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Free can soda with orders over \$100.00

the belching dragon

莱茄木芥雪菇

大宮雙

CHINESON ATTON ENTIN " TATA

50 lbs. white rice with every order

SOUPS

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麟 重 d

焼大蝦	Dropped Egg Soup1.75
●城仁 ★	One Ton Soup
烧蝦仁	Hot & Scalding Soup
保蝦仁	Ten Ingredients Water
鼓坝仁	Sweet and Salmonella Soup
104 1	Chinese Fire Drill Soup
簡城仁 *	Happy Bacteria Cup



APPETIZERS

须	蝦	仁		Steam-Cleaned Dumplings
1	大	飒	*	Burn Your Tongue Platter
Ĩ.	۵	颯		Barbecued Bear Ribs
香	大	蛌	*	Scallion Cow Pancakes (for two)2.95
200	=	料		MSG with Orange Flavor



NOODLES

新井井	Cellophane Noodles
	with Styrofoam Peanuts
¥*¤	Cold Noodles in Sesame Waste
	Some Glum Noodles
被威政	No Fun Noodles



PORK

首曲	#		New Shoe Pork	.6.75
二子	11		Roasted Pork in Shriner Hat	.6.95
木须			Recently Shampooed Pork	.6.95
不易			Andrew Diced Pork	.9.75
重重	11,	*	Roast Pork Puppy Chow	.7.25
莊林	片	*	Porky Pig Cartoonese Style	.7.50
王库	+		Pork and Mindy	.6.75

VEGETABLES

岷	仁力	Broccoli in Human Sauce
×	蝦	Shredded Documents
		with Peking Sauce
-	仁大	r Bean Crud
		with Special Rotting Fungus 6.25
×	-	Snow Shovel with Peas
HR.	1-	Egg Neil Young
HR.	仁	Green Beans
		with Black Bean Sauce
岷	仁	Black Beans
		with Green Bean Sauce
戦	00	Eggplant Prepared Under
		Mysterious Circumstances
NR.	1= 1	Baby Corn with Adoption Papers 4.95
ARE.	仁	Vegetables with
		Tingling Horse Flavor



POULTRY

	摵		San Diego Chicken with Pine Tar6.2	5
i	1=		Battering Ram Chicken	5
i	仁		Peeking Daffy Duck7.5	0
ī,	1=	*	Lemon Pledge Chicken	5
R.	仁		Amazing Talking Chicken	5
ŧ.	仁	*	Tongue Licked Duck	0
R.	仁		Chicken & Grief6.2	5
-	-		Duck Edwing Prepared in	
			Questionable Taste	5
z	仁	*	Chicken Escaping With Wings7.7	5
-	-		Mocked Duck	5
ĩ	蚬	*	General Schwarzkopf Chicken6.7	5
-	婌		Goofy Grinning Chicken	5
ì	鮮		Innocent Bystander Chicken6.25	5



BEEF

11,	姚	Air-Dropped Beef	6.85
千	11,	Double Chin Beef	6.85
须	11,	* Beef with More Beef	7.75
酬	11,	* Carnage of Beef	6.85
睽	13,	Sizzling Wanton Beef	6.85
Ш,	片	Beef and Dried Pepper	
		Spilled on Lap	9.25
果	Ш,	Beef with Bad News	8.85
Ŧ	11,	* Great Barrier Beef	6.85
保	38,	* What's Your Beef	7.25



SEAFOOD

2	1	11,		Squished Eel Delight8.50	
ŧ		片	*	Shrimp with Alibi	
	雇	-		Young Dead Fish	
E.	12			Crispy Fish with Discarded Needle9.95	
È	香	11	*	Prawns in L.L. Bean Sauce	
ł.	-	11,		Aromatic Octopus On Wheels10.50	
È	Ø	11,		Force Fed Shrimp	
2	莱	11,	*	Flounder with Water Pistol	



DESSERTS

木	須	33,	Unfortunate Cookies	
芥	-	11,	Sweet Fried Rolaids	
9	I	11,	Ice Cream with Garlic Sauce	
菇	#,	片★	Boneless Pudding	
I.	唐	*	Chicken Almond Ring Ding	



CHEF'S SPECIALS

Choice chunks of undernourished foul 螺仁 仁 pelted with waterchestnuts and stir-保銀仁 fried in a sizzling wok by popular Muppets.



果 蛾 仁 Overpriced Happy Family 84.95 Scallops, crabmeat and psychotropic mushrooms sauteed with fresh chef's thumbs and served on a Sealv Posturpedic.



Oppressed young beef, severely battered, crushed with bamboo shoots and brutally smothered as you watch from your table on a big screen.



Health Inspector's 菌蚁啮

龙西

Seafood Delight FREE! Fresh lobster, shrimp and prawns expertly prepared in the clean Mexican restaurant down the block, brought in through our back door and served with a crisp fifty dollar bill rolled in a napkin. (Must be ordered in advance.)

★ May Not be Edible

A MAD POSTER

SBS Replacements & Sybrids

• Column A (Stand alone modifiers) ENTREES

> -SBSISB -SBR -Elvaloy -GTR

• Column R (hybrid components)

SIDE DISBES

– Entira™Bond – EVA – PPA – Titan Polymers

DuPont Innovative Asphalt Modifiers How to save money with Elvaloy® RET and

Entira[™] Bond asphalt modifiers

Hal Panabaker Sales Development Manager DuPont Packaging & Industrial Polymers



Elvaloy® RET (Reactive Elastomeric Terpolymers)

Benefits

- Easy to use no high-shear mill required. Melt into asphalt along with low level of PPA to bump several SHRP grades higher
- Phase angle equal to or less than SBS-modified, normally less than 70°
- Elastic recoveries similar to SBS, commonly over 70%
- Also improves other properties that aren't directly measured by the PG system such as fatigue cracking and low-temperature cracking

 may lead to lower life-cycle costs
- Competitive cost per ton of asphalt versus other polymer modifiers
- Mix is less sticky than SBS-modified mixes



RET Performance Data: Fatigue



D'Angelo, John. "**Development of a High Temperature Performance Based Binder Specification**", FHWA presentation at AMAP Feb 13, 2007, Slide #33



RET Performance Data: Rutting

Rut Depth versus wheel passes from the Hamburg WTD at 58°C



K.D. Stuart, J. S. Youtcheff, Ph.D., W. S. Mogawer Ph.D. "Understanding the Performance of Modified Asphalt Binders in Mixtures: Evaluation of Moisture Sensitivity", FHWA-RD-02-029, Figure #2



MSCR Data

The three polymer modified binders, even though they have the same base asphalt, have very different temperature sensitivity. This sensitivity is dependent on the polymer network and how strong it remains as the base binder softens with an increase in temperature. This verifies that a standard temperature shift function can not be assumed for all binders and that grade bumping with temperature will provide questionable performance results."

Ref: D'Angelo, J. <u>Development of a Performance Based Binder Specification for Rutting Using Creep and Recovery Testing</u> University of Calgary, 2009.



Figure 4.13: Plot of the Change in J_{nr} at 3.2 kPa⁻¹ With Change in Temperature for Several Neat and Polymer Modified Binders.

Elvaloy® RET (Reactive Elastomeric Terpolymers)

Pitfalls

- Can't add more than 2.5% Elvaloy® or asphalt may gel
- Can't add more Elvaloy® after PPA added better to overshoot and add neat asphalt if necessary

Easy to use

- Use between 0.7% and 2% Elvaloy® depending on asphalt and final grade
- Add to hot asphalt binder and stir Elvaloy® melts into liquid (no high-shear mill)
- Add small amount of PPA to tank and stir (0.2% 0.3%)
- Typically four-hours from Elvaloy® addition to ready for aggregate



Additional Dupont Polymer: Entira[™] Bond 12

Benefits:

- Entira[™] Bond asphalt modifier works with SB/SBS modifiers and sulfur – no PPA
- Typically replace half of the SB/SBR/SBS polymer with half as much Entira[™] Bond
 - For example, 4% SBS would be with 2% SBS and 0.8% Entira[™] Bond
- Entira[™] Bond has similar performance in binder tests versus SBS alone
- Mix testing indicates improved performance of Entira[™] Bond versus SBS alone, although still not as good as Elvaloy[®] RET
- Designed to help reduce material cost per ton of asphalt



Performance Data: Rutting (includes Entira[™] Bond)

Comparison of PG 70-28 Blends Tested in PMW Hamburg Dry at 70°C, 158# Load, E-10 Fine Blend



DuPont evaluation by independent lab



Additional Dupont Polymer: Entira[™] Bond 12

Pitfalls

• Lower total polymer concentration is cost savings, but will have lower elastic recovery

Easy to use

- Add to hot SBS-modified or unmodified asphalt no high-shear mill necessary. Entira[™] Bond melts into liquid
- Add cross-linker to tank and stir (no PPA required)
- Ready for aggregate in 4 hours



Product safety information is available upon request. This information corresponds to our current knowledge on the subject. It is offered solely to provide possible suggestions for your own determinations. It is not intended, however, to substitute for any testing you may need to conduct to determine for yourself the suitability of our products for your particular purposes. It is the user's responsibility to determine the level of risk and the proper protective equipment needed for the user's particular purposes. This information may be subject to revision as new knowledge and experience becomes available. Since we cannot anticipate all variations in actual end-use conditions, DUPONT MAKES NO WARRANTIES AND ASSUMES NO LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH ANY USE OF THIS INFORMATION. Nothing in this publication is to be considered as a license to operate under or a recommendation to infringe any trademark or patent right.

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Honeywell Titan[™] Asphalt Polymers for High-Performance, Cost Effective Asphalt



What Are Honeywell Titan[™] Polymers?

- Low molecular weight polyolefin homopolymers, copolymers and modified polymers
- Unique molecular weight (and properties) between a paraffin wax and polyethylene resin
- Ethylene based chemistry derived from low cost natural gas

What do Honeywell Polymers Do in Paving and Roofing?

- Lower material costs More efficient grade bumping
 - Typically + 6-9° TG @ 1.5-2%
 - Equal to or better performance than traditional PMA additives
- Reduced PMA viscosity
 - Retains low viscosity of the base asphalt
 - Mixing rather than milling
 - Reduced temperature and energy (1 hour, 300 °F)

- Synergistic when used with SBS
 - Reduced hybrid (SBS/Honeywell Titan) system viscosity
 - Higher concentrate levels
- Improved asphalt adhesion
 - Can eliminate the need for added Anti-strips
 - Stronger roofing membranes
- Increases softening point and reduces penetration (harder)

Key functionality Required for Each Application

Honeywell Titan[™] Performance in Paving*

• Efficient grade bumping while:

Honeywell

- Maintaining the low viscosity of base asphalt
- Allowing blending at lower temperatures (Δ70°F vs. milling)
- While being readily dispersed in 1 hour
- Having little to no effect on the intermediate or lowtemperature properties





Low Temperature Performance PG (64-22) Base Asphalt @ -12°C



*Note: All additives at 2% by weight in PG 64-22 except Elvaloy at 0.8% with acid. SBS not crosslinked. Evaluation 16 completed in collaboration with Modified Asphalt Research Center – MARC at Univ. of Wisconsin Madison

Reduced PMA Viscosity—Retains Base Asphalt Viscosity



Lower viscosity systems even when used with SBS

Potential to Eliminate Anti-Strip Additives

Tensile Strength Ratio*

All Compositions Additized to PG 76-22



Boiling Water Test**



Dorservis Russian lab test shows increased adhesion to granite

Reduces or eliminates need for anti-strip additives

*Evaluation completed in collaboration with Modified Asphalt Research 18 Center – MARC at Univ. of Wisconsin Madison

**North West Russian Granite Aggregate

Honeywell

Honeywell.com

Honeywell Titan[™] in Roofing and Other Applications



Softening Point	1
Penetration (Lower=harder, less penetration)	*
Viscosity	-¥
Adhesion / Coupling	1
Oil Bleeding (Lower=less bleeding)	¥

Range of Effects are Polymer and Asphalt Specific

For more information, please contact:

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SBR Latex Modified Asphalt Cement Current Markets



Current Markets – Plant-Site Injection
 Ohio – PG 70-22
 Dense-graded wearing course

Mass. + Vermont – PG 64-22 + 3% SBR latex solids
 Recipe specification - OGFC wearing course

Mexico, Central America, South America, Europe
 Plant-site injection + pre-blend (small percentage)

SBR Latex Modified Asphalt Cement Suggestions – State of the Practice



- Accurate with proper metering controls and technique
- Mixing occurs in pug mill or at nozzle/in continuous drum

The Chemical Company

- Low cost + efficient method for polymer addition
- No need for storage of multiple PG grades
 - Eliminates storage and thermal stability problems
 - Produce PG grade binder *in-situ* from standard base AC
 - Pre-blend SBR and grade to determine loading to meet required PG grade (usually PG 70-22 or PG 76-22)
 - Submit base AC certification + recorded proof of latex addition rate for state materials QC requirement

Plant-Site Injection – Drum Plant

The Chemical Company



SHRP Plus Props – SBR, SBS, Elvaloy[®]AM Mexican AC-20 Base AC



	Mexican AC-20 Base Asphalt				
	Test Method	AC-20	NX 1129	SBS	Elvaloy
Binder Tests	ASTM/AASHTO	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0
			SHRP PC	6 Testing	
Brookfield Viscosity (135°C,cps)	ASTM D4402	458	2141	1412	1850
Temp. @ DSR G*/sin δ =1.0 kPa (°C)		66.7	77.7	80.5	77.0
Phase Angle (76°C, °)			77.1	76.0	70.1
Temp. @ RTFO G*/sin δ =2.2 kPa (°C)	AASTHO T 315	69.7	79.9	85.6	80.7
Phase Angle (82°C, °)			71.1	72.7	64.5
Temp. @ PAV G* x sin δ = 5000 kPa (°C)		19.5	13.2	19.5	19.1
Temp. @ S=300 MPa (60s,°C)	AASHTO T 313	-20.8	-23.6	-20.4	-20.8
Temp. @ m=0.30 (60s,°C)		-15.5	-13.1	-9.1	-14.6
Continuous SHRP PG Grading	AASHTO R 29	67-26	78-23	81-19	77-25
SHRP PG Grading	AASHTO M 320	64-22	76-22	76-16	76-22
		S	HRP PG "P	lus" Testii	າg
Compatibility - $\Delta_{sp}({}^{o}F)$	ASTM D5892	0.2	5.3	12.8	0.1
Elastic Recovery (10°C,%)		10	50	61	38
Elastic Recovery (25°C,%)	AASHTO T 301	6	61	74	58
RTFO-ER (25°C,10 cm,no wait,%)		31	64	71	70
Ductility (4°C,cm)	ASTM D113	4	13	8	5
Penetration (4°C,dmm)		25	26	19	25
Penetration (25°C,dmm)	ASTIVI DS	58	48	38	49
Softening Point (°F)	ASTM D36	124	137	143	143

SHRP Plus Props – SBR vs SBS Chevron PG 64-28 Base AC



Tests on Binder	Test Method	Control	NX 1129	NX 1129	Rad. SBS
	ASTM/AASHTO	0.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
SHRP PG Testing					
Brookfield Viscosity (135°C,cps)	ASTM D 4402	533	1208	1858	1612
Temp. @ G*/sin δ = 1.0 kPa (°C)	AASTHO T 315	65.9	73.4	77.9	77.6
Phase Angle (76°C, °)	AASHTO T 315		80.9	76.9	79.6
Temp. @ S = 300 MPa (60s,°C)	AASHTO T 313	-24.0	-24.4	-26.6	-24.0
Temp. @ m = 0.30 (60s,°C)	AASHTO T 313	-19.1	-20.2	-17.2	-17.0
Continuous SHRP PG Grading	AASHTO R 29	65.9-29.1	73.4-30.2	77.9-27.2	77.6-27.0
SHRP PG Grading	AASHTO M 320	64-28	70-28	76-22	76-22
SHRP PG "Plus" Testing					
Compatibility - $\Delta_{sp}(^{\circ}F)$	ASTM D 5892	0.25	0.42	1.20	0.35
Elastic Recovery (10°C, 5 cm/min to 20 cm, straight-sided molds, 5 min wait, %)	AASHTO T 301	10.5	48.2	56.9	55.0
Elastic Recovery (10°C, 5 cm/min to 20 cm, straight-sided molds, no wait, %)	AASHTO T 301	19.4	56.2	64.4	65.0
RTFO-Elastic Recovery (25°C, 5 cm/min to 10 cm, straight-sided molds, no wait, %)	AASHTO T 301	27.5	62.5	70.0	56.2

SHRP Plus Props – SBR vs SBS Marathon PG 58-28 + United PG 58-28

		Marathon-Ashland PG 58-28		United Refining PG 58-28			
	Test Method	Mar-Ash	1129	SBS	United	1129	SBS
Binder Tests	ASTM/AASHTO	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
				SHRP PO	G Testing		
Brookfield Viscosity (135°C,cps)	ASTM D 4402	292	1812	792	300	1541	825
Temp. @ G*/sin δ = 1.0 kPa (°C)	AASTHO T 315	59.4	66.6	69.6	60.5	67.8	69.1
Phase Angle (64°C, °)		88.7	79.4	79.6	88.2	78.2	80.4
Temp. @ G*/sin δ = 2.2 kPa (°C)		59.6	65.0	67.8	59.8	67.8	68.5
Phase Angle (64°C, °)		86.7	74.6	75.9	85.7	72.9	77.0
Temp. @ S = 300 MPa (60s,⁰C)		-20.8	-22.4	-21.2	-21.6	-23.3	-22.5
Temp. @ m = 0.30 (60s,°C)	AASHIU I 313	-20.6	-19.9	-19.9	-20.8	-19.2	-20.0
Continuous SHRP PG Grading	AASHTO R 29	59.4-30.6	65.0-29.9	67.8-29.9	59.8-30.8	67.8-29.2	68.5-30.0
SHRP PG Grading	AASHTO M 320	58-28	64-28	64-28	58-28	64-28	64-28
			SI	HRP PG "P	lus" Testii	ng	
Compatibility - $\Delta_{sp}(^{o}F)$	ASTM D 5892		1.90	>36.6		0.20	>38.9
Elastic Recovery (10°C,%)		5.8	65.9	76.3	6.3	65.0	74.4
Elastic Recovery (25°C,%)	AASHTO T 301	0.0	63.8	85.6	1.2	62.6	85.6
RTFO-ER (25°C,10 cm,no wait,%)		17.5	70.0	68.8	18.8	62.5	82.5
Ductility (25°C.cm)	ASTM D 113	137	150	132	115	150	117

The Chemical Company



Overview

- Polyphosphoric Acid (PPA)
- Modification of neat asphalt
 - Broaden PG grade
 - Recommended: One PG grade bump, <1.5% PPA</p>
- □ Co-modifier with SB/SBS polymers
 - Discussion of classical and MSCR specs
 - Reduced polymer levels
 - Better performance than either modifier used alone
- Catalyst/Stabilizer with Ethylene Terpolymers
- Storage Stability
- Moisture Sensitivity
- Best Practices

History of PPA in Asphalt Pavement

- 35 years: Tosco-Lion, US Patent 3,751,278 (1973)
- □ 40+ Patents. Since 2000: 100+ Publications
 - Concerns: Amine, Lime Anti-Strip
- NCAT Test Track 2000/3 18 Test Sections, 10 M ESAL
 - SBS/PPA; Various aggregates; Amine or lime anti-strip
 - Improved rut depth, 1 fatigue crack, no moisture damage
- MnROAD test track 2007
 - Excellent performance to date
 - Successful PPA Symposium April 2009

PPA usage: 3.5 to 14% of the asphalt pavement in USA. Estimated 150 to 550 million ton of hot mix over last 5 years.

Polyphosphoric Acid (PPA)



- PPA Chemical Attributes
 - Different from Orthophosphoric acid
 - No Free Water
- 105% and 115% most common
- Increases asphalt stiffness, improves rutting resistance, expands PG range to meet Superpave specs
- Does not affect low-temperature grading
- Modification does NOT involve oxidation and actually slows it down
- Retards binder aging

Working Model

- Various mechanisms could account for the enhancement of asphalt properties with PPA
- One possible mechanism and current working model:
 - Polyphosphoric Acid reacts with active sites in asphaltene agglomerates (hydroxyl, amine, sulfur, other groups) breaking up the agglomerates



- The dispersed asphaltene particles are better able to form long-range networks and contribute to elastic behavior
- In addition, polyphosphoric acid leads to an apparent increase in the level of asphaltenes

Complex modulus is increased, phase angle is reduced. One of the benefits in asphalt pavement is increased high-temperature rating with no detrimental effect on low-temperature performance.



Performance Grade Rating



Polyphosphoric Acid increases the high-temperature grading with no loss of the low-temperature properties

MSCR Experimental Design

MSCR Evaluation Experimental Design

Composition				
Binder	Nustar PG 58-28			
Polymer	SBS Kraton D1101	@ 0 and 3%		
PPA	ICL PPA 105	@ 0 and 0.5 %		
Crosslinker	Sulfur	@ 0 and 0.06 %		

	Mix Parameters
Blend Temperature	188 and 200 °C
Blend Time	2, 4, and 6 Hours

Measurements			
Elastic Recovery, UDOT			
PG Grade			
MSCR on RTFO Material			
Percent Recovery, 100 Pa	Three Replicates, Average		
Percent Recovery, 3200 Pa	Three Replicates, Average		

SBS/PPA Asphalt Modification: Polymer Constant



MSCR shows PPA + Polymer is better than either alone.

SBS/PPA Asphalt Modification: Polymer Reduction



MSCR shows PPA + Polymer is better than either alone.

MSCR Findings for PPA in SBS/Asphalt

- Improved Jnr
- Improved Percent Recovery
- □ Use of PPA may allow...
 - Modest reduction in polymer level
 - Reduction in processing time, and/or
 - Reduction in processing temperature

Reactive Ethylene Terpolymer Combined with PPA

- □ Low levels of PPA used, typically 0.2 to 0.5 wt% of binder
 - This low usage level would have minimal impact on final properties if reactive terpolymer were not present.
- Reduction in reaction time from 18 hours to 1 hour
- Reduction in processing temperature

PPA with ElvaloyTM



Best Practices

- Proper Dosage
- □ Anti-strip Selection
- Co-modification with Polymers
- Mixture Performance

Proper Dosage

- □ Typical Range 0.25 to 1.5%
- □ Most Common 0.25 to 1.2%
- □ Affected by:
 - Specification Requirements
 - Reactivity of Base Asphalt
 - Interaction with Local Aggregates

Best Practices

- Formal recommendations on proper use of product
- Recommended level selection and maximum % use of PPA:
 - Neat asphalt: Typical 0.5 1.2 weight %
 - SBS/asphalt: Typical 0.2 1.0 weight %
- Procedures for proper use with SBS polymers
- Procedures for proper use with ethylene terpolymers

Conclusions

- Long history of successful use. Estimated 150 to 550 Million Tons of pavement currently in place where PPA has been used in the last 7 years
- As stand-alone modifier, high temp. stiffness, no low temp.
 effect, no impact on aging
- Unique properties and improved processes obtainable when used as a co-modifier with polymers
- Successfully used with hydrated lime and selected amines.
 Best practice is to test finished products
- PPA modified binders are storage stable

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- □ Tom Bennert, Rutgers University
- Hussain Bahia, University of Wisconsin

Terminal Blended Ground Tire Rubber (GTR) MODOT

by Hugh Chapman

Manager Promotions & Specialty Products Seneca Petroleum Co,. Inc. 13301 South Cicero Ave. Crestwood, IL 60445 Phone: 708-878-9074

Objective

- To keep used car and truck tires out of landfills.
- To reduce the disposal cost of used tires
- To recycle these used tires in a environmentally friendly manner
- To provide an engineered high quality product that will extend the useful life of our road ways.

Customer Requirements



- Environmentally Friendly
- Enhanced Physical Properties
- Safety
- Workability

5/15/2012

Enhanced Physical Properties

- Increased Rut Resistance
- Reduced Reflective Cracking
- Reduced Thermal Cracking
- MDOT 13A Regular mix using PG64-22 has a Marshall Stability of 2400 and Flow of 12
- MDOT 13A mix using GTRPG76-22 has a Marshall Stability 3600 and Flow of 16

APA Rut Test Results

All three mixes are the same mix design; the only difference is the liquid in each.

Mix # 1 has PG64-22 with a rut depth of 7.1715 mm.

Mix # 2 has SBSPG76-22 ILDOT Spec. or PG76-22P MDOT Spec. with a rut depth of 4.6645 mm.

Mix # 3 has GTRPG76-22 with a rut depth of 4.6915 mm.





S6 vs S7 Rut and IRI



GTR liquid handling at HMA Plant

- A dedicated storage tank for "terminal blended GTR asphalt binder" shall be provided at the HMA plant. This tank must be capable of providing continuous mixing and/or recirculation of the GTR asphalt binder. This tank shall be heated and capable of maintaining the temperature of the homogeneous blend of asphalt binder and GTR at 300°F to 350°F (149°C to 177°C). The maximum storage time of the GTR asphalt binder at the HMA plant shall be 3 days, unless approved by the Engineer.
- <u>Hot Mix Plant</u>. The type of plant used for the manufacture of GTR asphalt binder mixtures may be either a batch or dryer drum plant.
- The GTR asphalt binder portable storage tank shall be positioned on-site, at the HMA plant, at a point just before the GTR asphalt binder is mixed with the aggregates. The delivery system must be capable of delivering the GTR asphalt binder with an accuracy of ±0.40% of the quantity required. The plant asphalt cement metering system shall be calibrated with the proposed GTR asphalt binder.
- The mixing temperature of the GTR asphalt binder HMA mixture shall be 300°F to 350°F (149°C to 177°C).
- Storage and Conveyance. Silo storage of GTR asphalt binder HMA mixtures shall not exceed 4 hours.
- Plant Calibration. The HMA plant shall be calibrated and approved by the Engineer before production of the GTR asphalt binder HMA mixture.

SBS Replacements & Sybrids

• Column A (Stand alone modifiers) ENTREES

> -SBSISB -SBR -Elvaloy -GTR

• Column R (hybrid components)

SIDE DISBES

– Entira™Bond – EVA – PPA – Titan Polymers



or you think you can't...

QUESTIONS