Arizona Pavements/Materials Conference

A.S.U.

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Asphalt Pavement Recycling

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What is In-Place Recycling?

In-Place recycling is an on-site, in-place method that rehabilitates deteriorated asphalt pavements and minimizes the use of new materials.

Asphalt Pavement Recycling

Application and Construction

- What is In-Place Recycling?
- Preventive Maintenance
- Cold-In-Place Recycling
- Full Depth Reclamation
- Preventive Maintenance
- Hot-In-Place Recycling HIR Benefits - Considerations Types of HIR Project Considerations

Cold-In-Place Recycling

CIR is a pavement maintenance/rehabilitation technique that involves the processing and treatment of the existing asphalt pavement with a bituminous recycling agent (emulsified asphalt or foamed asphalt) and additives, as required, such as lime, cement, or corrective aggregate.

CIR Construction Process

- Existing asphalt is milled to a specified depth usually 3-4".
- Milled material is conveyed to screen deck.
- Oversized material is sent to hammermill crusher.
- 100% of material passes top size requirement (1 1/4" minus).
- Processed material is sent to pugmill.
- As material is conveyed to pugmill, it crosses over belt scale.
- Electronic signal tells the "brain" how much material is entering pugmill and injects proper amount of additive.



CIR Laydown

- Once the material is mixed in pugmill, it is deposited in a windrow.
- The windrow elevator picks up the windrow and deposits it in the paver hopper.
- Once the material is laid, compaction of the mat commences within 30 minutes or so depending on weather conditions and curing process.



Full Depth Reclamation

An engineered pavement recycling process in which existing pavement materials are incorporated into a structural pavement section through the pulverization and/or soil stabilization process.



Full Depth Reclamation

- Typical depth of 6-12 inches - most of todays pulverizers can achieve 16-18" in depth.
- Additives used are cement, lime slurry, emulsion, and foamed asphalt.
- Surface Treatments range from a chip seal to HMA overlay.



Preventive Maintenance





Years (Time Varies for each Road Section)

Each \$1 spent during the first 40% drop in quality will cost \$4-5 if delayed until pavement loses 80% of its original quality.

Hot In-Place Recycling

HIR may be performed as either a single pass (one phase) operation that monolithically recombines the restored pavement with virgin material, or as a two pass procedure, where the restored material is recompacted and the application of the new wearing surface then follows.

Hot In-Place Recycling

The following improvements are dependent on the type of HIR method used. (there are 3 types)

- Can treat surface to a depth of ³/₄ inch up to 3 inches
- Can add additional AC binder/modifiers/Recycling agent
- Can add additional hot mix asphalt/virgin aggregate

Hot In-Place Recycling Benefits



- Repairs Distress
- Extends Life
- Improves Ride Quality
- Improves Friction Coefficient
- Improved Bonding
- Work completed in a single pass (Repaving)
- Maximize the return on investment

Hot In-Place Recycling Considerations

- Surface Asphalt Conditions are most important
- Ruts, Shoves & Bumps
- Patches & Utility Cuts
- Crack size and Condition
- Weathering, Bleeding & Raveling
- Pavement Geometry
- Existing AC thickness
- Geotextile fabrics
- Curb and Gutter
- Subgrade condition
- Pavement final elevation



Types of HIR

Surface Recycling

Remixing





Combines the Surface Recycling or Remixing process with the placement of a simultaneous or integral overlay of new HMA while the temperature of the recycled layer is 200°F minimum. (Recycle depth 1"-2")



















Asphalt Pavement Recycling

Successes & Failures?

Developments

- -Higher Binder Content in Overlay
- -Various Wearing Courses
- -Recycle Surface Treatments (Seals)
- -Repave Wider Widths
- -Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)

Questions?

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