Bonded Wearing Course and Bonded Pavements











A Solution

For Lower Life Cycle Cost, Longer Lasting Roads

Problems:

- Noisy pavements
- Overhead clearances, curb reveal
- Backspray visibility
- Loss of macro-texture
- Long construction delays
- Need for cost effective surfacing

Solution: Bonded Wearing Course



What is BWC?

Hot mix asphalt surface treatment

- Preventive maintenance
- Corrective maintenance
- Surface for new pavements
- Over PCC or asphalt pavements
 - ~50% of projects over PCC, ~50% over asphalt

Single pass system

- Polymer modified emulsion membrane
- Thin gap graded hot mix
- Placed with spray paver



A Little History. . .

- 1988 First Trial in France
- 1992 Introduced in U.S.
- 1992 Projects in TX & AL
- 1993 Projects in NJ & PA
- 1993-97 Projects in Northeast
- 1998 Process adapted & spread throughout U.S.



Spray Paver

3 Processes

- Spray emulsion
- Lay hot mix
- Smooth the mat





Application of emulsion

Application of HMA



Spray Paver

Thin mat overlay 60-100 ft/min Minimum of stops Uniform application of emulsion









Polymer Modified Emulsion

Special polymer membrane Controls migration into mix Superior bonding

- Allows thin lifts without
- delamination

Seals existing pavement





The Hot Mixed Asphalt

High quality aggregate

Durable macro-texture & skid resistance

Gap graded

Mix designed for process



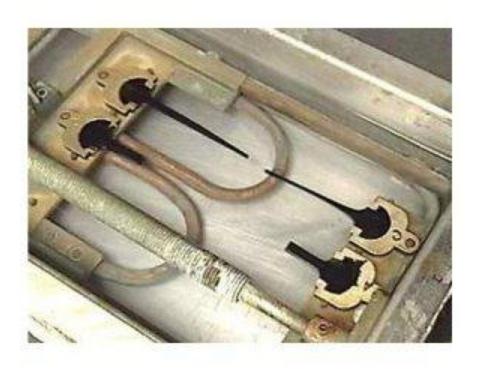




The HMA Binder

PG binders Polymer modified asphalt binders

- Less draindown
- Quicker traffic return
- Improved adhesion
- Less water sensitivity
- Better cracking resistance
- More durable





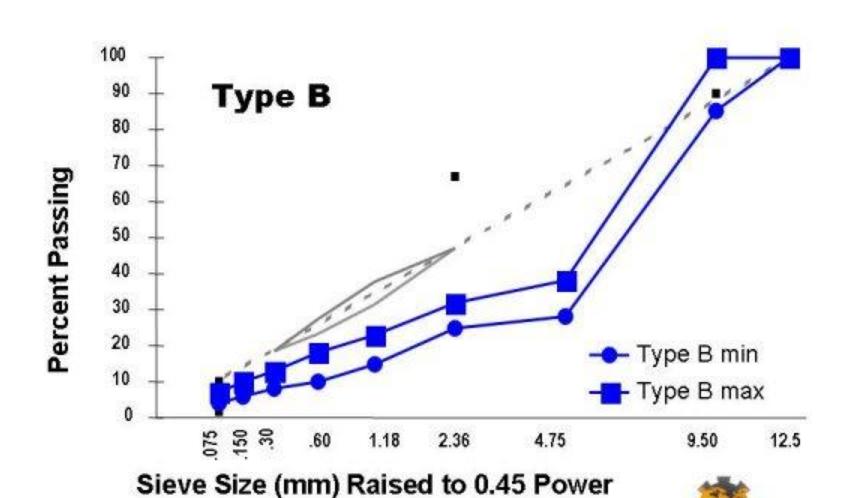
Typical Aggregate Gradation

Gap Graded

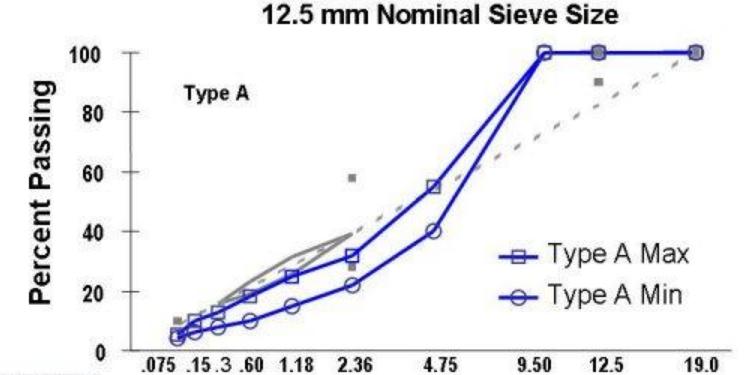
- Similar to Stone Matrix Asphalt gradation
- Enough space for polymer modified asphalt emulsion membrane
- Insures stone on stone contact
- Allows moisture to drain off
- Fines are part of asphalt binder mastic



Typical Aggregate Gradation



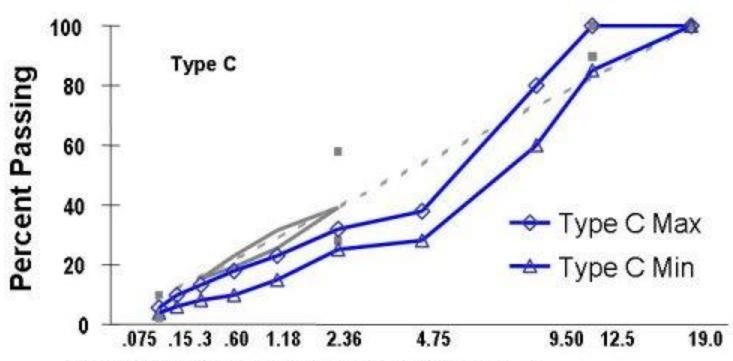
Other Typical Gradations





Other Typical Gradations





Sieve Size (mm) Raised to 0.45 Power

Other Spray Paver Mixes

Open Graded Friction Courses (OFGC)

- Permeable friction course
- Porous friction course
- Wet process crumb rubber open graded and gap graded mixes
- Terminal blend crumb rubber open graded and gap graded mixes

Typical Coarse Aggregate **Specifications**

Los Angeles abrasion value ¹ , % loss		35 max	
Soundness ¹ , % loss	Magnesium Sulfate <u>or</u> Sodium Sulfate	e <u>or</u> 18 max 12 max	
Flat & Elongated Ratio at 3:1		25% max	
% Crushed, single face		95 min	
% Crushed, ≥ 2 mechanically crushed faces		85 min	
Micro-Deval, % loss		18 max	



¹LA & Soundness targets for selection Not sole basis for rejection



Typical Fine Aggregate Specifications

Sand Equivalent	45 min
Methylene Blue (materials passing 200)	10 max
Uncompacted Void Content	40 min





The Process (Type B)

The emulsion membrane "wicks up" around the HMA aggregates

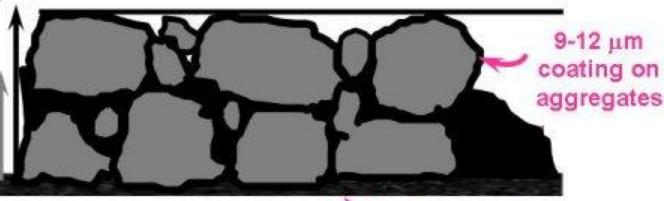
The emulsion cures, bonding the mix & pavement

5/8" minimum depth of mix

3/8" nominal aggregate size

3/16"emulsion

membrane depth



Existing Pavement



The Process



Performance



US 281 San Antonio, TX after 12 years

Reduced Tire Splash



Backspray from dense graded surface



Reduced backspray on Bonded Wearing Course

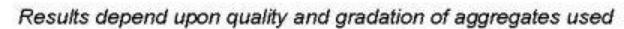
I-81 Virginia



Dense graded surface



Ultrathin Bonded Wearing Course





Open Mix Surfaces

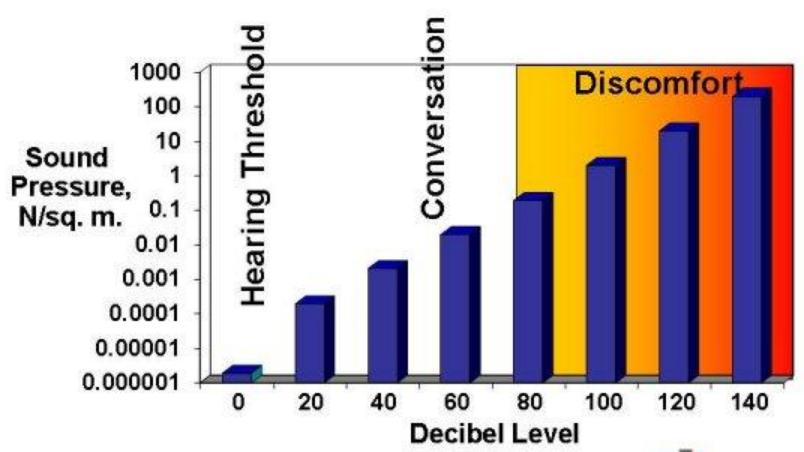
Reduce noise Minimize backspray Increase visibility





How Do We Quantify Noise?

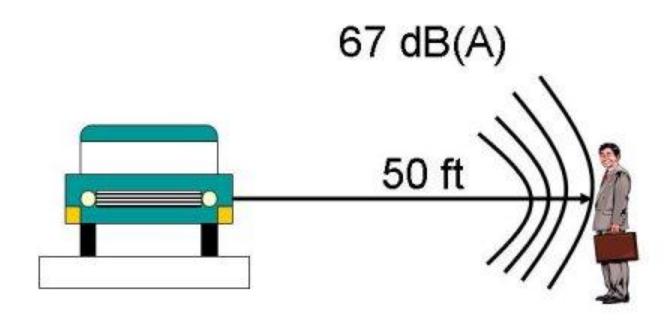
The Decibel Scale



Logarithmic scale



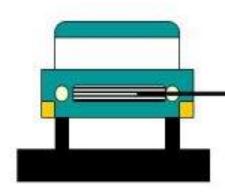
The Decibel Scale





Reduction of 3 dB(A) is Like Doubling Distance From the Noise

$$67 dB(A) - 3 dB(A) = 64 dB(A)$$



100 ft



A 3dB(A) reduction corresponds to:

- Doubling the distance
- Reducing traffic volume by 50%
- Reducing traffic speed by 25%

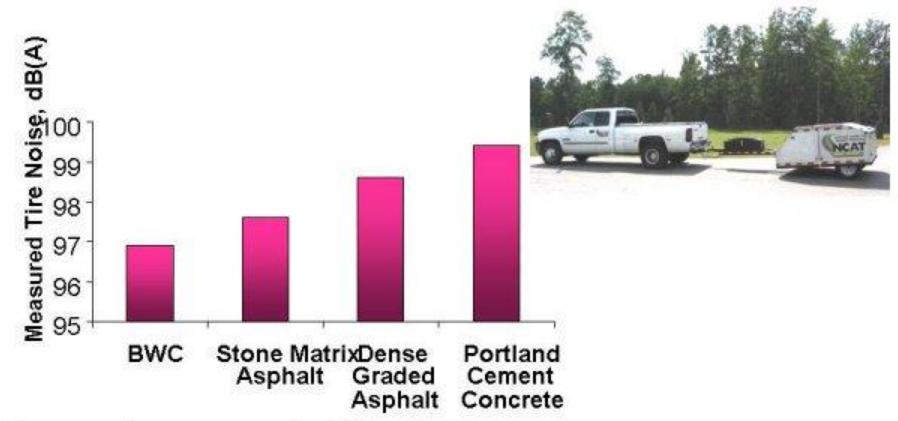


Reduced Tire Noise

Garden State Parkway New Jersey (150,000 ADT)	Reduction in measured noise level by NovaChip surfacing	
Over PCC	3.2 – 4.1 dB	
Over bituminous pavement	1.4 – 2.1 dB	



NCAT Noise Study for Michigan DOT



Average of measurements at 60 mph 12 pavement surfaces in Michigan 2 types of tires



Durable Skid Resistance

PA SR 422

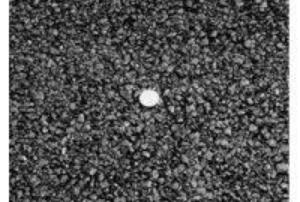
(28,000 ADT, 8% trucks)

UTBWC Over PCC

When	Ave. Skid #		
tested	ASTM E-274		
Before	27		
After	46		
+ 1 yr	56		
+ 2 yrs	54		
+ 5 yrs	57		

Pavement Skid Friction -Pennsylvania SR 512

1/27	NB	SB
Pre UTBWC	49	48
After UTBWC	46	44
1 Year	54	53
2 Years	54	53
3 Years	60	59
4 Years	58	58
5 Years	55	55





Other Benefits

Protects pavement

- Seals out water
- Resists wear & rutting
 - Projects have lasted 10+ years with crack sealing
- Resists top-down cracking

Thin lift retains clearances, curbs
Fast construction reduces user dela
Night construction
Lower life cycle costs

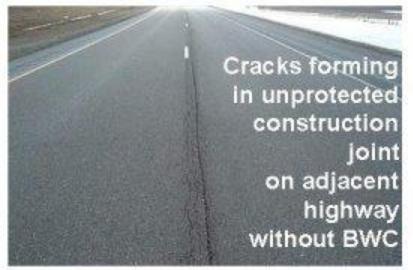




Bonded Wearing Course Over Reconstruction

I-35, north of Albert Lea, MN Seals and protects construction joints





I-35 after 21/2 years



Field Trial Research Reports

Caltrans Technical Advisory Guide

Louisiana Transportation Research Center (LTRC) at LSU

Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) at Texas A&M

National Center for Asphalt Technology (NCAT) at Auburn

University

Pennsylvania DOT

Mississippi DOT

New Jersey Garden State Parkway

Transportation Research Board (TRB) Record 2001



Projects

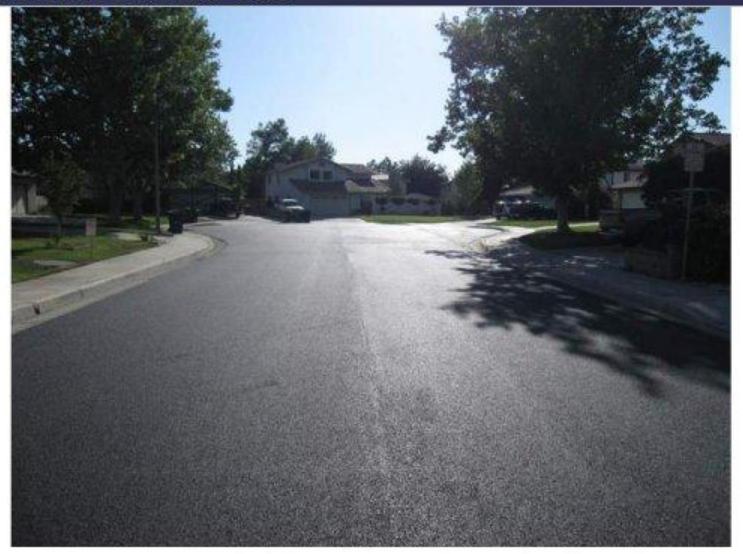


City of Lancaster, California



Residential neighborhood construction

Residential Cul-de-sac





Brown Deer, WI



St. Paul, MN



Kent County, MI



I-85 North Carolina

San Jose, CA



Birmingham, AL



NCAT Test Track

Restoring Skid Resistance 1st Maintenance Treatment



Polished surface prior to surfacing

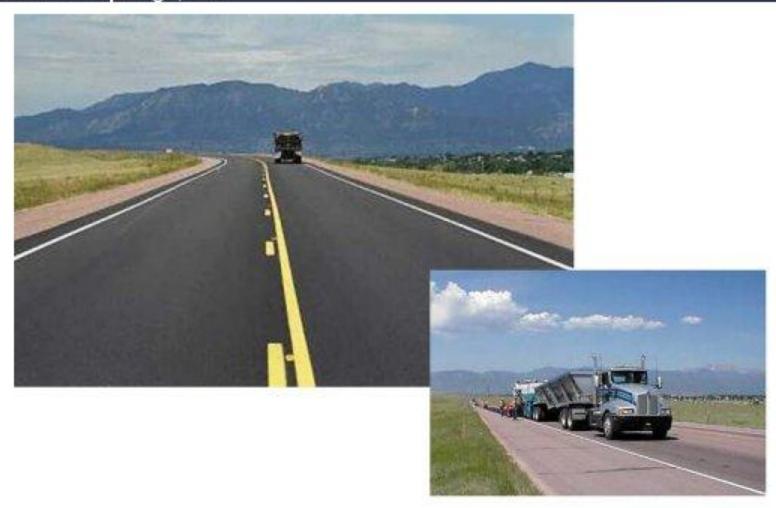


UTBWC surface



"Excellent performance after 2,400,000 ESALs, and still going"

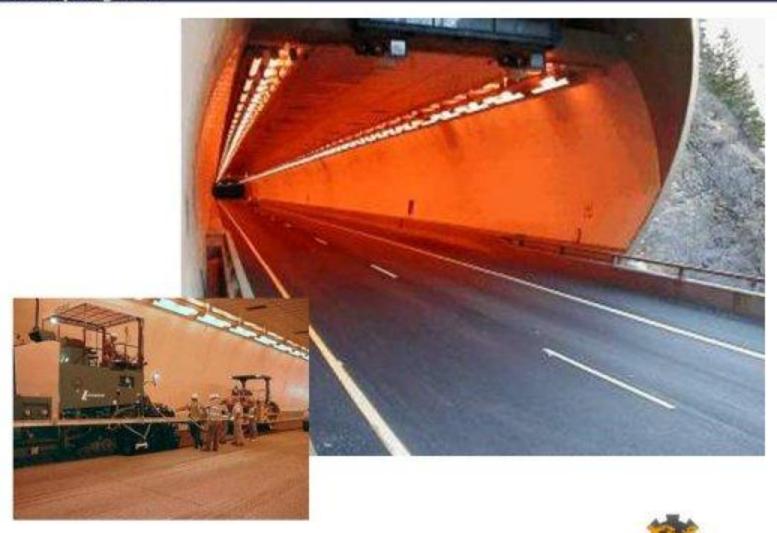
US 24 Colorado Springs, CO



US 25 Kentucky



Hanging Lake Tunnel, I-70 Glenwood Springs, CO



Harmon St. Las Vegas, NV

Over New Construction







Clark County Nevada

Ultrathin Bonded Wearing Course Over New Construction

Surface characteristics

- Open graded
- Bonded

Durability

 Longest lasting surface treatment

Polymer emulsion membrane seals & protects

- Seals surface imperfections
- & cold joints

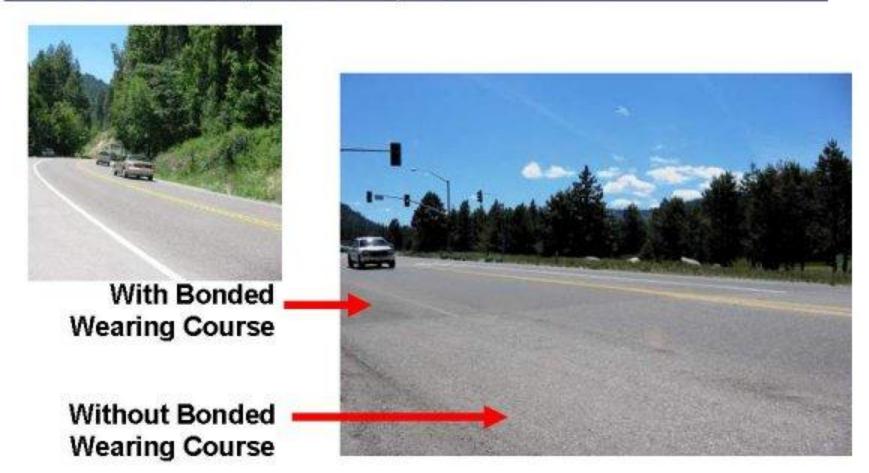
Structural addition

Structural layer coefficient = 0.45



US 50 Lake Tahoe, CA

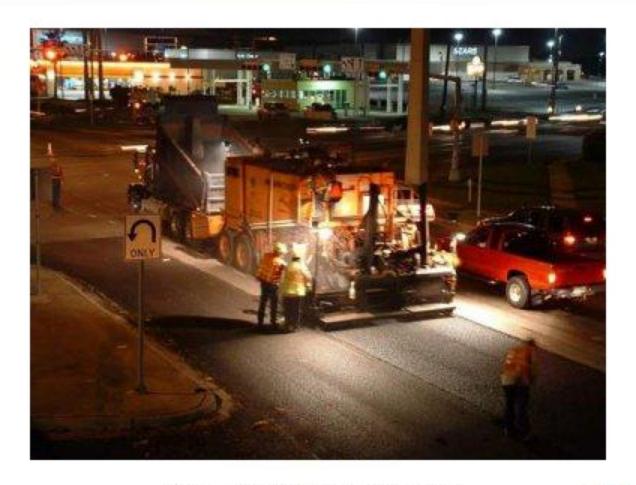
After 2 Years of Chains, Traffic & Snowplows



Los Angeles County, CA



Night Paving



San Antonio, Texas

I-20/59 Birmingham, AL

160,000 ADT

Before surfacing





After 3 years

I-35E Denton, Texas



I-85 North Carolina

after 1 year



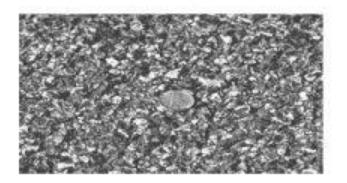
Stiles Rd Savannah, GA



After 1 year



After 2 years



I-40 North Carolina



After 4 years

I-440 & I-64 North Carolina Over PCC After 3 years









SR 1/64 Raleigh, NC



After 7 years

Rt. 422 Pennsylvania



After 10 years





Where do you place BWC?

Site Selection Guidelines over Asphalt Pavements

Structurally sound pavement

Rut depth < 12.5 mm or ½ inch

Minor to moderate severity transverse & longitudinal cracking

Minor to moderate severity patches & bleeding

Raveling & polished aggregate to high severity





Where do you place BWC?

Site Selection Guidelines over PCC

Structurally sound pavement

Low severity "D" cracking

Minor to moderate transverse & longitudinal cracking

Minor to moderate severity corner breaks

Minor to moderate severity joint spalling

Map cracking < 10 m² in any 100 m² area

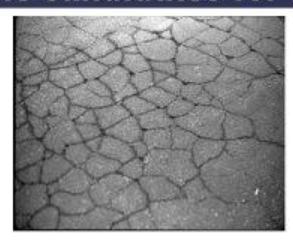
Faulting < 9.5 mm

No blowups, water bleeding or pumping



I-40 North Carolina

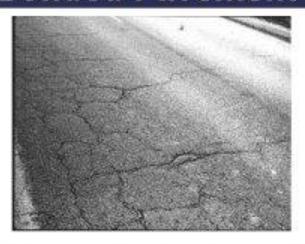
Poor Candidates for Maintenance BWC Possible candidates for Rehab Bonded Pavement



High severity alligator cracking



Rutting



High severity block cracking



High severity "D" cracking

Pavement Preparation

- Clean pavement
- Seal existing cracks > 1/4 inch
 - Don't overfill
- Fill surface deformities > 1/2 inch deep
- Protect manhole covers, drains, etc.
- Remove pavement markings if possible (for best ride quality)

Preventive Maintenance

I-70 Kansas

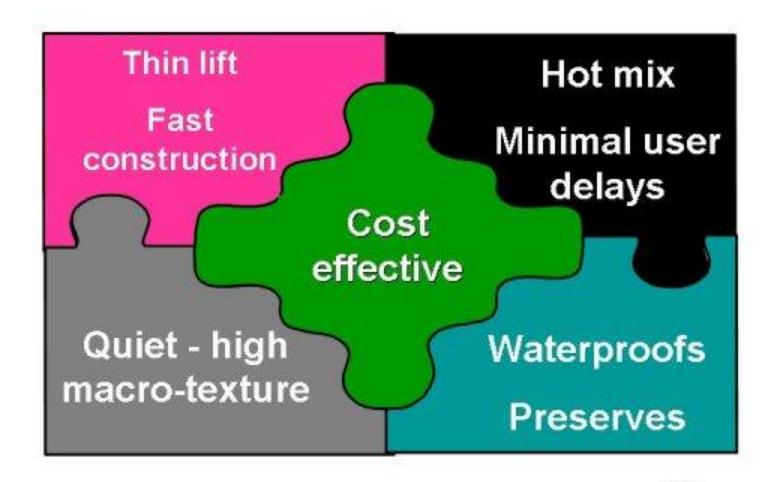




Rte. 288 Virginia Over New Construction After 1 Year



Summary



Thank you.

Questions?

