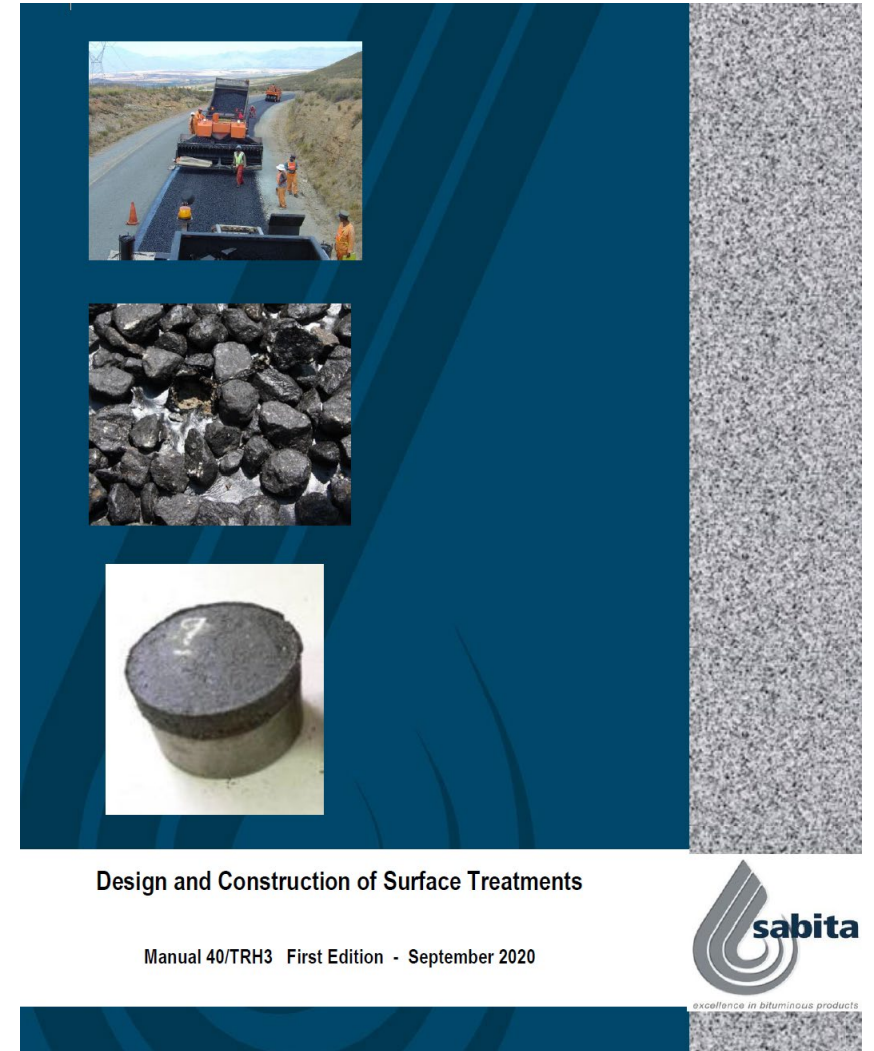


PAR C: Performance

- Part A • General
- Part B • Materials
- Part C • Performance
- Part D • Seal type and binder selection
- Part E • Design
- Part F • Construction
- Part G • Quality assurance
- Part H • Repair of premature failures



- **How different factors influence seal performance**

- ☐ Pavement structure and condition
- ☐ Traffic
- ☐ Road geometry
- ☐ Design
- ☐ Aggregate
- ☐ Binder
- ☐ Seal structure
- ☐ Pre-treatment and repairs
- ☐ Construction and supervision
- ☐ Maintenance
- ☐ Physical and social environment

NB for

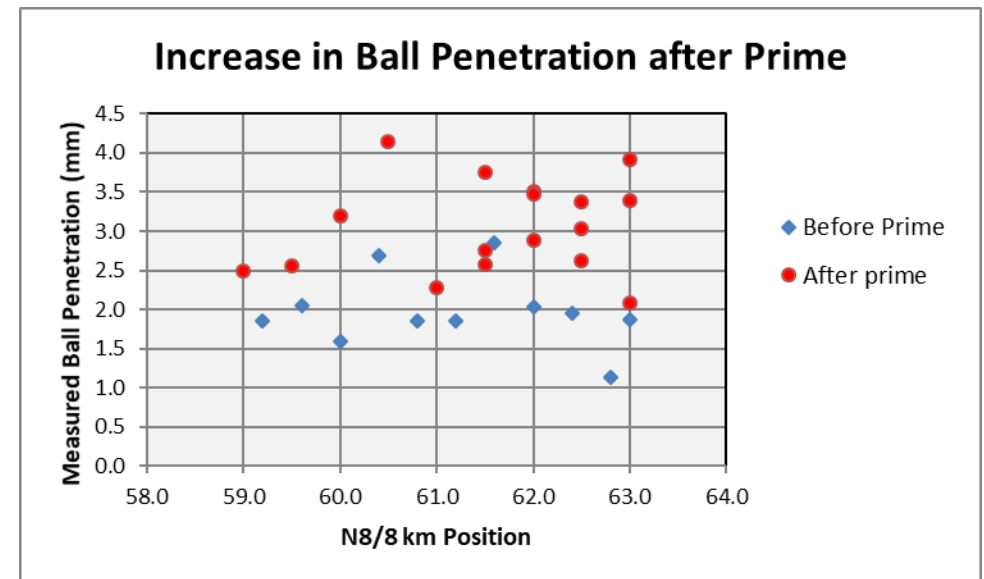
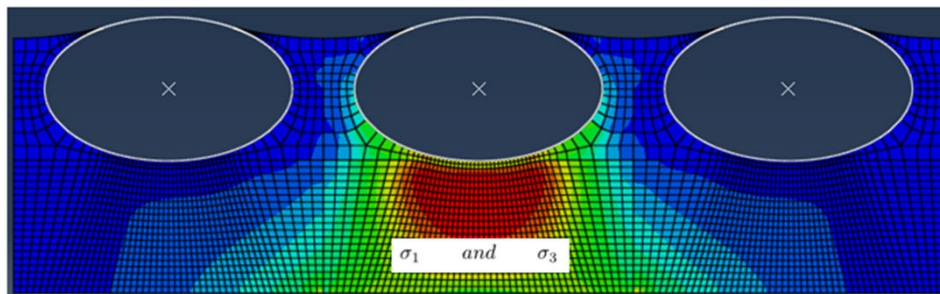
- Seal type and binder selection
- Design
- Construction

- **Purpose of a seal**
 - Provide a waterproof cover to the underlying pavement
 - Provide a safe all-weather, dust-free riding surface with adequate skid resistance
 - Protect the underlying layer from abrasive forces of traffic and environment
- **Terminal condition**
 - Aggregate loss (stripping).
 - Reduced skid resistance (texture loss and polishing of the aggregate)
 - Inability to retard crack initiation and crack reflection and permeability



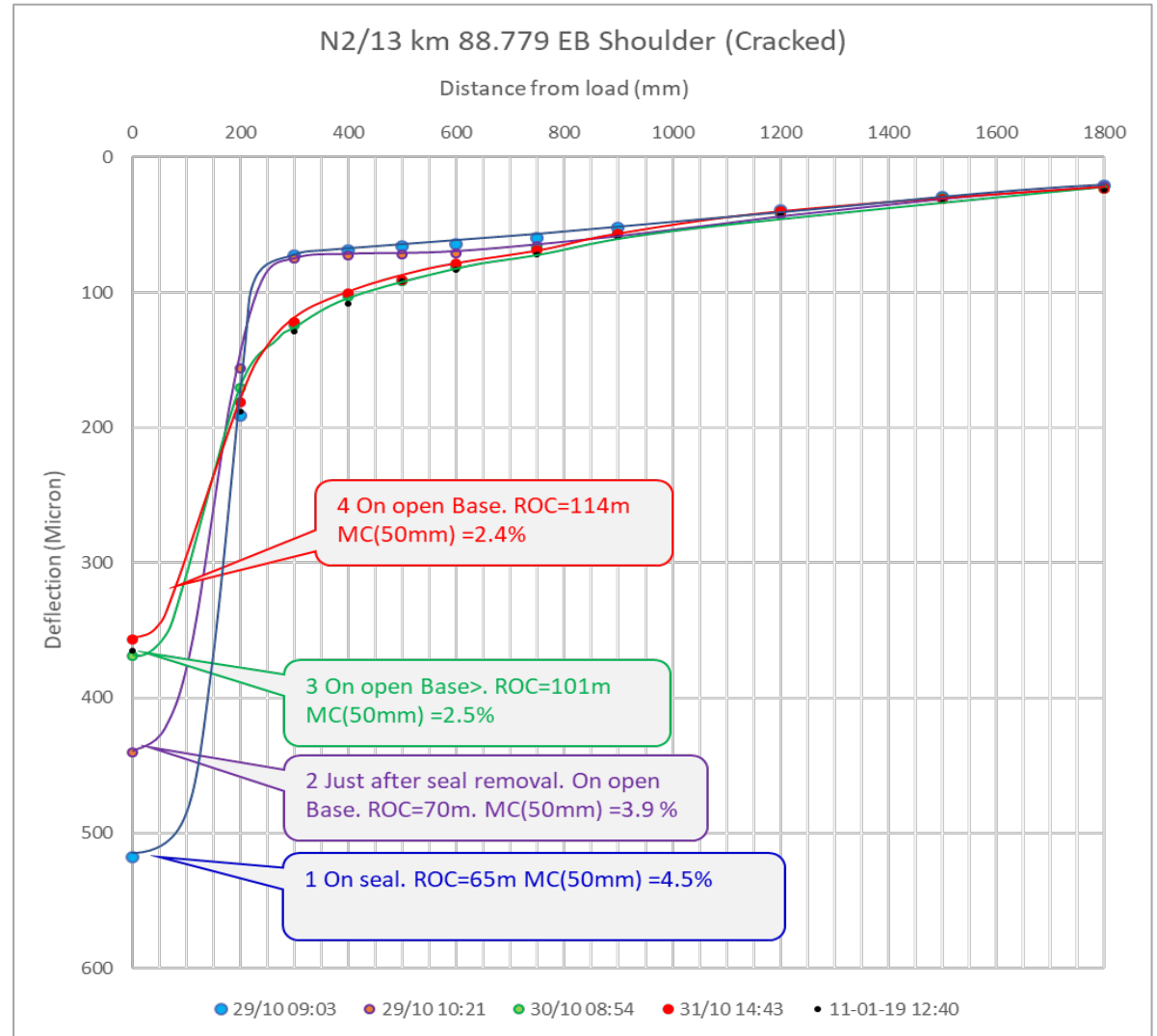
- **Embedment**

- ☐ The type of material in the base, compaction and moisture content.
- ☐ A layer of fine material on a crushed stone base (not properly broomed).
- ☐ High application of a prime coat with solvents.
- ☐ Seal type (structure) and stiffness.

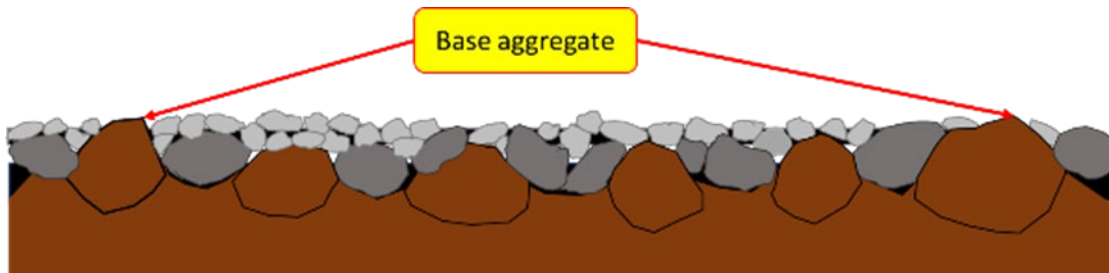


- **Effect of**

- ☐ Moisture in the upper base
- ☐ Soft layer underneath the seal



- Effect of coarse base surface



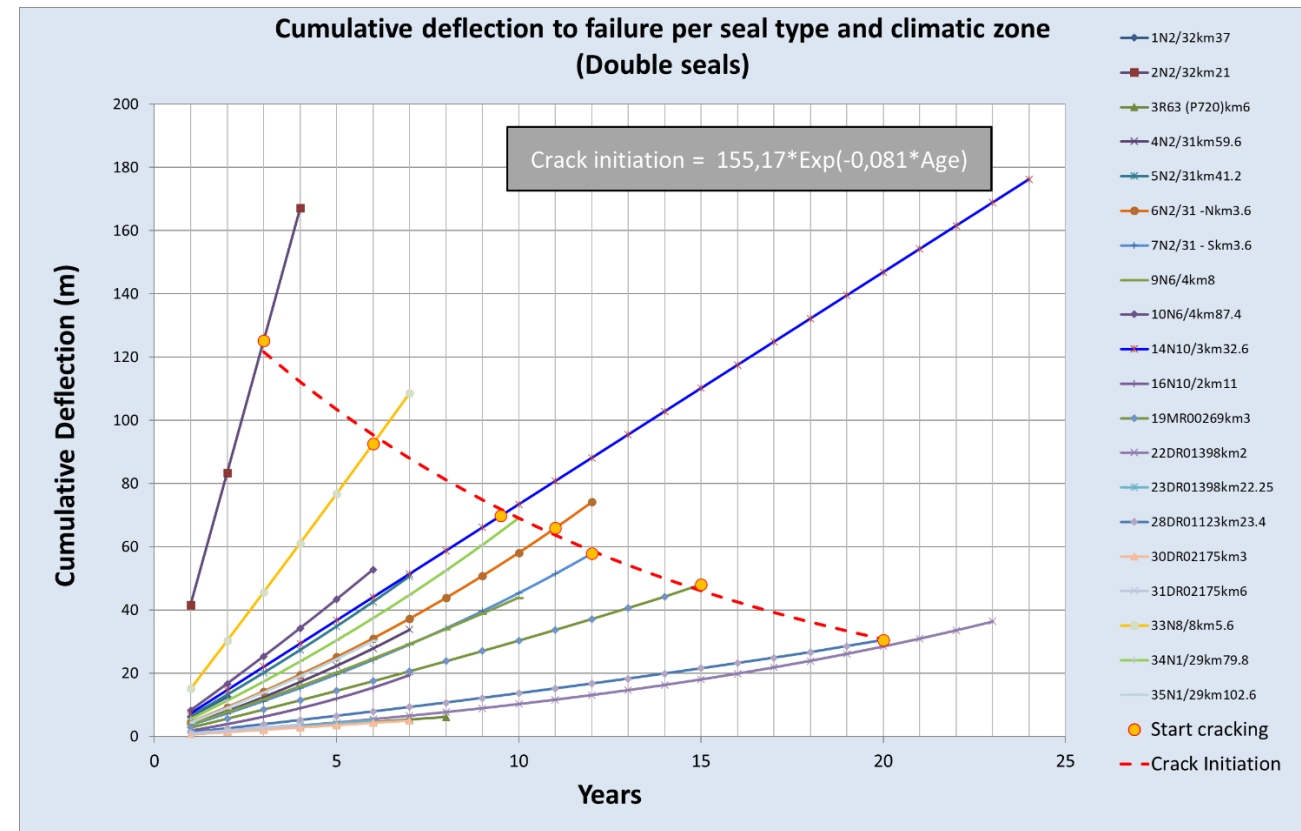
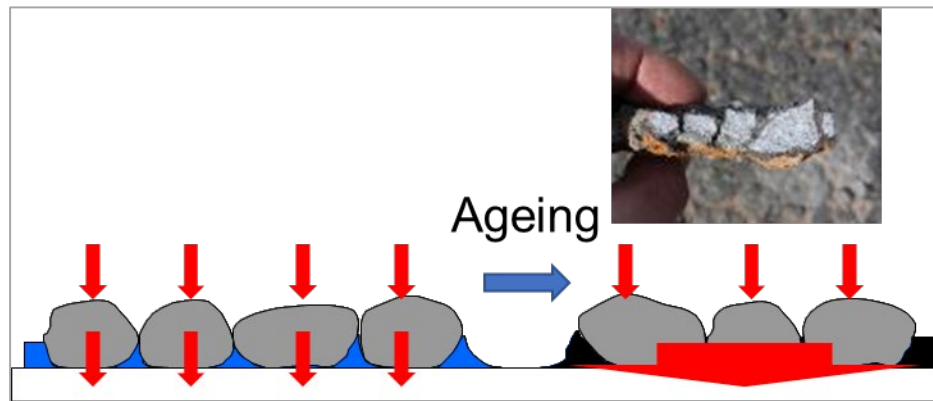
- New guidelines for maximum existing texture allowed before texture treatment



Maximum texture before sealing

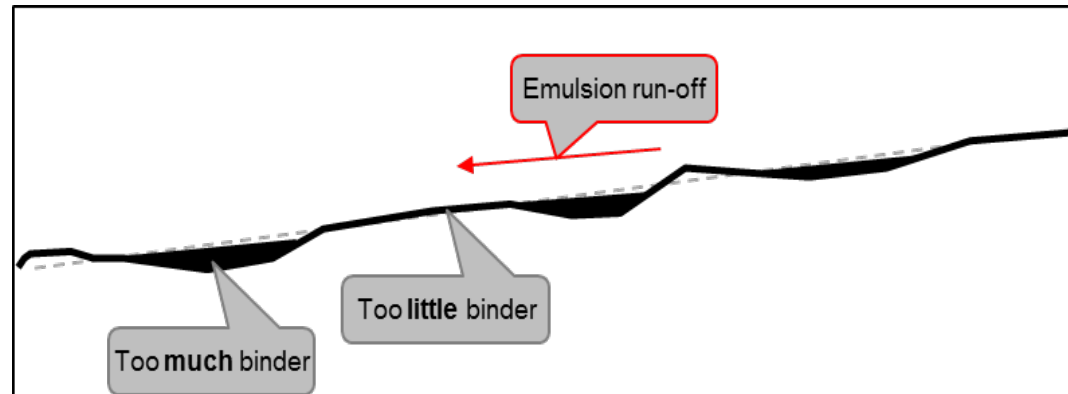
Seal Code	Final surfacing type	Max Texture allowed
S1(10)	Single seal with 10 mm aggregate	0.8
S1(10)	Single seal with 10 mm aggregate (with cover spray)	1.0
S1(14)	Single seal with 14 mm aggregate	0.8
S1(14)	Single seal with 14 mm aggregate (with cover spray)	1.5
S1(14)	Single seal with 14 mm aggregate (with Bitumen rubber)	1.2
S2(10/S)	Double seal with 10 mm aggregate and sand	1.0
S2(14/S)	Double seal with 14 mm aggregate and sand	1.5
S4(10)	Cape Seal with 10 mm aggregate and one layer of slurry	1.5
S4(14)	Cape Seal with 14 mm aggregate and one layer of slurry	2.0
S4(20)	Cape Seal with 20 mm aggregate and two layers of slurry	2.5
S2(14/7)	Double seal with 14 mm aggregate and a layer of 7 mm aggregate	1.5
S2(14/5)	Double seal with 14 mm aggregate and a layer of 5 mm aggregate	1.5
S2(20/10)	Double seal with 19 mm aggregate and a layer of 9,5 mm aggregate	2.0
S2(20/7)	Double seal with 19 mm aggregate and a layer of 6,7 mm aggregate	2.0
S2(20/7/7)	Double seal with 19 mm aggregate and two layers of 6,7 mm aggregate	1.5

- Flexural properties



- **Surface irregularities**

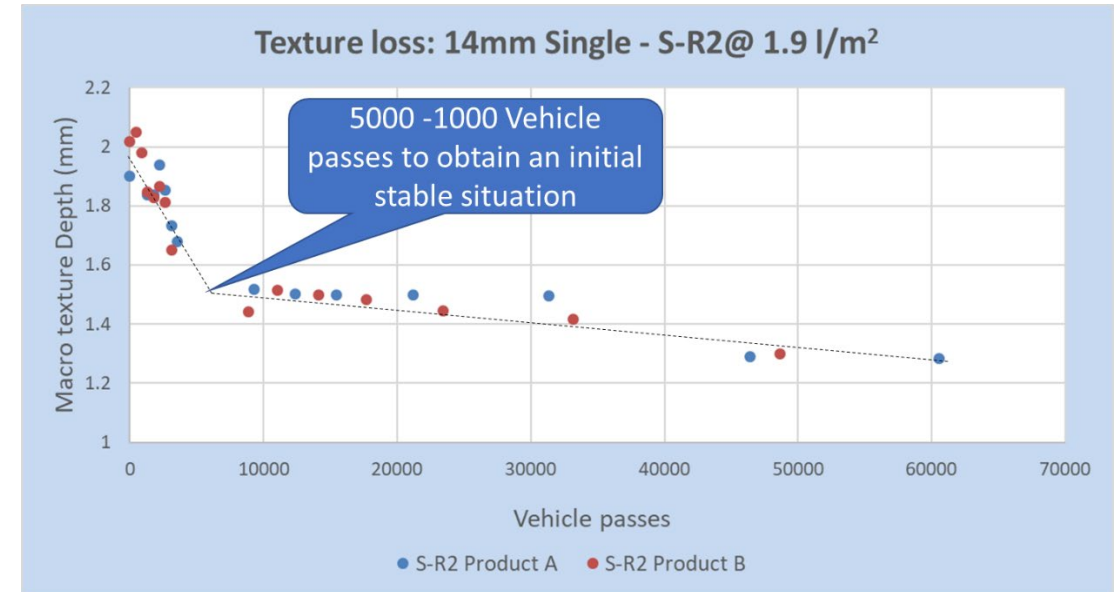
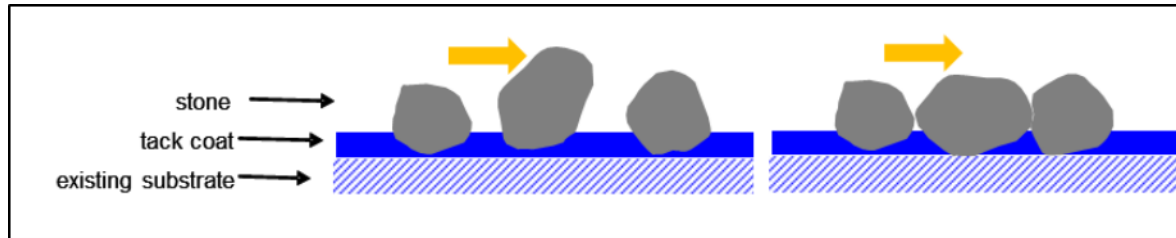
- ❑ Binder



- ❑ Effect on seal compaction



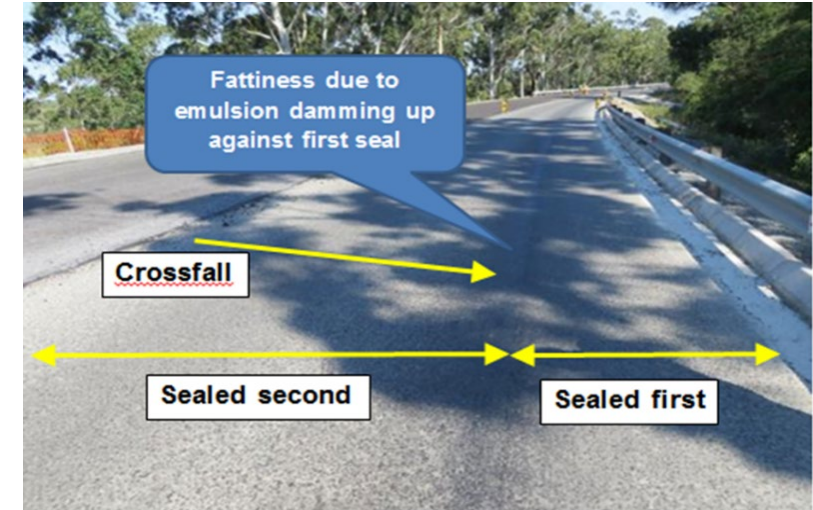
- Importance of controlled traffic compaction



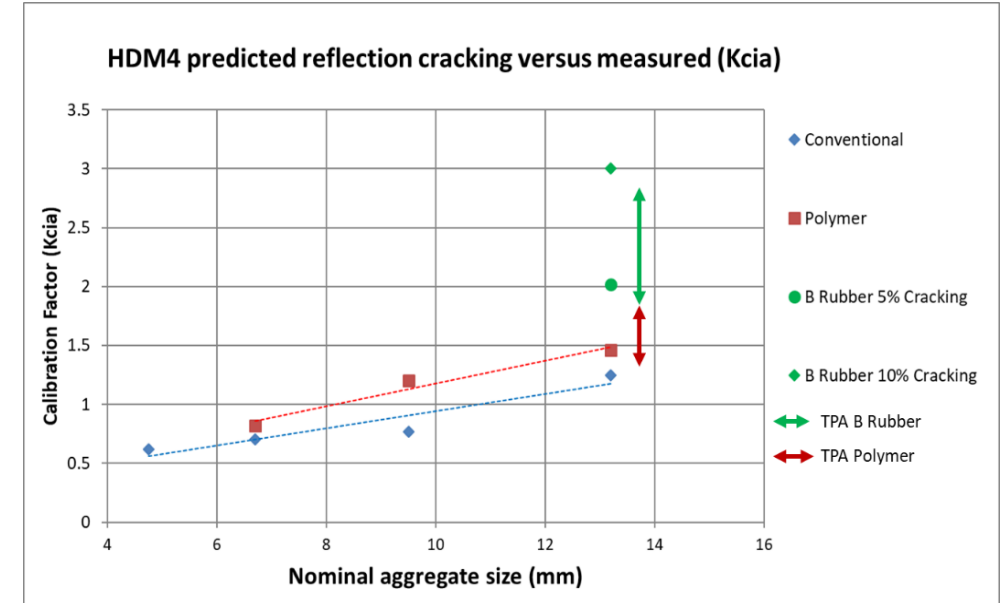
- **Gradient and smooth surface**
- **Erosion of a double seal**



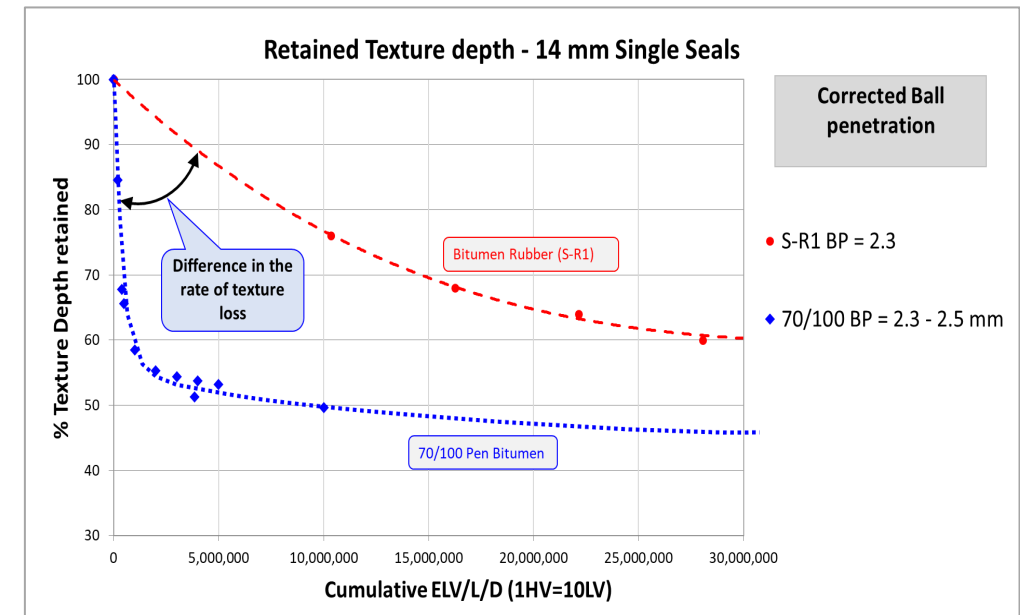
- Emulsion run-off (crossfall)
- Turning actions at intersections



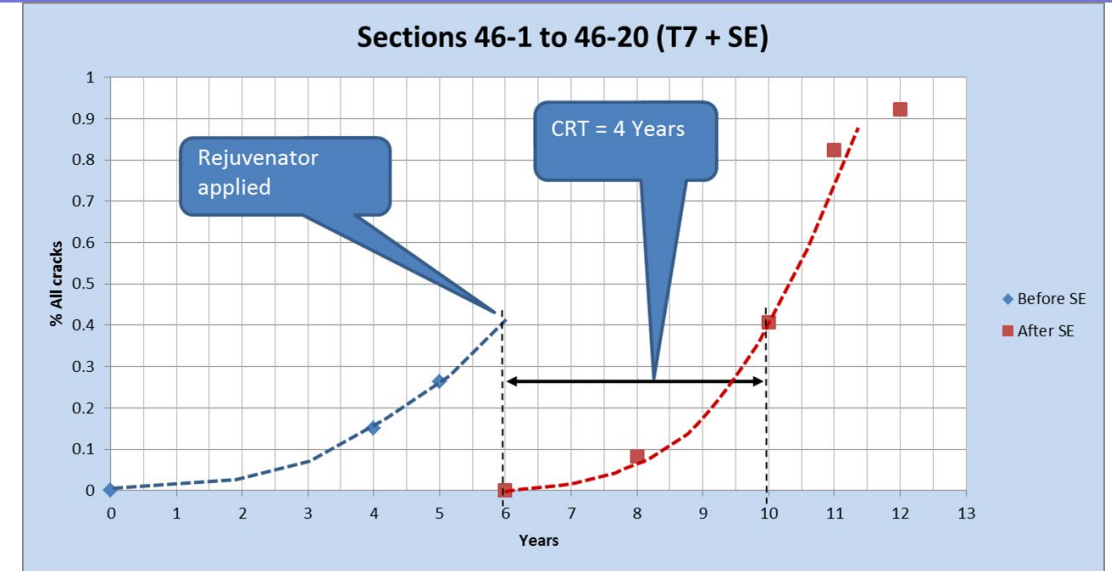
- Effect of binder type and film thickness on crack reflection
- Effect of polymer modified binder geotextile seal



- Mechanisms
- Effect of binder type

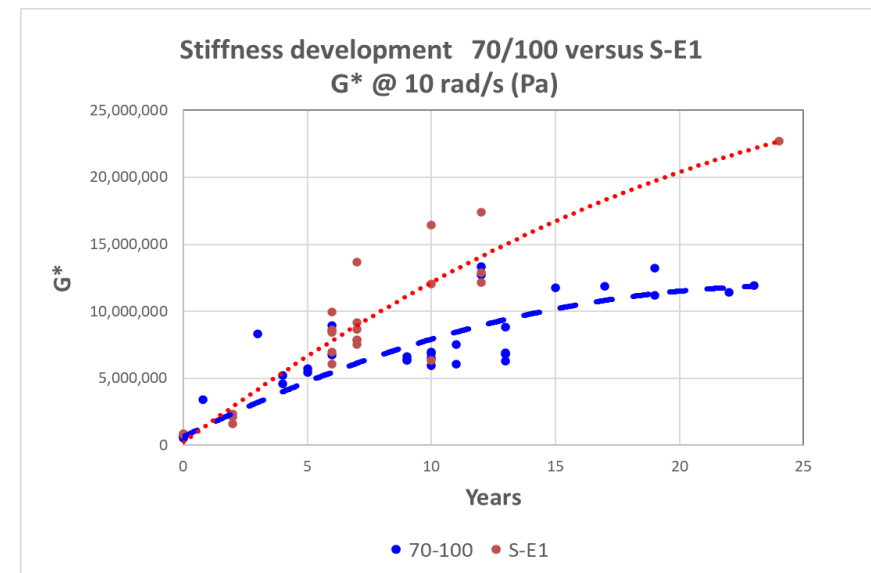
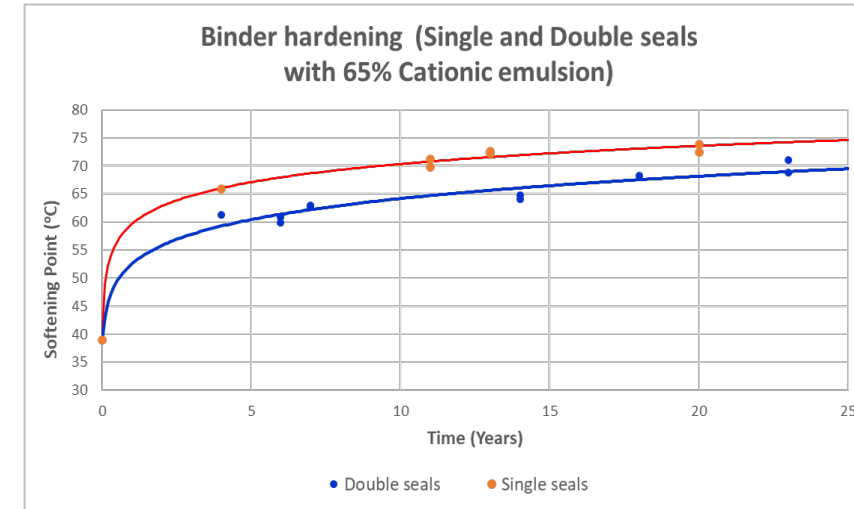


- Effect of rejuvenators on crack retardation



- **Oxidation:** Reaction of oxygen with the binder, the rate depending on the character of the bitumen (source) and the temperature
- **Volatilisation:** The evaporation of the light fractions from binders (Primarily a function of temperature)
- **Polymerisation:** A combination of like molecules to form larger molecules, resulting in progressive hardening.
- **Thixotropy:** (Steric Hardening) A progressive hardening due to the formation of a structure within the binder over a period of time.
- **Syneresis:** A reaction in which the expulsion of thin oily liquids to the surface of the binder film takes place
- **Separation: (exudation)** The removal of the oily constituents, resins, or asphaltenes from the bitumen caused by absorption into porous aggregates.

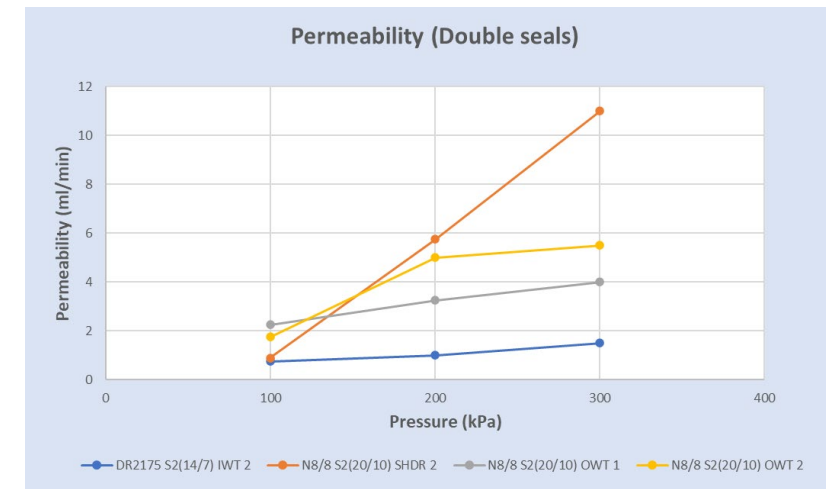
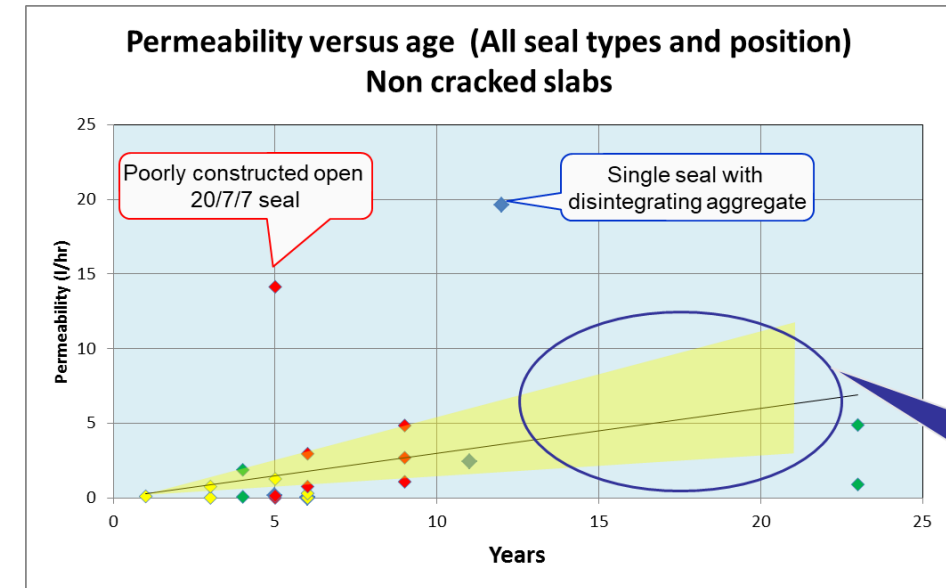
- Effect of seal type
- Effect of binder type



Note: Crack sensitivity not equal to stiffness

- Ageing

- Contact pressure/ ponding



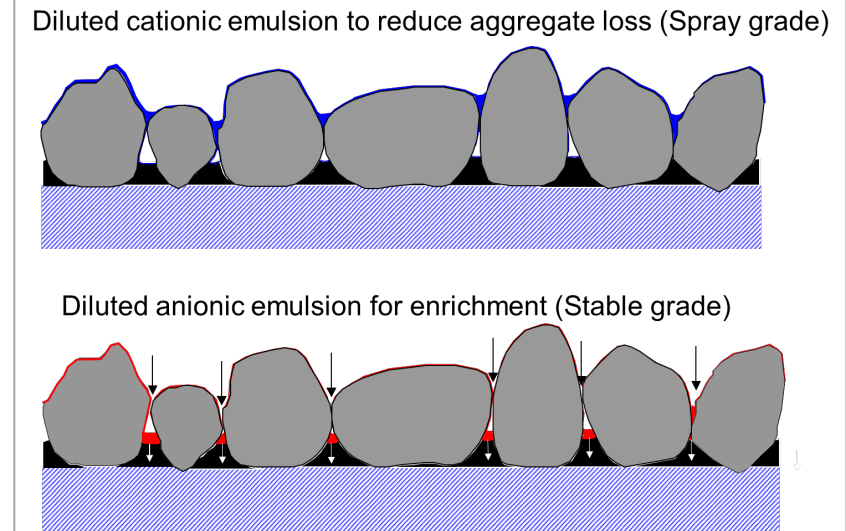
- **Cover spray versus enrichment and rejuvenation**

- ☐ Cationic spray grade
- ☐ Anionic stable grade
- ☐ Invert cut-back emulsions for rejuvenation

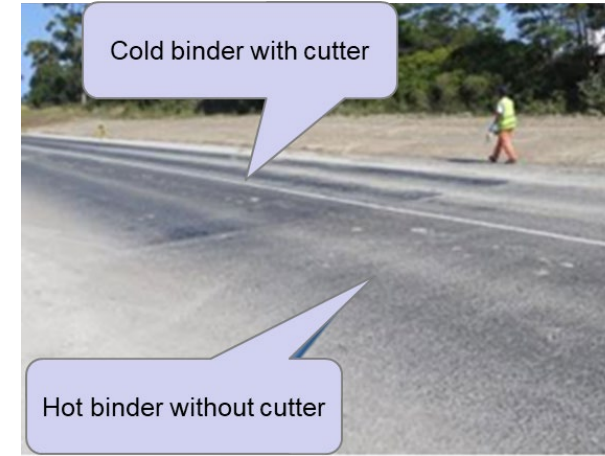
Polymer modified emulsion



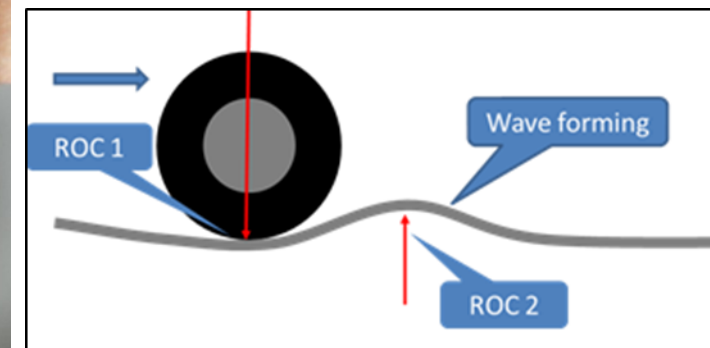
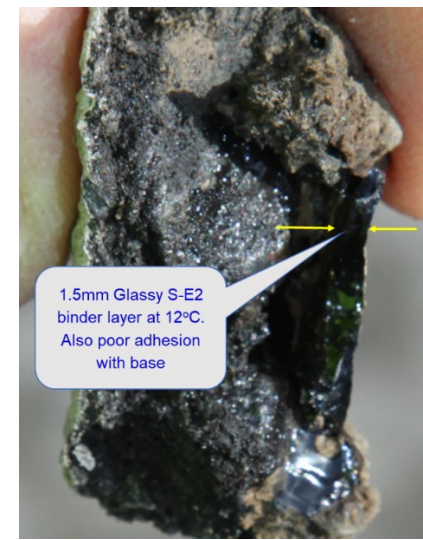
- **Several proprietary products**



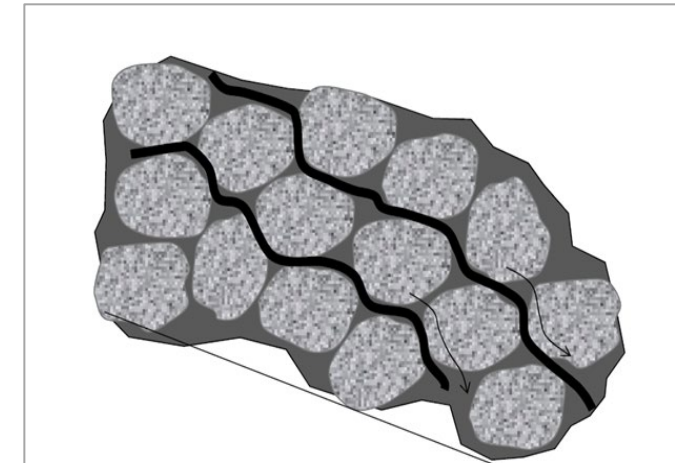
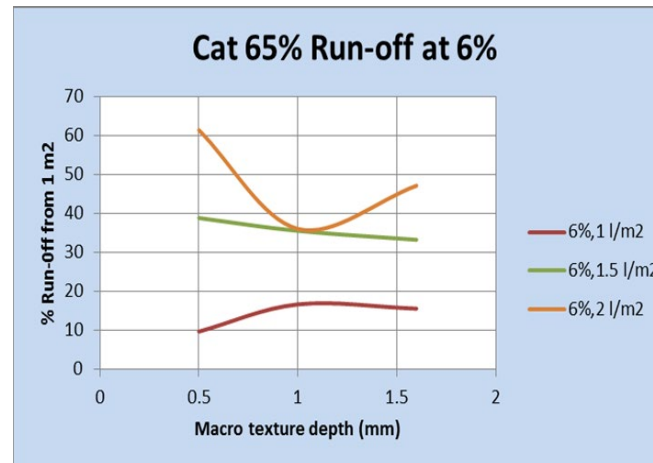
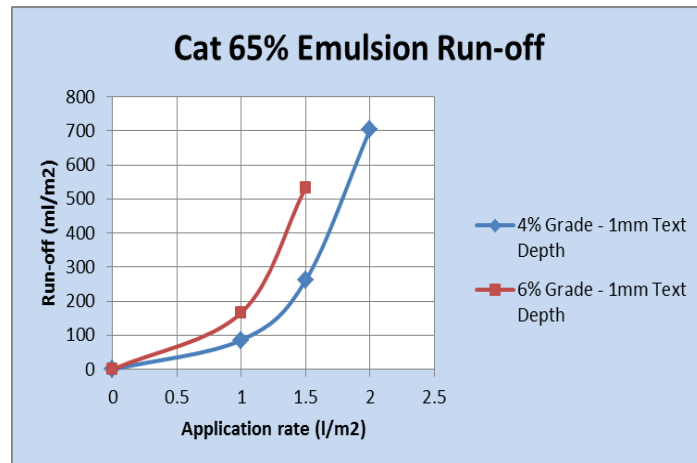
- Effect of solvents



- Effect of cold temperature on highly polymer modified binders

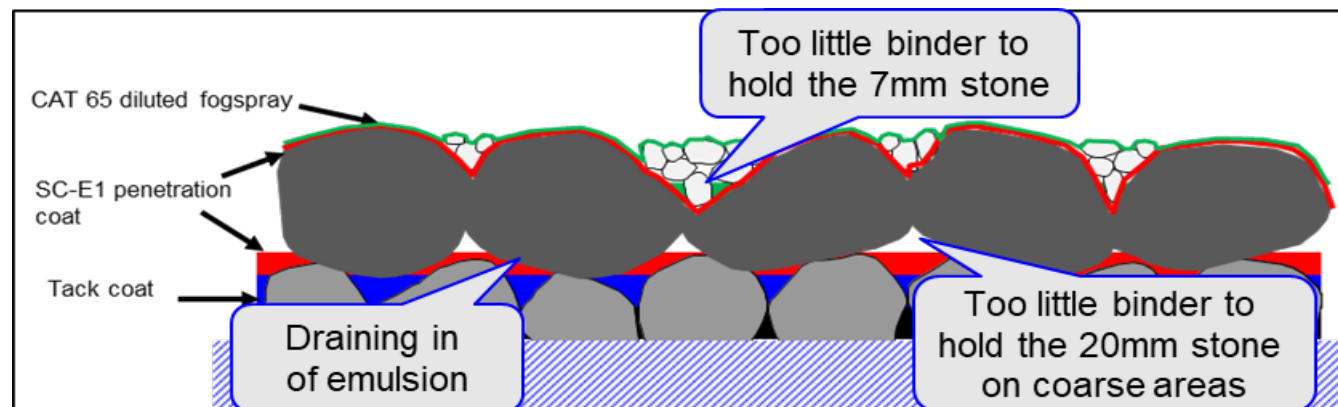
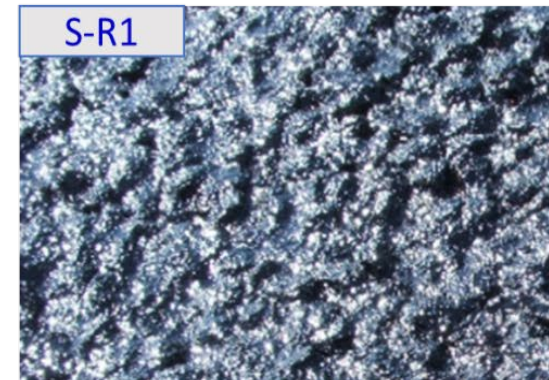
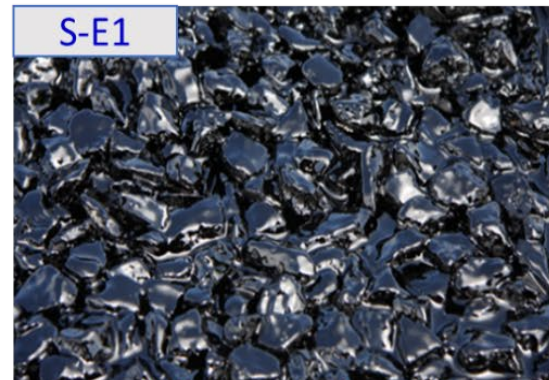
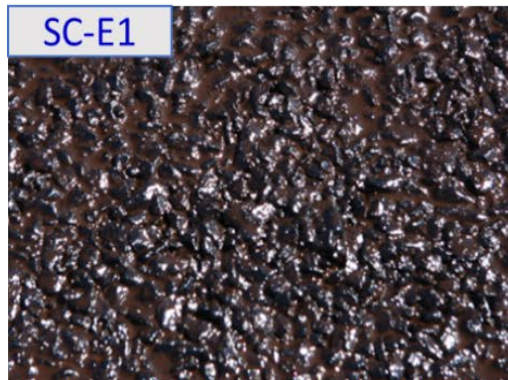


- Emulsion runoff



A Kashaya

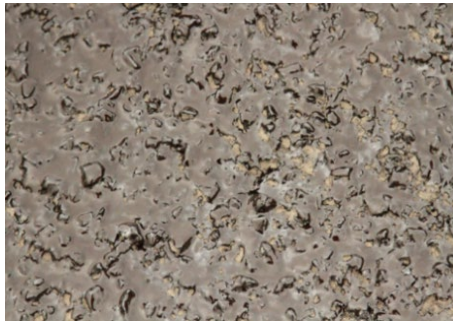
- Binder run-in



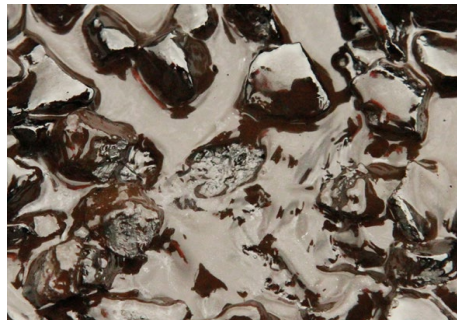
- **Emulsion alternatives**

- ☐ Multi-grade (high shear/low flow) emulsion
- ☐ Double spray bar (catalyst on 2nd bar cause rapid breaking)
- ☐ High viscosity emulsions

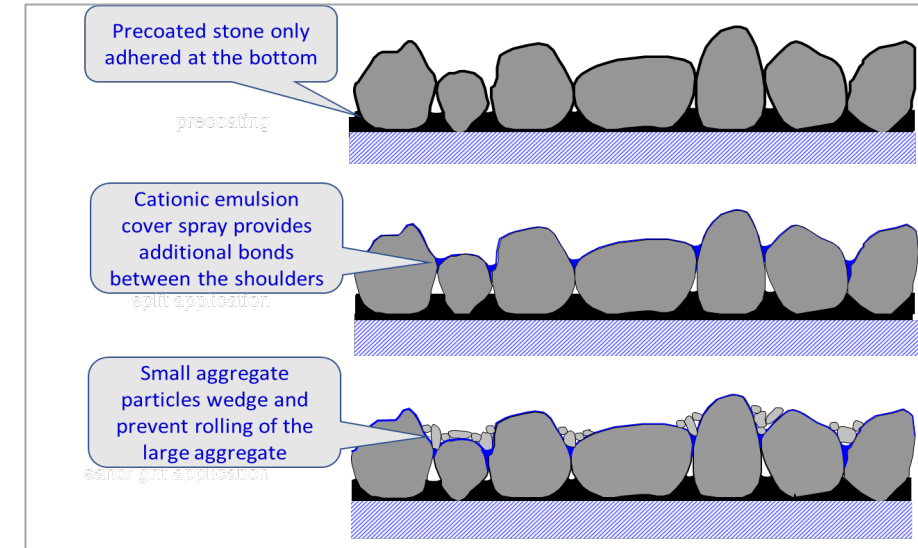
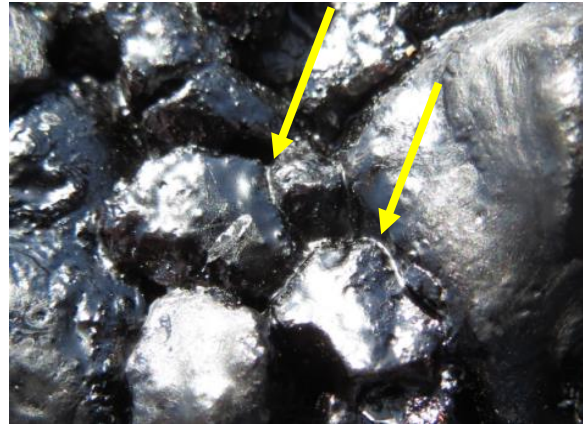
- **Caution (Some limitations as well)**



- **Curing**

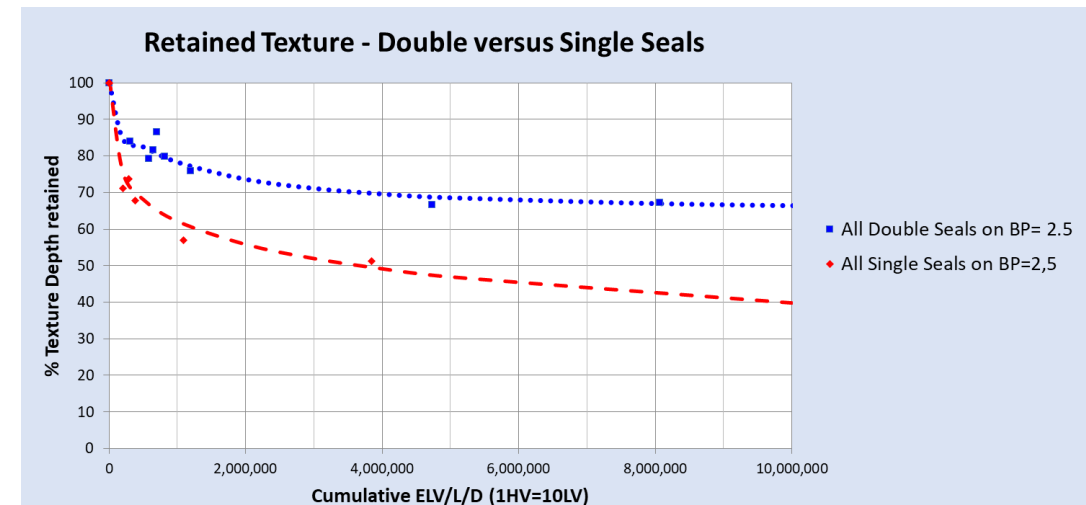


- Binder position**



- Wedging of smaller aggregate**

- Texture loss (orientation)**



- **Variation in surface texture**



- **Voids**



- Sealing too soon after rejuvenation (volatiles)



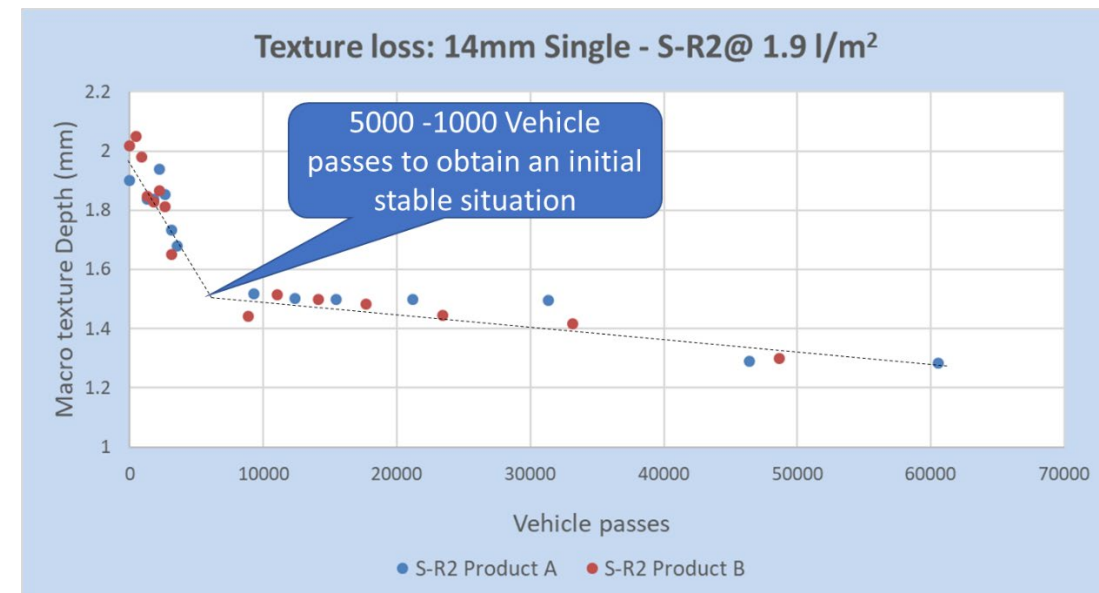
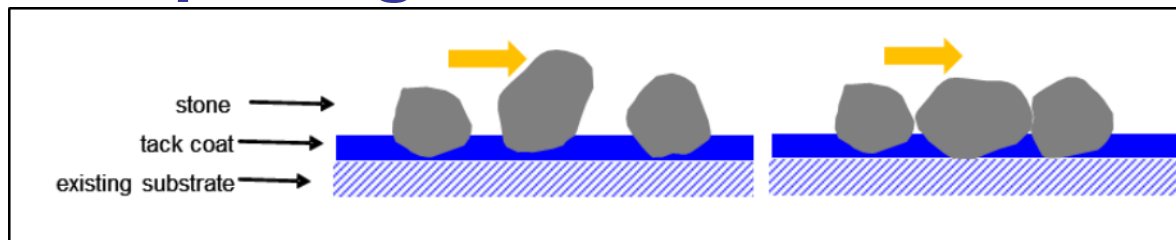
- Importance of pretreatment



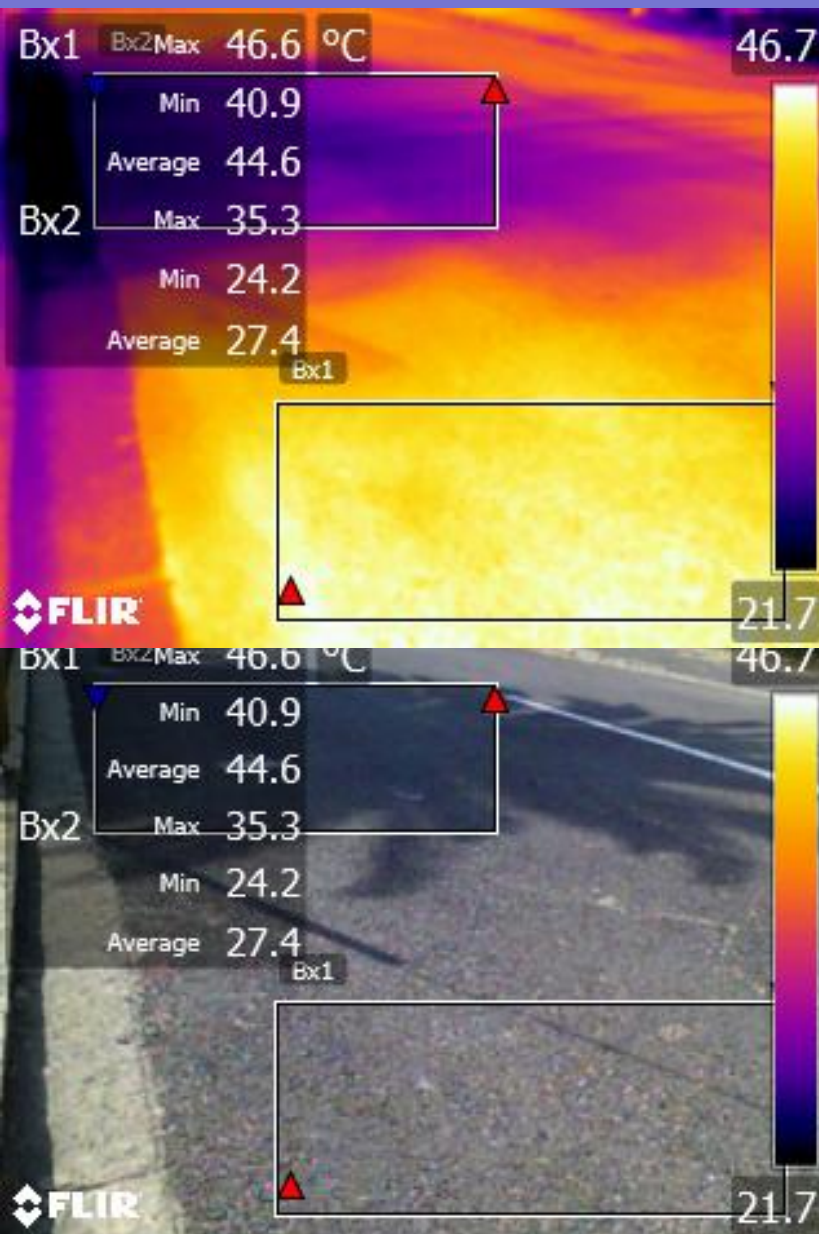
Environmental effects



- **Correct seal type**
 - ❑ PART D
- **Appropriate design**
 - ❑ PART E
- **Quality of construction**
 - ❑ PART F
- **Opening to traffic**



Road surface temperature



- **Enrichment**
- **Rejuvenation**
- **Joint repairs**

End