# MAXIMISE SEALWORK THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

FEEDBACK: RPF - MAY 2014

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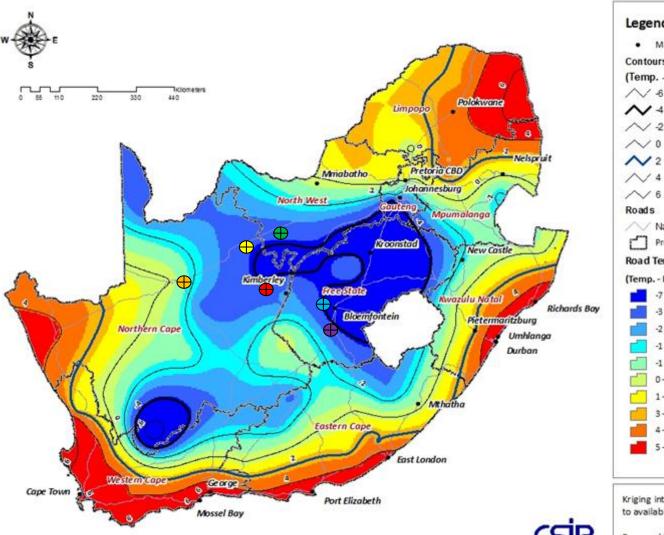






#### Introduction

- Literature survey
- □ Trial Sections
- Workshops (Internal)
- □ SAT Seminars
- Project finalisation



Legend: Main Towns/Cities Contours (Cold) (Temp. - Degrees Celsius) 1/6 14 1/2 / National Provinces Road Temperature surface (Cold) (Temp. - Degrees Celsius) -7 - -4 -3 -- 3 -2 -- 2 -1 -- 2 -1--1 0-0 1-2

Kriging interpolation method applied to available temperature data points.

Prepared by J. Maritz CSIR BE

## Summary of key asp

- □ Any seal, any time, almost any
- Attention to detail during all stages
  - Planning
  - Design
  - □ Contract documentation
  - □ Construction & trial sections
- Strategy
  - ☐ Schedule high risk projects for summer period
  - ☐ Provide alternative seal/binder if extended into winter
  - Evaluate risks and costs de- and re-establishment

## **Strategy**

- Minimise risks
  - Schedule high risk projects for summer period
    - ☐ High traffic
    - ☐ High road importance
    - Sub-zero temperatures
  - □ Only low risk projects for winter
  - ☐ Provide alternative seal/binder if extended into winter
    - ☐ Low risk seals for winter
  - □ Evaluate risks and costs de- and re-establishment

#### **New directions**

- Introduce high viscosity emulsions
- Introduce mobile precoating plants
- Compulsory mobile weather stations
- Use of anionic emulsion for precoating
- MC 30 Cut- back



#### Winter sealing guidelines

- Update current document incorporating feedback (summarise)
- Incorporate into new COTO Specifications
- Update TRH3
- Summary of lessons learnt on Blog

### Winter sealing guidelines

- Corrections to current document e.g.
  - □ Temporary 9.5 Cape seal only for bypasses and shoulder widening
  - □ 19 Cape seals can be directly applied during winter as long as curing can take place before sub-zero temperatures
  - ☐ Aggregate selection to optimise local sources/ on-site crushers
  - ☐ Standardise traffic parameter in document i.e. ELV not ADT

# New/ improved test methods and specifications

- Binder/stone adhesion
  - ☐ Preferred binder and stone
  - □ Sweep test ?
- Aggregate
  - Durability/ Soundness (balance to match lower traffic/ rolling)
  - □ Elongation specification
- Macro texture guideline ranges for different seal types
- Method specifications
  - ☐ Roller type/ mass, passes and sequence
  - □ Spray bar height
  - Drag broom specifications

# New/ improved test methods and specifications ...

- Minimum equipment related to seal type and production rates
- New/ adjusted temperature/ climate specifications
  - □ Ambient, road surface/ aggregate temperature
  - ☐ Humidity and wind speed
  - Temperature measurement for uniform sections
  - □ Temperature reduction records Spray length determination
- Opening to traffic
  - ☐ Pull-out test specs for aggregate sizes and binder type
  - Controlled opening and surface temperature specs
  - Climate monitoring

### Strategy ...

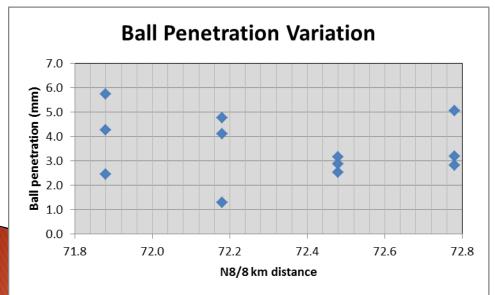
- New/ improved test methods and specifications ...
  - Moisture in base/existing surfacing
    - ☐ Glass plate test (Specs and interpretation required)
    - ☐ Granular bases (monitor moisture before and after prime)
  - □ Aggregate spread
    - □ Control of aggregate spread rates and accuracy specs
  - Distributors
    - ☐ In-line flow meters to be installed
  - Binder properties
    - ☐ Additional information be provided by suppliers e.g.
    - □ Viscosity/ temperature for different cut-back percentages
    - □ SANS specification adherence for base binders

# New/ improved test methods and specifications ...

- Testing, storing and handling of bituminous products
  - New PG specifications awaited
  - ☐ Testing and reporting of cut-back binders (how and what)
  - Safe handling SABITA report to be published (cutting back on site)
  - ☐ Emulsion (time frame for testing)
- Site management and QA
  - ☐ Formalisation of quality plans and execution

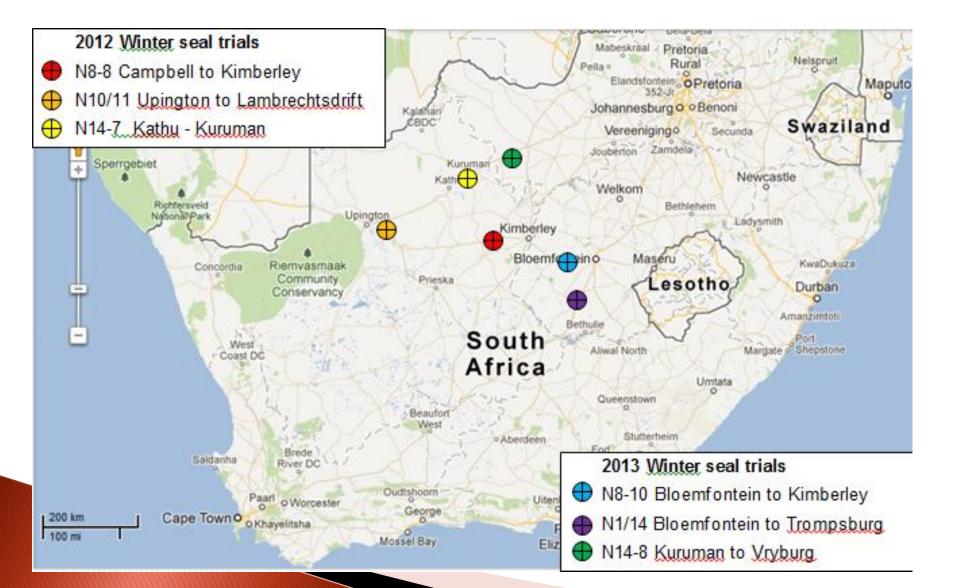
### Improvement of design guidelines

- Seal type selection
- Position and ranges of application rates
- Ball penetration interpretation for
  - □ Cape seals 20<sup>th</sup> percentile (min binder)
  - ☐ Stone seals 80<sup>th</sup> percentile (rather fatty than stripping)



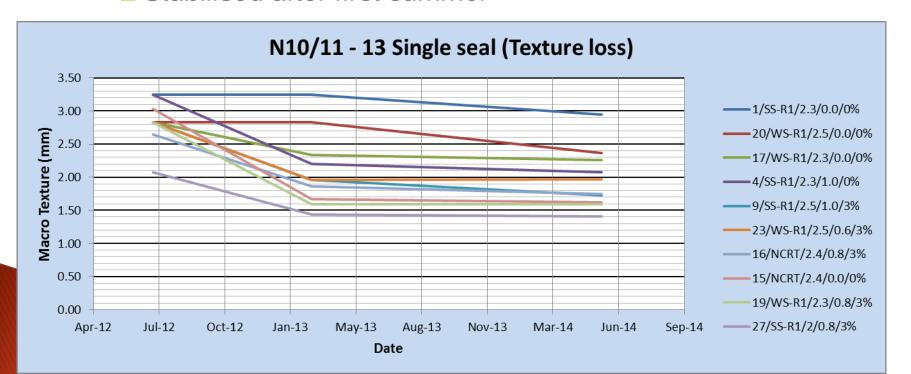


# **Continue trial monitoring**



## Recent survey

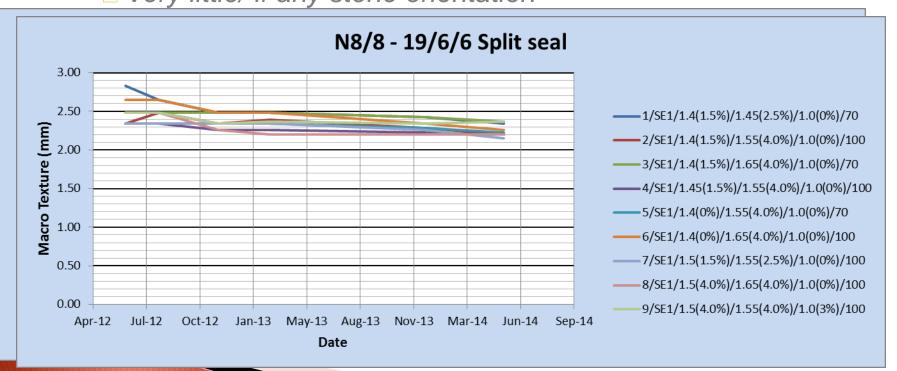
- Observations (Single seal)
  - □ texture loss mainly due to
    - Initial embedment softening of pretreatment
    - stone orientation
  - ☐ Stabilised after first summer



## Recent survey

#### Observations (Double seals)

- □ texture loss mainly due to initial embedment (softening)
- ☐ Stabilised after first summer
- □ Very little/ if any stone orientation



# End