

Agenda:

1. Differences in equipment - Road paving VS Airport Paving **Principles of Screed Compaction** Vibratory, Compaction & High Compaction Screeds Surface Texture and Density Wide Paving – Eliminate Joints **Performance Vs Specifications** 2. Speed of construction: Setup time – Free Floating Screed VS Slip form Screeds 3. Grade and Slope Controls **Convention Grade and Slope Controls** 3D Positioning, 1D, 2D & 3D Paving



1. Vibratory Screeds:

Generally More Versatile - Commercial to Mainline Paving

- Mat Depth increase with Thickness control screw & Tow Point
- Density due to Angle of Attack & Front Profile of screed Plate
- 2. Compaction & High Compaction Screeds:

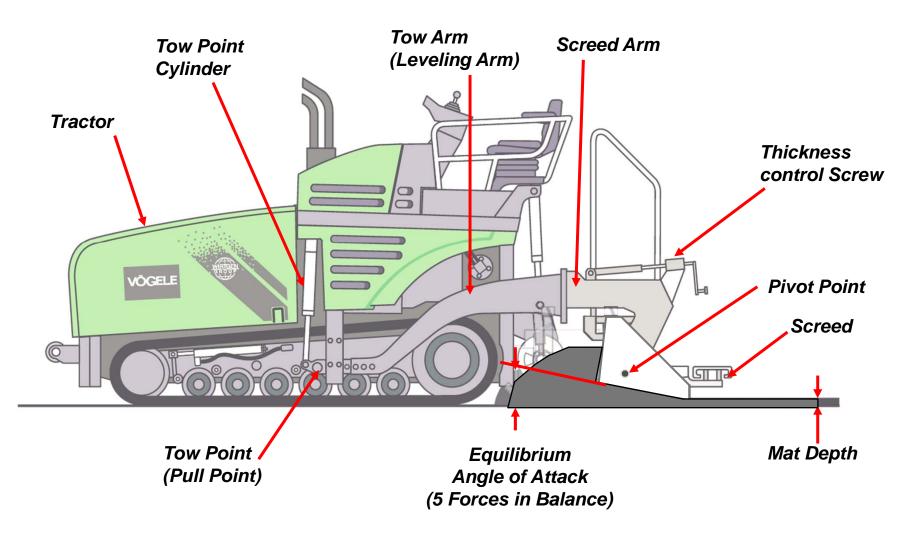
Special applications in NA.....All applications in Europe

- Mat Depth increase with Tow Point only
- Density Due to Compacting Devices:

Tamper Bars and or Pressure Bars



Key Components of Pavers with Vibratory Screeds:

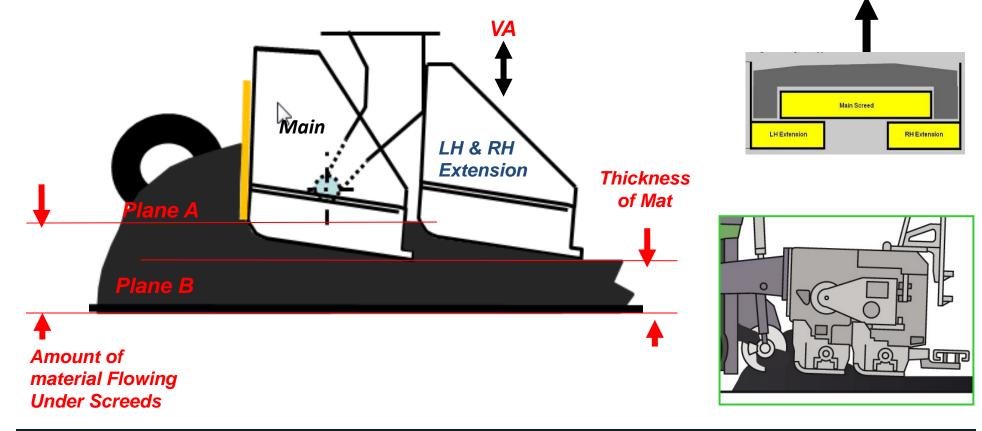




Paving Direction

Rear Mount Vibratory Screed.....Angle of Attack & vertical Adjust

- Material Flowing Under all Screed Sections must Be Equal





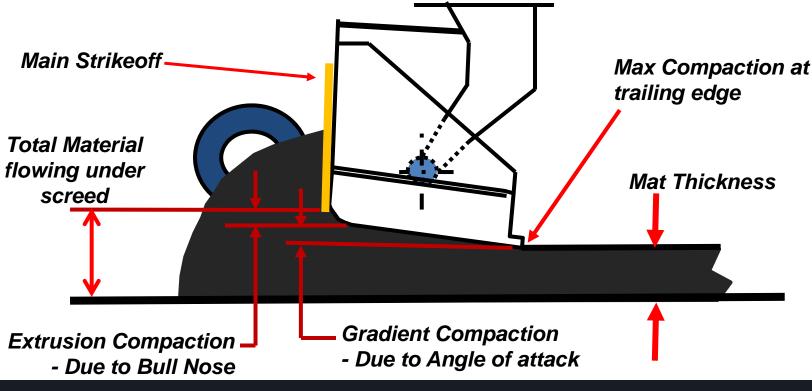
Vibratory Screed – How is Compaction Achieved??

1. Gradient Compaction - Due to screed angle of attack

Influenced by Weight and or Vibration

2. Extrusion Compaction

Influenced by the strikeoff and Bull nose on screed plate





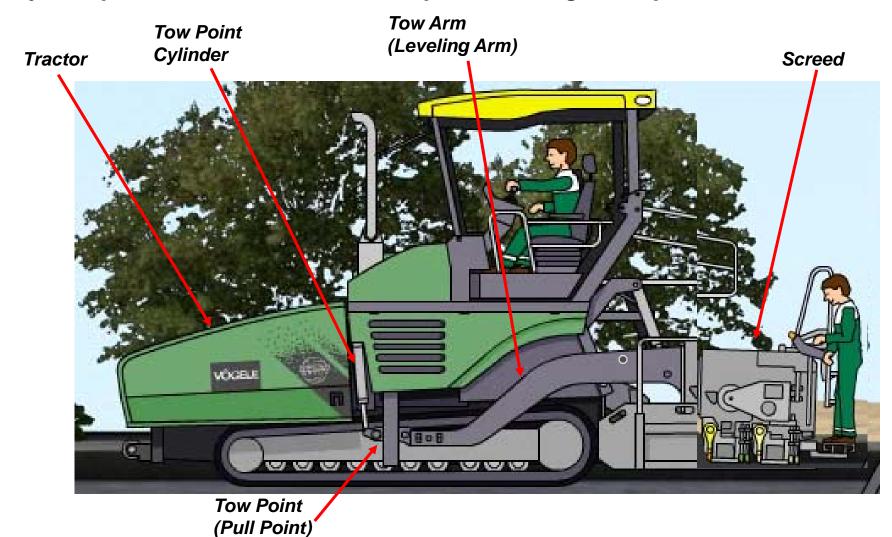
Unequal Width Front Mount Vibratory Screed:

- Highway Applications: 26' Wide, 1 ½" thick
- \$475K Bonus out of \$500K for Smoothness & Density





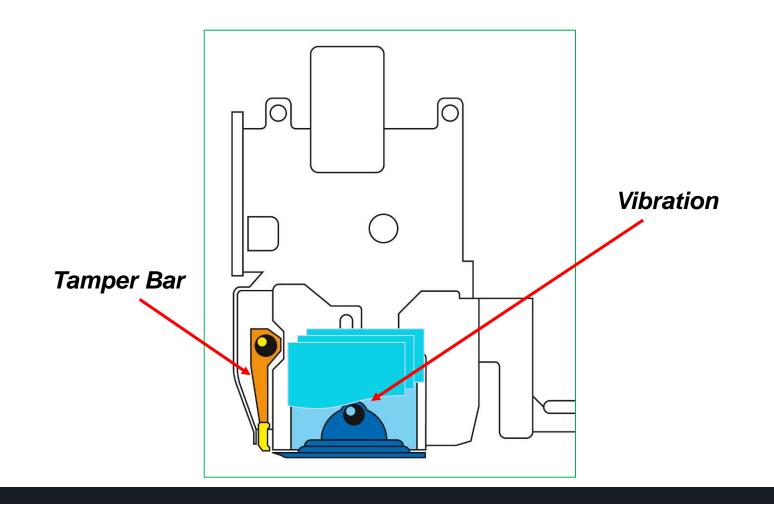
Key Components of Pavers with Compaction & High Compaction Screed:





Compaction Screeds – Single Tamper & Vibration

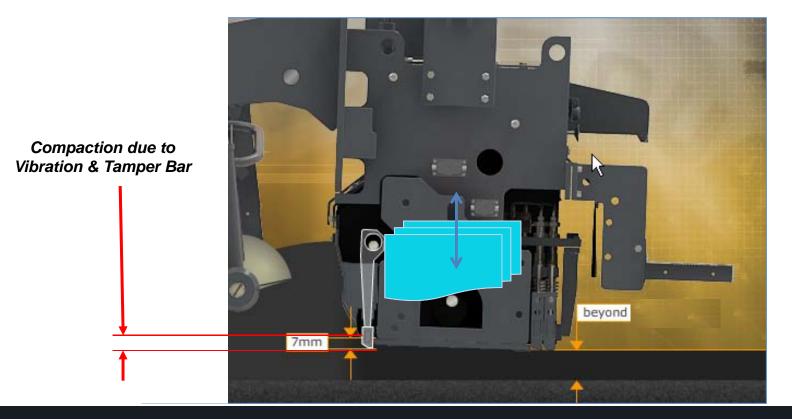
Produced by Most Manufacturers:





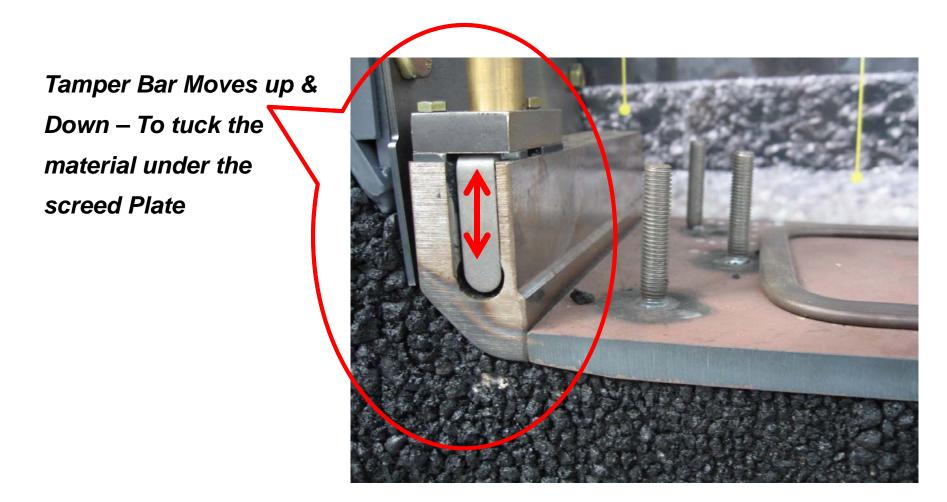
Compaction Screed – How is Compaction achieved??:

- Single Tamper Bar and Vibration
 - Tamper Bars at the Leading Edge
 - 88% to 92% Density





Compaction Screeds, Single Tamper Bar – Cut away View:

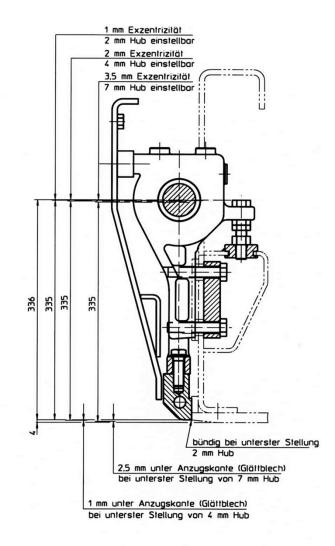




Compaction Screeds: Tamper Bar Specifications

- Driven by Hydraulic Motors
- 3 Strokes 2, 4 & 7 mm
- RPM Adjustable from 0 to 1,800

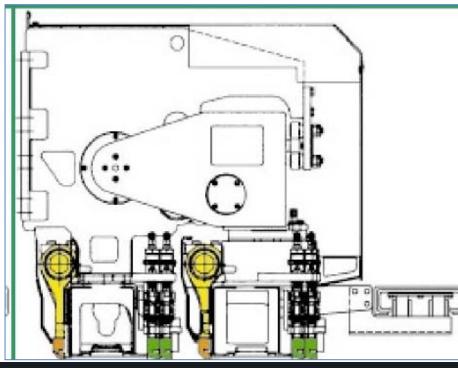




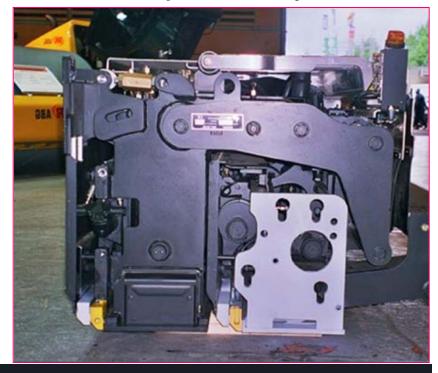


High Compaction Screeds: - Most suited for thicker lifts Vogele AB Screeds: 1 Tamp & 2 Pressure Bars Some Manufactures have 2 Tamper Bars

1 Tamp & 2 Pressure Bars



2 Tamper Bars Only

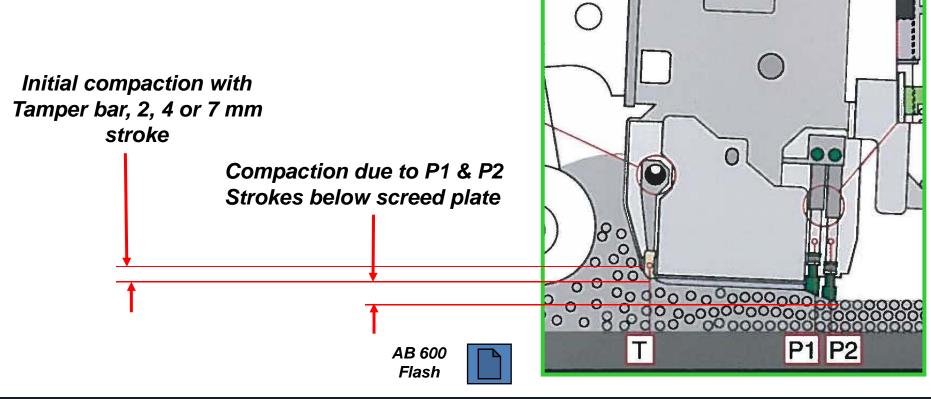




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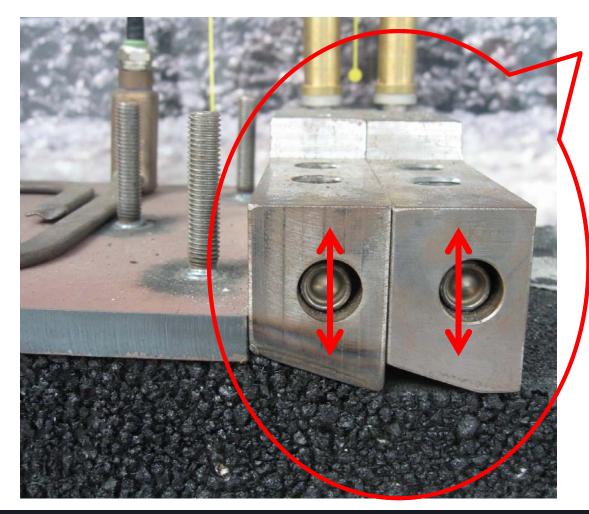
High Compaction Screed – How is Compaction Achieved??

- Single Tamper Bar and Dual Pressure Bars
- Or Dual Tamper Bars
 - 90% to 96% Density





High Compaction Screeds, Dual Pressure Bars – Cut away View

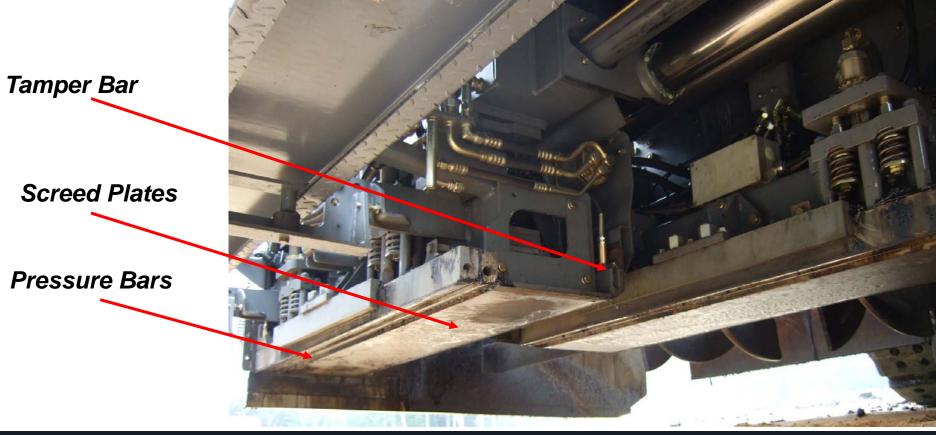


Dual Pressure Bars at the Trailing Edge of the Screed Plate – Provides the Final Compaction



High Compaction Screeds

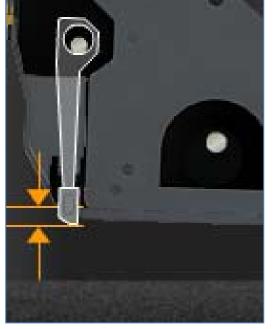
- Capable of 100% Density Up to 32' Wide
 - Frame Structure must be Rigid for Consistency



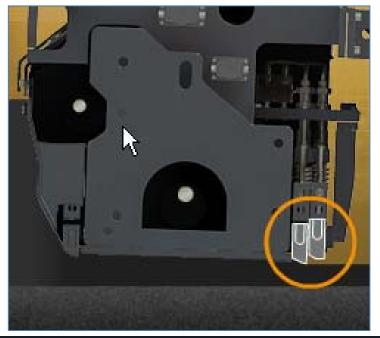
Factors Influencing Compaction & High Compaction Screeds:

- Impact per Inch & Stroke.....based on Depth & Speed
- Must Maintain Constant Paving Speed

Initial Compaction from Tamper Bar









Paving Equipment - Manufactures Perspective



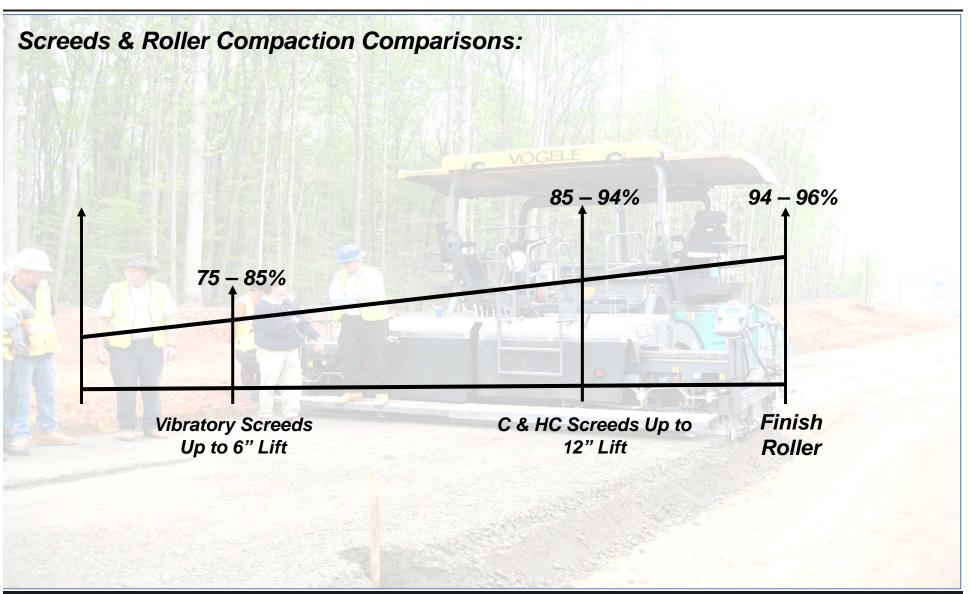


Compaction & High Compaction Screeds (C & HC Screeds):

- Higher In Place Density.....Less Roll down
- Less Probability for Roller Imperfections

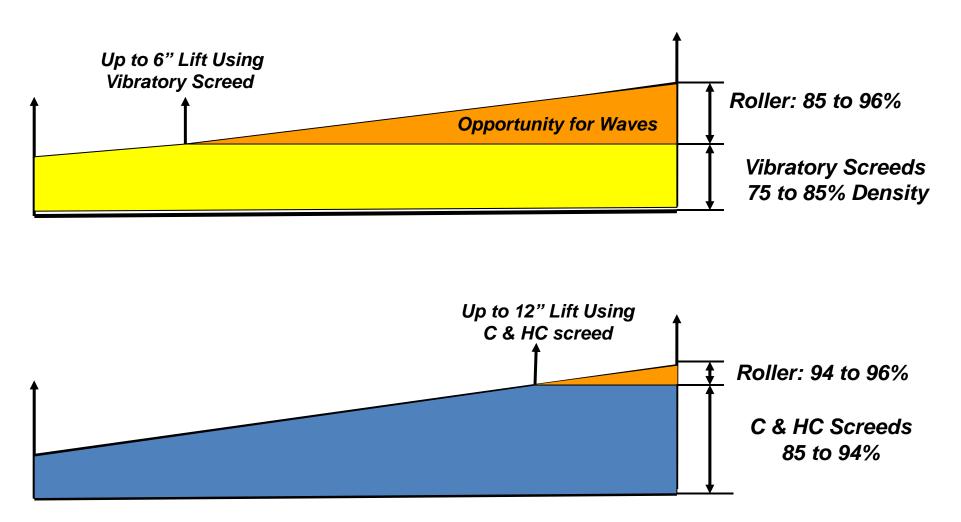






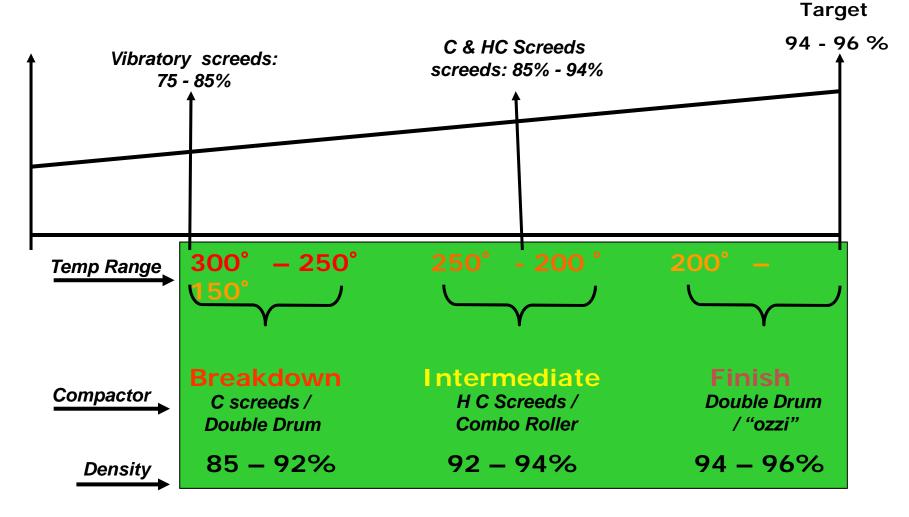


Screeds & Roller Compaction Comparisons:





Screed Densities and Rolling Zones





Compaction & High Compaction Screed Applications (any Asphalt):

- Wide Paving for Airfield & Road Applications
- Design Build; From Gravel to Base to Surface

Perception of Slow Paving & Lost Production





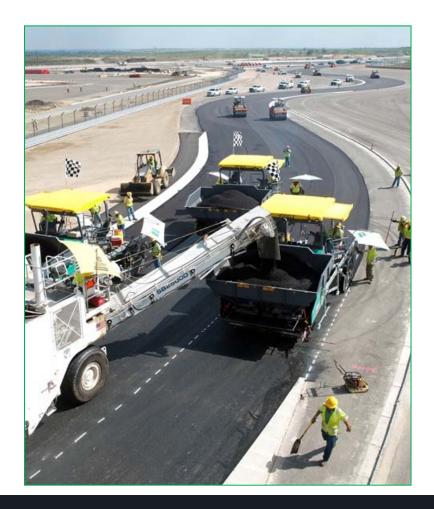


Compaction & High Compaction Screed Applications:

F 1 Track – From Gravel to Surface









Compaction & High Compaction Applications:

- Wide Paving Eliminate a Joint
 - Extendable Screeds Up to 32' Wide





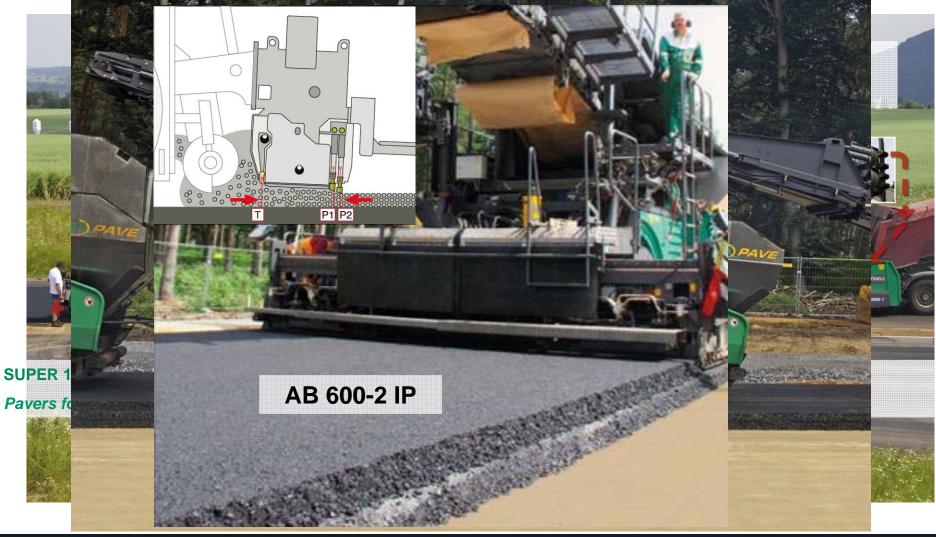
Fixed Screeds with Hydraulic Extensions at the end:

• Up to 50 Ft wide with 1.5' to 3' Extension on each end





INLINE PAVE Hot on Hot





Multiple Extendable Screed Options Available:

- Most Contractors Cannot Afford a paver for each application
 - 1. Front Mount Vibratory Screed Most Popular Choice
 - 2. Light Rear Mount Vibratory Screed Close Second Choice
 - 3, 4, & 5 Heavy Rear Mount Vibratory Screed, C & HC Screeds Special
 - 3, 4, & 5 uses the same Structure Generally Heavy & Rigid
- Method Specification vs Results Specification.....Drives the Decision







Vibratory Screeds – Front Mount:

• Typical Commercial Screeds

Military Airfield:

2 x 8' Front Mount screeds in Echelon

Military Airfield:

10' Front Mount screeds







Vibratory Screeds Using the same Chassis as C & HC Screeds:

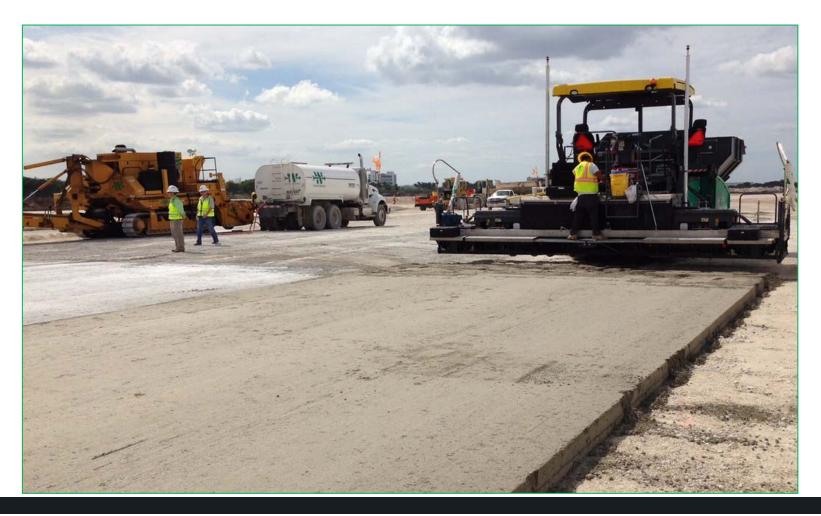
Chicago Midway Airport – 25' wide





HC Screeds – Cold Mix at Ft. Lauderdale Airport

25' wide, 8" Compacted Subbase





Alternative Applications for C & HC Screeds to Maximize Utilization: Cold Mix for Higher in place Density.....Less Roll down



HC Screed – 6" Compacted

- 96 to 98 % density after 1 Pass
- Very smooth



Vibratory Screed – 6" Compacted

• 89 to 91 % After 1 Pass



• Not As smooth, Wavy



Speed of Construction:

Free Floating Screed vs Slip Form Screed

Hot Mix on Airfield

- Position the paver
- Deliver material and start making Pavement





Speed of ConstructionFree Floating Screed vs Slip Form Screed

Free Floating Screed – Cold Mix (RCC) on Airfield

- Position the paver
- Deliver material and start making Pavement





Automatic Grade and Slope Controls:

• Following Physical <u>Reference</u>:

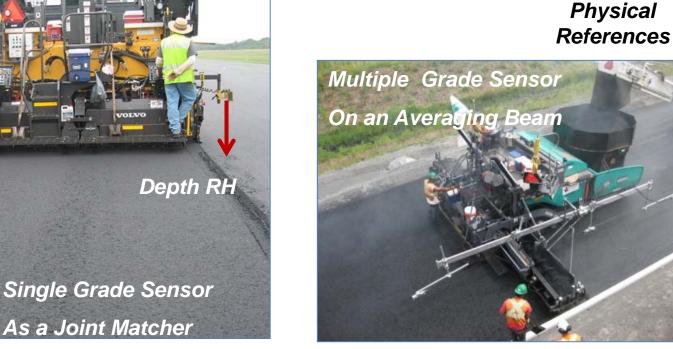
Depth LH

- String line, Existing Joint, Base, Curb, mechanical Ski, etc.

Paving Equipment - Manufactures Perspective

<u>Machine controls</u> guided by Grade and Slope <u>Sensors</u>

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Machine Controllers used with <u>Physical References</u>:

- Controlling Depth Only (1D)
- Grade L and or R
- Grade L & Slope R....or Grade R and Slope L
 - Niveltronic, Topcon & MOBA and Others





1D Image of a Pavement





1 D Paving Using Physical Reference: Controlling Depth LH & RH Using 2 Averaging Ski





String line erected to used as Reference for Grade Control – Generally Expensive

- New construction
- Base material



String Used as a Physical Reference

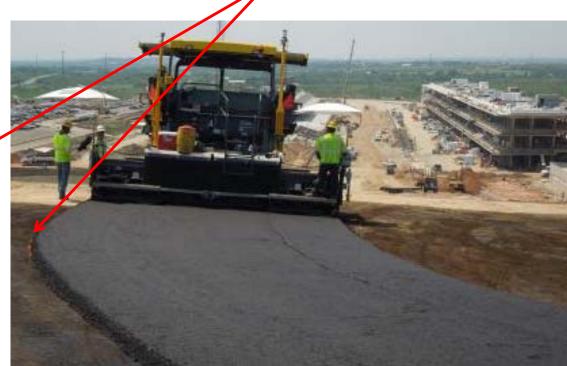


Painted Lines for Steering References:

- Paving Projects with Complicated Transitions:
 - Race Tracks
 - New roads

Paint Line used for Steering Reference







3D Controls:

- No Physical Reference Required for automatic Grade Control
 - Eliminate Expensive Stakes and String Line





Why 3D???

- No Physical Reference Required
- All Equipment uses the same Data





What is Required??

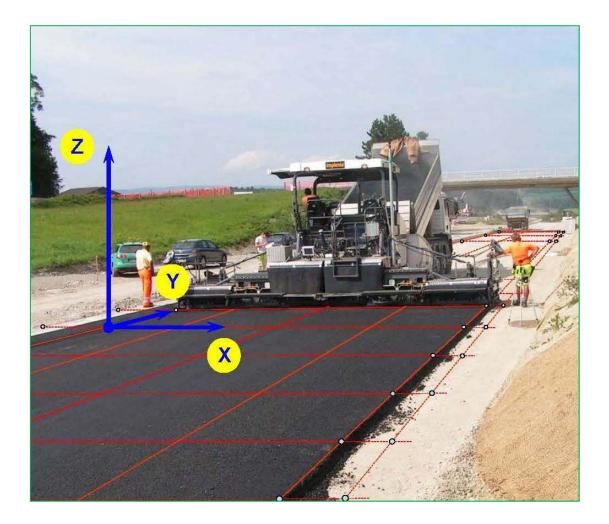
- 1. 3D Job Files (3 D Coordinates as Reference)
- 2. Positioning Systems, (Laser for Grade)
- 2. Machine Controls







3D Image of a Pavement (3 D Coordinates as Reference):





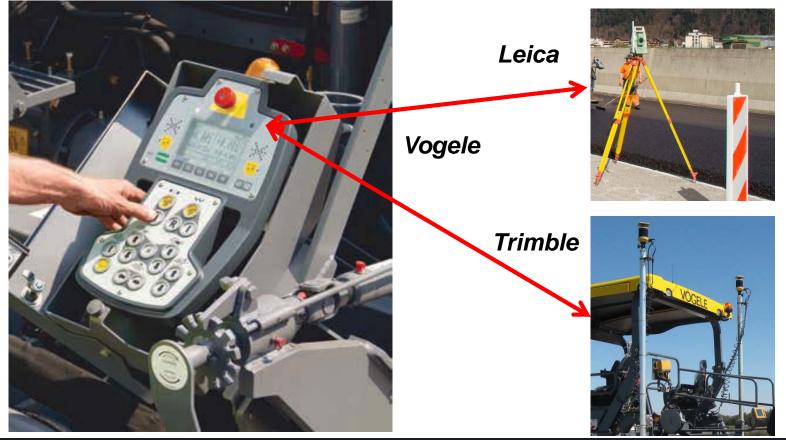
3D Image of a Pavement (3 D Coordinates as Reference):





Paving Equipment Machine Controls

- Easier for Contractors to use 3D Positioning Systems to control Grade:
- Leica or Trimble Positioning Systems with Vogele Machine Controls:





Paving Equipment Machine Controls:

Trimble Positioning Systems with CAT Machine Controls





1 D Paving...... Using 3D Positioning and Coordinates:

- Controlling Grade
- Airfield New construction





3 D Paving...... Using 3D Positioning and coordinates:

Controlling Grade.....Screed Width.....and Direction (Steering)





2 or 3D Paving:

Controlling Grade and or Screed width & Steering



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1. 3D Job Files – From the Designers

