

## TECHNICAL BULLETIN

800 Roosevelt Road, Building C-312, Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

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## A Method for Unit Field Control of Slurry Seal Quantities

- The objective of this bulletin is to aid operators and inspectors to control the field material quantities and application rates so that design results are obtained. The method is essentially to translate laboratory design into field units of gallons tons and bags and to measure these during application.
- ISSA A-105 Recommended Performance Guidelines for Emulsified Asphalt Slurry Seal Surfaces, 2005, requires that all materials to be incorporated into the work, be selected and tested and a laboratory mix design be made and tested on a Wet Track Abrasion machine (WTAT) prior to starting the work.
- The laboratory should furnish the operator and inspector the essential design information as shown in the example below.
- The "Bulking " effect of moisture contents on the specific weight (pounds per cubic foot of dry aggregates) may be field checked by weighing a given volume of loose job aggregate and converting to weight per cubic foot. By comparison the laboratory chart, moisture con-tents can be estimated and corrections made in machine settings as indicated. Each aggregate has its own bulk- ing characteristics.

- 5. Calibration of each machine to be used on the job is essential, and is normally done by the contractor in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The procedure involves weighing each material as it is discharged at either a unit time per RPM and setting, or unit number of revolutions of the drive at various settings. The results are then plotted on a reference chart.
- 6. Calibrated liquid level gauges of the float ball or sight gauge type should be mounted in the tanks of the slurry machine so that they can be easily read to within 10 gallons from the operator's platform or from the ground.
- 7. The exact residual AC content of each tanker load of emulsion should be plainly marked on the load tickets so that changes affecting the design can be make in machine settings by use of the table on page 2 for field determination of residual AC in slurry seals.
- Mix Consistency may be controlled by the Kansas Cone Method described in ISSA TB #106 or by direct control of mix water used, and translating to the laboratory design as shown in the table on page two.
- 9. A **Daily Control Log** form is shown on page three which has been successfully used. Provision is made for recording the quantities used on each load. Comparison with actual and design quantities can then be made directly in the field.

## **Laboratory Design for Field Control**

## -EXAMPLE-

	Optimum Lab Design	Tolerances		
a) Aggregate	100.0%			
b) Filler* Type PC-11	1.0%	2 bags/10 tons	± 1/2 bag	
c) Mix Water*	12.0%	29 gals./ton (121 l/t)	± 1%	
d) Cone Flow Consistency	2.5 cm.		± 0.75 cm.	
e) AC Target Extraction	10.5%		± 1.5%	
f) Emulsion* @ 61.0% Residual AC	17.2%*	41.0 gals./ton (171 l/t)	± 1.7%	
g) Design Width	20.0 ft.(6.6 m)	2 lanes x 10 ft.(3.05 m)	± 0.5'(.152 m) OA	
h) Spread Rate	15.0 lbs./SY (8	± 2.0 lbs./SY(1 kg/m²)		
	133.0 SY/ton (12	23 m²/t)	, ,	
i) Lineal ft./ton @ 10 ft. Lane Width	120.0 LF/ton (40	0.3 m/t)		

j) Aggregate Specific Weight vs. Moisture Content:

Moisture Content	Moisture lbs./ft3 Loose	Dry lbs./ft3of Moist Agg.	% Dry/Wet
0%	96.4 (1544.1 kg/m³)	96.4 (1544.1 kg/m³)	100.0
1	95.4 (1528.1 kg/m³)	94.5 (1513.7 kg/m³)	98.0
2	83.6 (1339.1 kg/m³)	81.9 (1311.9 kg/m³)	84.9
3	79.7 (1276.6 kg/m³)	77.3 (1238.2 kg/m³)	80.1
4	79.0 (1265.4 kg/m³)	75.8 (1214.2 kg/m³)	78.6
5	78.0 (1249.4 kg/m³)	74.1 (1186.9 kg/m³)	76.8
6	77 9 (1247 8 kg/m³)	73.2 (1172.5 kg/m³)	75.9

Percent added to the dry weight of the aggregate Note: Unit (t) = metric ton

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	Table for Field Determination of Mix Water added to Slurry Mixes										
% Water Added	Gallons/ Ton	Liters/Metric Ton	% Water Added	Gallons/ Ton	Liters/ Metric Ton	% Water Added	Gallons/ Ton	Liters/ Metric Ton	% Water Added	Gallons/ Ton	Liters/ Metric Ton
1	2.4	10	6	14.4	60	11	26.4	110	16	38.4	160
2	4.8	20	7	16.8	70	12	28.8	120	17	40.8	170
3	7.2	30	8	19.2	80	13	31.2	130	18	43.2	180
4	9.6	40	9	21.6	90	14	33.6	140	19	45.6	190
5	12.0	50	10	24.0	100	15	36.0	150	20	48.0	200

Note: Calculations are based on water @ 8.34 pounds per gallon. Deductions from the design percentage should be made for moisture in the aggregate and pre-wet spray bar water use of 0.1 to .07 gallons per SY, typically 20 to 90 gal/10 ton (0.45 to 0.32  $l/m^2$ , typically 8.3 to 37.5  $l/m^2$  in the aggregate and pre-wet spray bar water use of 0.1 to .07 gallons per SY, typically 20 to 90 gal/10 ton (0.45 to 0.32  $l/m^2$ , typically 8.3 to 37.5  $l/m^2$  in the aggregate and pre-wet spray bar water use of 0.1 to .07 gallons per SY, typically 20 to 90 gal/10 ton (0.45 to 0.32  $l/m^2$ ), typically 8.3 to 37.5  $l/m^2$  in the aggregate and pre-wet spray bar water use of 0.1 to .07 gallons per SY, typically 20 to 90 gal/10 ton (0.45 to 0.32  $l/m^2$ ), typically 8.3 to 37.5  $l/m^2$  in the aggregate and pre-wet spray bar water use of 0.1 to .07 gallons per SY, typically 20 to 90 gal/10 ton (0.45 to 0.32  $l/m^2$ ), typically 8.3 to 37.5  $l/m^2$  in the aggregate and pre-wet spray bar water use of 0.1 to .07 gallons per SY, typically 20 to 90 gal/10 ton (0.45 to 0.32  $l/m^2$ ).

		% ASPHALT CEMENT IN THE DRY SLURRY								
AE AE Gals % Per Ton Added		Percent Asphalt Residue in the Emulsion								
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
25 (104.3 l/ton)	10.5	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8
26 (108.3)	10.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1
27 (112.3)	11.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4
28 (116.2)	11.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
29 (121.2)	12.2	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
30 (125.2)	12.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2
31 (129.2)	13.0	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5
32 (133.1)	13.4	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7
33 (138.1)	13.9	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0
34 (142.1)	14.3	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.3
35 (146.0)	14.7	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.6
36 (150.0)	15.1	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8
37 (154.0)	15.5	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1
38 (159.0)	16.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.4
39 (162.9)	16.4	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6
40 (166.9)	16.8	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9
41 (170.9)	17.2	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.2
42 (174.9)	17.6	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5
43 (179.8)	18.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.7
44 (183.8)	18.5	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0
45 (187.8)	18.9	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3
46 (191.7)	19.3	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6
47 (195.7)	19.7	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8
48 (200.7)	20.2	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.1
49 (204.7)	20.6	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4
50 (208.6)	21.0	12	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.7
51 (212.6)	21.4	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9
52 (216.6)	21.8	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.2
53 (221.5)	22.3	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4
54 (226.5)	22.8	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.7
55 (229.5)	23.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.0

Note: A.E. weight is taken at 8.4 lbs. per gallon. Figures are to the nearest tenth. Make corrections for emulsion temperature and aggregate moisture.

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TREATMENT CONTROL LOG

Finished Time Load SY (m²) Complete Crewman No. ROAD OR Start Time **End Time** STREET NAME  $(m^2/Ton)$ noT/Y2 Design SY/ton (m²/Ton) SPREAD RATE Location  $SX (m^2)$ Width Feet(m) x Lineal Weather Bags/10tn: A.M. <u>P</u>. Filler Design (noT/l) Gal/Ton Design gal/ton (I/ton) = **EMULSION** pəs∩ Job No. Box Runner Setting, in. (cm) pu∃ Aggregate, lbs./ft³ (kg/m³) Emulsion, AC% Moisture, % Start (uoT/I)Gal/Ton Design gal/ton (I/ton) = pəs∩ WATER pu∃ Date **SETTING** Start Gate suoŢ AGGREGATE Cwt. Mach. No. Mach. No. Mach. No. Mach. No. Ticket No. **Totals** Machine No. Fine Feed SETTING 10 7 Load No. က 4 2 9  $\infty$ 6  $\sim$  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ 

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