



**Kualiti dalam kerja
penurapan jalan**



**Mohon pihak berkuasa tempatan baiki
segera jalan di Kampung Sungai Balak,
Kajang, Selangor. Jalan teruk sangat
walaupun baru diturap.**

KOSMO 4 April 2015



Penurapan jalan berkualiti?















































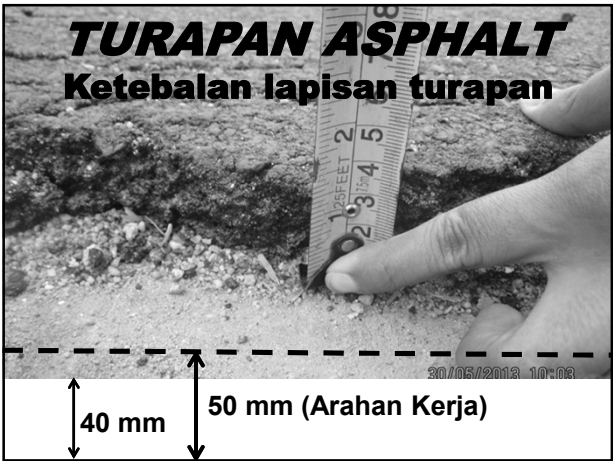




















**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
Rollers**

☆ A pneumatic tyre roller and two steel wheel tandem rollers shall be provided.

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+



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Minimum 15 tan

+



1



2

**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
Rollers**

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Minimum 15 tan

+



1



2

Minimum 8 tan

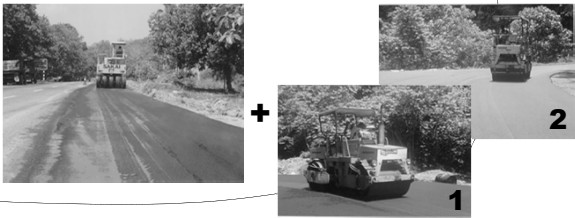


**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
Rollers**

☆ A pneumatic tyre roller and two steel wheel tandem rollers shall be provided.
However, a three wheel steel roller may be substituted for one of the tandem rollers if the S.O. shall so approve.

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Rollers**

☆ However, a three wheel steel roller may be substituted for one of the tandem rollers if the S.O. shall so approve.



**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.5 (i)
Compaction of Asphaltic Concrete**

- ☆ Initial (or breakdown) rolling shall be carried out with an approved steel wheel tandem roller or three wheel steel roller.
- The final rolling shall be carried out with an approved steel wheel tandem roller.























ASPHALT

**Rekabentuk campuran asphalt
diluluskan oleh S.O.**

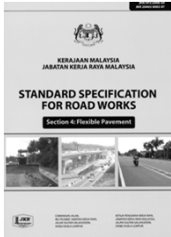
↓

**Trial Lay
atau
PLANT TRIAL ?**

ASPHALT

PLANT TRIAL / Trial Lay?

Klausa 4.3.3.3 (b): Setelah mendapat kelulusan awal ke atas cadangan *job mix formula* (JMF), kontraktor hendaklah **membancuh, menghampar dan memadat** asphaltic concrete mengikut JMF seperti yang dicadangkan. Jalankan ujian ke atas sampel bagi mengesahkan **pematuhan ke atas JMF**, dan **pemadatan yang memuaskan**.



ASPHALT

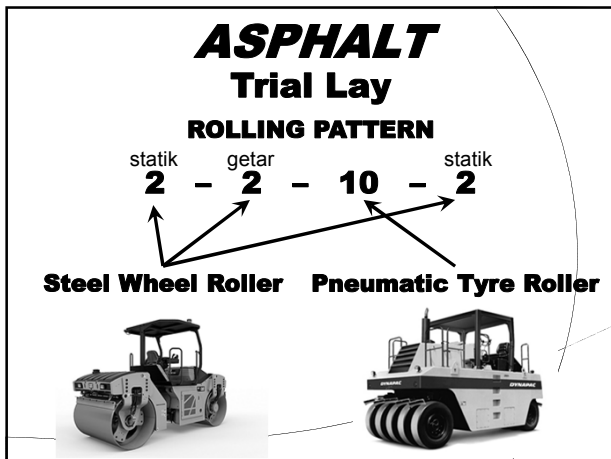
Trial Lay

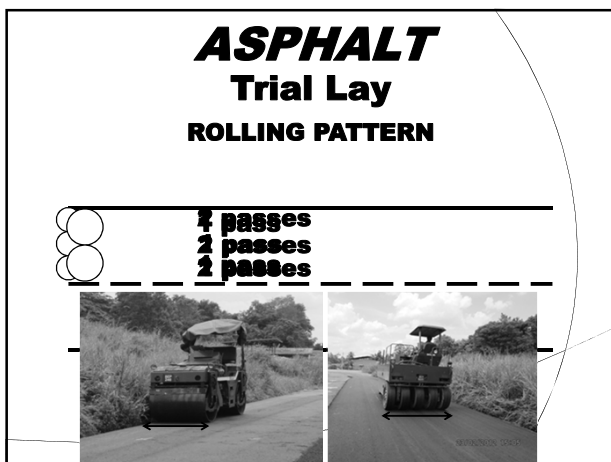
Boleh buat di tapak kerja?

Tujuan dibuat trial lay?

Min. 20 tan asphalt

Kawasan trial lay disediakan dan ditanggung oleh kontraktor dan TIDAK menjadi sebahagian daripada Kontrak.





ASPHALT
Trial Lay

Sekiranya
TARGET DENSITY ?
tidak tercapai

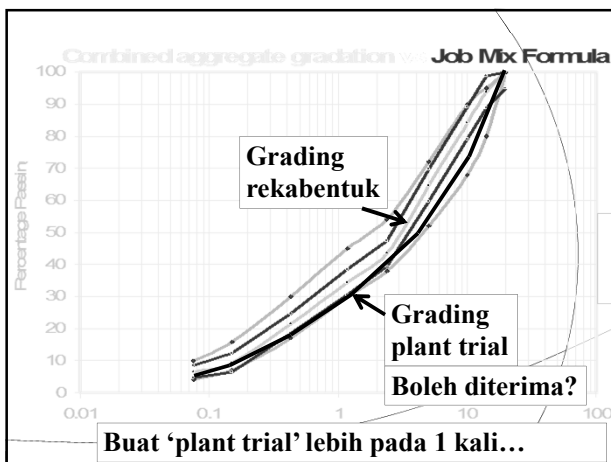
TUKAR salah satu/semua faktor berikut:

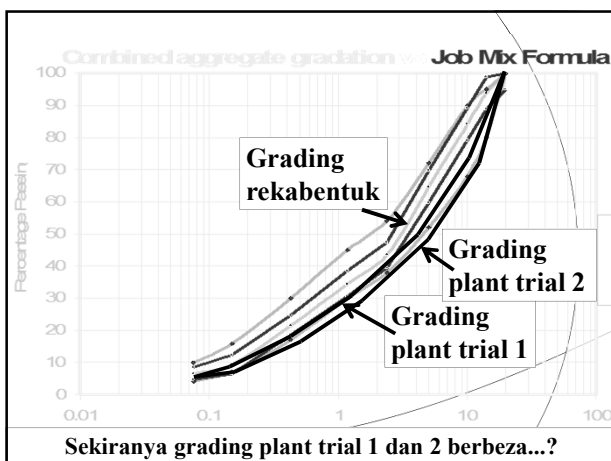
- Saiz roller
- Rolling temperature
- Rolling pattern

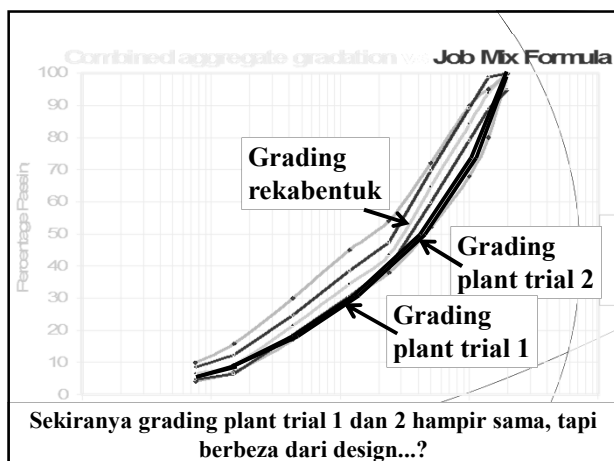
Pastikan asphalt yang dihasilkan sama seperti yang direkabentuk + toleransi (job mix formula).

ASPHALT Toleransi

Parameter	Variasi yang dibenarkan (% berat asphalt)
Kandungan bitumen	$\pm 0.2 \%$
Batu baur yang telus ayak 5.0 mm dan ayak yang lebih besar	$\pm 5.0 \%$
Batu baur yang telus ayak 3.35 mm dan 1.18 mm	$\pm 4.0 \%$
Batu baur yang telus ayak 0.425 mm dan 0.150 mm	$\pm 3.0 \%$
Batu baur yang telus ayak 0.075 mm	$\pm 2.0 \%$







ASPHALT

Sekiranya hanya **compacted thickness** sahaja yang **GAGAL**, boleh teka **laying thickness** tanpa ulang trial lay?

Sekiranya hanya **compacted density** sahaja yang **GAGAL**, boleh teka **rolling pattern** atau **rolling temperature** tanpa ulang trial lay?

Sekiranya **prosedur hamparan dan mampatan** seperti yang ditentukan semasa trial lay **tidak diikuti**, **BUANG MASA** buat trial lay.

Trial lay boleh dibuat di tapak kerja senggara. Sekiranya LULUS, bayar. Sekiranya GAGAL, tidak dibayar dan seksyen trial lay tidak akan dibuang. Ulang trial lay.

ASPHALT

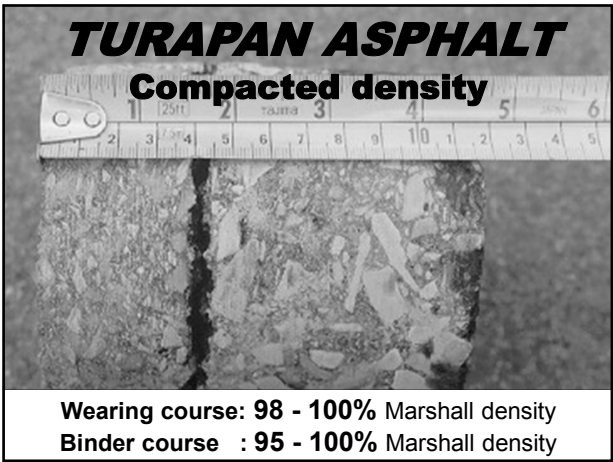
Job Mix Formula

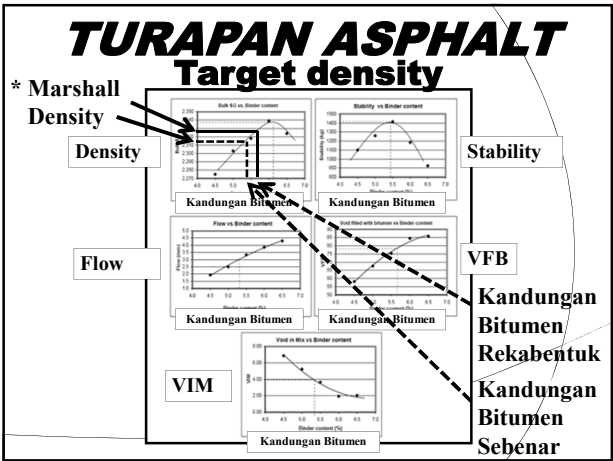
Setelah S.O. meluluskan Job Mix Formula (JMF), kontraktor bertanggungjawab untuk menghasilkan 'asphalt dengan grading dan kandungan bitumen yang **TEPAT** seperti yang ditetapkan dalam JMF'.

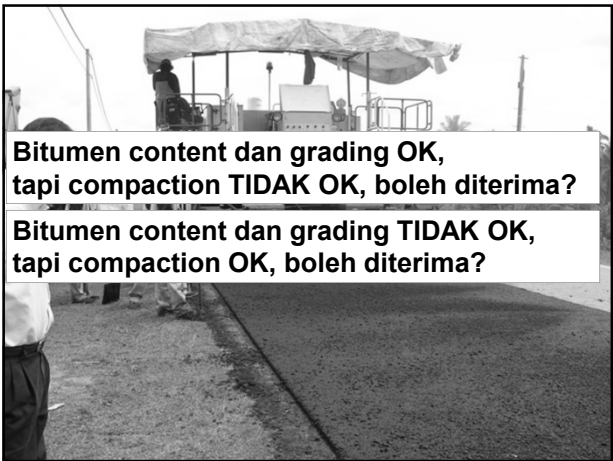


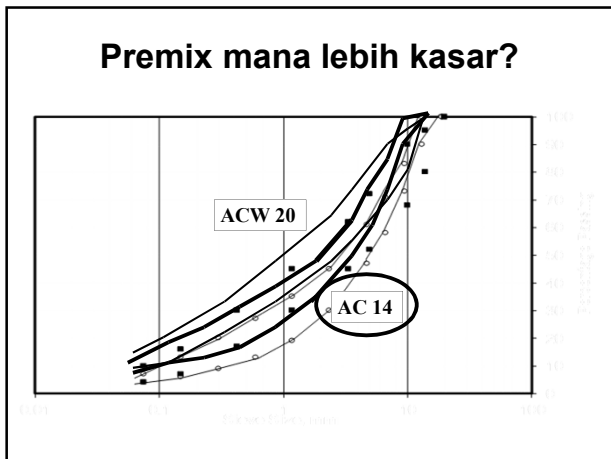












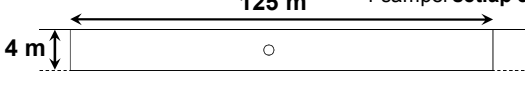




TURAPAN ASPHALT
Ketebalan selepas dipadat

PROJEK

Contoh: 125 m 1 sampel setiap 500m²



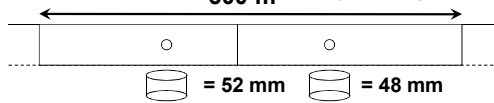
Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan.

Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm.

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Ketebalan selepas dipadat

PENYENGKARAAN

Contoh 1: 500 m 1 sampel setiap 250 lane-m



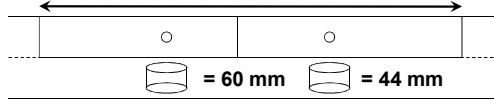
Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan
50 mm $\geq$ 50 mm ✓

Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm
48 mm $\geq$ 45 mm ✓

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Ketebalan selepas dipadat

PENYENGKARAAN

Contoh 2: 500 m 1 sampel setiap 250 lane-m

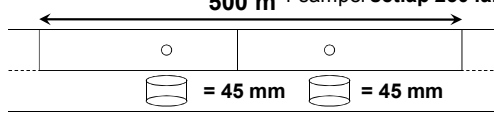


Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan
52 mm $\geq$ 50 mm ✓

Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm
44 mm $<$ 45 mm ✗

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Ketebalan selepas dipadat
PENYENGKARAAN

Contoh 3:
500 m 1 sampel setiap 250 lane-m



Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan
 $45 \text{ mm} < 50 \text{ mm}$ ✗

Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm
 $45 \text{ mm} \geq 45 \text{ mm}$ ✓

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Compacted thickness



TIADA
toleransi $\pm 5 \text{ mm}$!

Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan.
Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm.



Penurapan jalan berkualiti? ?



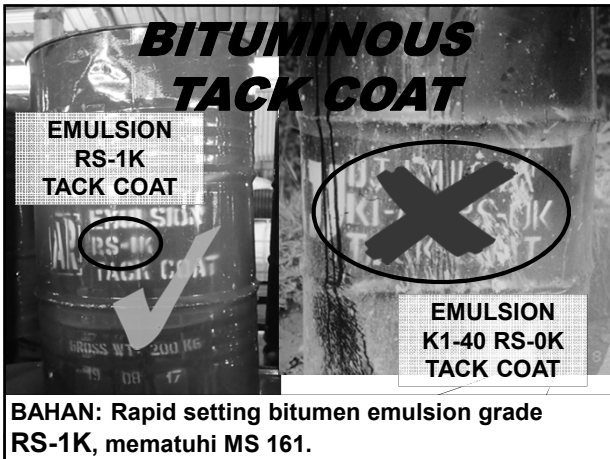












BITUMINOUS TACK COAT

EMULSION RS-1K TACK COAT

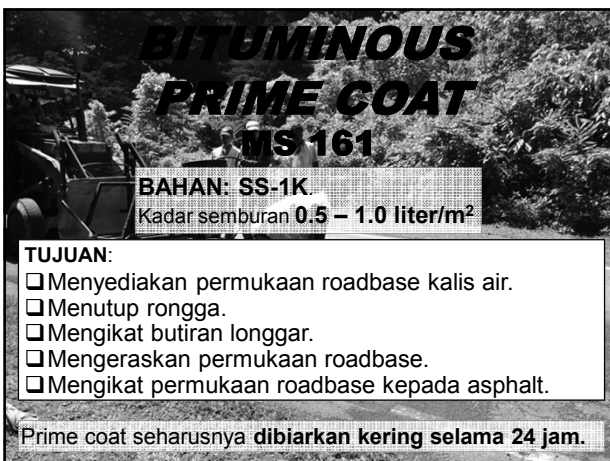
EMULSION K1-40 RS-0K TACK COAT

BAHAN: Rapid setting bitumen emulsion grade RS-1K, mematuhi MS 161.

BITUMINOUS TACK COAT

MS 161

Jenis Kandungan	RS-0K K1-40	RS-1K	RS-2K	RS-3K
Min. bitumen, %	38	50	60	65
Air, %	62	50	40	35



BITUMINOUS PRIME COAT

MS 161

BAHAN: SS-1K
Kadar semburan 0.5 – 1.0 liter/m²

TUJUAN:

- ☐ Menyediakan permukaan roadbase kalis air.
- ☐ Menutup rongga.
- ☐ Mengikat butiran longgar.
- ☐ Mengeraskan permukaan roadbase.
- ☐ Mengikat permukaan roadbase kepada asphalt.

Prime coat seharusnya dibiarkan kering selama 24 jam.









Bolehkah bahan prime coat digunakan sebagai tack coat?

Bolehkah bahan tack coat digunakan sebagai prime coat?

Boleh atau tidak **RS-0K** disembur dengan lebih banyak bagi menggantikan kuantiti bitumen yang kurang (38% berbanding 50%)?

Sekiranya hujan turun selepas tack coat disembur, apa yang perlu dilakukan?

**BITUMINOUS
PRIME COAT / TACK COAT**

Sampel = 50 g

3 unit Beaker 1 liter + glass rod

A = Berat beaker + sampel + rod **sebelum** kering

Pengeringan:

- Oven @ 163°C, 2 + 1 jam; atau
- Hotplate dan Oven @ 163°C, 1 jam

B = Berat beaker + sampel + rod **selepas** kering

Kandungan air, % = 2 (A – B)



Aplikasi: **0.25 – 0.55 liter/m²**, semburan **rata**, tidak berbelang-belang

















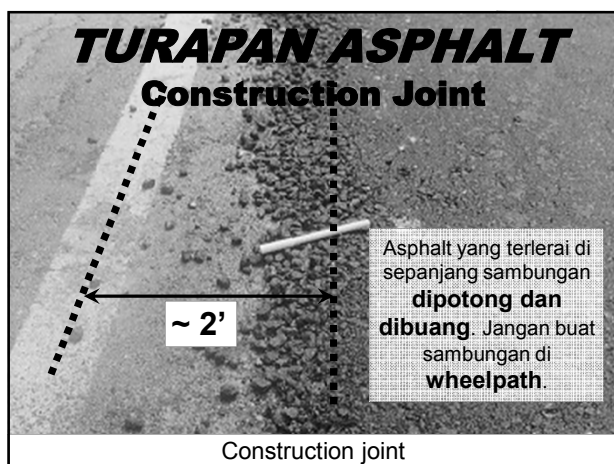










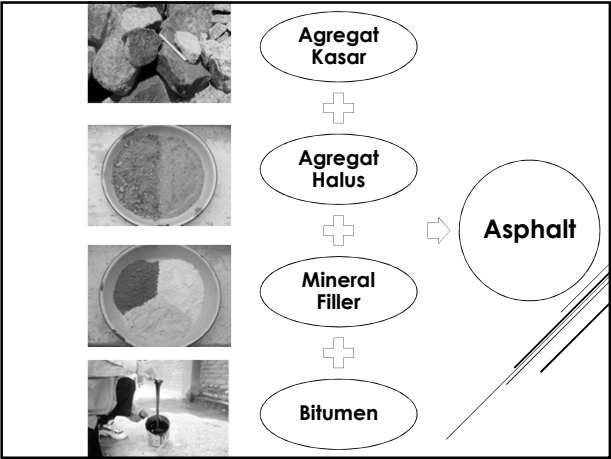


















COARSE AGGREGATES **Ujian**



Aggregate crushing value < 30%

COARSE AGGREGATES **Ujian**



Sodium sulfate soundness < 12%

COARSE AGGREGATES
Ujian



Flakiness index < 30%

COARSE AGGREGATES
Ujian



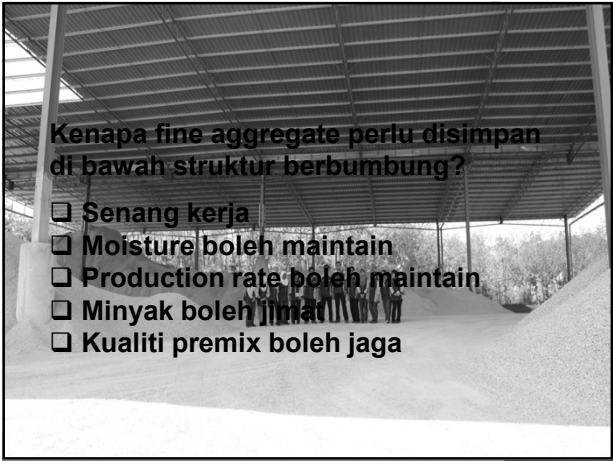
Polished stone value < 40

COARSE AGGREGATES
Ujian



Water absorption < 2%







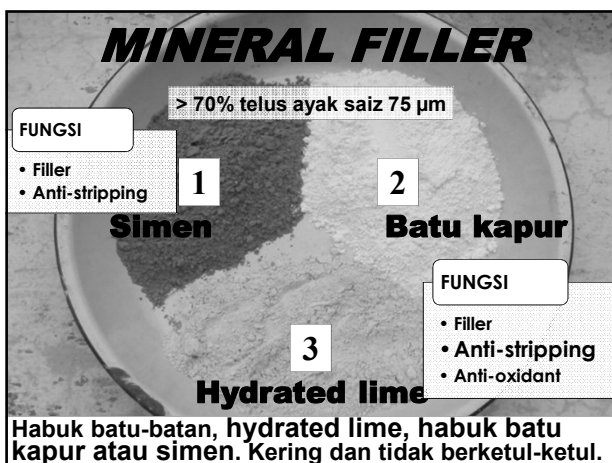












BITUMEN

SURAT ARAHAN KPKR BIL. 1/2017

ARAHAN PENGGUNAAN BITUMEN *PENETRATION GRADE 60 – 70*
DALAM KERJA PENURAPAN JALAN

Berkuatkuasa 1 Mei 2017

1.0 TUJUAN

Surat Arahan ini bertujuan untuk menetapkan satu (1) gred bitumen sahaja digunakan iaitu bitumen *penetration grade 60 – 70* dalam kerja penurapan jalan. Sehubungan itu, penggunaan bitumen *penetration grade 80 – 100* tidak lagi dibenarkan.

JKR SPJ

Penetration grade 80-100

Penetration grade 60-70

Polymer modified bitumen

BITUMEN 60-70

Penggunaan di Asia Tenggara

Thailand 1988

Vietnam 1990an

Malaysia 2008

Singapura 1970an

Filipina 1980an

Indonesia 1987

1 Mei 2017: Tidak guna gred 80-100

2008: Tidak guna gred 80-100

BITUMEN

Ujian

100 g
5 saat

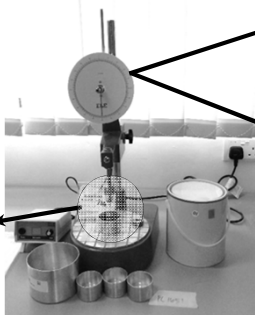
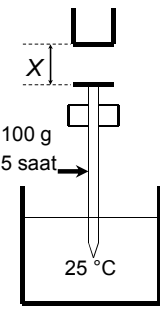
Bitumen
25 °C

Penetration

hizam@jkr.gov.my

47

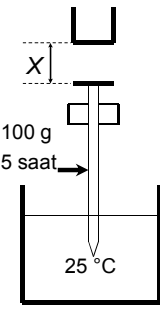
BITUMEN
Ujian



Penetration grade
60-70
 $X = 6.8 \text{ mm}$
Penetration 68

Penetration

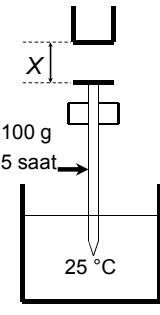
BITUMEN
Ujian



3 tusukan
 $y > 10 \text{ mm}$

Penetration

BITUMEN
Ujian



Contoh 1:
Penetration grade
60-70

67
65 68

Perbezaan tiga keputusan ujian
 $= 68 - 65 \leq 4$

Penetration

BITUMEN
Ujian

100 g
5 saat
25 °C

Penetration

Contoh 2:
Penetration grade
60-70

66

62

69

Perbezaan tiga keputusan ujian
 $= 69 - 62 > 4$

X

BITUMEN
Ujian

Ring & Ball Softening Point

Ring & Ball Softening Point

BITUMEN
Ujian

Ring & Ball Softening Point

25 mm

PEMANAS

BITUMEN
Ujian



9.5 mm Ø, 3.5 g

Suhu air 5 °C

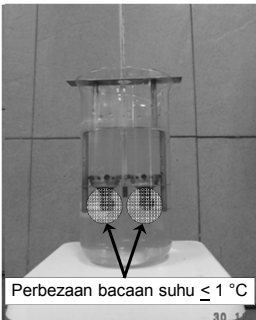
PEMANAS

Ring & Ball Softening Point

BITUMEN
Ujian

Penetration grade
~~80-100~~ 60-70

Softening Point 45-50 °C 48-56 °C



Perbezaan bacaan suhu ≤ 1 °C

Panaskan 5 °C/min

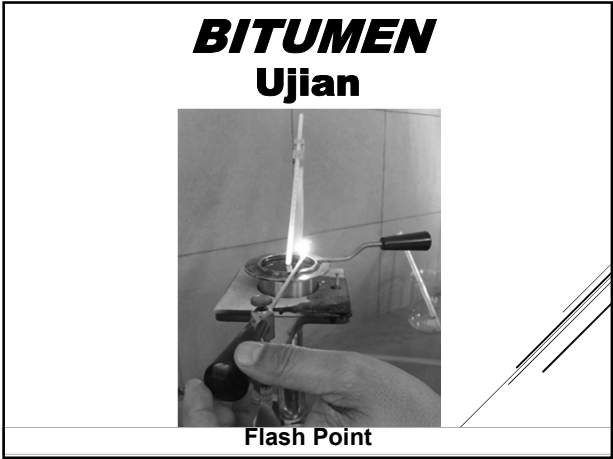
PEMANAS

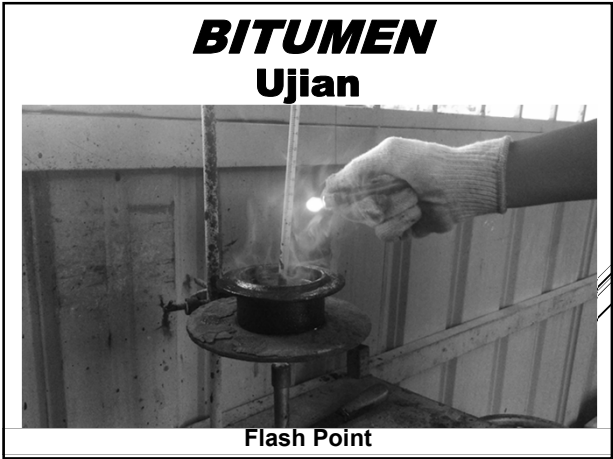
Ring & Ball Softening Point

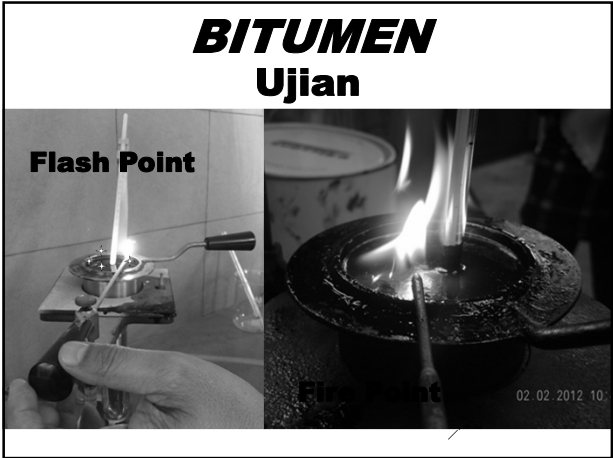
BITUMEN
Ujian



Flash Point







BITUMEN

Perbandingan

Penetration Grade 60-70

Penetration	: 60-70	80-100
Softening Point	: 48-56°C	45-52°C
Flash Point	: > 250°C	> 225°C

Penetration Grade 80-100

PETRONAS PENAPISAN (MELAKA) SDN BHD (164323-V)
ANALYTICAL TECHNOLOGY & SERVICES DEPARTMENT (ATSD)
BANGUNAN PENTADBIRAN, PERSIARAN PENAPISAN
78300 SG. UDANG, MELAKA, MALAYSIA
TEL : 06 - 3622020 FAX : 06 - 3622557

CERTIFICATE OF QUALITY

Penetration Grade 80-100

PRODUCT NAME : ASPHALT IN BULK

COQ NUMBER : 1120101805(1)

ISSUANCE DATE : 07/01/2012

SAMPLE DATE - TIME : 06/01/2012 - 2057 HRS

SAMPLE CONDITION : Normal

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION : 1 x 1L Composite

Penetration = 114

Softening Point = 43.4 °C

Flash Point = 330 °C

NO.	TEST	METHOD	SPECIFICATION	UNIT	RESULTS
1	Relative Density @ 25/25°C	ASTM D 70	Report	-	1.017 **
2	Loss on Heating	ASTM D 6	Report	wt %	0.12 **
3	Solubility in 1,1,1 - Trichloroethylene	ASTM D 2042	Report	wt %	99.8 **
4	Penetration at 25°C, 100 g, 5 sec	ASTM D 5	Report	mm	114 **
5	Softening Point	ASTM D 36	Report	°C	43.4 **
6	Drop in Penetration after Heating	ASTM D 67 / ASTM D 6	Report	%	12.28 **
7	Flash Point (Cleveland Open Cup)	ASTM D 92	Report	°C	330 **
8	Ductility @ 25°C	ASTM D 113	Report	cm	> 150 **

Certificate of Quality (COQ)

PETRONAS PENAPISAN (MELAKA) SDN BHD (164323-V)
ANALYTICAL TECHNOLOGY & SERVICES DEPARTMENT (ATSD)
(Formerly Known as Laboratory Department)
BANGUNAN PENTADBIRAN, PERSIARAN PENAPISAN
78300 SG. UDANG, MELAKA, MALAYSIA
TEL : 06 - 3622020 FAX : 06 - 3622557

CERTIFICATE OF QUALITY

Penetration Grade 80-100

PRODUCT NAME : PETROLEUM BITUMEN 80/100

COQ NUMBER : 1120104079(1)

ISSUANCE DATE : 15/01/2012

SAMPLE DATE - TIME : 14/01/2012 - 1535 HRS

SAMPLE CONDITION : Normal

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION : 1 x 1L Composite

Penetration = 95

Softening Point = 45.0 °C

Flash Point = 320 °C

NO.	TEST	METHOD	SPECIFICATION	UNIT	RESULTS
1	Penetration at 25°C, 100 g, 5 sec	ASTM D 5	80 - 100	mm	95 **
2	Softening Point	ASTM D 36	45 - 52	°C	45.0 **
3	Solubility in Trichloroethylene	ASTM D 2042	99 Min	wt %	99.8 **
4	Ductility @ 25°C, cm / min	ASTM D 113	100 Min	cm	> 150 **
5	Flash Point (Cleveland Open Cup)	ASTM D 6	225 Min	°C	320 **
6	Loss on Heating	ASTM D 6	0.5 Max	%	13.7 **
7	Drop in Penetration after Heating	ASTM D 67 / ASTM D 6	20 Max	wt %	0.18 **
8	Relative Density @ 25 / 25°C	ASTM D 70	1.00 - 1.05	-	1.027 **

Certificate of Quality (COQ)



Shell Eastern Petroleum (Pte) Limited
Pulau Bukom P.O. Box 1908 Singapore 803908 Company Reg No. 198000099G

Certificate of Quality

Penetration Grade 80-100

Penetration = 80
Softening Point = 46.0 °C
Flash Point = 276 °C

Product : SHELL BITUMEN 80/100
Product Code : 71112
Vessel : NEW MILLENNIUM
Destination : PORT KLANG
Sample Source : Tank 513
Batch Number : Buk 513/2

234054

Property	Test Method	Units	Result	Minimum	Maximum
Specific Gravity at 25/25 °C	ASTM D70		1.036	1.000	1.050
Ductility at 25°C	ASTM D113	cm	>100 #	100	
Flash Point	ASTM D92	°C	>276 #	276	
Loss On Heating	ASTM D6	%m	<0.20 #		0.20
Viscosity	ASTM D5	0.1mm	80	80	100
Residue after loss on heating	ASTM D605	%original	>80 #	80	
Softening Point	ASTM D38	°C	46.0	45.0	52.0
Solubility in Trichloroethylene	ASTM D2042	%m	>99.50 #	99.50	

Certificate of Quality (COQ)

Customer: Kemaman Bitumen Company Sdn Bhd / Kemaman Oil Corporation Sdn Bhd
Customer address:
Plot PT 7185, Teluk Kelang Industrial Area,
34000 Kemaman
Terengganu Darul Iman

Penetration Grade 80-100

Penetration = 83
Softening Point = 48.2 °C
Flash Point = 232 °C

Certificate of Quality

Batch No. : KBC024712
Product Code :
Product Description : PENETRATION GRADE 80-100 BITUMEN (MS124)
Tank/Equipment : TK 519
Sampling Point : LOWER
Sampling Method : AS PER MS 539
Sampled by : UMAR

On testing, the following results were obtained:

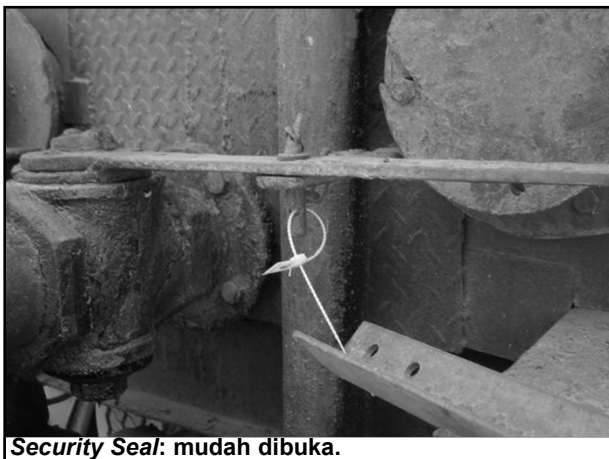
Test Method	Units	Specifications	Result
Penetration at 25 °C, 100 g, 5 s	ASTM D5	cm	80 - 100
Softening Point Ring & Ball Test	ASTM D36	°C	45.0 - 52.0
Solubility in Trichloroethylene	ASTM D2042	% wt	Min 99.00
Ductility at 25 °C, Sunrimin	ASTM D113	cm	Min 100
Flash Point Cleaveland Open Cup	ASTM D92	°C	Min 225
Density @ 25 °C	ASTM D70	kg/L	Report
Density @ 15 °C	ASTM D70	kg/L	Report
Retained Penetration, after TFOT at 163 °C, 5hrs	ASTM D1754/D5	%	Min 47.0
Loss on Heating, after TFOT at 163 °C, 5hrs	ASTM D6	% wt	Max 0.50
Drop in Penetration, after TFOT at 163 °C, 5hrs	ASTM D6/D5	%	Max 20.0

Certificate of Quality (COQ)



Ujian bitumen jarang / tidak pernah dibuat di kuari.

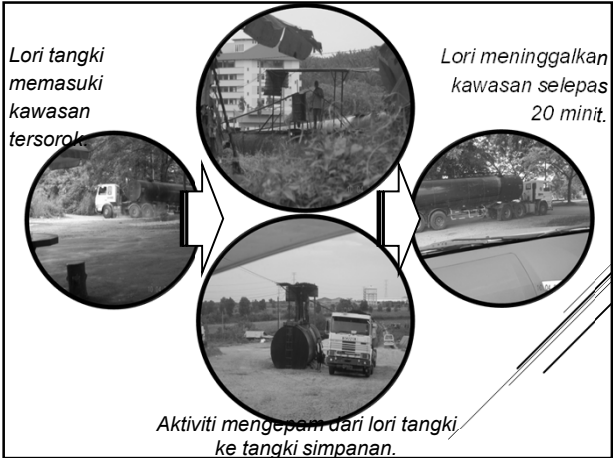






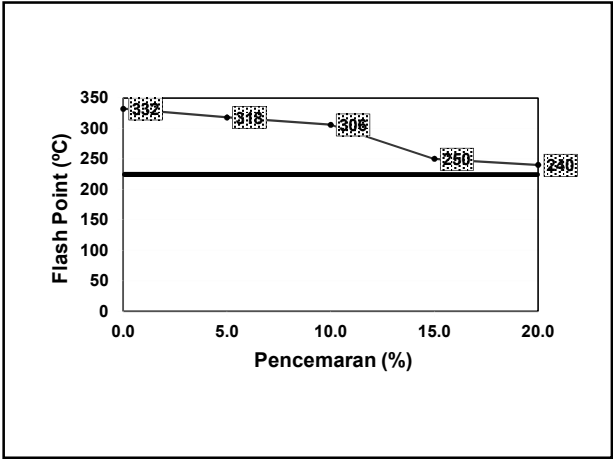


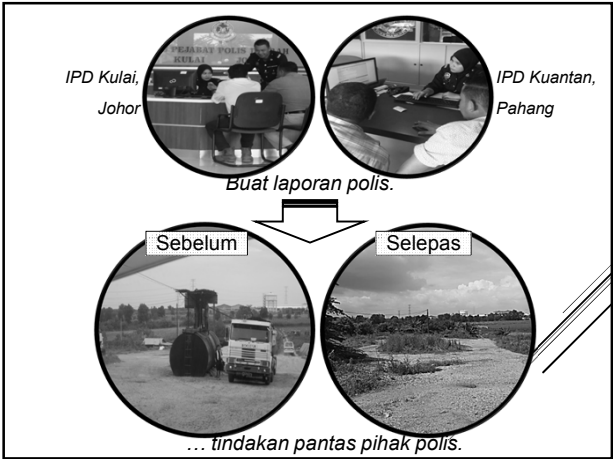


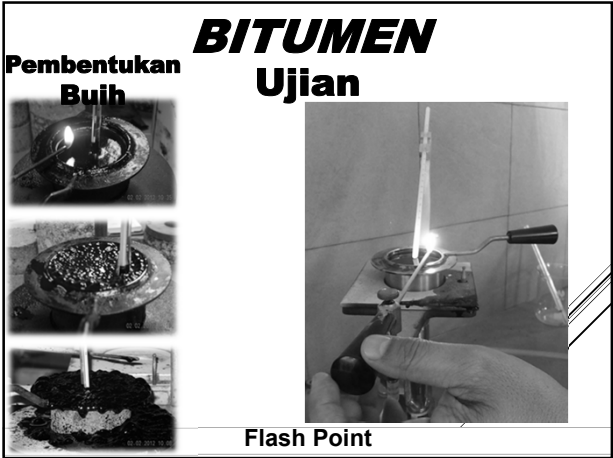


The graph illustrates the softening point of three asphalt samples (Pati Nilai, LING, and Sunway) as a function of the percentage of waste plastic (Pencemaran) added. The y-axis represents the Softening Point in degrees Celsius, ranging from 25 to 50. The x-axis represents the percentage of waste plastic, ranging from 0.0 to 10.0. Pati Nilai shows no change in softening point, while LING and Sunway show a decrease.

Pencemaran (%)	Pati Nilai (°C)	LING (°C)	Sunway (°C)
0.0	45	45	43
2.5	45	41	38
5.0	45	39	34
7.5	45	35	30
10.0	45	35	29















Kalau bitumen content dan grading OK tapi compaction TIDAK OK, boleh diterima?

Kalau bitumen content dan grading TIDAK OK tapi compaction OK, boleh diterima?

ASPHALT

**Rekabentuk campuran asphalt
diluluskan oleh S.O.**

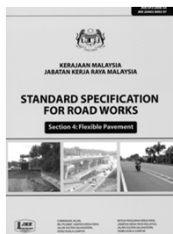


**Trial Lay
atau
PLANT TRIAL ?**

ASPHALT

PLANT TRIAL / Trial Lay?

Klausa 4.3.3.3 (b): Setelah mendapat kelulusan awal ke atas cadangan *job mix formula* (JMF), kontraktor hendaklah



membancuh, menghampar dan memadat asphaltic concrete mengikut JMF seperti yang dicadangkan.

Jalankan ujian ke atas sampel bagi mengesahkan **pematuhan ke atas JMF**, dan **pemadatan yang memuaskan**.

ASPHALT

Trial Lay

Boleh buat di tapak kerja?

Tujuan dibuat trial lay?

Min. 20 tan asphalt

Kawasan trial lay disediakan dan ditanggung oleh kontraktor dan TIDAK menjadi sebahagian daripada Kontrak.

ASPHALT

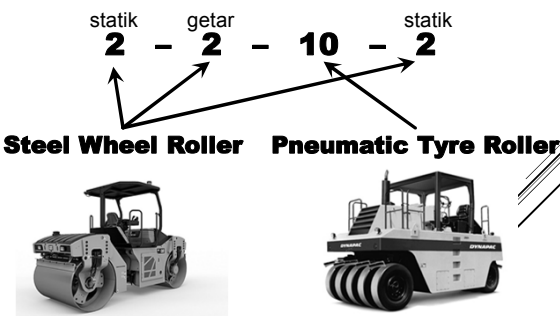
Trial Lay

ROLLING PATTERN

statik getar statik

2 - 2 - 10 - 2

Steel Wheel Roller Pneumatic Tyre Roller



ASPHALT

Trial Lay

ROLLING PATTERN

4 passes
2 passes
2 passes



PEMADATAN ASPHALT



JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e) Rollers

- ☆ A pneumatic tyre roller and two steel wheel tandem rollers shall be provided.

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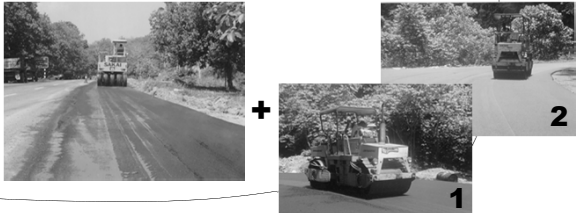
**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
Rollers**

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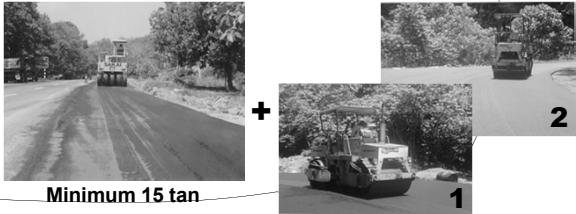
**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
Rollers**

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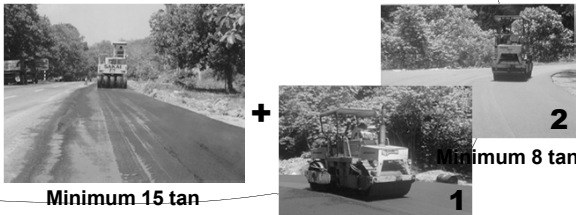
**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
Rollers**

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**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
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☆ A pneumatic tyre roller and two steel wheel tandem rollers shall be provided.



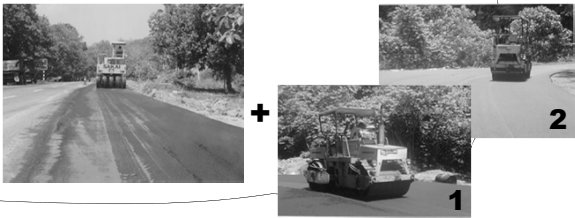


**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
Rollers**

☆ A pneumatic tyre roller and two steel wheel tandem rollers shall be provided.
However, a three wheel steel roller may be substituted for one of the tandem rollers if the S.O. shall so approve.

**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
Rollers**

☆ However, a three wheel steel roller may be substituted for one of the tandem rollers if the S.O. shall so approve.



**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.4 (e)
Rollers**

☆ However, a three wheel steel roller may be substituted for one of the tandem rollers if the S.O. shall so approve.



**JKR/SPJ/1988 Clause 4.2.4.5 (i)
Compaction of Asphaltic Concrete**

☆ Initial (or breakdown) rolling shall be carried out with an approved steel wheel tandem roller or three wheel steel roller.

The final rolling shall be carried out with an approved steel wheel tandem roller.

Trial Lay















- Di mana supervisor?
- Ada orang check temperature?



- Di mana supervisor?
- Ada orang check temperature?
- Siapa yang tentukan bila nak gelek, di mana nak gelek?



- Di mana supervisor?
- Ada orang check temperature?
- Siapa yang tentukan bila nak gelek, di mana nak gelek?
- Ada orang check rolling pattern?





ASPHALT

Trial Lay

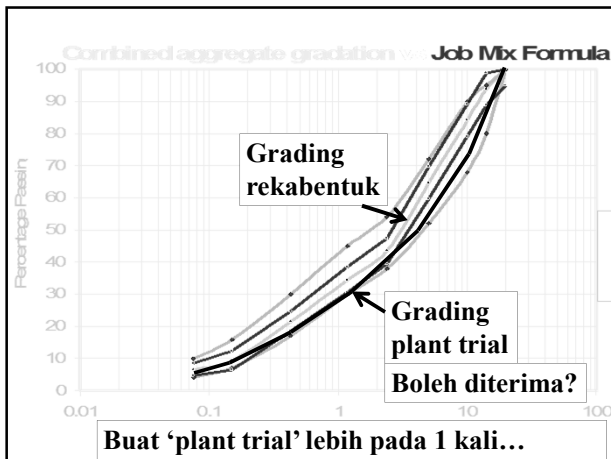
**Sekiranya
TARGET DENSITY ?
tidak tercapai**

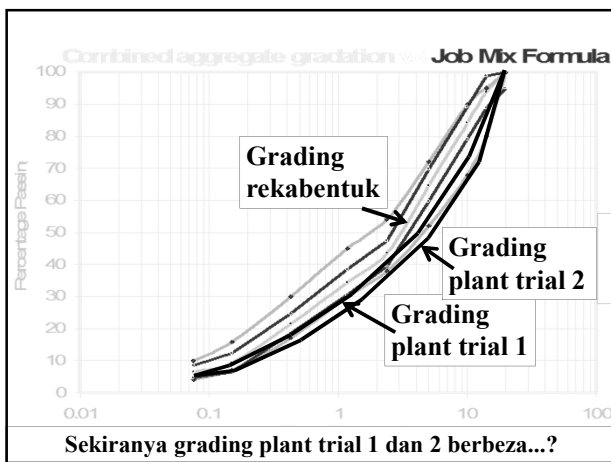
TUKAR salah satu/semua faktor berikut:

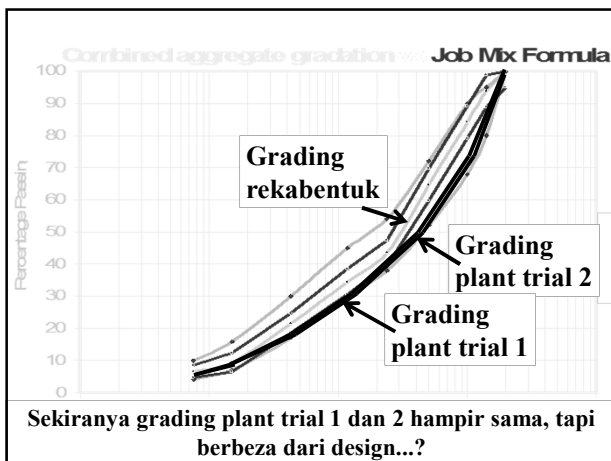
- Saiz roller
- Rolling temperature
- Rolling pattern

Pastikan asphalt yang dihasilkan sama seperti yang direkabentuk + toleransi (job mix formula).

ASPHALT	
Toleransi	
Parameter	Variasi yang dibenarkan (% berat asphalt)
Kandungan bitumen	± 0.2 %
Batu baur yang telus ayak 5.0 mm dan ayak yang lebih besar	± 5.0 %
Batu baur yang telus ayak 3.35 mm dan 1.18 mm	± 4.0 %
Batu baur yang telus ayak 0.425 mm dan 0.150 mm	± 3.0 %
Batu baur yang telus ayak 0.075 mm	± 2.0 %







ASPHALT
trial lay

Sekiranya hanya **compacted thickness** sahaja yang **GAGAL**, boleh teka **laying thickness** tanpa ulang trial lay?

Sekiranya hanya **compacted density** sahaja yang **GAGAL**, boleh teka **rolling pattern** atau **rolling temperature** tanpa ulang trial lay?

Sekiranya **prosedur hamparan dan mampatan** seperti yang ditentukan semasa trial lay **tidak diikuti**, **BUANG MASA** buat trial lay.

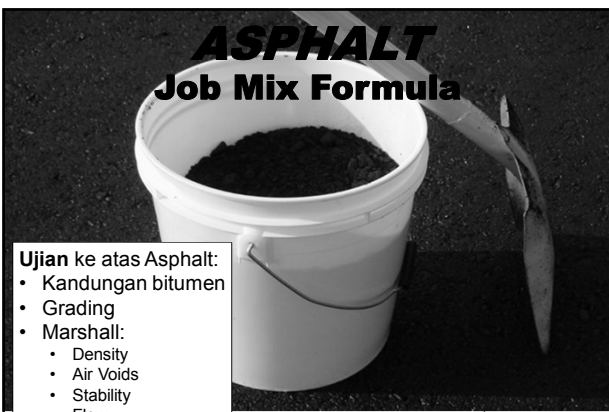
Trial lay boleh dibuat di tapak kerja senggara.
Sekiranya **LULUS**, bayar.
Sekiranya **GAGAL**, tidak dibayar dan seksyen trial lay tidak akan dibuang. Ulang trial lay.

ASPHALT
Job Mix Formula



Setelah S.O. meluluskan Job Mix Formula (JMF), kontraktor bertanggungjawab untuk menghasilkan 'asphalt dengan grading dan kandungan bitumen yang **TEPAT** seperti yang ditetapkan dalam JMF'.

ASPHALT
Job Mix Formula



Ujian ke atas Asphalt:

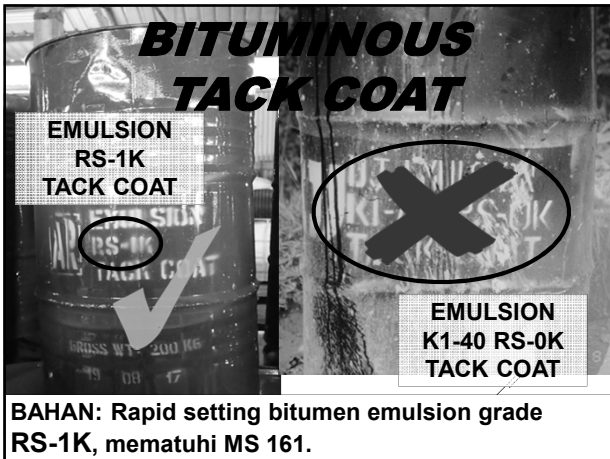
- Kandungan bitumen
- Grading
- Marshall:
 - Density
 - Air Voids
 - Stability
 - Flow

Setiap 200 tan asphalt dihasilkan.









BITUMINOUS TACK COAT

EMULSION RS-1K TACK COAT

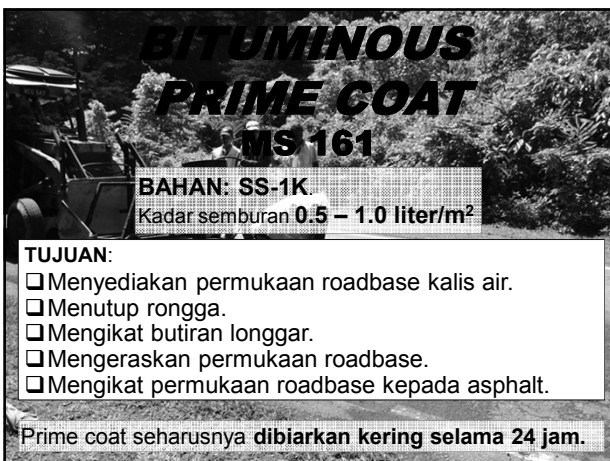
EMULSION K1-40 RS-0K TACK COAT

BAHAN: Rapid setting bitumen emulsion grade RS-1K, mematuhi MS 161.

BITUMINOUS TACK COAT

MS 161

Jenis Kandungan	RS-0K K1-40	RS-1K	RS-2K	RS-3K
Min. bitumen, %	38	50	60	65
Air, %	62	50	40	35



BITUMINOUS PRIME COAT

MS 161

BAHAN: SS-1K
Kadar semburan 0.5 – 1.0 liter/m²

TUJUAN:

- ☐ Menyediakan permukaan roadbase kalis air.
- ☐ Menutup rongga.
- ☐ Mengikat butiran longgar.
- ☐ Mengeraskan permukaan roadbase.
- ☐ Mengikat permukaan roadbase kepada asphalt.

Prime coat seharusnya dibiarkan kering selama 24 jam.









Bolehkah bahan prime coat digunakan sebagai tack coat?

Bolehkah bahan tack coat digunakan sebagai prime coat?

Boleh atau tidak **RS-0K** disembur dengan lebih banyak bagi menggantikan kuantiti bitumen yang kurang (38% berbanding 50%)?

Sekiranya hujan turun selepas tack coat disembur, apa yang perlu dilakukan?

BITUMINOUS
PRIME COAT / TACK COAT

Sampel = 50 g

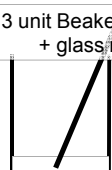


A = Berat beaker + sampel + rod sebelum kering



B = Berat beaker + sampel + rod selepas kering

3 unit Beaker 1 liter + glass rod



Pengeringan:

- Oven @ 163°C, 2 + 1 jam; atau
- Hotplate dan Oven @ 163°C, 1 jam

Kandungan air, % = 2 (A – B)



Aplikasi: **0.25 – 0.55 liter/m²**, semburan **rata**, tidak berbelang-belang















Kerosakan yang biasa dikaitkan dengan tack coat.



TURAPAN ASPHALT

Kawalan suhu

Kontraktor mesti sediakan
jangkasuhu yang tepat di tapak
penurapan, sepanjang masa.



Suhu bitumen < 177°C (350°F).





















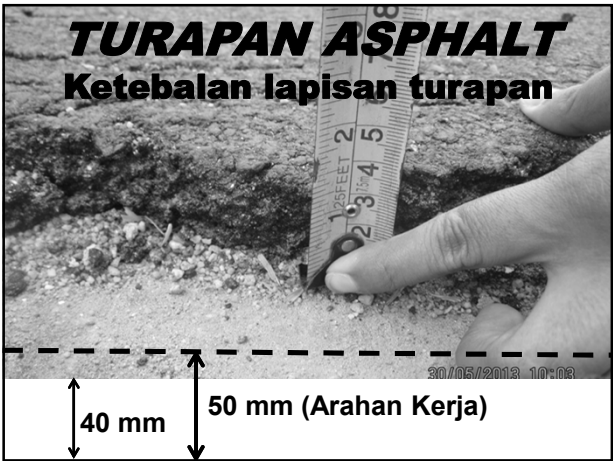


Hand-casting bagi membetulkan kecacatan di permukaan turapan **dikawal ke tahap minimum.**



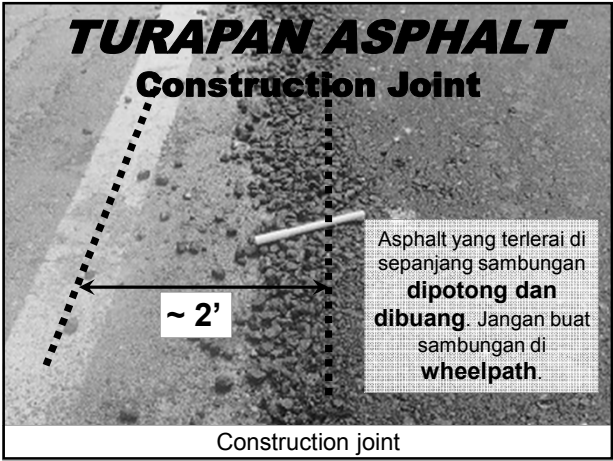
Hand-casting bagi membetulkan kecacatan di permukaan turapan **dikawal ke tahap minimum.**































TURAPAN ASPHALT
Pengambilan sampel core



Satu sampel setiap 500 m², > 2 sampel bagi setiap sesi penurapan, dalam tempoh 24 jam.

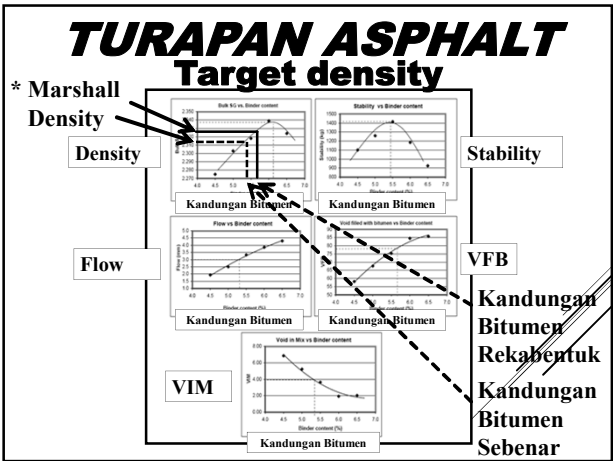
TURAPAN ASPHALT
Compacted density



Wearing course: 98 - 100% Marshall density
Binder course : 95 - 100% Marshall density

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Target density

* Marshall Density



Density

Stability

Flow

VFB

VIM

Kandungan Bitumen

Kandungan Bitumen Rekabentuk

Kandungan Bitumen Sebenar

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Compacted thickness



Toleransi ± 5 mm?

Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan.

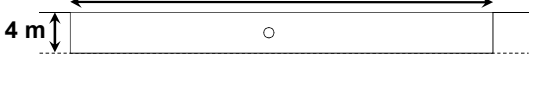
Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm.

 Syahida binti Aripin | Makmal Penyelidikan Jalan, CREaTE

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Ketebalan selepas dipadat

Contoh: **PROJEK**

125 m 1 sampel setiap 500m²



4 m

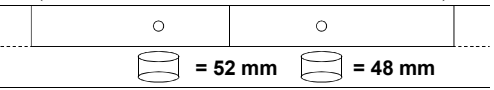
Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan.

Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm.

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Ketebalan selepas dipadat

Contoh 1: **PENYENGKARAAN**

500 m 1 sampel setiap 250 lane-m



= 52 mm = 48 mm

Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan

50 mm $\geq$ 50 mm ✓

Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm

48 mm $\geq$ 45 mm ✓

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Ketebalan selepas dipadat
PENYENGKARAAN

Contoh 2: 500 m 1 sampel setiap 250 lane-m

= 60 mm = 44 mm

Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan
52 mm $\geq$ 50 mm ✓

Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm
44 mm < 45 mm ✗

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Ketebalan selepas dipadat
PENYENGKARAAN

Contoh 3: 500 m 1 sampel setiap 250 lane-m

= 45 mm = 45 mm

Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan
45 mm < 50 mm ✗

Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm
45 mm $\geq$ 45 mm ✓

TURAPAN ASPHALT
Compacted thickness

TIADA
toleransi ± 5 mm!

Purata ketebalan $\geq$ yang ditetapkan.

Ketebalan minimum $\geq$ yang ditetapkan - 5 mm.

Sekiranya density TIDAK CUKUP, apakah PUNCAnyanya?

Rolling pattern

Hand-casting

Tidak buat trial lay

Saiz roller

Suhu gelek (rolling temperature)

Satu (1) steel wheel tandem roller

Grading, bitumen content tidak ikut rekabentuk

Kerja turapan semasa hujan



Sekiranya thickness TIDAK CUKUP, apakah PUNCAnyanya?

Kontraktor curi thickness?

Paver pakai sensor

Laying thickness tidak cukup

Salah faham ada toleransi ± 5 mm dalam spesifikasi

Gelek terlalu panas

Tidak buat trial lay





Sekian
