

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SECTION
INCLUDES

- .1 Materials and installation for asphalt concrete paving.

1.2 RELATED
SECTIONS

- .1 Section 01 29 83 - Payment Procedures for Testing Laboratory Services
- .2 Section 01 33 00 - Submittal Procedures.
- .3 Section 01 35 28 - Health and Safety.
- .4 Section 31 05 16 - Aggregate Materials.
- .5 Section 32 12 10 - Marshall Immersion Test for Bitumen.

1.3 MEASUREMENT FOR
PAYMENT

- .1 Asphalt Concrete Paving: Measure asphalt concrete paving in square metre (m²) of compacted surface course asphalt supplied and installed in the work within the limits indicated on the drawings.
- .2 No separate payment will be made for any other ingredient or feature of the work and all factors, including asphalt bituminous tack coat, compaction, cold weather, asphalt, aggregates, saw cutting, and all plant, labour and materials is inclusive in the above price. Include the costs of concrete/asphalt bonding agent to be installed prior to asphalt placement in the unit price. Submit product data for Departmental Representatives review, of proposed concrete/asphalt bonding agent prior to asphalt placement.

1.4 REFERENCES

- .1 American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)
 - .1 AASHTO M320-02, Standard Specification for Performance Graded Asphalt Binder.
 - .2 AASHTO R29-02, Standard Specification for Grading or Verifying the Performance Graded of an Asphalt Binder.
 - .3 AASHTO T245-97(2001), Resistance to Plastic flow of Bituminous Mixtures Using Marshall Apparatus.
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1.4 REFERENCES
(Cont'd)

- .2 Asphalt Institute (AI)
 - .1 AI MS2-1994 Sixth Edition, Mix Design Methods for Asphalt Concrete and Other Hot-Mix Types.

- .3 American Society for Testing and Materials International, (ASTM)
 - .1 ASTM C 88-05, Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulphate or Magnesium Sulphate.
 - .2 ASTM C 117-04, Standard Test Method for Material Finer Than 0.075mm (No.200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing.
 - .3 ASTM C 123-04, Standard Test Method for Lightweight Particles in Aggregate.
 - .4 ASTM C 127-07, Standard Test Method for Specific Gravity and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate.
 - .5 ASTM C 128-07a, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Fine Aggregate.
 - .6 ASTM C 131-06, Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine.
 - .7 ASTM C 136-06, Standard Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates.
 - .8 ASTM C 207-06, Standard Specification for Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes.
 - .9 ASTM D 995--95b(2002), Standard Specification for Mixing Plants for Hot-Mixed, Hot-Laid Bituminous Paving Mixtures.
 - .10 ASTM D 2419-02, Standard Test Method for Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate.
 - .11 ASTM D 3203-05, Standard Test Method for Percent Air Voids in Compacted Dense and Open Bituminous Paving Mixtures.
 - .12 ASTM D 4791-05e1, Standard Test Method for Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate.

- .4 Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
 - .1 CAN/CGSB-8.1-88, Sieves Testing, Woven Wire, Inch Series.
 - .2 CAN/CGSB-8.2-M88, Sieves Testing, Woven Wire, Metric.
 - .3 CAN/CGSB-16.3-M90, Asphalt Cements for Road Purposes.

- 1.5 PRODUCT DATA .1 Submittals in accordance with Section 01 33 00 - Submittal Procedures.
- 1.6 SAMPLES .1 Submit samples in accordance with Section 01 33 00 - Submittal Procedures.
- .2 Inform Departmental Representative of proposed source of aggregates and provide access for sampling at least 2 weeks prior to beginning Work.
- .3 Submit samples of following materials proposed for use at least 2 weeks prior to beginning Work.
- .4 If materials have been tested by an independent testing laboratory within previous 6 months and have successfully passed tests equal to requirements of this specification, disregard above instructions and submit test certificates from testing laboratory showing suitability of materials for this project.
- 1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING .1 Deliver and stockpile aggregates in accordance with Section 31 05 17 - Aggregate Materials. Stockpile minimum 50 % of total amount of aggregate required before beginning asphalt mixing operation.
- .2 When necessary to blend aggregates from one or more sources to produce required gradation, do not blend in stockpiles.
- .3 Stockpile fine aggregate separately from coarse aggregate, although separate stockpiles for more than two mix components are permitted.
- .4 Provide approved storage, heating tanks and pumping facilities for asphalt cement.
- 1.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL .1 Separate waste materials for reuse and recycling in accordance with Section 01 74 19 - Construction/Demolition Waste Management And Disposal.
- .2 Remove from site and dispose of all packaging materials at appropriate recycling facilities.
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1.8 WASTE
MANAGEMENT AND
DISPOSAL
(Cont'd)

- .3 Collect and separate for disposal paper plastic polystyrene corrugated cardboard packaging material in appropriate on-site bins for recycling in accordance with Waste Management Plan.
- .4 Divert unused aggregate materials from landfill to quarry facility for reuse as approved by Departmental Representative .
- .5 Divert unused asphalt from landfill to facility capable of recycling materials.
- .6 Fold up metal banding, flatten and place in designated area for recycling.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

- .1 Performance graded asphalt cement: to AASHTO M320, grade PG 58 - 28 when tested to AASHTO R29.
- .2 Aggregates: in accordance with Section 31 05 17 - Aggregate Materials: General and following requirements:
 - .1 Crushed stone or gravel.
 - .2 Gradations: within limits specified when tested to ASTM C 136 and ASTM C 117 . Sieve sizes to CAN/CGSB-8.1 CAN/CGSB-8.2 .
 - .3 Table

Sieve Designation	% Passing	
	Lower Course	Surface Course
200 mm	-	-
75 mm	-	-
50 mm	-	-
38.1 mm	-	-
25 mm	100	-
19 mm	-	-
12.5 mm	70-85	100
9.5 mm	-	-
4.75 mm	40-65	55-75
2.00 mm	30-50	35-55
0.425 mm	15-30	15-30
0.180 mm	5-20	5-20
0.075 mm	3-8	3-8
 - .4 Coarse aggregate: aggregate retained on 4.75 mm sieve and fine aggregate is aggregate passing 4.75 mm sieve when tested to ASTM C 136.

2.1 MATERIALS
(Cont'd)

- .2 (Cont'd)
- .5 When dryer drum plant or plant without hot screening is used, process fine aggregate through 4.75 mm sieve and stockpile separately from coarse aggregate.
 - .6 Separate stockpiles for coarse and fine aggregates not required for sheet asphalt.
 - .7 Do not use aggregates having known polishing characteristics in mixes for surface courses.
 - .8 Sand equivalent: ASTM D 2419. Min: 50 .
 - .9 Magnesium Sulphate soundness: to ASTM C 88. Max% loss by mass:
 - .1 Coarse aggregate surface course: 12 %.
 - .2 Coarse aggregate lower course: 12 %.
 - .3 Fine aggregate, surface course: 16 %.
 - .4 Fine aggregate, lower course: 16 %.
 - .10 Los Angeles degradation: Grading B, to ASTM C 131. Max % loss by mass:
 - .1 Coarse aggregate, surface course: 25.
 - .2 Coarse aggregate, lower course: 35 %.
 - .11 Absorption: to ASTM C 127. Max % by mass:
 - .1 Coarse aggregate, surface course: 1.75 %.
 - .2 Coarse aggregate, lower course: 2.00 %.
 - .12 Loss by washing: to ASTM C 117 . Max % passing 0.075 mm sieve:
 - .1 Coarse aggregate, surface course: 1.5.
 - .2 Coarse aggregate, lower course: 2.0.
 - .13 Lightweight particles: to ASTM C 123 . Max % by mass less than 1.95 relative density:
 - .1 Surface course: 1.5 %.
 - .2 Lower course: 3.0 %.
 - .14 Flat and elongated particles: to ASTM D 4791, (with length to thickness ratio greater than 5): Max% by mass:
 - .1 Coarse aggregate, surface course: 15%.
 - .2 Coarse aggregate, lower course: 15 %..

2.1 MATERIALS
(Cont'd)

- .2 (Cont'd)
- .14 (Cont'd)
- .15 Crushed fragments: at least 60 % of particles by mass within each of following sieve designation ranges, to have at least 1 freshly fractured face. Material to be divided into ranges, using methods of ASTM C 136.
- | Passing | | Retained on |
|---------|----|-------------|
| 25mm | to | 12.5 mm |
| 12.5 mm | to | 4.75 mm |
- .16 Regardless of compliance with specified physical requirements, fine aggregates may be accepted or rejected on basis of past field performance.
- .3 Mineral filler:
- .1 Finely ground particles of limestone, hydrated lime, Portland cement or other approved non-plastic mineral matter, thoroughly dry and free from lumps.
- .2 Add mineral filler when necessary to meet job mix aggregate gradation or as directed to improve mix properties.
- .3 Mineral filler to be dry and free flowing when added to aggregate.
- .4 Anti-stripping agent: hydrated lime to ASTM C 207 type N. Add lime at rate of approximately 2-3% of dry weight of aggregate.
- .5 Water: to approval of Engineer Consultant .

2.2 EQUIPMENT

- .1 Pavers: mechanical grade controlled self-powered pavers capable of spreading mix within specified tolerances, true to line, grade and crown indicated.
- .2 Rollers: sufficient number of type and weight to obtain specified density of compacted mix.
- .3 Vibratory rollers:
- .1 Minimum drum diameter: 1200 mm.
- .2 Maximum amplitude of vibration (machine setting): 0.5 mm for lifts less than 40 mm thick.
- .4 Haul trucks: sufficient number and of adequate size, speed and condition to ensure orderly and continuous operation and as follows:
- .1 Boxes with tight metal bottoms.

2.2 EQUIPMENT
(Cont'd)

- .4 (Cont'd)
 - .2 Covers of sufficient size and weight to completely cover and protect asphalt mix when truck fully loaded.
 - .3 In cool weather or for long hauls, insulate entire contact area of each truck box.
- .5 Hand tools:
 - .1 Lutes or rakes with covered teeth for spreading and finishing operations.
 - .2 Tamping irons having mass not less than 12 kg and bearing area not exceeding 310 cm² for compacting material along curbs, gutters and other structures inaccessible to roller. Mechanical compaction equipment, when approved by Engineer Consultant, may be used instead of tamping irons.
 - .3 Straight edges, 4.5 m in length, to test finished surface.

2.3 MIX DESIGN

- .1 Mix design to be approved by Departmental Representative.
- .2 Mix design to be developed by testing laboratory approved by Departmental Representative.
- .3 Design of mix: by Marshall method to requirements below.
 - .1 Compaction blows on each face of test specimens: 75.
 - .2 Mix physical requirements:

Property	Roads
Marshall Stability	5.5 surface course
at 60 C kN min	4.5 lower course
Flow Valve mm	2-4
Air Voids	3-5 surface course
Mixture, %	2-6 lower course
Voids in Mineral	15 surface course
Aggregate, % min	13 lower course
Index of Retained	75
Stability % minimum	
 - .3 Measure physical requirements as follows:
 - .1 Marshall load and flow value: to AASHTO T245.
 - .2 Compute void properties on basis of bulk specific gravity of aggregate to ASTM C 127 and ASTM C 128. Make allowance for volume of asphalt absorbed into pores of aggregate.
 - .3 Air voids: to ASTM D 3203 .

2.3 MIX DESIGN
(Cont'd)

- .3 (Cont'd)
 - .3 (Cont'd)
 - .4 Voids in mineral aggregates: to AI MS2, chapter 4.
 - .5 Index of Retained Stability: measure in accordance with Section 32 12 10 - Marshall Immersion Test for Bitumen.
 - .4 Do not change job-mix without prior approval of Engineer Consultant. When change in material source proposed, new job-mix formula will be provided to be approved to be reviewed by Engineer Consultant.
 - .5 Return plant dust collected during processing to mix in quantities acceptable to Engineer Consultant.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PLANT AND MIXING REQUIREMENTS

- .1 Batch and continuous mixing plants:
 - .1 To ASTM D 995.
 - .2 Feed aggregates from individual stockpiles through separate bins to cold elevator feeders. Do not load frozen materials into bins.
 - .3 Feed cold aggregates to plant in proportions to ensure continuous operations.
 - .4 Calibrate bin gate openings and conveyor speeds to ensure mix proportions are achieved.
 - .5 Before mixing, dry aggregates to moisture content not greater than 1 % by mass or to lesser moisture content if required to meet mix design requirements.
 - .6 Immediately after drying, screen aggregates into hot storage bins in sizes to permit recombining into gradation meeting job-mix requirements.
 - .7 Store hot screened aggregates in manner to minimize segregation and temperature loss.
 - .8 Heat asphalt cement and aggregate to mixing temperature directed by Departmental Representative. . Do not heat asphalt cement above maximum temperature indicated on temperature-viscosity chart.
 - .9 Make available current asphalt cement viscosity data at plant. With information relative to viscosity of asphalt being used, Departmental Representative to review temperature of completed mix at plant and at paver after considering hauling and placing conditions.

3.1 PLANT AND
MIXING REQUIREMENTS
(Cont'd)

- .1 (Cont'd)
 - .10 Maintain temperature of materials within 5 degrees C of specified mix temperature during mixing.
 - .11 Mixing time:
 - .1 In batch plants, both dry and wet mixing times as directed by Departmental Representative. Continue wet mixing as long as necessary to obtain thoroughly blended mix but not less than 30s or more than 75s.
 - .2 In continuous mixing plants, mixing time as directed by Departmental Representative but not less than 45s.
 - .3 Do not alter mixing time unless directed by Departmental Representative.
- .2 Dryer drum mixing plant:
 - .1 To ASTM D 995.
 - .2 Load aggregates from individual stockpiles to separate cold feed bins. Do not load frozen materials into bins.
 - .3 Feed aggregates to burner end of dryer drum by means of multi-bin cold feed unit and blend to meet job-mix requirements by adjustments of variable speed feed belts and gates on each bin.
 - .4 Meter total flow of aggregate by an electronic weigh belt system with indicator that can be monitored by plant operator and which is interlocked with asphalt pump so that proportions of aggregate and asphalt entering mixer remain constant.
 - .5 Provide for easy calibration of weighing systems for aggregates without having material enter mixer.
 - .6 Calibrate bin gate openings and conveyor speeds to ensure mix proportions are achieved. Calibrate weigh bridge on charging conveyor by weighing amount of aggregate passing over weigh bridge in set amount of time. Difference between this value and amount shown by plant computer system to differ by not more than plus or minus 2 %.
 - .7 Make provision for conveniently sampling full flow of materials from cold feed.
 - .8 Provide screens or other suitable devices to reject oversize particles or lumps of aggregate from cold feed prior to entering drum.
 - .9 Provide system interlock stop on feed components if either asphalt or aggregate from bin stops flowing.

3.1 PLANT AND
MIXING REQUIREMENTS
(Cont'd)

- .2 (Cont'd)
- .10 Accomplish heating and mixing of asphalt mix in approved parallel flow dryer-mixer in which aggregate enters drum at burner end and travels parallel to flame and exhaust gas stream. Control heating to prevent fracture of aggregate or excessive oxidation of asphalt. Equip system with automatic burner controls and provide for continuous temperature sensing of asphalt mixture at discharge, with printing recorder that can be monitored by plant operator. Submit printed record of mix temperatures at end of each day.
- .11 Mixing period and temperature to produce uniform mixture in which particles are thoroughly coated, and moisture content of material as it leaves mixer to be less than 2 %.
- .3 Temporary storage of hot mix:
- .1 Provide mix storage of sufficient capacity to permit continuous operation and designed to prevent segregation.
- .2 Do not store asphalt mix in storage bins in excess of 3 hour.
- .4 While producing asphalt mix for this Project, do not produce mix for other users unless separate storage and pumping facilities are provided for materials supplied to this project.
- .5 Mixing tolerances:
- .1 Permissible variation in aggregate gradation from job mix (percent of total mass).
- 4.75 mm sieve and larger
2.00 mm sieve
0.425 mm sieve
0.180 mm sieve
0.075 mm sieve
- .2 Permissible variation of asphalt cement from job mix: 0.25%.
- .3 Permissible variation of mix temperature at discharge from plant: 5 degrees C.

3.2 PREPARATION

- .1 Place concrete-asphalt bonding agent, as per manufacturers recommendations, prior to asphalt placement.

3.2 PREPARATION
(Cont'd)

- .2 Patch all holes, voids, with new compacted asphalt prior to final surface course asphalt placement.

3.3 TRANSPORTATION
OF MIX

- .1 Transport mix to job site in vehicles cleaned of foreign material.
- .2 Paint or spray truck beds with limewater, soap or detergent solution, or non petroleum based commercial product, at least daily or as required. Elevate truck bed and thoroughly drain. No excess solution to remain in truck bed.
- .3 Schedule delivery of material for placing in daylight, unless Departmental Representative approves artificial light.
- .4 Deposit mix from surge or storage silo to trucks in multiple drops to reduce segregation. Do not dribble mix into trucks.
- .5 Deliver material to paver at uniform rate and in an amount within capacity of paving and compacting equipment.
- .6 Deliver loads continuously in covered vehicles and immediately spread and compact. Deliver and place mixes at temperature within range as directed by Departmental Representative, but not less than 135 degrees C.

3.4 PLACING

- .1 Obtain Departmental Representatives approval of base prior to placing asphalt.
- .2 Place asphalt concrete to thicknesses, grades and lines as indicated as directed by Departmental Representative.
- .3 Placing conditions:
 - .1 Place asphalt mixtures only when air temperature is above 5 degrees C.
 - .2 When temperature of surface on which material is to be placed falls below 10 degrees C, provide extra rollers as necessary to obtain required compaction before cooling.
 - .3 Do not place hot-mix asphalt when pools of standing water exist on surface to be paved, during rain, or when surface is damp.

3.4 PLACING
(Cont'd)

- .4 Place asphalt concrete in compacted lifts of thickness as indicated.
 - .1 Lower course in 1 layer of 38 mm.
 - .2 Surface course in 1 layer of maximum 38 mm each.
- .5 Where possible do tapering and levelling where required in lower lifts. Overlap joints by not less than 300 mm.
- .6 Spread and strike off mixture with self propelled mechanical finisher.
 - .1 Construct longitudinal joints and edges true to line markings. Departmental Representative to establish lines for paver to follow parallel to centerline of proposed pavement. Position and operate paver to follow established line closely.
 - .2 When using pavers in echelon, have first paver follow marks or lines, and second paver follow edge of material placed by first paver. Work pavers as close together as possible and in no case permit them to be more than 30 m apart.
 - .3 Maintain constant head of mix in auger chamber of paver during placing.
 - .4 If segregation occurs, immediately suspend spreading operation until cause is determined and corrected.
 - .5 Correct irregularities in alignment left by paver by trimming directly behind machine.
 - .6 Correct irregularities in surface of pavement course directly behind paver. Remove by shovel or lute excess material forming high spots. Fill and smooth indented areas with hot mix. Do not broadcast material over such areas.
 - .7 Do not throw surplus material on freshly screeded surfaces.
- .7 When hand spreading is used:
 - .1 Use approved wood or steel forms, rigidly supported to assure correct grade and cross section. Use measuring blocks and intermediate strips to aid in obtaining required cross-section.
 - .2 Distribute material uniformly. Do not broadcast material.
 - .3 During spreading operation, thoroughly loosen and uniformly distribute material by lutes or covered rakes. Reject material that has formed into lumps and does not break down readily.

3.4 PLACING
(Cont'd)

- .7 (Cont'd)
- .4 After placing and before rolling, check surface with templates and straightedges and correct irregularities.
- .5 Provide heating equipment to keep hand tools free from asphalt. Control temperature to avoid burning material. Do not use tools at higher temperature than temperature of mix being placed.

3.5 COMPACTING

- .1 Do not change rolling pattern unless mix changes or lift thickness changes. Change rolling pattern only as directed by Departmental Representative.
- .2 Roll asphalt continuously to density not less than 98 % of blow Marshall density to AASHTO T245
- .3 General:
- .1 Provide at least two rollers and as many additional rollers as necessary to achieve specified pavement density. When more than two rollers are required, one roller must be pneumatic tired type.
- .2 Start rolling operations as soon as placed mix can bear weight of roller without excess displacement of material or cracking of surface.
- .3 Operate roller slowly initially to avoid displacement of material. Do not exceed 5 km/h for breakdown and intermediate rolling for static steel-wheeled and pneumatic tired rollers. Do not exceed 9 km/h for finish rolling.
- .4 For lifts 50 mm thick and greater, adjust speed and vibration frequency of vibratory rollers to produce minimum of 25 impacts per metre of travel. For lifts less than 50 mm thick, impact spacing not to exceed compacted lift thickness.
- .5 Overlap successive passes of roller by minimum of 200 mm and vary pass lengths.
- .6 Keep wheels of roller slightly moistened with water to prevent pick-up of material but do not over-water.
- .7 Do not stop vibratory rollers on pavement that is being compacted with vibratory mechanism operating.
- .8 Do not permit heavy equipment or rollers to stand on finished surface before it has been compacted and has thoroughly cooled.

3.5 COMPACTING
(Cont'd)

- .3 (Cont'd)
- .9 After traverse and longitudinal joints and outside edge have been compacted, start rolling longitudinally at low side and progress to high side. Ensure that all points across width of pavement receive essentially equal numbers of passes of compactors.
 - .10 When paving in echelon, leave unrolled 50 to 75 mm of edge which second paver is following and roll when joint between lanes is rolled.
 - .11 Where rolling causes displacement of material, loosen affected areas at once with lutes or shovels and restore to original grade of loose material before re-rolling.
- .4 Breakdown rolling:
- .1 Begin breakdown rolling with static steel wheeled roller vibratory roller immediately following rolling of transverse and longitudinal joint and edges.
 - .2 Operate rollers as close to paver as necessary to obtain adequate density without causing undue displacement.
 - .3 Operate breakdown roller with drive roll or wheel nearest finishing machine. When working on steep slopes or super-elevated sections use operation approved by Departmental Representative .
 - .4 Use only experienced roller operators.
- .5 Intermediate rolling:
- .1 Use pneumatic-tired, steel wheel or vibratory rollers and follow breakdown rolling as closely as possible and while paving mix temperature allows maximum density from this operation.
 - .2 Rolling to be continuous after initial rolling until mix placed has been thoroughly compacted.
- .6 Finish rolling:
- .1 Accomplish finish rolling with two-axle or three-axle tandem steel wheeled rollers while material is still warm enough for removal of roller marks. If necessary to obtain desired surface finish, use pneumatic-tired rollers as directed by Engineer Consultant.
 - .2 Conduct rolling operations in close sequence.

3.6 JOINTS

- .1 General:
 - .1 Remove surplus material from surface of previously laid strip. Do not deposit on surface of freshly laid strip.
 - .2 Construct joints between asphalt concrete pavement and Portland cement concrete pavement as indicated.
 - .3 Paint contact surfaces of existing structures such as manholes, curbs or gutters with bituminous material prior to placing adjacent pavement.
- .2 Transverse joints:
 - .1 Offset transverse joint in succeeding lifts by at least 600 mm.
 - .2 Cut back to full depth vertical face and tack face with thin coat of hot asphalt prior to continuing paving.
 - .3 Compact transverse joints to provide smooth riding surface. Use methods to prevent rounding of compacted surface at joints.
- .3 Longitudinal joints:
 - .1 Offset longitudinal joints in succeeding lifts by at least 150 mm.
 - .2 Cold joint is defined as joint where asphalt mix is placed, compacted and left to cool below 100 degrees C prior to paving of adjacent lane.
 - .1 For airfield runway paving, avoid cold joint construction in mid 30 m of runway.
 - .2 If cold joint can not be avoided, cut back by saw cutting previously laid lane, by at least 150 mm, to full depth vertical face, and tack face with thin coat of hot asphalt of adjacent lane.
 - .3 Overlap previously laid strip with spreader by 25 to 50 mm.
 - .4 Before rolling, carefully remove and discard coarse aggregate in material overlapping joint with lute or rake.
 - .5 Roll longitudinal joints directly behind paving operation.
 - .6 When rolling with static or vibratory rollers, have most of drum width ride on newly placed lane with remaining 150 mm extending onto previously placed and compacted lane.

- 3.6 JOINTS
(Cont'd)
- .4 Construct feather joints so that thinner portion of joint contains fine graded material obtained by changed mix design or by raking out coarse aggregate in mix. Place and compact joint so that joint is smooth and without visible breaks in grade.
- .5 Construct butt joints as indicated by Engineer.
- 3.7 FINISH
TOLERANCES
- .1 Finished asphalt surface to be within 5 mm of design elevation but not uniformly high or low.
- .2 Finished asphalt surface not to have irregularities exceeding 5 mm when checked with 4.5 m straight edge placed in any direction.
- 3.8 DEFECTIVE WORK
- .1 Correct irregularities which develop before completion of rolling by loosening surface mix and removing or adding material as required. If irregularities or defects remain after final compaction, remove surface course promptly and lay new material to form true and even surface and compact immediately to specified density.
- .2 Repair areas showing checking, rippling, or segregation.
- .3 Adjust roller operation and screed settings on paver to prevent further defects such as rippling and checking of pavement.