

Milling for Smoothness & Quality







Overview

-Terminology

-Factors that affect the finished product

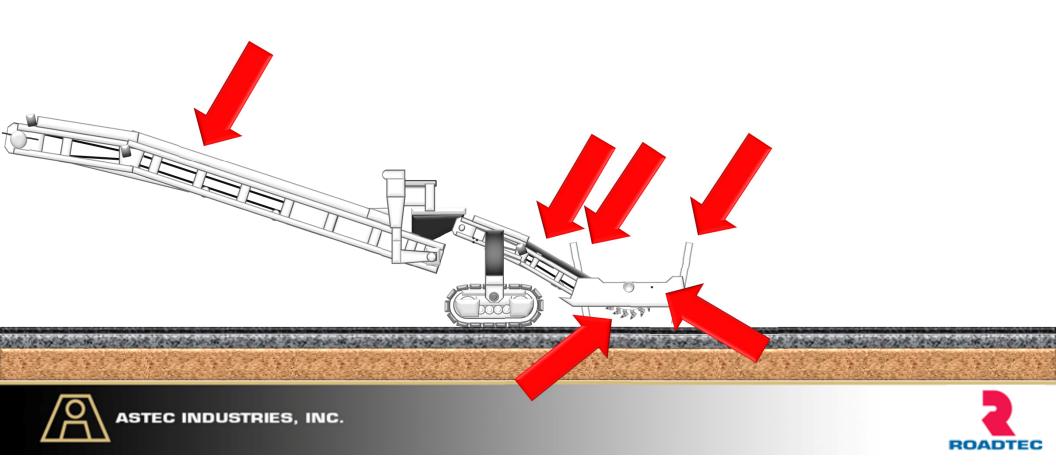
- » Environment- Preparation
- » Machine Maintenance
- » Operating Practices
 - Common Mistakes and the Proper Correction
- » Machine Configuration
 - Drum Selection

-Different ways to reach the finish line

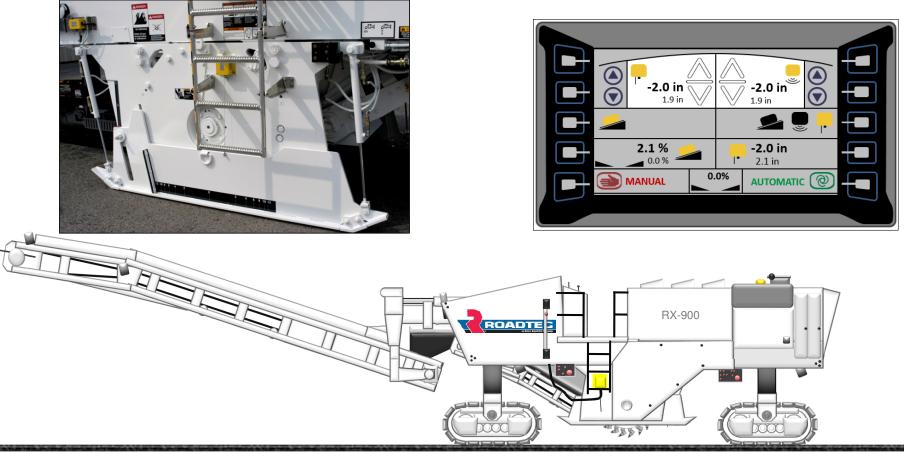




Terms of the machine



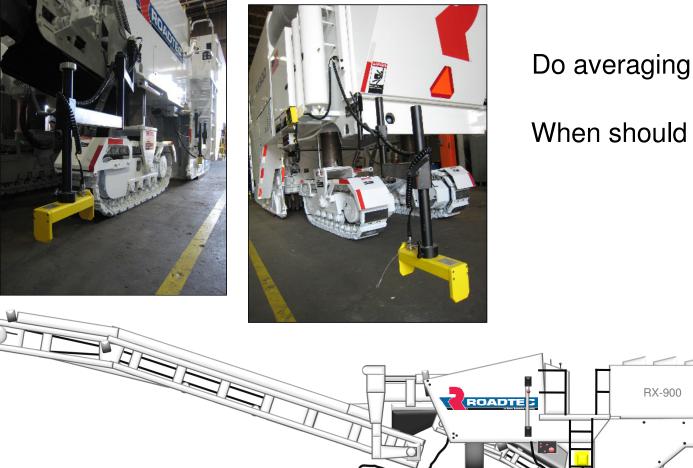
2D Control Systems







Averaging Systems



Do averaging systems work?

When should we use averaging?







Do I have what I need?

Do I have all the correct safety equipment? Do I have enough teeth to get through the day? Do we have a Game Plan for a Productive day? Do I have the tools to carry out this plan?







Do I Have the Right Equipment?









Control points- Where do we start?



The job should be properly laid out

The beginning and end of each pass should be properly marked, as well as desired grade





Ground man

Must to be in control of what is going on around the machine at all times.

A ground man needs to know what areas the machine will be referencing for grade, and make sure those surfaces are clean and free of obstructions

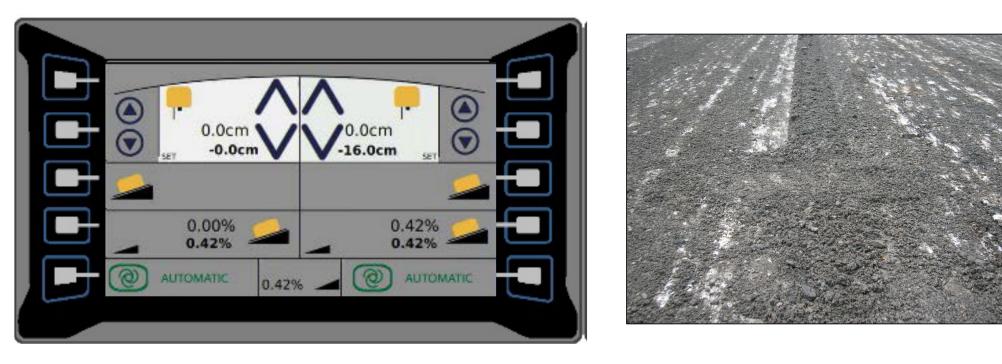








Calibrating Sensors- Checking Zero







Where to Check Zero







ASTEC INDUSTRIES, INC.



Scabbing & Rutting

Machines cannot control scabbing. You should go deeper or come up to get to stable material.

Rutting viewable in the milled surface will reflect through the overlay









Tracking

Keeping a straight line applies to more than the the front tracks



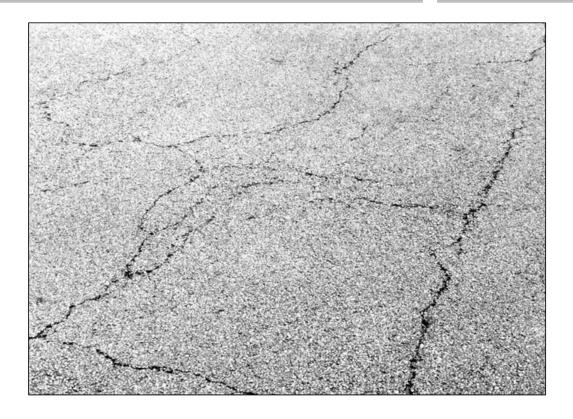


Improper tracking will side load the cutter causing premature bearing and end ring wear





Surface Condition



How do you approach this type of surface?

Slabs/Chunks can quickly damage the conveyors





Job Site Obstacles

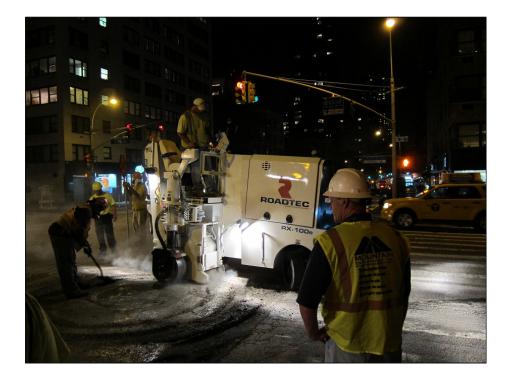








Urban Areas





Different machines available for different environments







Job Site Obstacles









Keep it Clean

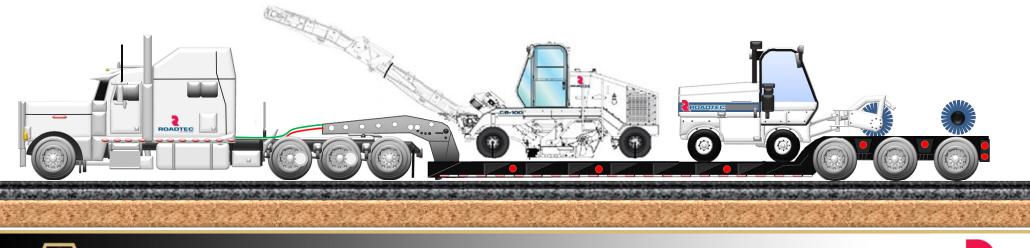


ASTEC INDUSTRIES, INC.

Your Cut surface is only as good the surface you Walked on.

If you have this to work with you will never achieve grade.

Why?





Keep it Clean





ASTEC INDUSTRIES, INC.



Clean up your mess

Clean up after you pick up.

What will happen when you set back down.









Choosing Sensors

The end gate sensor won't always be the best reference

What should be done here?





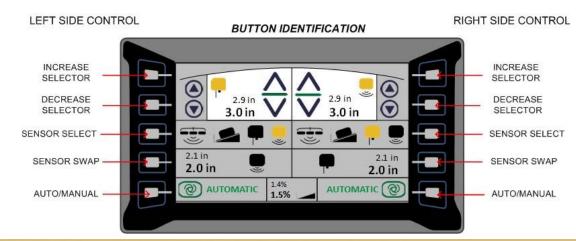


Choosing Sensors

Sonic sensors positioned ahead of the front mold board to reference a solid surface

Easily switched from either ground box or operator station









Proper Tooling Maintenance

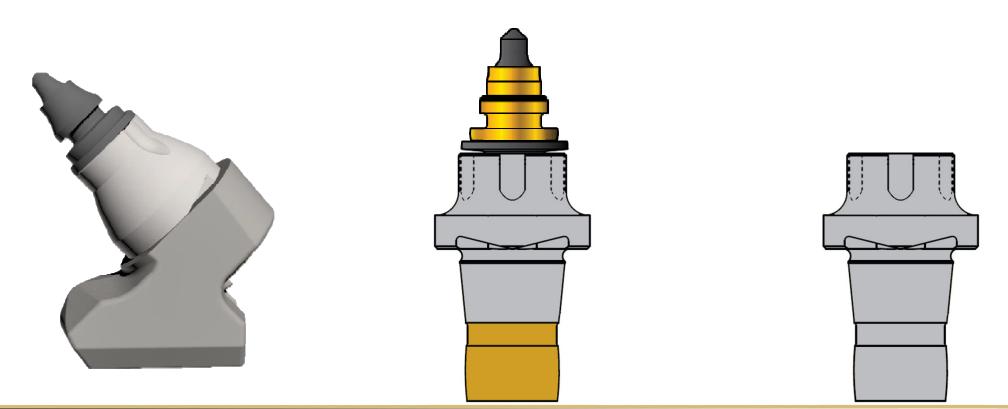








Proper Holder Wear

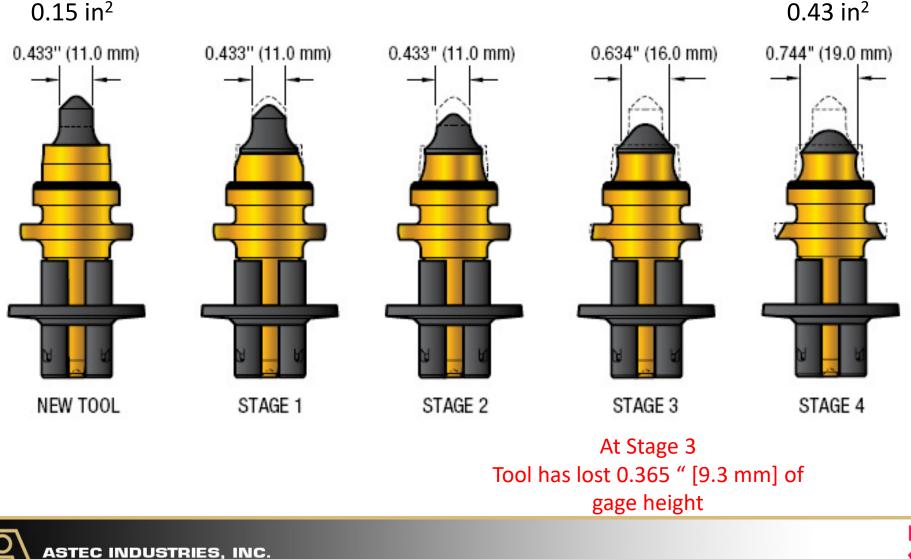




ASTEC INDUSTRIES, INC.

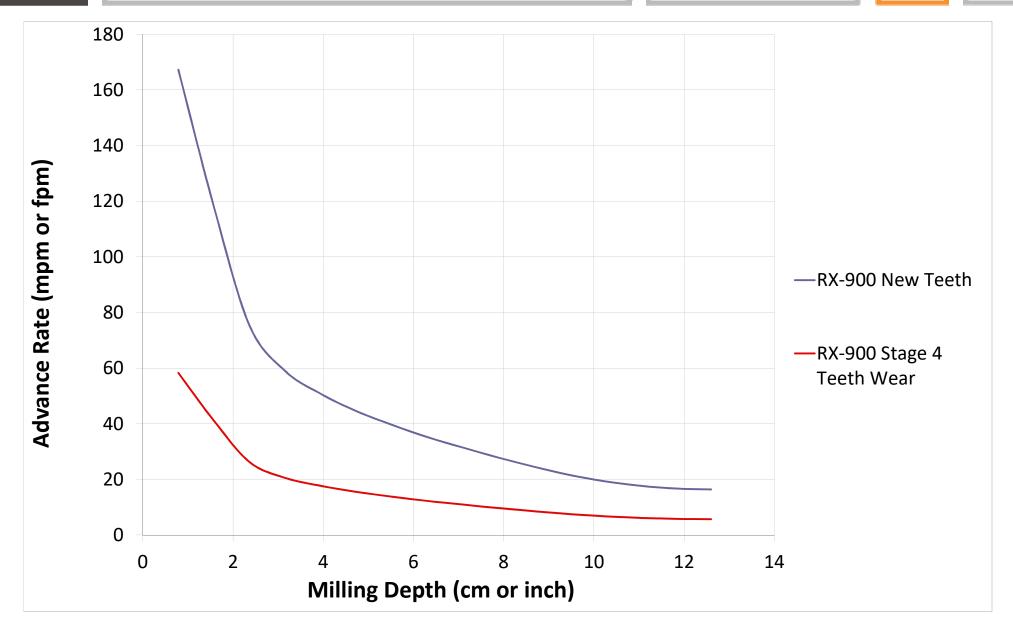


Tool Wear Characteristics



ROADTEC

Production Tradeoff







Look at the Holders



New holders change the drum pattern.

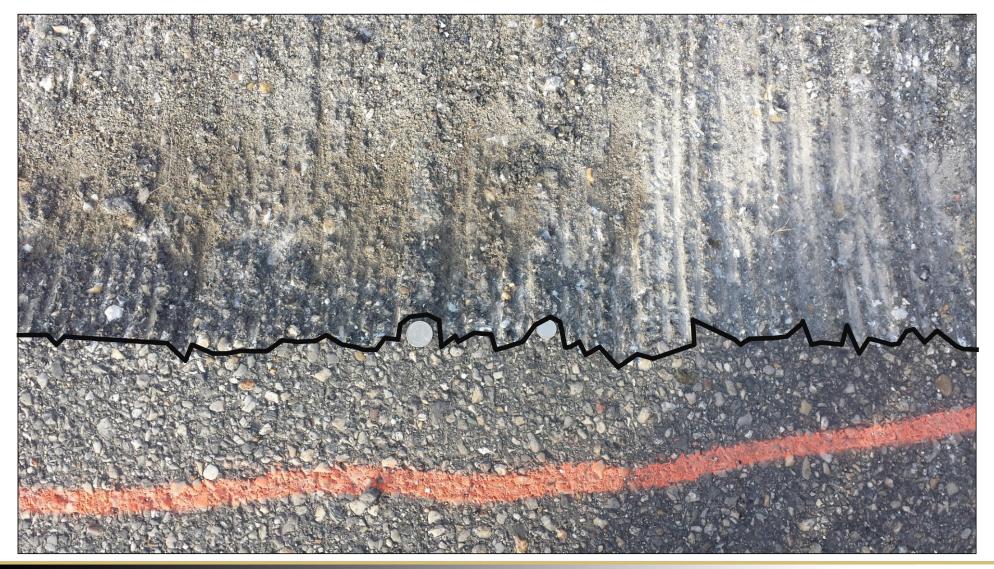


Caliper set at EXACTLY 2"





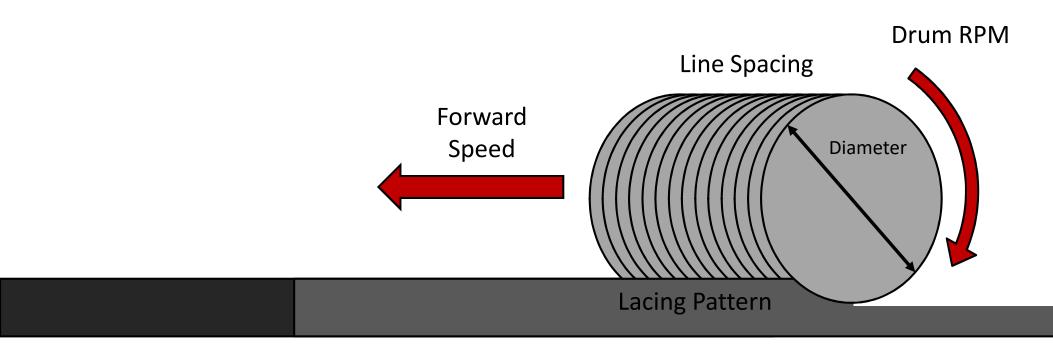
Proper Maintenance







The Math of Milling



- The 4 Main Factors that
- Affect Surface Texture
- 1. Line Spacing
- 2. Forward Speed
- 3. Drum RPM
- 4. Lacing Pattern





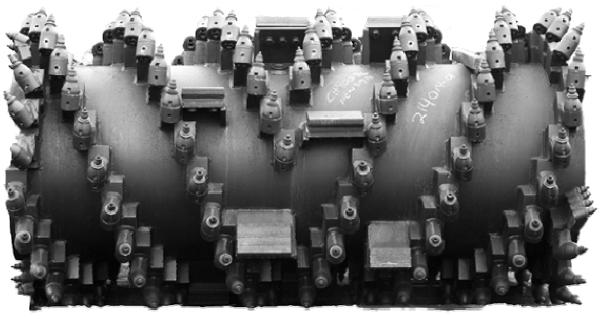
Selection Criteria

- -How deep are we milling?
- -What is the overlay thickness?
- -Do we need to open the milled surface to traffic?





Triple Wrap, Off Set Flighting





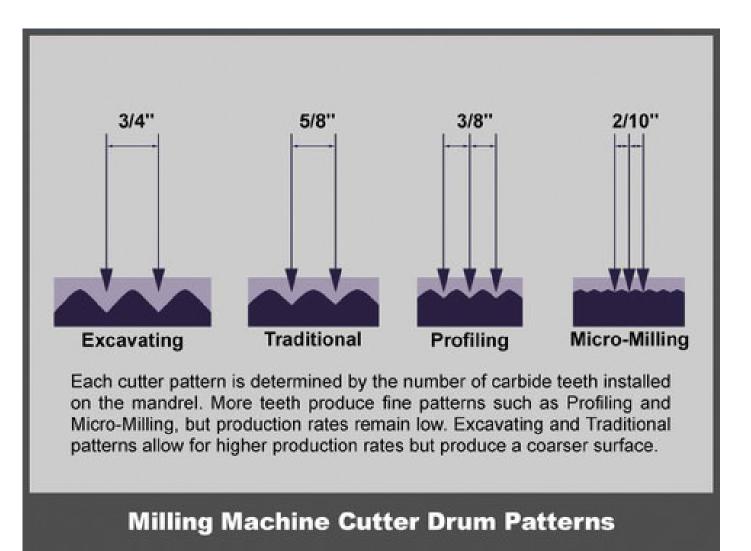
Triple Wrap

Off Set Flighting





Line Spacing and Texture

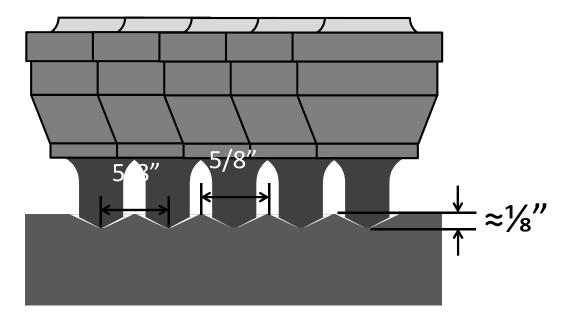








5/8" (16mm) Triple Wrap Lacing







5/8" (16 mm) Triple Wrap at 30 fpm









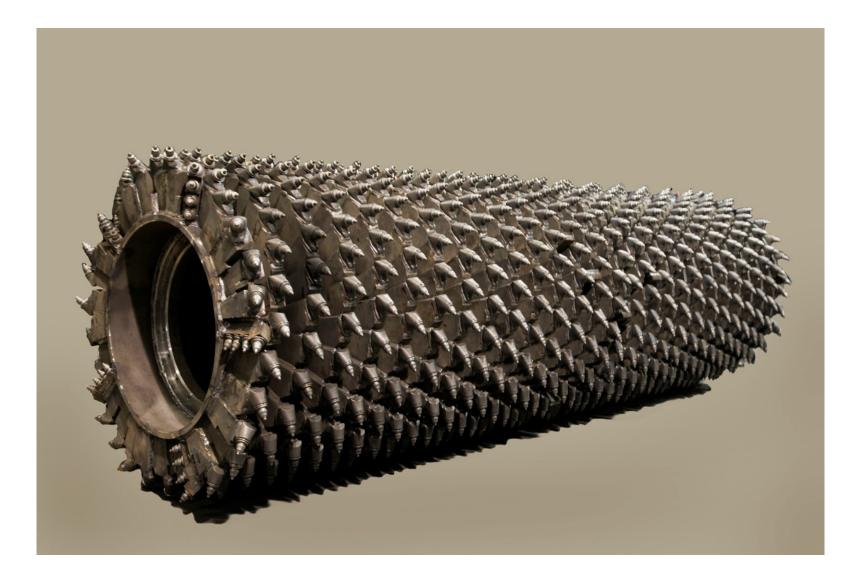
5/8" (16 mm) Triple Wrap at 100 fpm







Micro-Milling Pattern

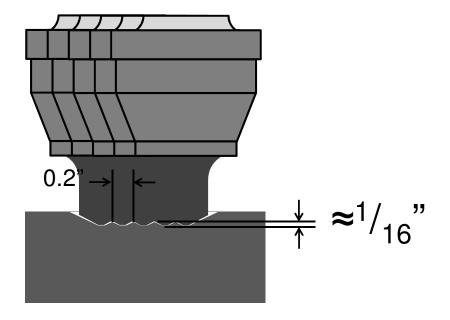








2/10" (5mm) Quad Wrap Lacing







2/10" (5mm) Quad Wrap Lacing







Amount of Tools

12'6"	(3.5 m)	Full	Lane	Drum
-------	---------	------	------	------

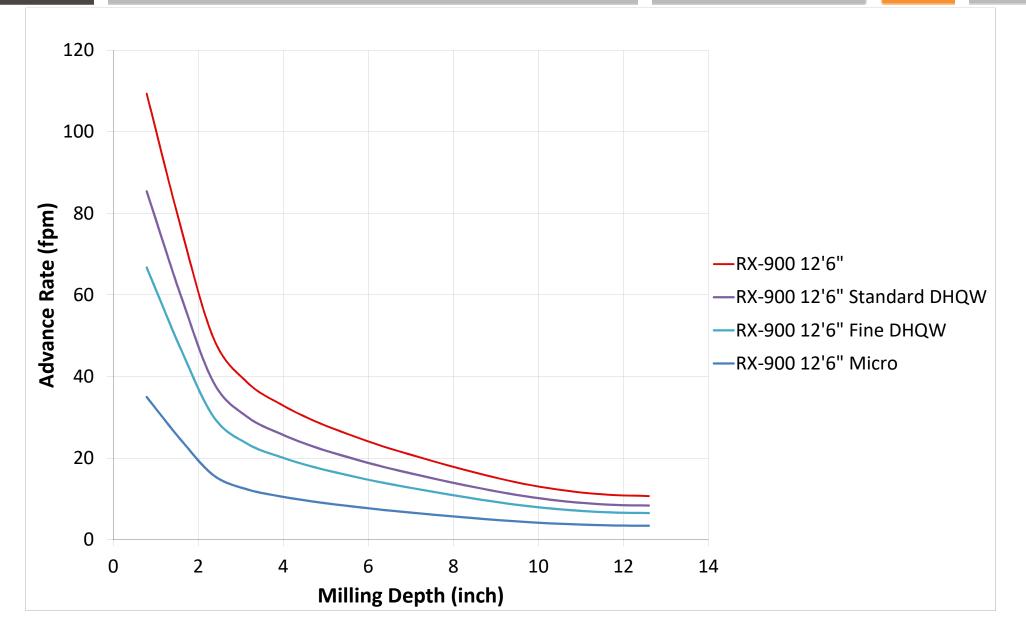
Line Spacing	# of Teeth	Cost of Teeth
5/8" (16 mm)	268	\$1608
3/8" (9 mm)	406	\$2436
0.2" (5 mm)	770	\$4620

Nearly 3 times more teeth Nearly 5 times the cost No more quick change holders





Production Tradeoff







Advance Rate = 30 fpm or 9 mpm

Advance Rate = 9 mpm or 30 fpm Drum Diameter = 115 cm or 46" Drum Speed = 100 rpm

Machine Advance 9 cm or 3.6"

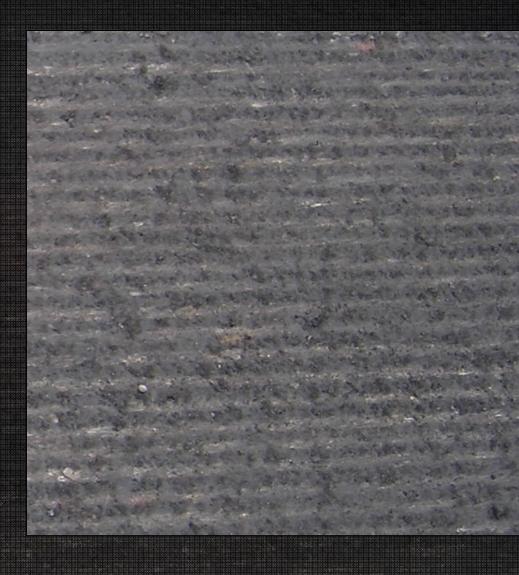








30 fpm







Advance Rate = 60 fpm

Advance Rate = 60 fpm Drum Diameter = 46" Drum Speed = 100 rpm

> Machine Advance 7.2"









60 fpm

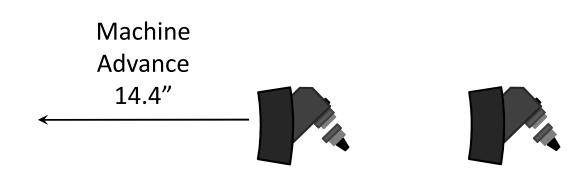






Advance Rate = 120 fpm

Advance Rate = 120 fpm Drum Diameter = 46" Drum Speed = 100 rpm



1.16"





120 fpm







Longitudinal Smoothness



Out-Running the Drum





30 fpm vs. 120 fpm

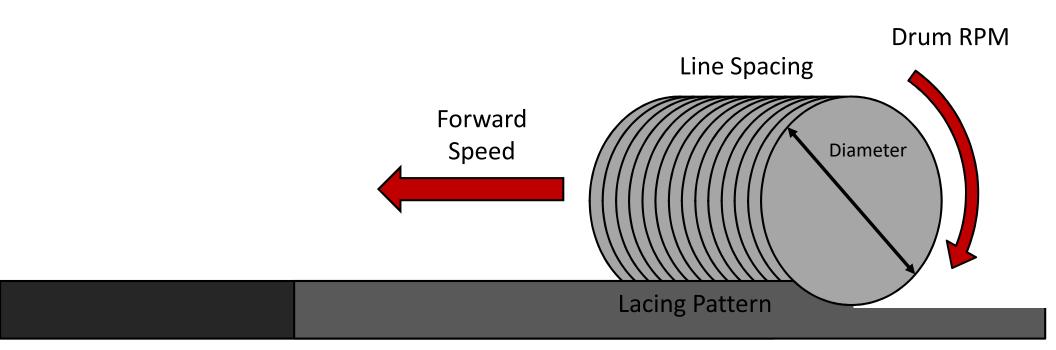
2.3 miles in a day vs. 9.1 miles in a day







The Math of Milling



- The 4 Main Factors that
- Affect Surface Texture
- 1. Line Spacing
- 2. Forward Speed
- 3. Drum RPM
- 4. Lacing Pattern





Double Hit Drums



Above Double hit Quad wrap drum

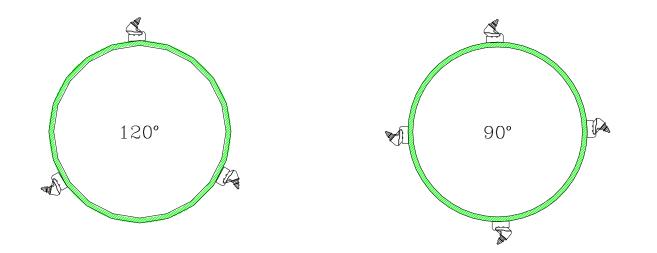
Standard triple wrap drum Below







Drum Lacings Scroll Start Comparisons

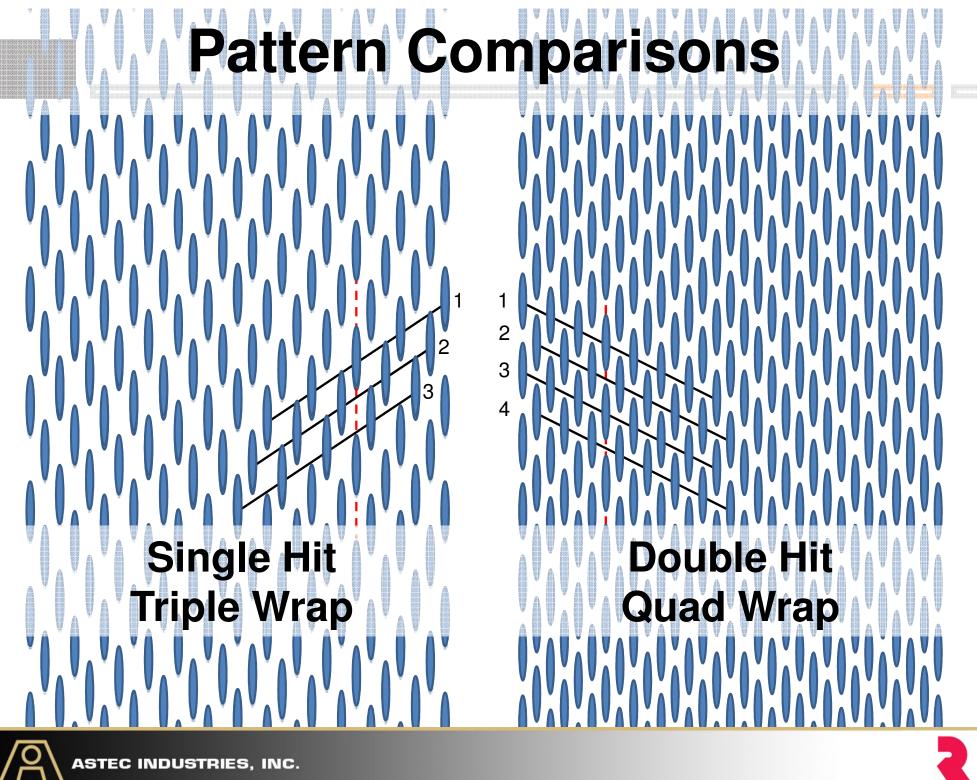


Triple Wrap

Double Hit Quad Wrap









Pattern Comparison



5/8" Triple Wrap at 100 FPM

7/8" DHQW at 100 FPM





The Point of Breakout Same Texture – Very Different Production

Full Lane 8mm (0.3")standard at 45 FPM





¹/₂" spaced DHQW at 140 FPM





Double Hit Milled Surface- GA







ASTEC INDUSTRIES, INC.

Wide Spaced Double Hit- VA







Double Hit Surface- NYC



Scarifying concrete surface for overlay -Original spec called for micro mill







Sand Patch Test ASTM E965



Indiana Glass Bead Test (ITM 812)



http://www.in.gov/indot/div/mt/itm/pubs/812_testing.pdf





