



**Thinlay – More Than Just
Preventative Maintenance**

**Virginia Asphalt Association
26th Fall Asphalt Conference**

October 8, 2013

Brian Dolan
President– Maryland Asphalt
Association

Origin of Maryland Thin Lifts

Maryland is a long time user of thin asphalt overlays to maintain & preserve existing pavements

John Gray

- Mr. Gray, a native of Arbroath, Scotland, was a graduate of St. Andrew's University, MS Civil Engineering.
- He accepted a position with Montgomery County Maryland as Highway Design Engineer.
- He served in the Seabees in the 1950s before he was appointed Rockville's city engineer in 1957.
- 1961, Gray became the Director of Public Works for Rockville, MD.



John Gray

- Gained a national reputation for the development and use of innovative standards and specifications for asphalt street pavements.
- President of the **National Asphalt Pavement Association** from 1967 until retiring in 1992
- Helped establish the National Center for Asphalt Technology at Auburn University in the 1980's.

Smooth Seal

United States Patent Office

839,760

Registered Nov. 28, 1967

**PRINCIPAL REGISTER
Certification Mark
(Goods)**

Ser. No. 259,948, filed Dec. 2, 1966

SMOOTH SEAL

The Maryland Asphalt Association, Inc. (Maryland corporation)
Suite 519, Jackson Towers
Baltimore, Md. 21201

For: ASPHALT PREPARATION TO BE USED FOR
A SPECIAL TYPE OF ROAD RESURFACING, in
CLASS A.

First use 1960; in commerce Nov. 10, 1966.

The mark certifies that the material to which the mark
is applied has been produced by a member of the appli-

Ser. No. 259,948, filed Dec. 2, 1966

Maryland's 1980s Marshall Mixes

917

BITUMINOUS CONCRETE

917.01.03 Job Mix Design. Unless otherwise stipulated on the Plans or in the Special Provisions, the Contractor shall propose the bands he intends to employ in the several bituminous concrete layers within the pavement structure. The Contractor may elect to utilize a blend of crushed, recycled bituminous pavement material and softening agent, if needed, with the aggregates and bituminous material.

All mixtures to be used on the project shall be selected by the Contractor from the following:

Surface Designation		SN	ST
Sieve Sizes		Percent Passing	
19.0	mm (3/4 in.)	100	-
9.5	mm (3/8 in.)	75-100	100
4.75	mm (No. 4)	-	90-100
1.18	mm (No. 16)	25-45	50-70
0.075	mm (No. 200)	1-12	1-12
Percent Sand		15-35	20-40

MD District Engineers

SN

		FAA P 401 3/4 Max	Rev 2/87 FAA P 401 3/4 Max	Rev 6/93 FAA P 401 3/4 Max	Asphalt Inst. Surface Coarse 1/2"Nom. 5A Mix	Asphalt Inst. Surface Coarse 3/8"Nom 6A Mix	ASTM D3515 1/2"Nom.	ASTM D3515 3/8"Nom	SN
19 mm	3/4	100	100	100	100		100	100	
15.9 mm	5/8								
12.5 mm	1/2	82-100	82-96	79-99	90-100	100	90-100	100	
9.5 mm	3/8	68-90	75-89	68-88		90-100	90-100	75-100	
4.75 mm	#4	50-79	59-73	48-68	45-70	60-80	44-74	55-85	
2.36 mm	#8	39-69	46-60	33-53	25-55	35-65	28-58	32-67	
1.18 mm	#16	*29-59	*34-48	20-40				25-45	
600 μm	#30	20-49	24-38	14-30					
300 μm	#50	14-38	15-27	9-21	5-20	6-25	5-21	7-23	
150 μm	#100	*8-25	*8-18	6-16					
75 μm	#200	3-8	3-6	3-6	2-9	2-10	2-10	2-10	1-12

PopCorn

- $\frac{3}{4}$ " Open Graded Lift
- AC 20 and later on AC 30
- Several Sheldon G. Hayes Award Winning Projects in Maryland
- Excellent Ride
- Excellent Friction
- Low Noise & Reduced Tire Spray
- Excellent Mat Texture and Appearance

Budget Tightening

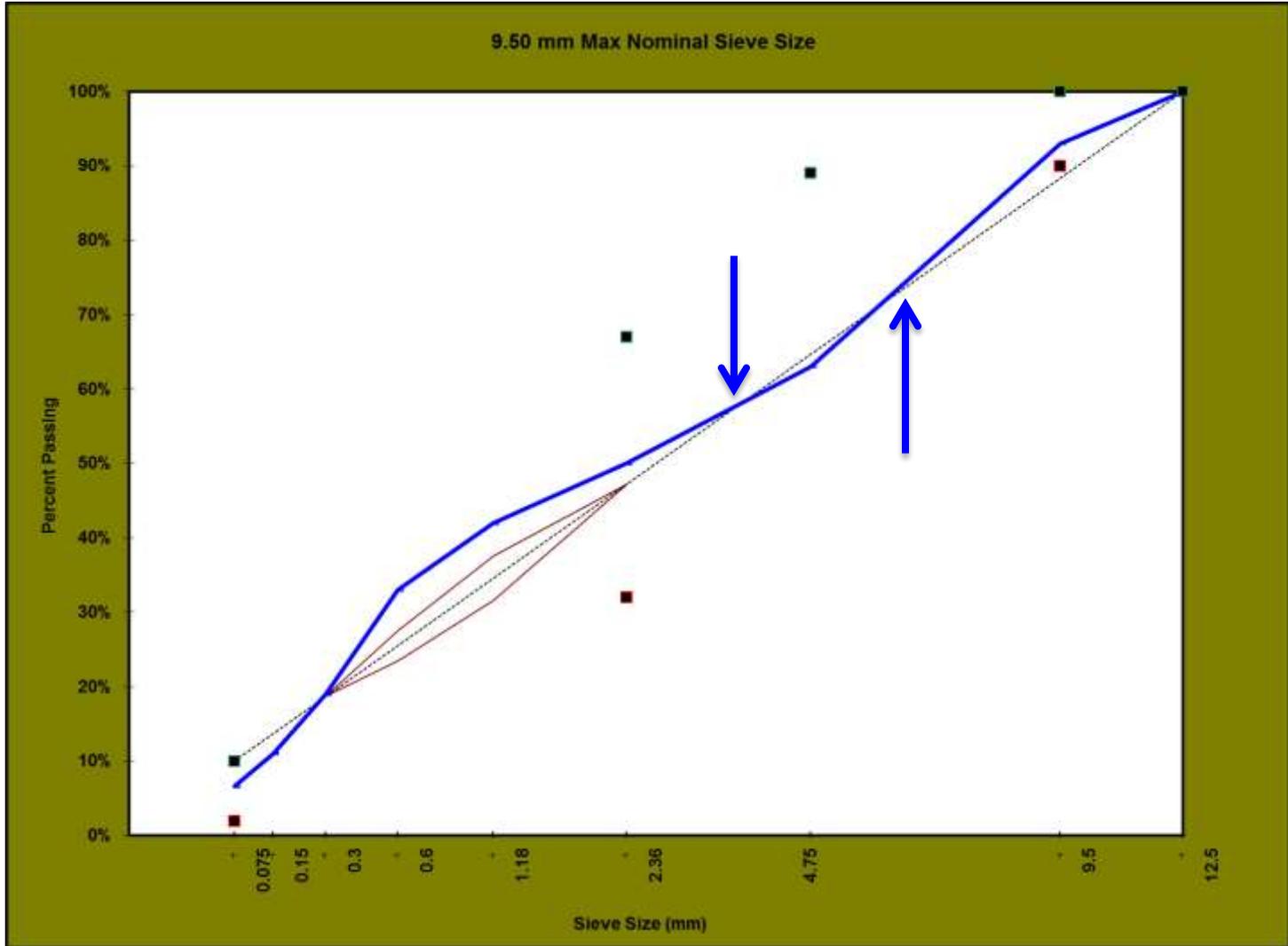


SuperPave®

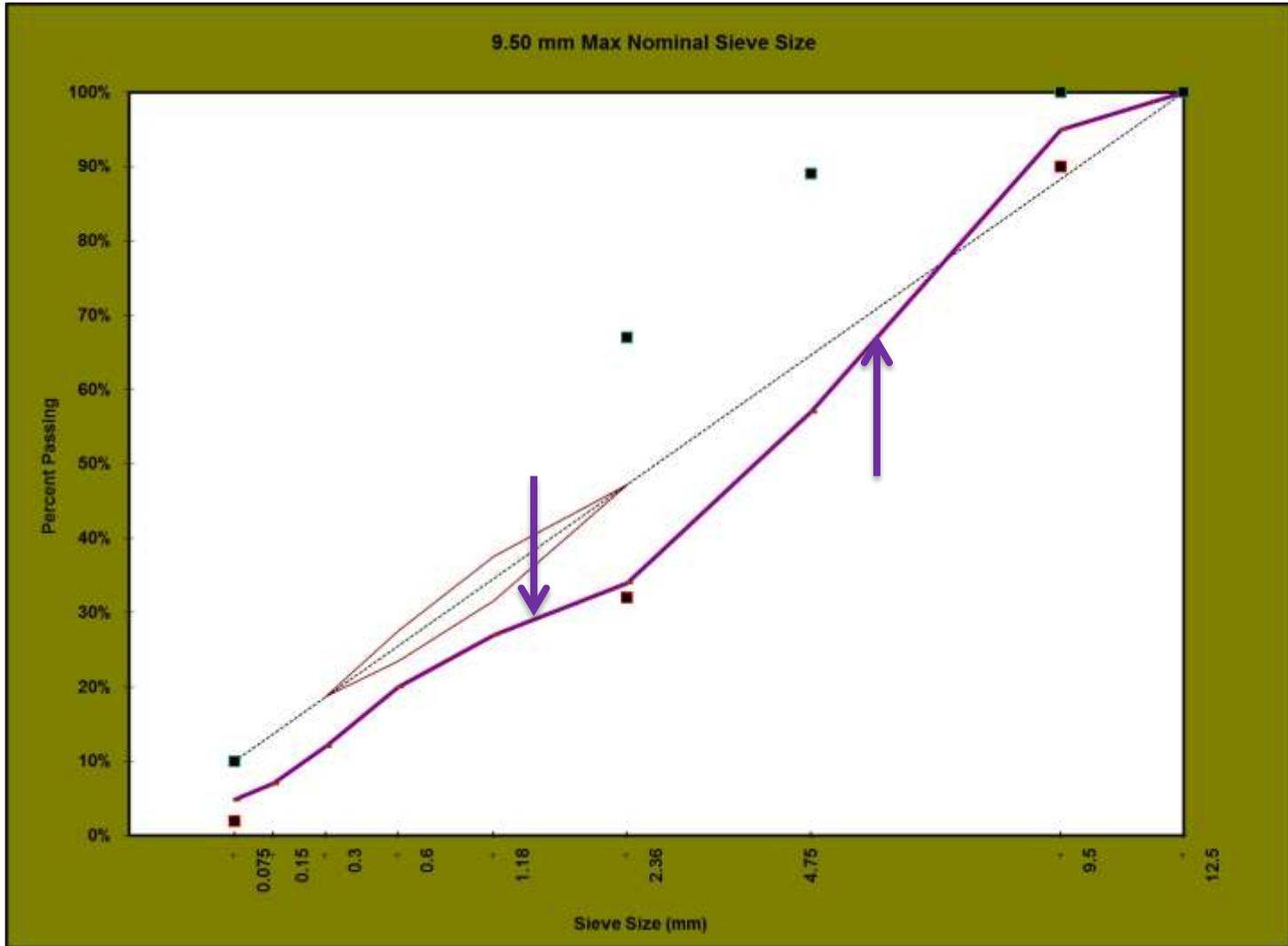
Table 1 – Aggregate Gradation – JMF and Control Point

	Sieve Size	SN	9.5mm	12.5mm	19.0mm	25.0mm
37.5 mm	1.5"					100
25 mm	1"				100	90-100
19 mm	3/4"	100		100	90-100	20-90
12.5 mm	1/2"		100	90-100	23-90	
9.5 mm	3/8"	75-100	90-100	28-90		
4.75 mm	#4		32-90			
2.36 mm	#8		32-67	28-58	23-49	19-45
1.18 mm	#16	25-45				
600 µm	#30					
300 µm	#50					
150 µm	#100					
75 µm	#200	1-12	2-10	2-10	2-8	1-7

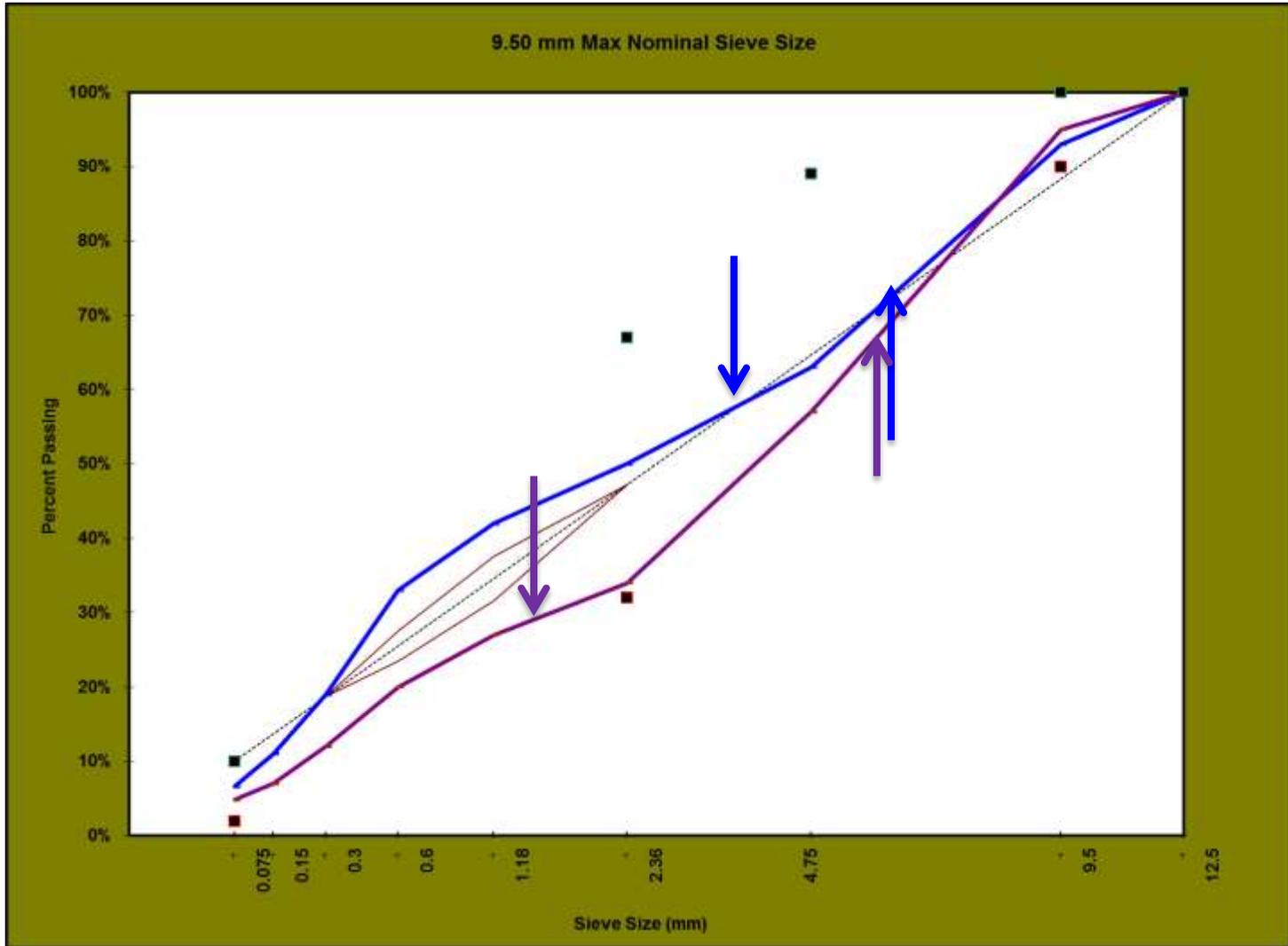
SN



9.5 mm



SN v/s 9.5 mm

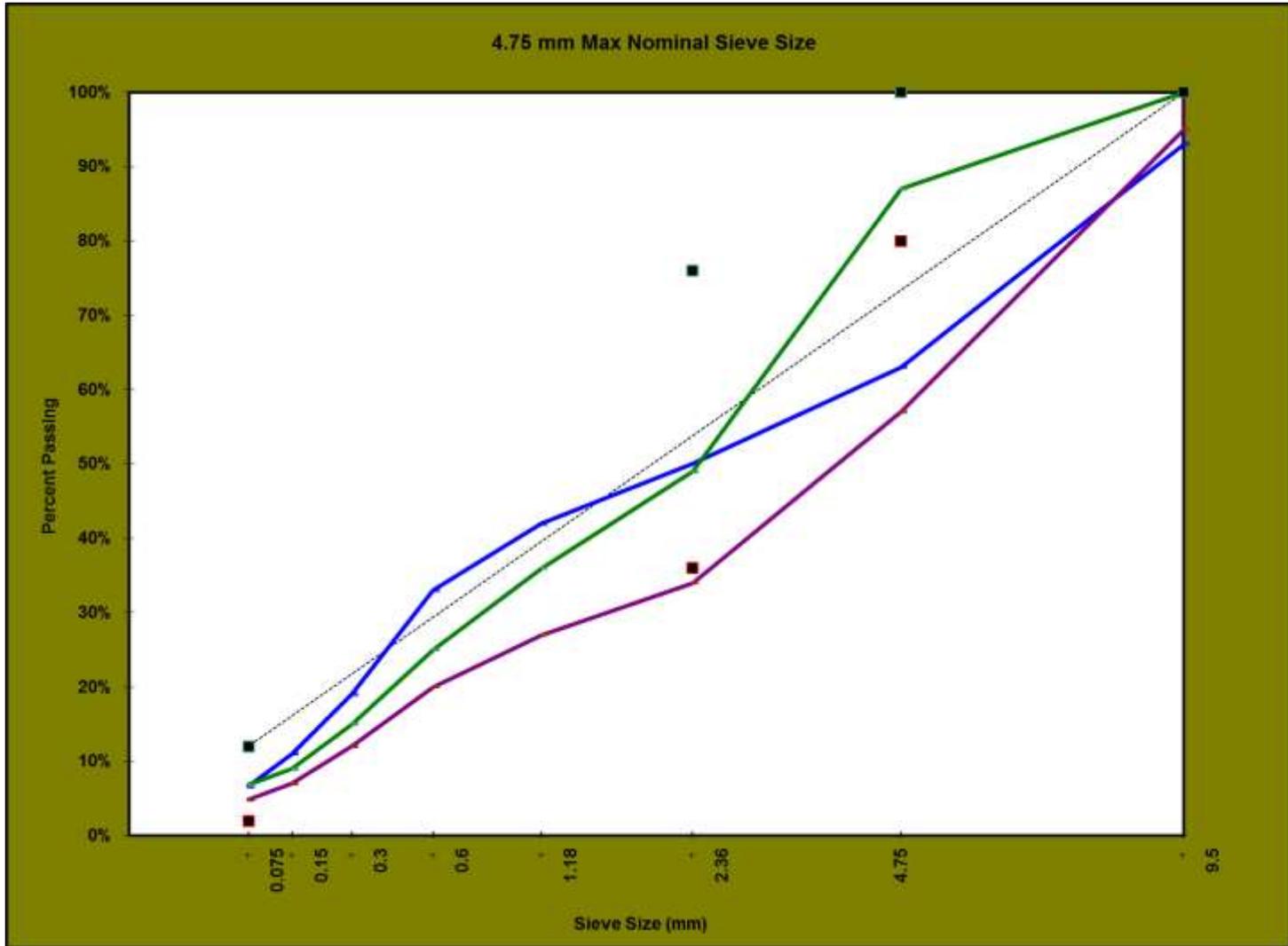


4.75 mm

Table 1 – Aggregate Gradation – JMF and Control Point Information

	Sieve Size	SN	4.75 mm	9.5mm	12.5mm	19.0mm	25.0mm
37.5 mm	1.5"						100
25 mm	1"					100	90-100
19 mm	3/4"	100			100	90-100	20-90
12.5 mm	1/2"		100	100	90-100	23-90	
9.5 mm	3/8"	75-100	95-100	90-100	28-90		
4.75 mm	#4		90-100	32-90			
2.36 mm	#8			32-67	28-58	23-49	19-45
1.18 mm	#16	25-45	30-60				
600 µm	#30						
300 µm	#50						
150 µm	#100						
75 µm	#200	1-12	6-12	2-10	2-10	2-8	1-7

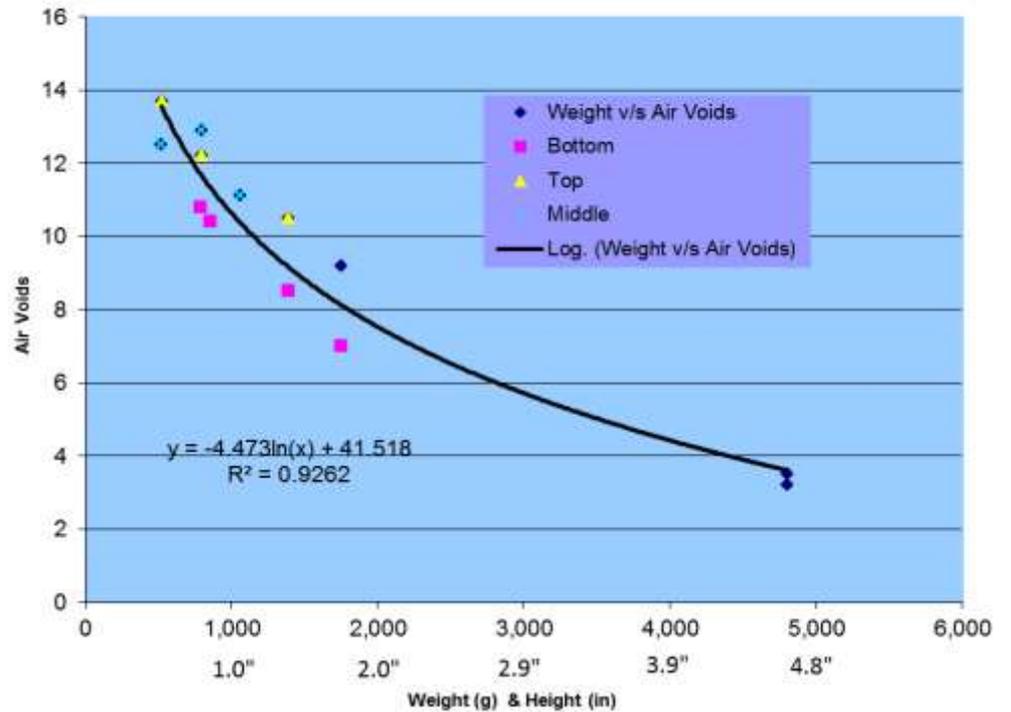
4.75 mm





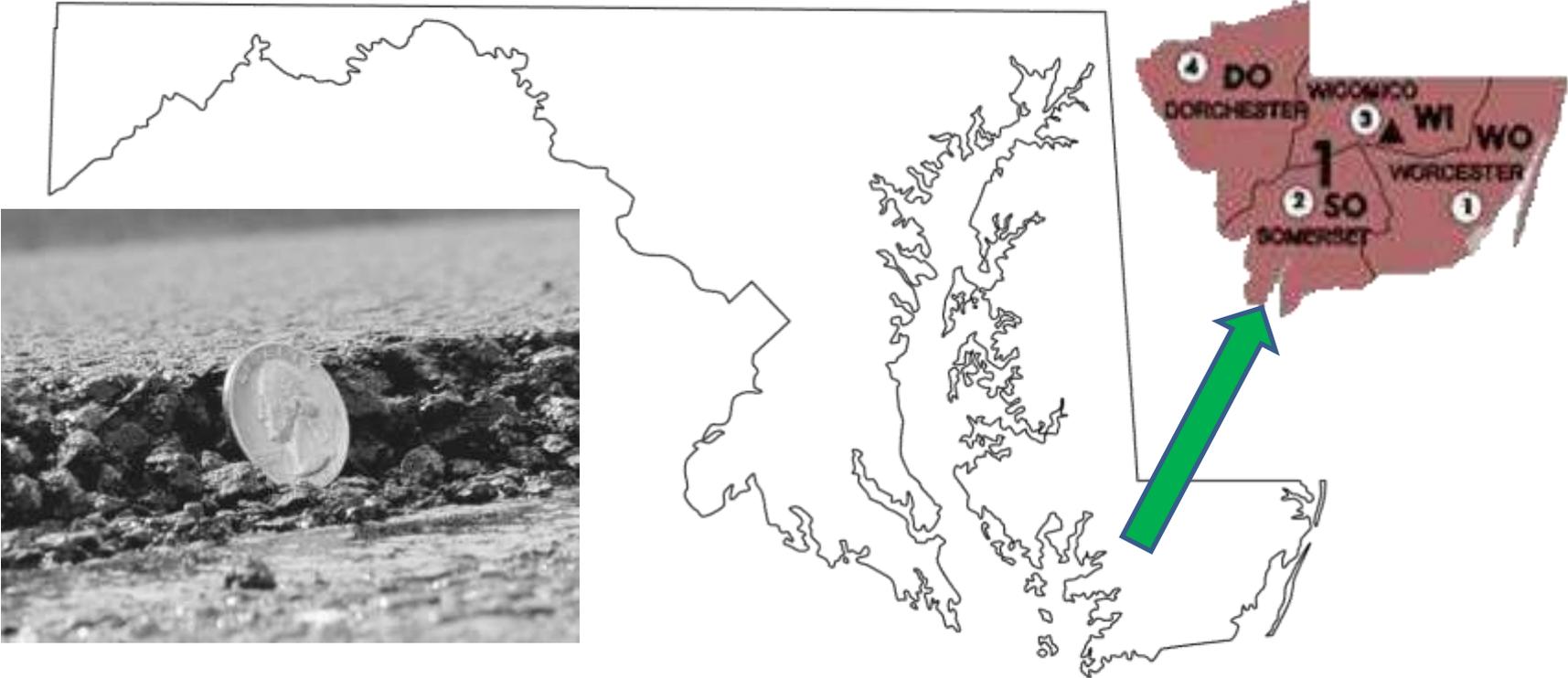
4.75 mm

4.75 mm Superpave Compacted in Various Weights



District - I 3/4" lifts

Route	Resurfacing Location	BMP	EMP	Total Miles	Charge No.	Grinding Depth	HMA Depth	HMA Superpave Mix
MD 352	Whitehaven Road to MD 349 East (FY12 - 25M State Phase 2 Project)	3.44	10.03	6.59	WI306A58	1-1/2" for Tie-ins	1-1/2"	3/4" 9.5mm, W&L, 64-22, L2 3/4" 9.5mm, Surf. 64-22, L2



Perpetual Pavement - AN INCH AT A TIME



Perpetual Pavement AN INCH AT A TIME

Perpetual pavement is a concept that was developed and has traditionally been marketed for high-volume applications like freeways and interstates. There is no reason, however, that this life-extending design approach can't be applied to lower-volume roads, or to rehabilitations of thinner pavements. Even pavements that were not originally designed to be perpetual can become perpetual pavements — one inch of asphalt at a time.

In a nutshell, perpetual pavements are designed to develop distresses from the top down rather than from the bottom up. This preserves the integrity of the pavement structure and confines damage to the top layer, where it can be easily managed without requiring full-depth repairs or major rehabilitation. Asphalt pavements can be designed to never develop bottom-up fatigue-related distress, regardless of how many loads are applied to the pavement, and no matter how heavy those loads may be.