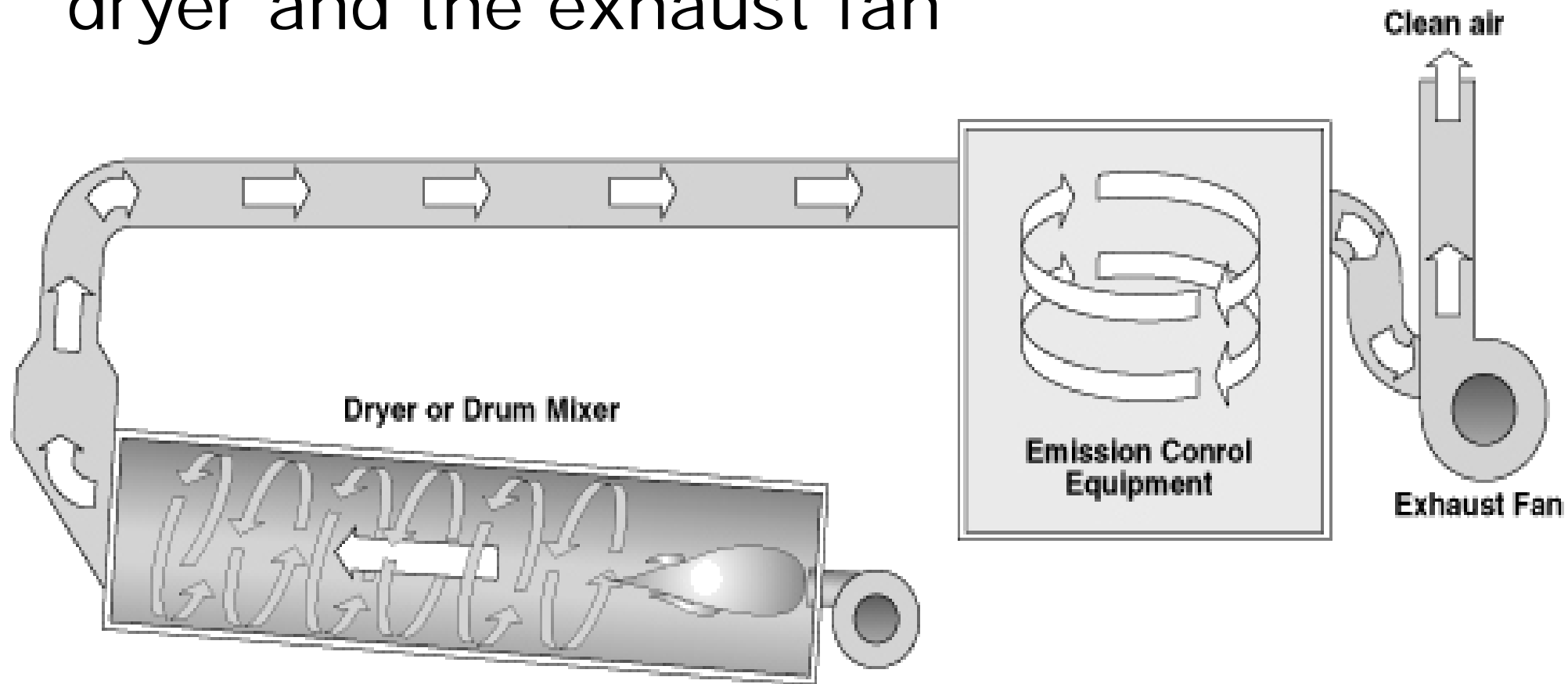


Asphalt Binder Pump & Meter



Dust Control

- Dust control equipment is positioned between the dryer and the exhaust fan



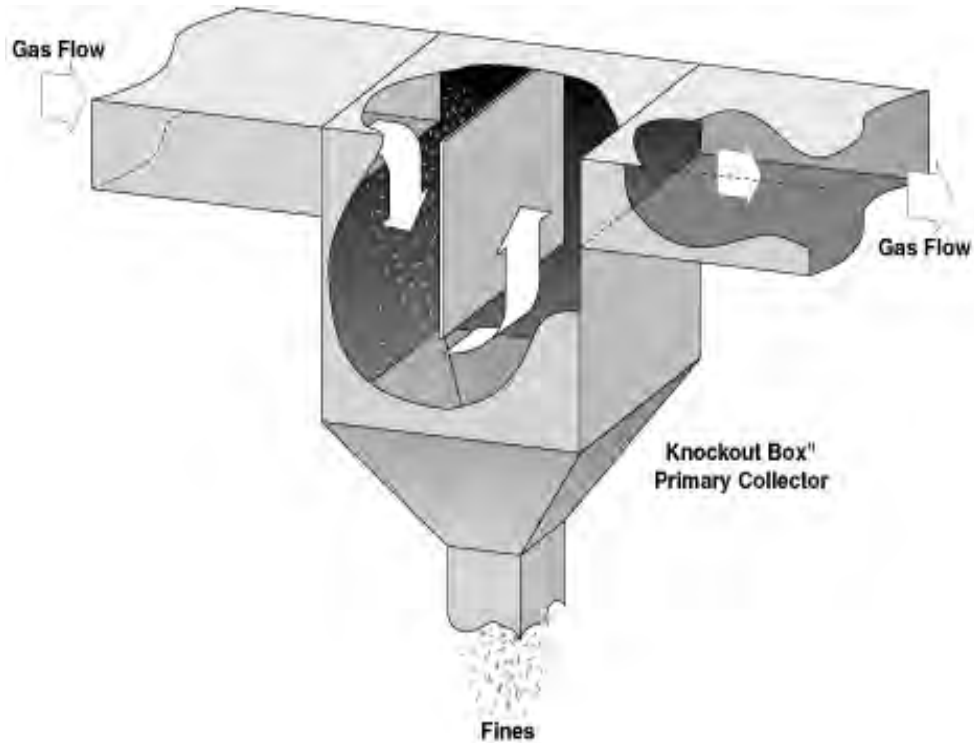


Primary Collectors

- Several Styles:
 - Knockout Boxes (least efficient)
 - Single Cyclones
 - Multiple Cyclones (most efficient)
- Primary Collectors collect the largest size dust particles (+ 100 mesh material).

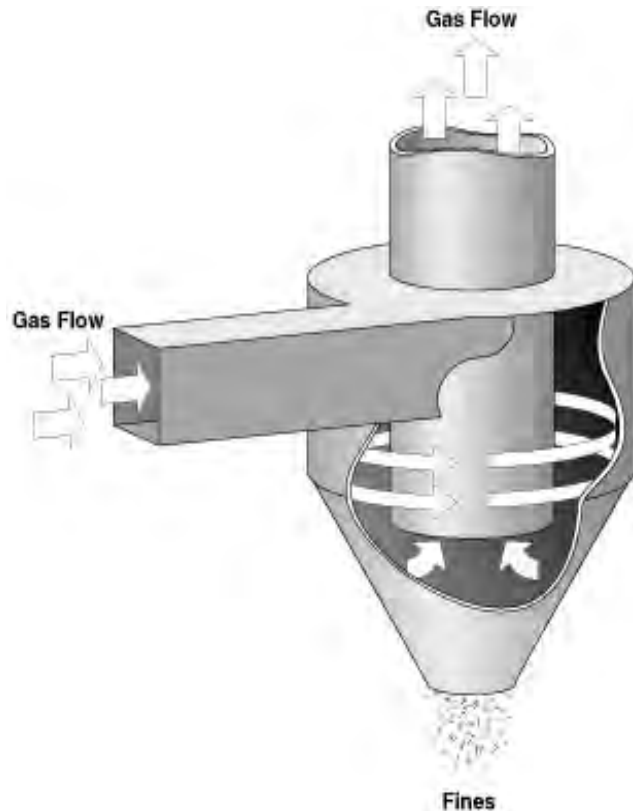
Primary Collector

- Knock-Out Box Type



Primary Collectors

- Cyclone Type Collector



Baghouse (Secondary Collector)

- Most common now, usually tied with knockout box
- Up to 99.9% efficient, impacted by gas temperature and particle load
- Includes: synthetic fiber filter cloth around cylindrical metal cages in a two-chamber “house”
- Particle build-up on the fabric is cleaned by reverse air or pulse jet
- Collected dust can be returned to the plant or wasted

Baghouse



Adding RAP

- Getting the RAP ready for use:
 - Millings
 - No additional processing required
 - Multi-source RAP
 - Requires processing:
 - Blending
 - Screening
 - Crushing

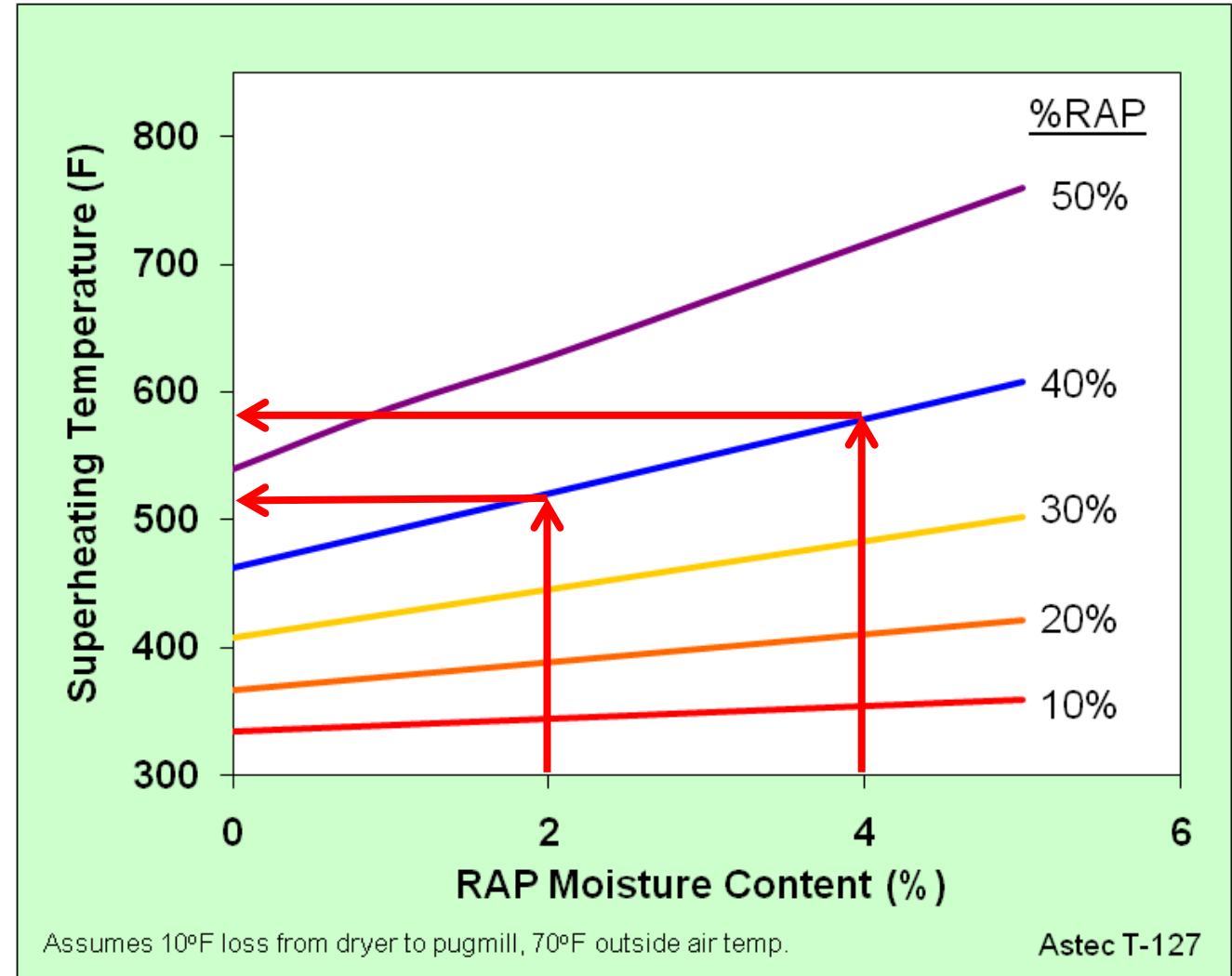


Stockpiling RAP



- Minimize Moisture
 - Covered Stockpiles
 - Sloped Pavement Underneath

Effect of RAP Moisture on Superheating Temperature





RAP Feed System

RAP Entry for Drum Mixer



Screening to Remove Oversized RAP Particles

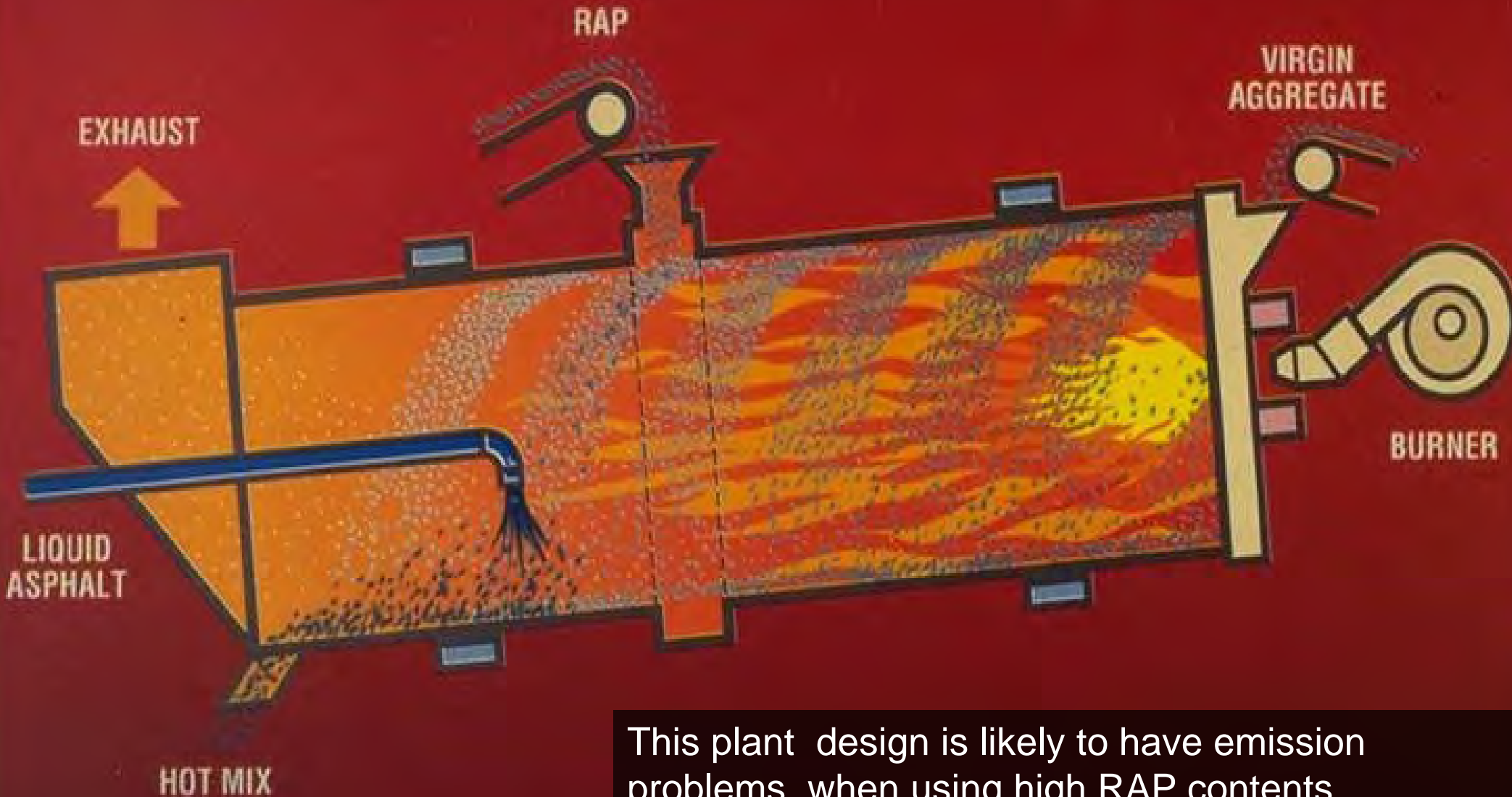


In-Line Crushing of RAP

- Test samples before and after the “crusher” to determine if gradation is changed



Parallel Flow Drum with RAP Center Entry



This plant design is likely to have emission problems when using high RAP contents

HMA Storage



Section 503.03 – 2.(6)(iii)

- The surge bin shall be completely emptied at the end of each operating day.



Storage Silos are Important for Consistency



Silos for Storing Asphalt Mix

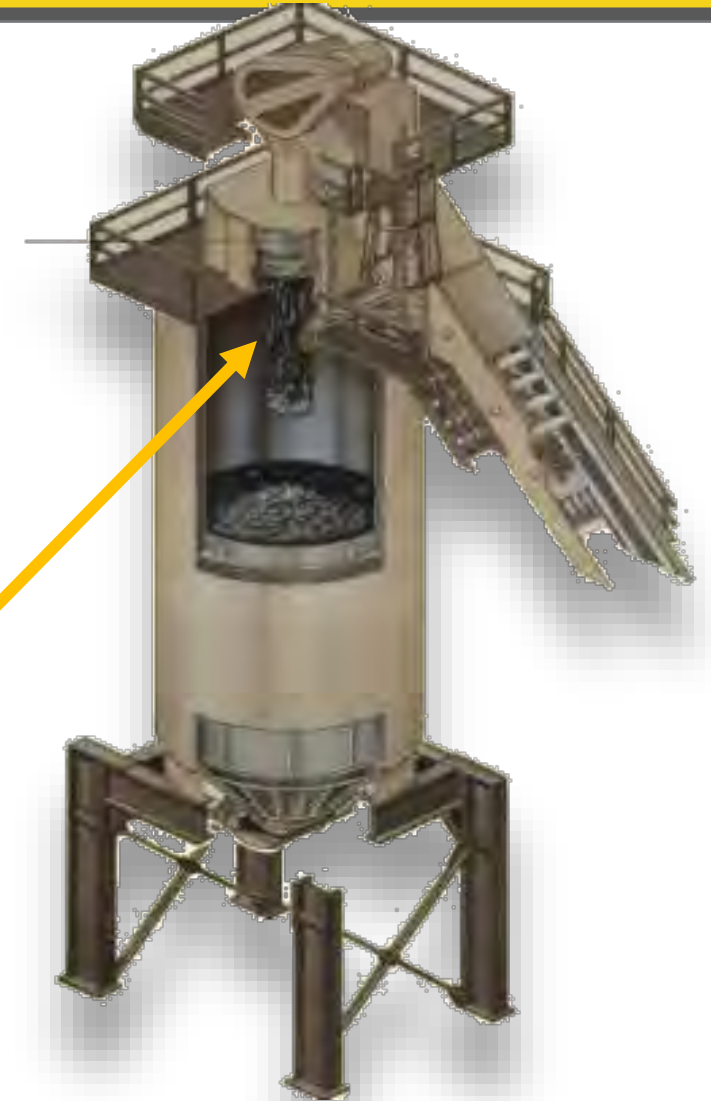
- Important Points:
 - Temperature
 - Segregation
 - Moisture
 - Time



Silos for Storing Asphalt Mix



Batcher or Gob-Hopper In Silo







Do Not Use Diesel as a Release Agent



Release Agents

- Lubricate dump box when necessary with a thin film of material that does not dissolve the bitumen.
- Do not use petroleum distillates.
- Drain excess coating from dump box before use.
- Diesel fuel is allowed at night after paving operations have finished for the day.

Travis' face →



Diesel Fuel

Cannot be used
as a release agent





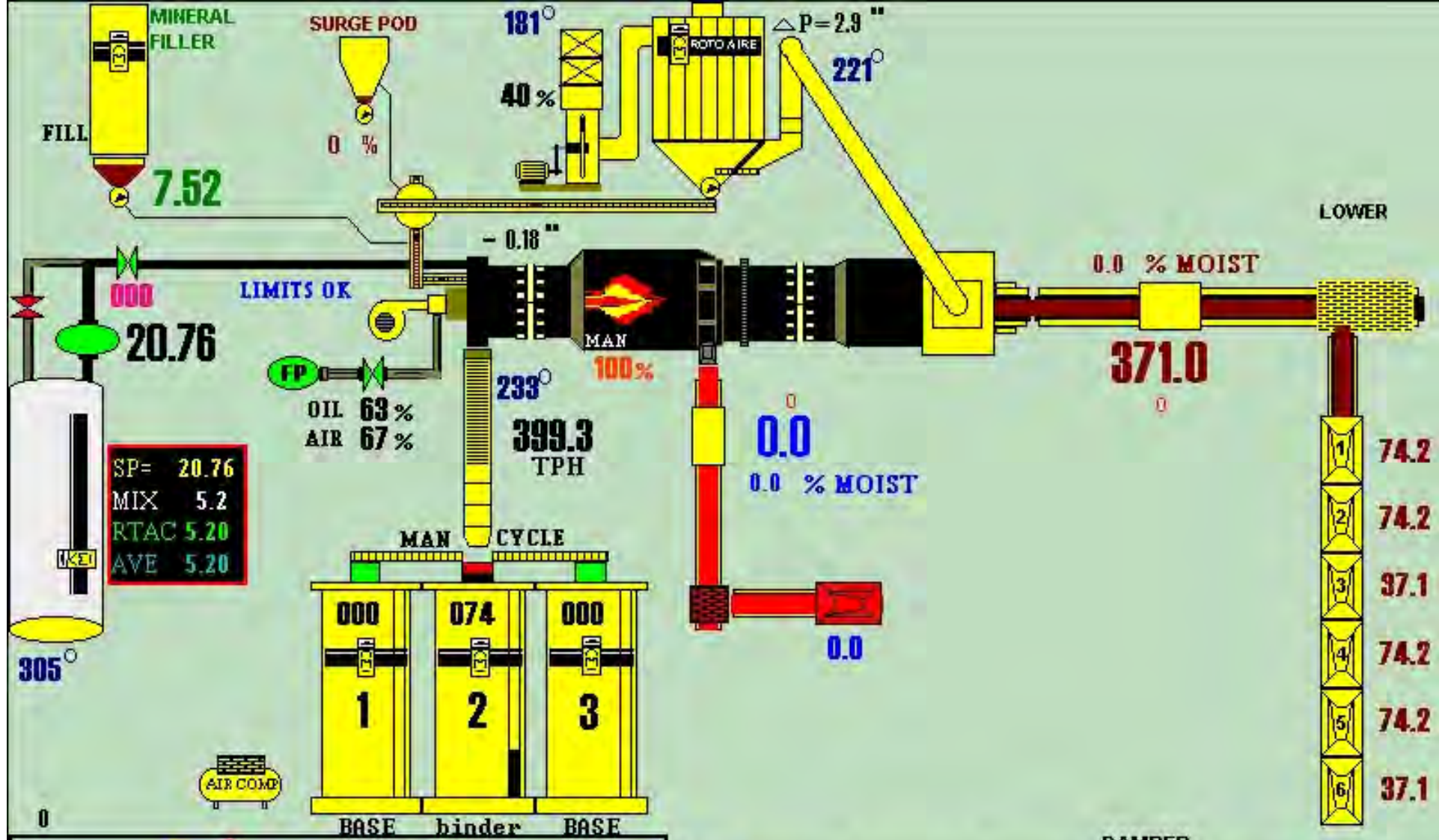


WARNING
TANK
UNDER PRESSURE
TANKE
PRESI

PROHIBIDO

**USO DE DIESEL
EN LAS TUMBAS**





SEND	MIX	TPH	TONS	SILO	TEMP	MADE	SEQ START	SEQ STOP	HOT STOP	HOT START	DAMPER	CALIBRATE FEEDERS	PANEL
1	binder	400	9999	2	300	92	SEQUENCE	NEXT	CLEAR	PRINT	LITE PILOT	LITE MAIN	BURNER RESET
2	BASE	400	600	1	290	0	MENU	MIX	% MOIST	METERS	TOTALS	TRENDS	VARIABLES

LIST

**WHEN THE PLANT SENDS
THE MIX TOO HOT**



— Questions —

