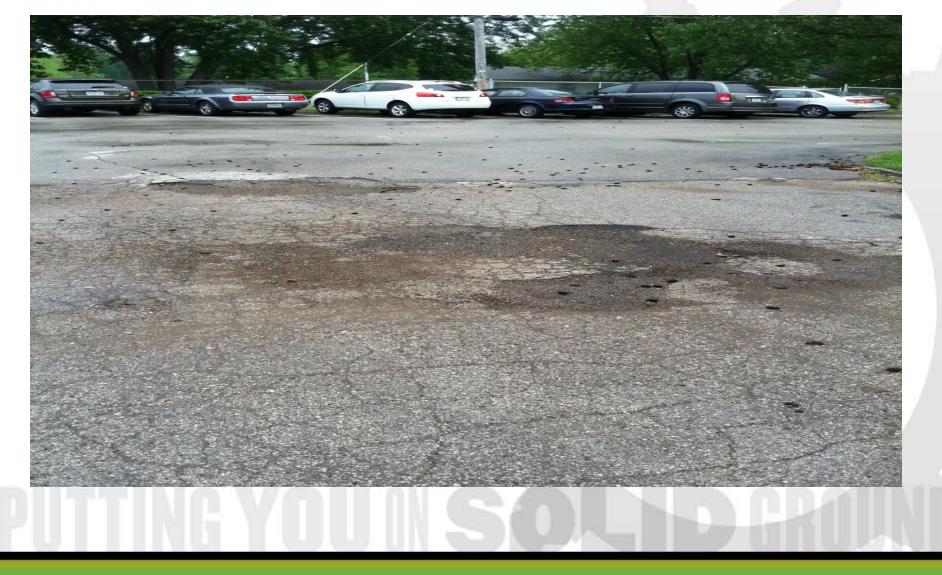
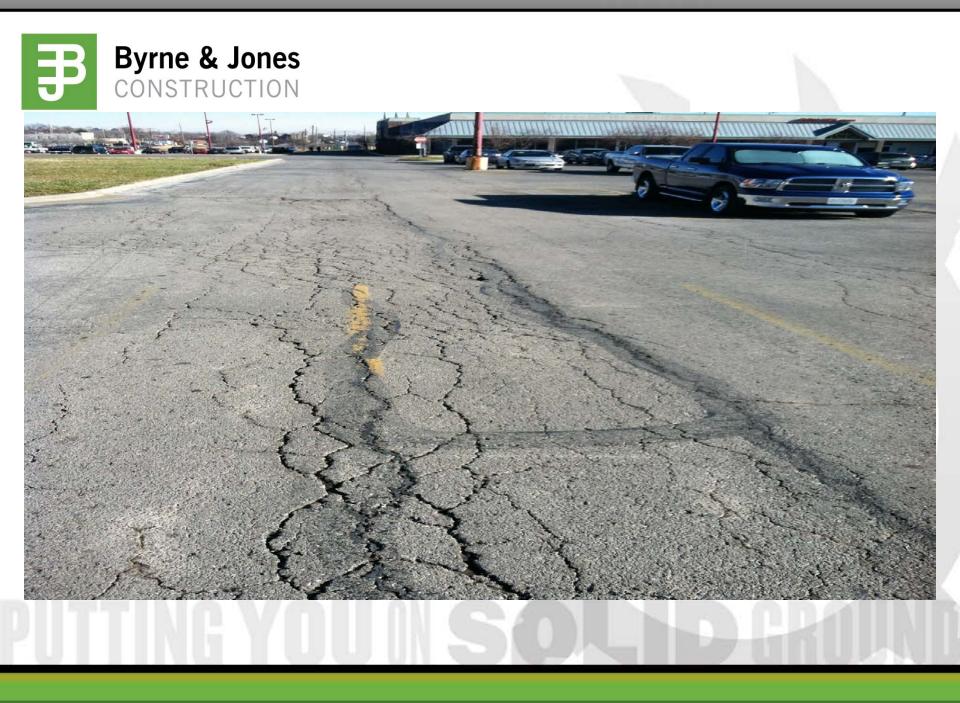


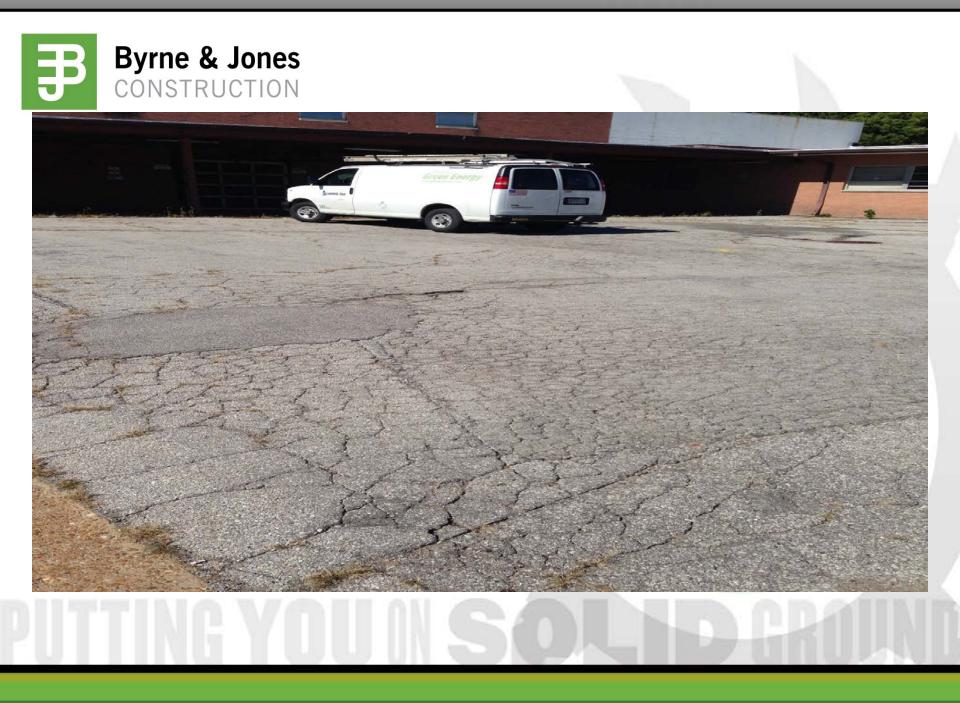
Transportation Engineers' Association of Missouri 2019 Conference

Why rebuild, when you can recycle! Presented by: Brett Gaither



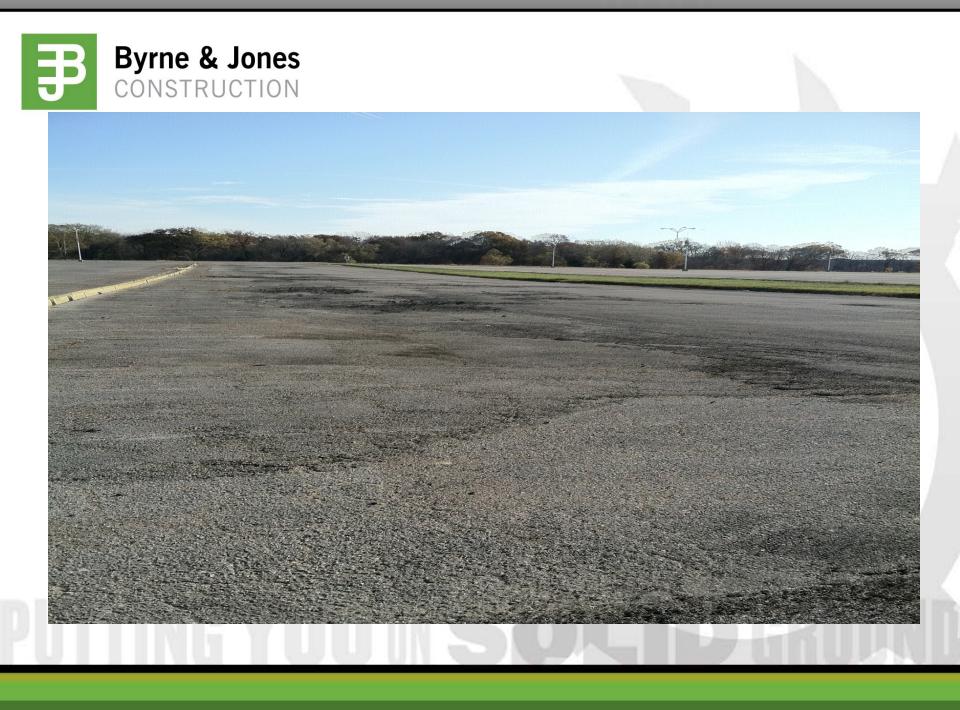














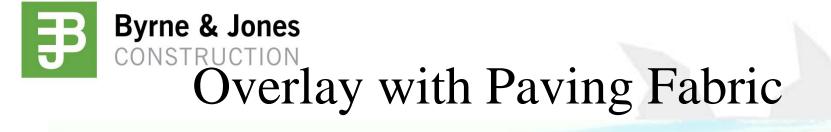






Asphalt Overlay









Mill & Overlay





Remove & Replace





What If There Was A Way...

- To reduce your risk
- To reduce the cost
- To increase the strength
- To save on repairs and maintenance
- To do something good for the environment



FDR

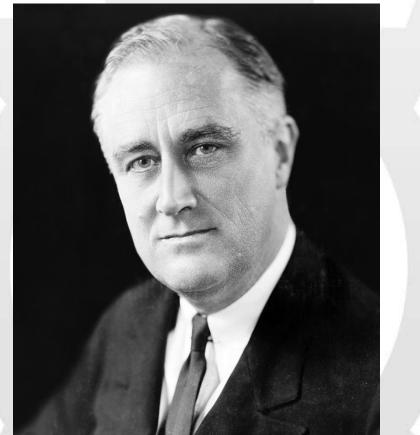
32ND President

Lead us out of the Great Depression & WWII

New Deal

Elected 4 times

Died 1945





Full Depth Reclamation





What is it?

Full Depth Reclamation (FDR) Is a pavement rehabilitation technique in which the full flexible pavement section and predetermined portion of the underlying material are uniformly pulverized or blended, resulting in a stabilized base course. (ARRA)

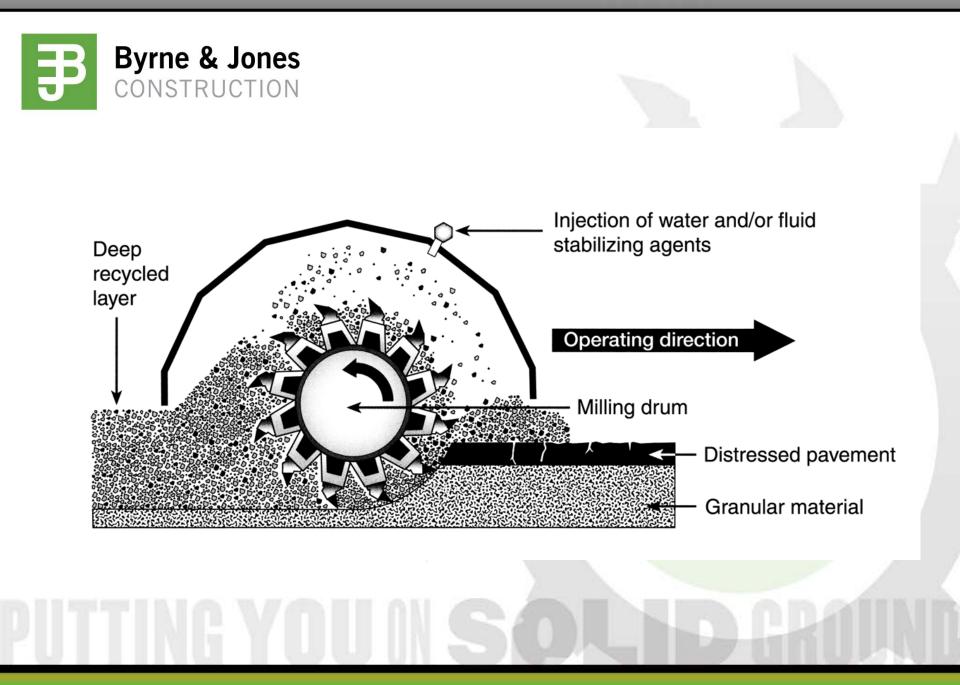


Mixing

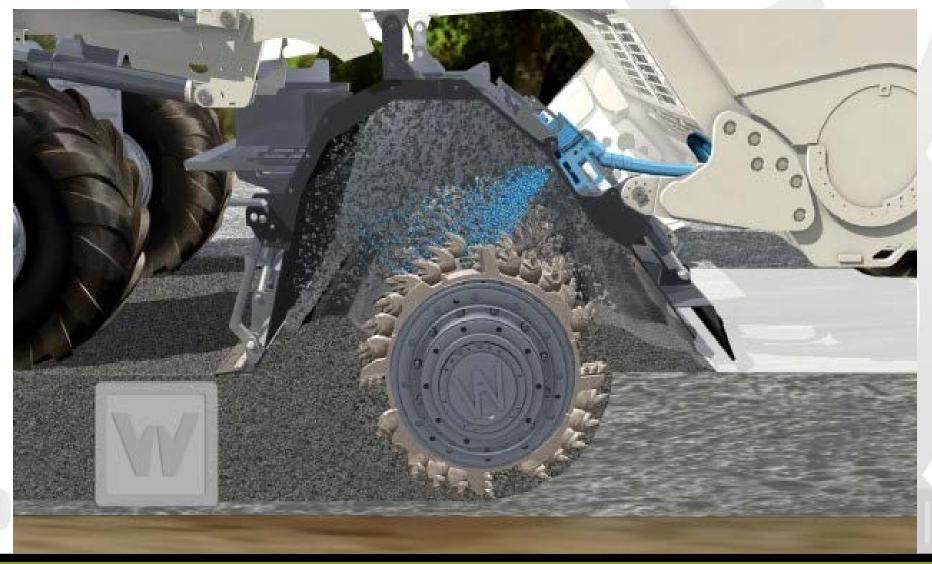




Full Depth Reclamation









Cutting Head





When is FDR Applicable?

- Flexural distresses in wheel lanes
- Pavement condition index below 55
- Excessive rutting or alligator cracking
- Excessive patching (20% or more)
- Need to widen roadway
- Need to increase structural design
- Need to correct asphalt pavement cross slope



Types of FDR

- Mechanical Stabilization
 - Aggregates
- Chemical Stabilization
 - Lime, Cement, Fly-Ash
- Bituminous Stabilization
 - Engineered Emulsion
 - Foamed Asphalt (not common in the Midwest)
- Combination



- Project evaluation & Mix design
- Initial pulverization
 - Mechanical stabilization: add rock
- Compaction & grading
- Stabilization/additives: cement, asphalt emulsion, foamed asphalt, fly ash, or lime.
- Initial compaction, grading, & final compaction
- Cure
- Surface asphalt, micro, chip-seal, concrete.



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Evaluation & Mix Design





- Project evaluation & Mix design
- Initial pulverization
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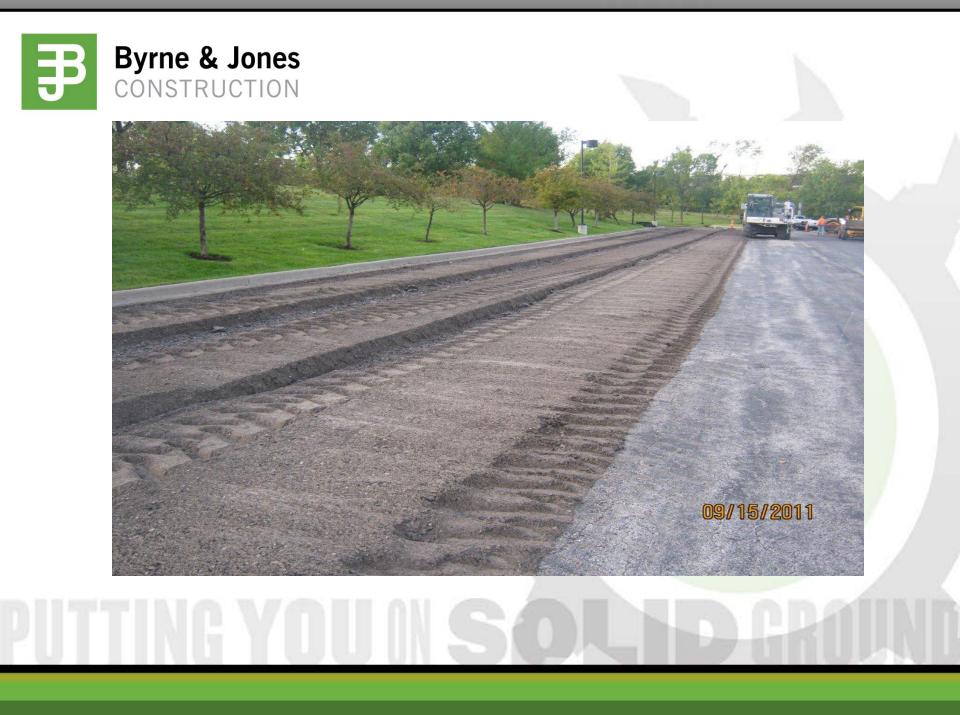
Initial Pulverization



- Mechanical Stabilization
 - Add Rock
- Initial Pulverization
 - Chemical
 - Bituminous









- Project evaluation & Mix design
- Initial pulverization
 - Mechanical stabilization: add rock
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Grading & Compaction









PUTTING YOU IN SOLED GROUND



Proof-Roll

- Loaded tandem truck
- Identify unsuitable areas
- Fix identified areas prior to additive



- Project evaluation & Mix design
- Initial pulverization
 - Mechanical stabilization: add rock
- Compaction & grading
- Stabilization/additives:
 - Chemical & Bituminous
- Initial compaction, grading, & final compaction
- Cure
- Surface asphalt, micro, chip-seal, concrete.



Chemical Additives



- Lime
 - Quicklime
 - Hydrated Lime
- Cement
 - Portland Type 1
- Fly Ash
 - Class C















Incorporate Water



- Cementitious
 - Cement
 - Fly Ash
 - -1 to +2 of OMC
- Lime
 - +4 of OMC
- Bituminous
 - -1 to +2 OMC





PUTTING YOU IN SOLED GROUND





PUTTING YOU IN SOLED GROUND



Wet Subgrade







Apply Rhino Slurry

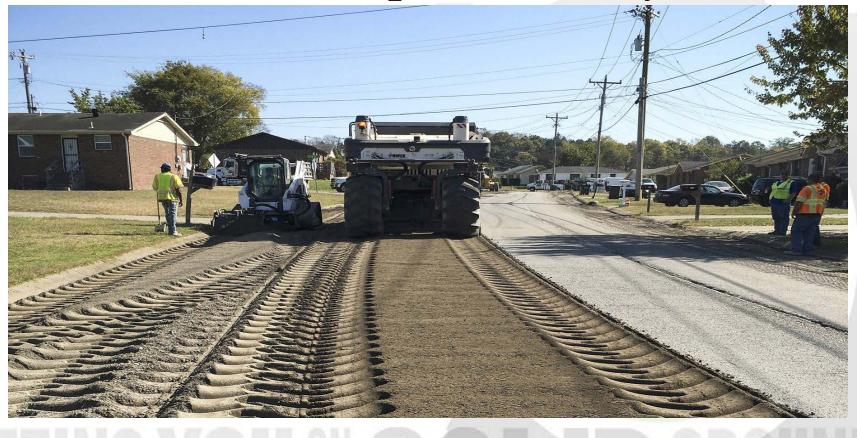








Incorporate Slurry





Bituminous Additives



- Engineered Emulsions
 CSS1H
 - Road Science
 - SEM
- Foamed Asphalt









FDR STEPS

- Project evaluation & Mix design
- Initial pulverization
 - Mechanical stabilization: add rock
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Compaction



- Cementitious
 - 10 ton Pad-foot, single/double drum vibratory roller
 - 96 to 98% Max. Dry

Bituminous

- 10 ton Pad-foot, pneumatic, single/double drum vibratory roller
- 96 to 98% Max. Dry



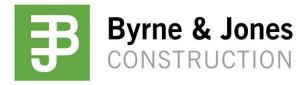


PUTTING YOU IN SOLED GRAIND



Final Grading & Compaction







PUTTING YOU IN SOLED GROUND





PUTTING YOU IN SOLED GROUND



Final Compaction



- Single or Double Drum
 Statia Mode
 - Static Mode
- Pneumatic Tired





FDR STEPS!

- Project evaluation & Mix design
- Initial pulverization
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Byrne & Jones CONSTRUCTION Curing for Chemical FDR

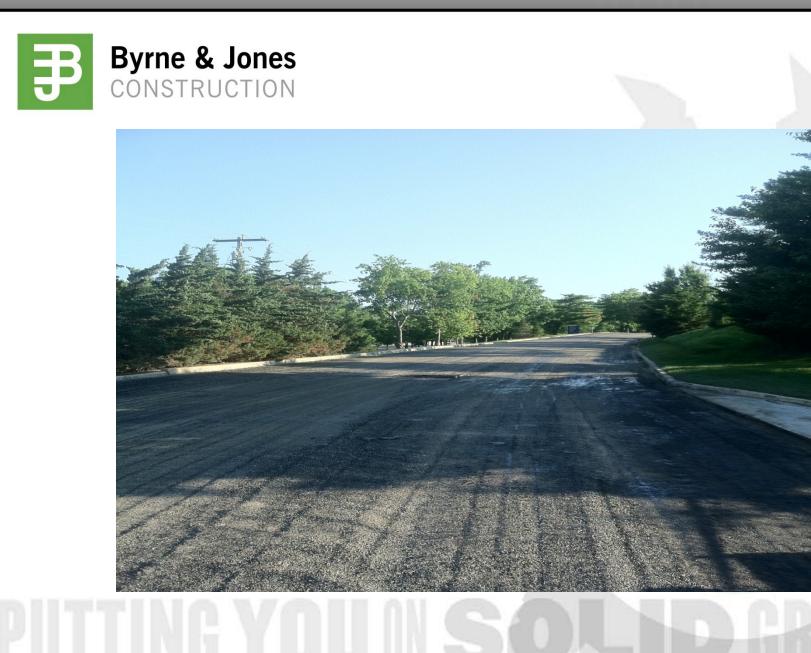


- Maintain Moisture
- Water Curing
 - As needed
- Bituminous
 - SS1h (dilute 60%)
 - Sand Blotter (opt.)
- Strength Gain
 - 300 to 500 psi
 - 3 to 7 days



Curing







Curing for Bituminous FDR



- Moisture
 Evaporation
 - 7 to 10 days
- Gain strength
 - Immediate Strength



FDR STEPS

- Project evaluation & Mix design
- Initial pulverization
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New Surface













Typical Surfaces

- Hot Mix Asphalt
- Concrete
- Chip Seal
- Micro
- Cape Seal
- Aggregate Base



FDR STEPS to Success!

- Project evaluation mix design
- Initial pulverization
 - Mechanical stabilization: add rock
- Initial compaction & grading
- Stabilization/additives: cement, asphalt emulsion, foamed asphalt, fly ash, or lime.
- Final compaction & grading
- Cure
- Surface asphalt, micro, chip-seal, concrete.



Typical FDR Applications

- Aggregate roads
- Aggregate staging areas/lots
- Asphalt roads
- Asphalt parking lots
- Airport taxiways (asphalt)
- Tennis courts
- Asphalt running tracks
- ALL THINGS ASPHALT



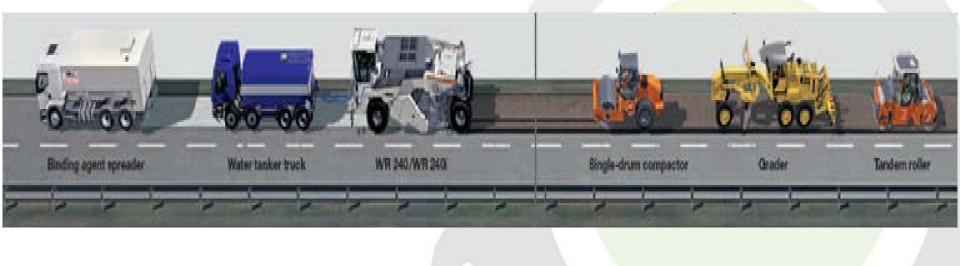


Mechanical



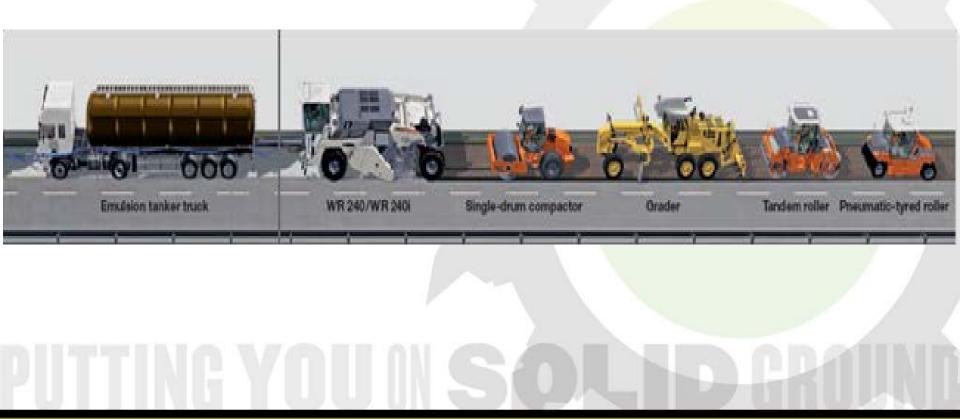


Chemical





Bituminous





FDR vs. R&R

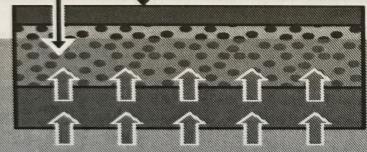
Case Studies



Unstabilized RAP or granular base

FDR with cement base High water table

Asphalt surface



Moisture infiltrates base

- Through high water table
- Through capillary action
- Causing softening, lower strength, and reduced stiffness

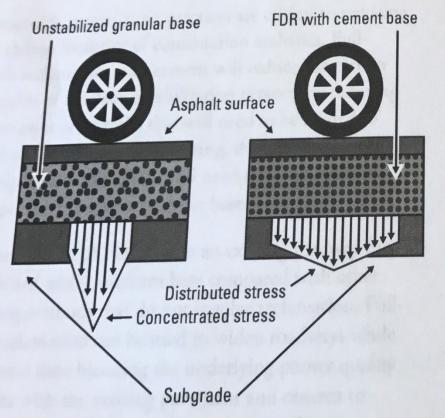
Asphalt surface

Cement stabilization

- Reduces permeability
- Helps keep moisture out

 Maintains high levels of strength and stiffness even when saturated

Figure 1.4. FDR with cement reduces the permeability of the base layer compared to a base of RAP or other unstabilized granular material



ure 1.2. Unstabilized asphalt base results in more concened stress on the subgrade than FDR with cement Unstabilized granular base FDR with cement base Lower deflection due to **High deflection** higher stiffness of due to low base FDR with cement base stiffness Asphalt surface +Subgrade→ **Results in high asphalt** Results in lower asphalt strains and eventual strains and longer fatigue cracking pavement life

Figure 1.3. FDR with cement base reduces fatigue cracking compared to an unstabilized base



Case Study

- Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
- Boone County Gibbs Road
- City of Hartford Maple Street



6" Cement FDR with chip seal surface Structural Coefficient = 2.175

2" Asphalt overlay Structural Coefficient = .80

FDR treated base, with chip seal surface is almost 3x stronger than a 2" overlay.

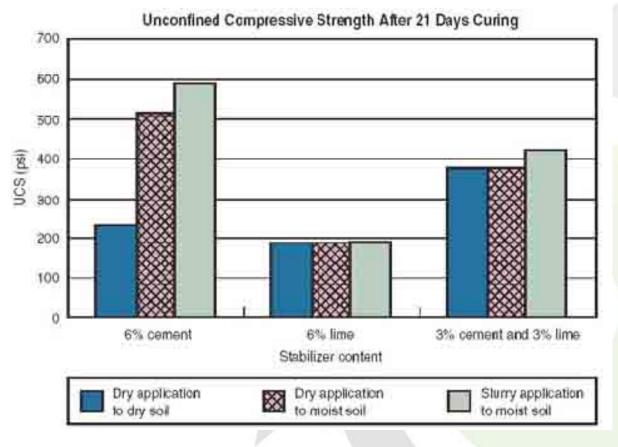


Structural Layer Coefficients

- Dry pulverization
 0.11 per inch
- Bituminous stabilized 0.20 per inch
- Cement stabilized base0.25 per inch
- Asphalt binder
- Cold-in-place

0.40 per inch 0.35 per inch







SIUE LOT F

- 10,500 SY Parking Lot
- Cost: \$300k (\$28.5 per square yard)
- This included under drains installed on 50' centers
- Removal and replacement cost \$500k (\$45-\$50 per SY.)
- Cost savings of \$200,000.00











Boone County, Missouri Gibbs Road



- 10,000 Square Yards
- 9-inches of treated base
- 6% Portland Cement
- 3-inch wearing surface
- 40% SAVINGS



City of Desloge, Missouri School Street



- 3,900 Square Yards
- 6-inches of treated base
- 4% Portland Cement
- 2-inch wearing surface
- 35% SAVINGS



City of Hartford, Illionis Maple Street



- 5,500 Square Yards
- 12-inches of treated base
- 5% Portland Cement
- 3-inch wearing surface
- 35% SAVINGS



FDR vs. New Base

Based on One Mile, 24ft Wide, 6in Base

- Number of Trucks Needed: 12 vs. 180
- •New Roadway Material (Tons): 300 vs. 4,500
- •Material Landfill (cy): 0 vs. 2,700
- •Diesel Fuel Consumed (Gal): 500 vs. 3,000



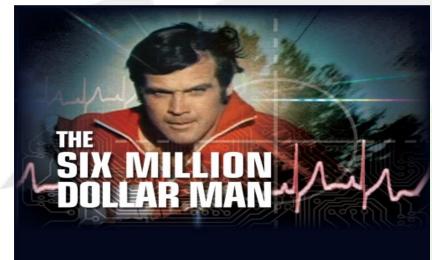
Average Unit Costs

- Processing (6"-12"): \$3.00 to \$6.00/sy
 - Initial Pulverization
 - Compaction
 - Grading
 - Water Curing
- Cement: \$110/ton
- Emulsion: \$3.00/gal



We Can Build It Better

- Faster
- Better
- Stronger
- More uniform



- Less susceptible to moisture infiltration
- Longer life = less maintenance
- Could save 25% to 50% over remove/replace



Thank You!

Byrne & Jones Construction Stabilization Division

www.byrneandjones.com

314-567-7997