





### Asphalt – The *KyRock* Years...

- 1936 Asphalt patches applied to portions of turns
- 1937 All <u>turns</u> completely paved with "Ky Rock"
- 1938 Short chutes paved
- 1939 Back stretch paved, but ~1900' of front stretch <u>still brick</u>



# Stone Matrix Asphalt

### Asphalt – Early *Resurfacing*...

- 1955 All <u>existing</u> asphalt portions resurfaced with "Ky Rock"
- **1961** Remaining bricks covered on front stretch
- 1964 Back stretch and turn 3 resurfaced
- 1969 Front stretch and turns 1, 2 and 4 resurfaced





### 1976

- 1<sup>st</sup> Complete Resurfacing
- \$175,000
- Cracks sealed with AE-150 & sand
- 1/2" Leveling course ~2400 tons
- 1" ACBF Slag Surface course with AP-5 (60-70 Pen AC) ~4400 tons

HURSDAY, JULY 15, 1976



'NEW' ROW OF BRICKS - The original three rows of bricks at the start finish line of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway were dug up and replaced yesterday as the final touch of a \$175,000 resurfacing project for the 212-mile track. More than 700 bricks were dug up by John Moore of the IMS staff and about half of them had to be replaced from the dwindling supply of original bricks from 1911. (Star Photo by Greg Griffo)



### 1988 (12 yrs later)

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Complete Resurfacing
- Pits also paved
- Extensive treatment of cracks
- 1/2" to 3/4" Leveling course
- 1" ACBF Slag Surface course
  - 9.5% AC 20
  - 50 Blow Marshall





Core section of track surface Trinidad tar is first layer

Slag also is used on state highways and interstates, though it isn't common on city streets or parking lots, he said. "The main selling feature is the skid resistance." Scheper said

said. About 10,500 tons of material About 10,500 tons of material were used in the 1988 paving, including the paving of the pit area, he said. That partially includes the yard of bricks.

#### Bricks removed

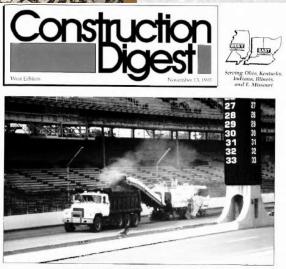
So the cars wouldn't fall into a ditch each time they passed the start-finish line, the contrac-tors had to remove the bricks

tors had to remove the bricks and replace them later. "The bricks were removed, we put stone to bring it up to the elevation of the old asphalt, and paved over and marked it. Then it was saw-cut and removed and the bricks put back." by Speed-way employees, Scheper said. Track superintendent Thompson said, "It's smooth."



### 1995 (7 yrs later)

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Complete Resurfacing
- 1<sup>st</sup> Time Entire Oval Was Milled
- 1<sup>st</sup> Use of PG AC (64-34)
- 1/2" to 3/4" Leveling Course
- 1" ACBF Surface Course
- Rehab Strategy to **Address Weepers**



### **SMOOTHING THE RIDE** TO VICTORY LANE



### 2004

- 4<sup>th</sup> (CURRENT) Complete Resurfacing
- Main Oval, Pit Lanes and Warm-up Lanes
- SMA Utilized for Both Lifts
- Extensive Treatment of Longitudinal Joints





Essential Qualities In a Race Track Surface...

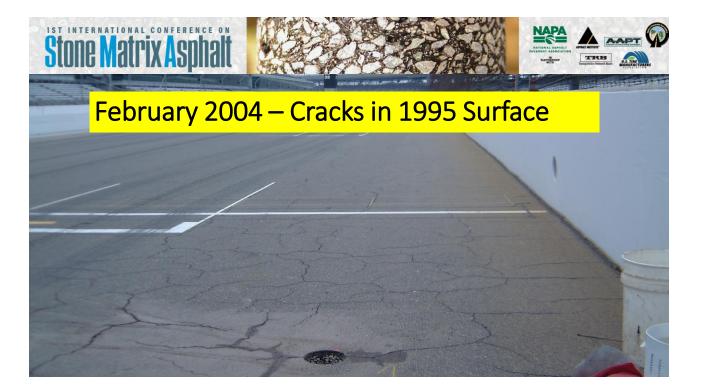
- Must be reliable & consistent so drivers have confidence in the "<u>stage</u>" they are racing on:
  - Smooth, no vertical accelerations
  - Surface must not ravel or shove (it simply can NOT lose stability)
  - Joints must not ravel
  - Texture must be consistent
- Surface must dry quickly (impermeability)
- Must control cracking

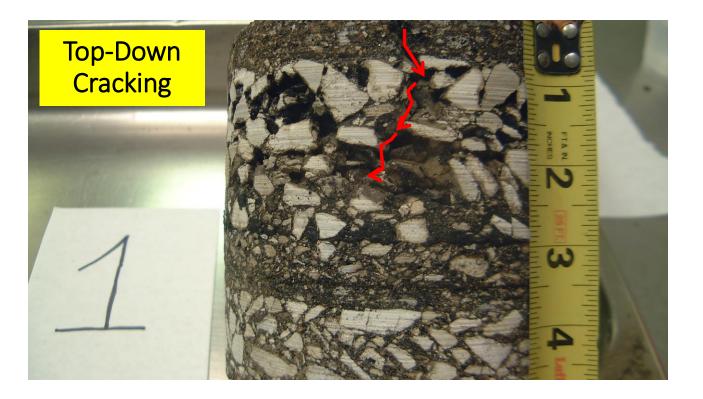


### Goals of 2004 Rehabilitation

- Longer Life (1976, 1988, 1995, 2004...)
- Less Cracking
- Less Permeability (water infiltration)
- Exceptionally Smooth
- *Similar* Surface Texture and Friction Characteristics of Existing Road Course









Results of 2004 Existing Condition Survey

- Extensive Surface Cracking Due To:
  - Long-term binder absorption by the ACBF Slag CA and FA
- Longitudinal Joints Separated Due To:
  - Shrinkage from long-term binder absorption
  - Low density
- Weeping Due To:
  - Roof water infiltrating structure via longitudinal joints, cracks, voids in the low density surface





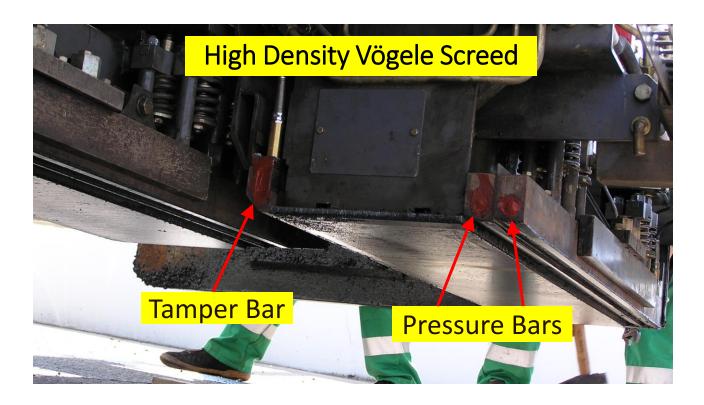
- Mill 2-1/2"
- Replace SAMI
- Place 1-1/2" of 9.5mm Dolomite SMA PG 76-28 / PG 82-22
  - Increase durability of intermediate layer
  - Provide macro-texture to mechanically lock surface to intermediate layer
- Place 1" of 4.75mm Steel Slag SMA PG 76-28 / PG 82-22
  - Provide a durable, high friction racing surface





Stone Matrix Asphalt

- Treat Longitudinal Joints:
  - Reduce raveling and reduce permeability
  - Treat vertical face and across joint
- Use Latest in Paving Equipment Technology to:
  - Increase lane widths
  - Improve compaction
  - Provide necessary smoothness
  - Insure consistent macro-texture











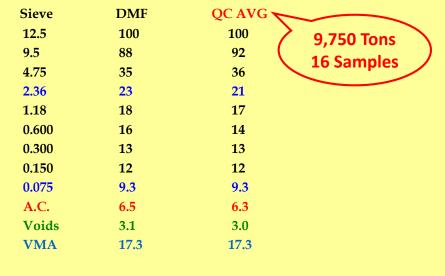








### 9.5mm *Dolomite* SMA

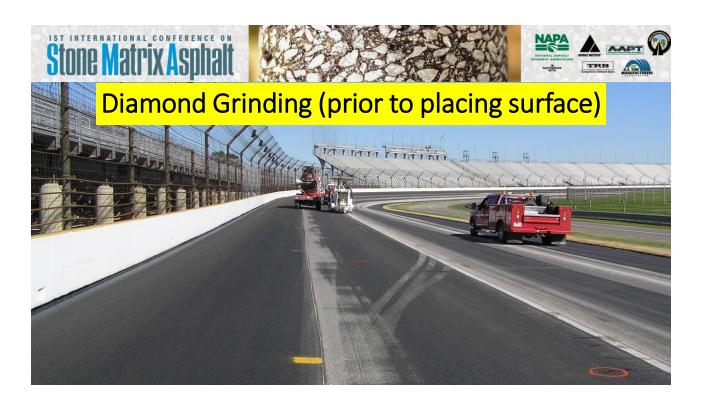


Avg. Core Density (N=34)

94.8% of G<sub>mm</sub>

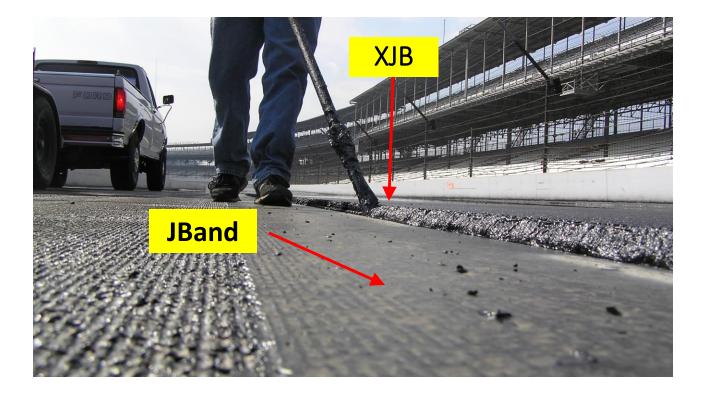






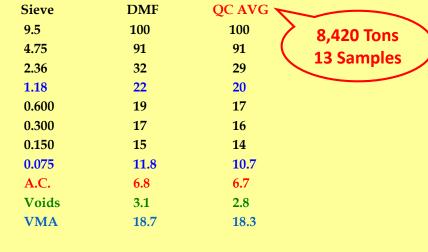








### 4.75mm Steel Slag SMA



Avg. Core Density (N=25)

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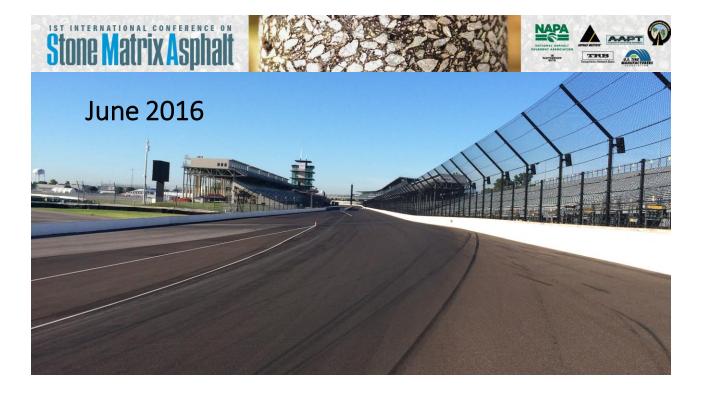
94.3% of  $G_{mm}$ 





## How's It Performing Today?







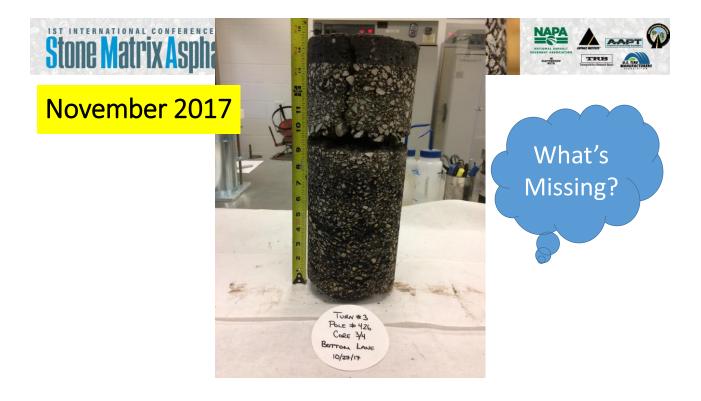




















Tedious and Time Consuming Doesn't Begin to Describe the Effort it Took!



## Stone Matrix Asphalt

The Finished Product...

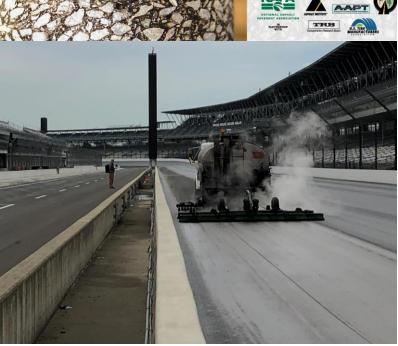






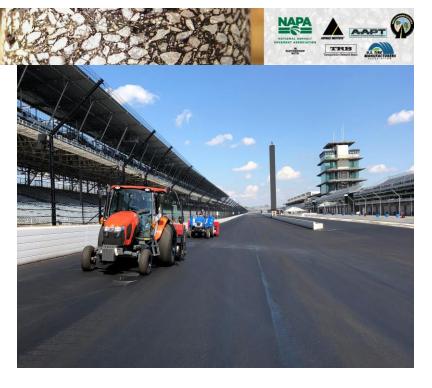
Pavement Preservation Continued...

**Using RPE** 





The Tire Dragons...



11/13/2018



## So...How's Friction Now?









11/13/2018





## What Have We Learned?

- Investigate distress issues thoroughly
- Mix shear strength is *very important*!
  - Utilize *low abs* aggs for durability
- Achieve *low* in-place mix permeability
- Utilize *polymer* mod AC's and emulsions
- Follow known best practices (design, plant and laydown)
- Everyone plays a role in QC!
- Have *backup* equipment!
- For future projects, there may be a role for IC and/or WMA Technology...

