

# The Right Rollers for the Right Project



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# Outline



- W Roller types**
  - W Soil**
    - W Small to large**
    - W Smooth or Padfoot**
    - W Compacting for stability**
  - W Asphalt**
    - W Compact to large**
      - W Static, pneumatic, vibration, combination, oscillation**
- W 4 Elements of compaction**
- W Roller design specs affecting compaction**
- W External factors affecting compaction**
- W Summary**







PRODUCTS




# Rollers





# Rollers for every application



-  Soil Compactors
-  Tandem Asphalt Rollers
-  Pneumatic tire rollers



# Variety of Different Rollers



Over 198 different models

High regulated markets



EU Stage VI/  
EPA Tier 4



GRW 280i



H CompactLine



Trench



HD CompactLine



GRW 180i



DV+



HD+



H



# SOIL ROLLERS

Earth Work

# Trench Rollers



- Small for getting into trench's
  - 22" to 38"
- Remote controlled
- Around 1.5 ton





# Compact Soil Rollers



- **Small & Compact**
  - 54" – 66" drums
  - Smooth or padfoot
  - Blade (optional)
  - Compaction meter (optional)
- **Easily maneuverable**
- **Great visibility (Cab or ROPS)**
- **Around 5-7 ton**

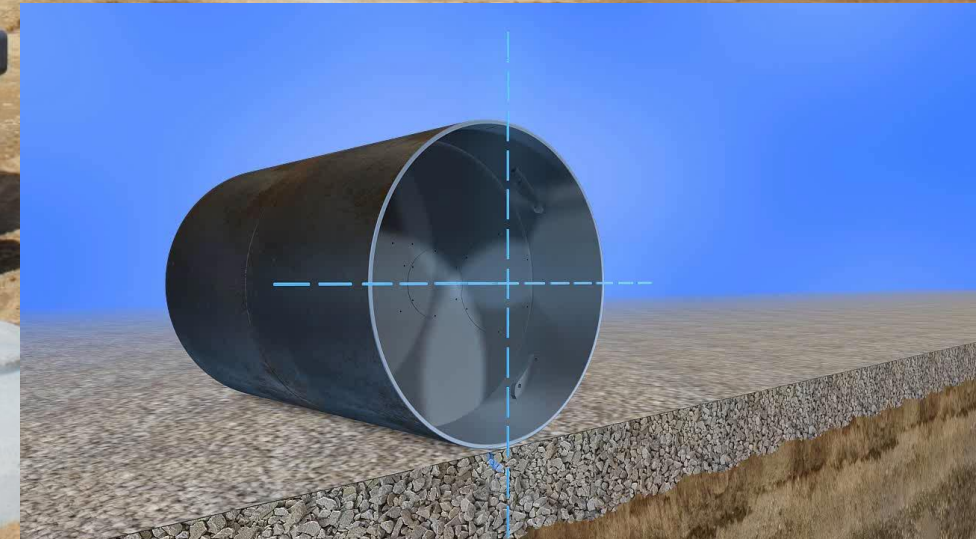




# Compact Soil Rollers



- Some with special features
  - VIO drum
- Great in sensitive areas





# Large Soil Rollers



- Range from 10 – 25 ton
- Smooth Drum or Padfoot
  - 84" – 87"
  - Shell kit for smooth drums
- Options
  - IC (Intelligent Compaction)
  - Cab or ROPS
  - Dozer Blade
  - Remote Control





# Large Soil Rollers (climbability)

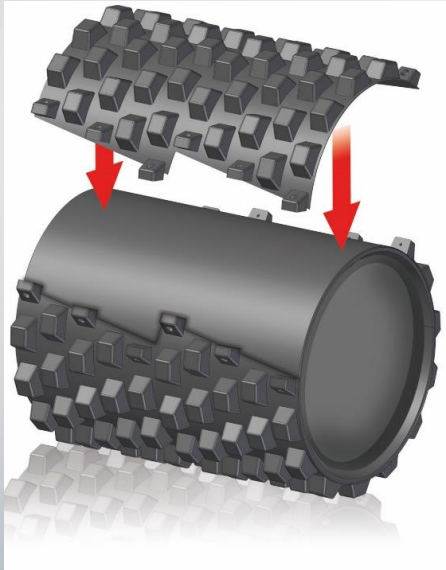




# Large Soil Rollers & attachments



# Large Soil Rollers & attachments



**Sakai Smooth Shell Kit**



# Specialty Rollers





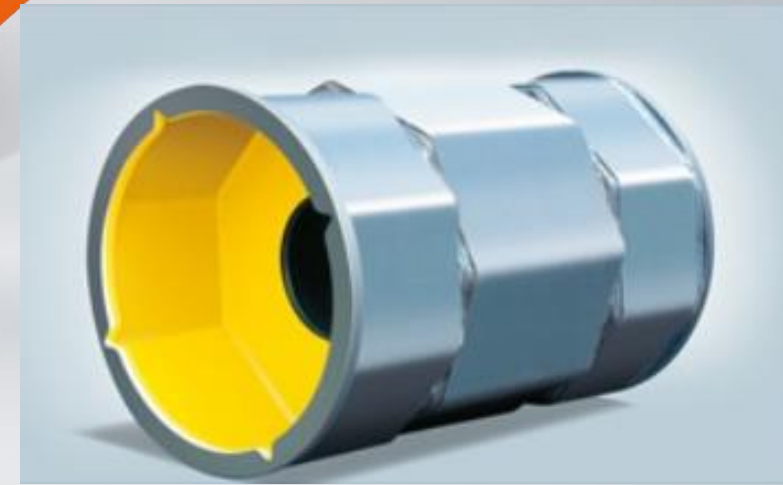
# Specialty Rollers





# Specialty Rollers

Rock crushing and compacting



**Bomag Polygonal Drum**



# Earth work











# Earth Work



Earthworks include all construction projects necessary for the erection of earth structures or for shaping the earth's surface (loosening, loading, conveying, installation and compacting).






## Typical earthworks:

-  Road substructure
-  Sound barriers
-  Dam construction
-  Landfill construction
-  Sealing layers
-  Pipeline and culvert construction

# Soil Material



## **Most important parameters are:**

-  **Soil type (cohesive / non-cohesive)**
-  **Water content**
-  **Particle size distribution curve**
-  **Particle shape (round / angular)**
-  **Course thickness**



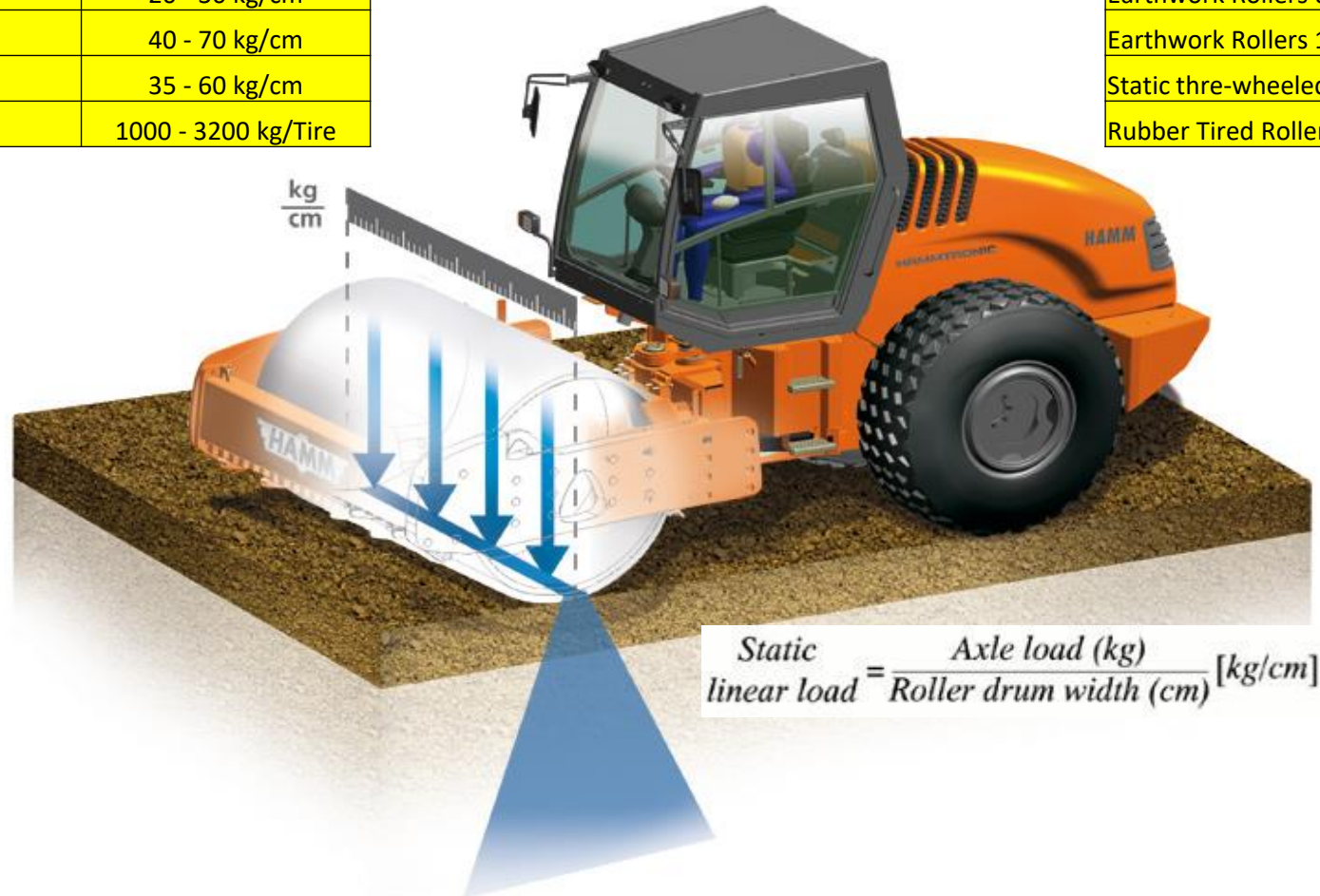


# Static Linear Load



Type (metric)	Static Linear Load
Compact Line 1.5 - 4 t	8 - 15 kg/cm
Tandem Rollers 7 - 13 t	25 - 30 kg/cm
Earthwork Rollers 5 - 12 t	20 - 30 kg/cm
Earthwork Rollers 12 - 25 t	40 - 70 kg/cm
Static thre-wheeled Rollers	35 - 60 kg/cm
Rubber Tired Rollers	1000 - 3200 kg/Tire



Type (English)	Static Linear Load
Compact Line 2 - 5 t	17 - 33 lb/in
Tandem Rollers 9 - 16 t	55 - 66 lb/in
Earthwork Rollers 6 - 15 t	44 - 66 lb/in
Earthwork Rollers 15 - 31 t	88 - 154 lb/in
Static thre-wheeled Rollers	77 - 132 lb/in
Rubber Tired Rollers	2200 - 7055 lb/Tire

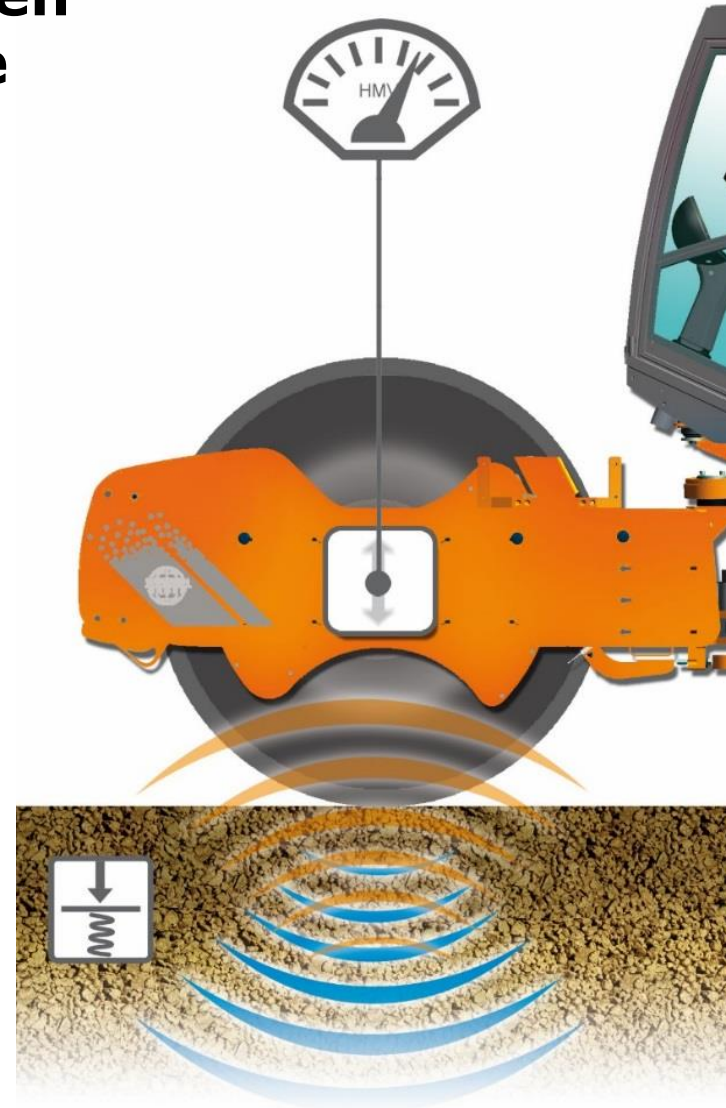




# Smooth Drums



-  **Smooth drums are mainly used when an even, uniform surface should be produced**
-  **Used on larger stoned material or less cohesive materials**





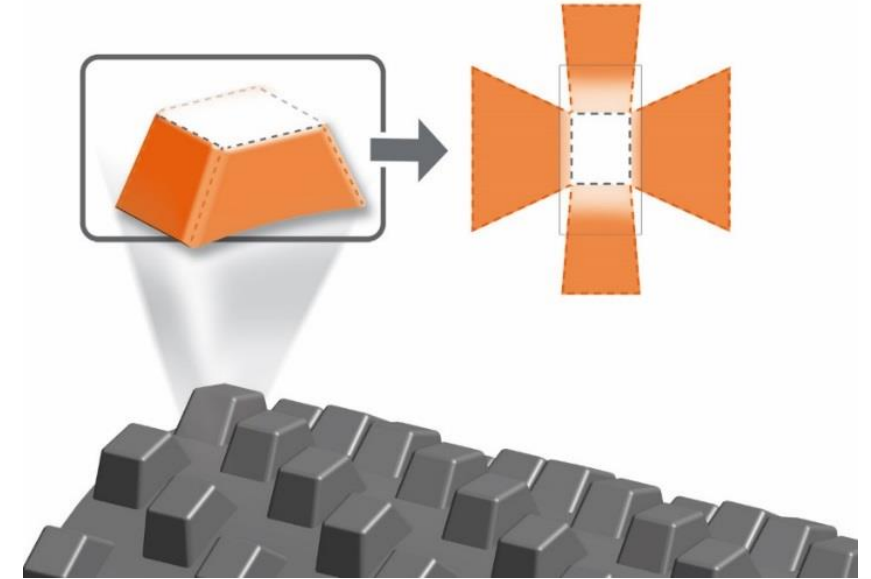
# Padfoot Drums



**Padfoot drums only used in earthwork and cold recycling. They knead and roughen up the soil**

**3 reasons for pad shape**

- 1. The padfoot increase the surface area so that moist soils can dry out faster
- 2. The angled shape compacts more as it goes deeper
- 3. Reduces the material from loosening up as the pad comes out of the roll.





# Other Soil Compactors



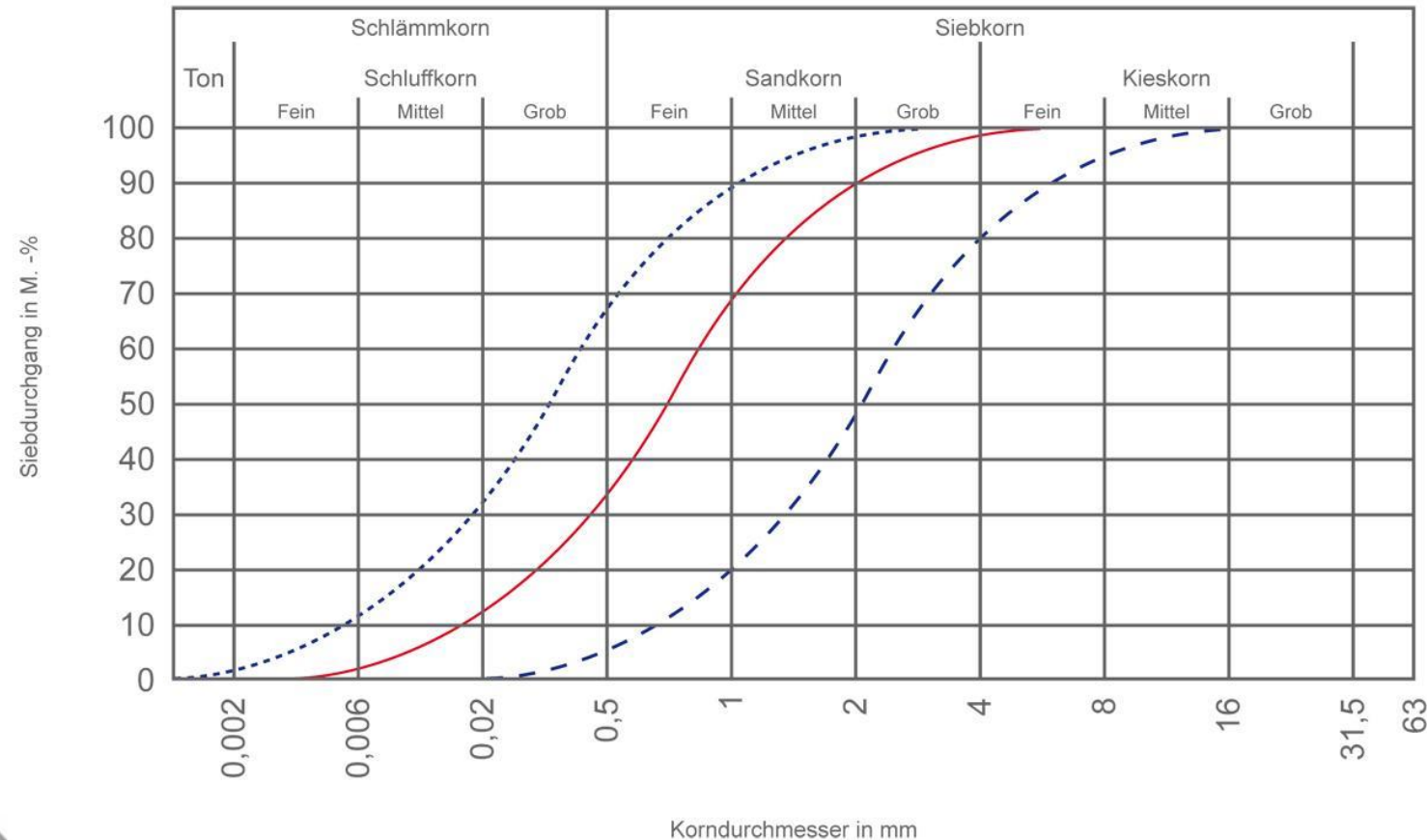
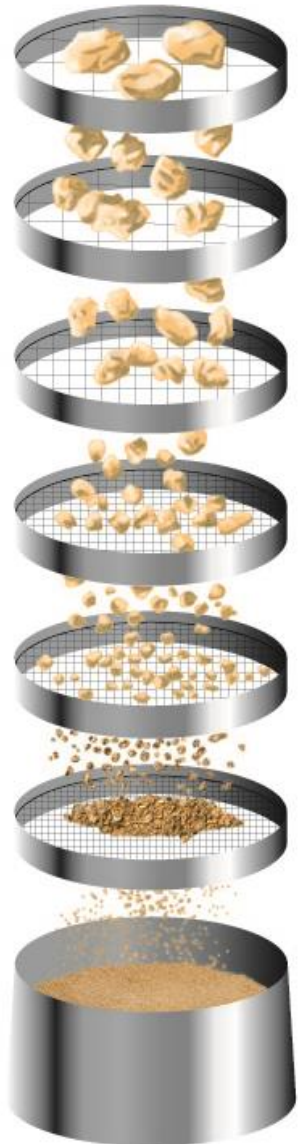
## Shown:

-  **Sheep's foot**
-  **Padfoot**
-  **Smooth Drum**
-  **Grid Roller**





# Grading curve - Earthworks



- ..... Beispiel: feinkörnig
- Beispiel: gemischtkörnig
- - - - Beispiel: grobkörnig

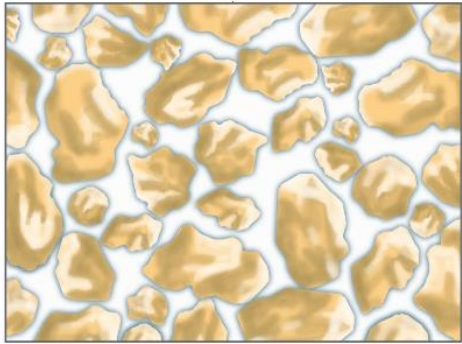
Particle size distribution  
according to DIN 18123



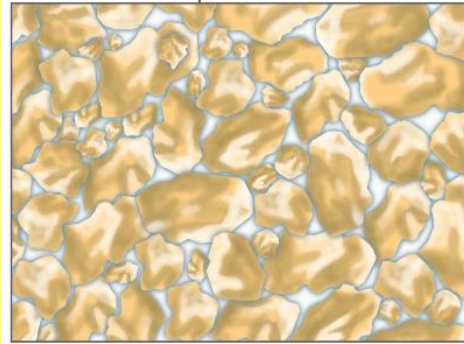
Typical structure of a sieve analysis.  
The dried minerals pass through sieves with standardized mesh sizes. The contents of each sieve are then weighed individually and the percentage calculated.

# Proctor Test

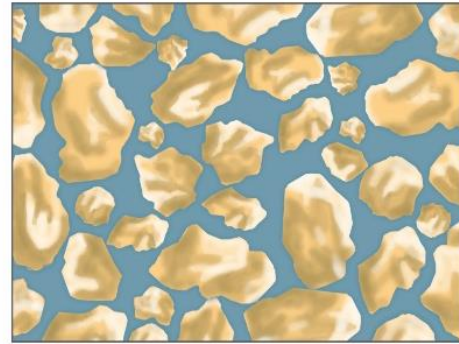
The water content of a soil has a decisive influence on its compactibility.  
The water contained acts as a "**lubricant**".



Water content too low



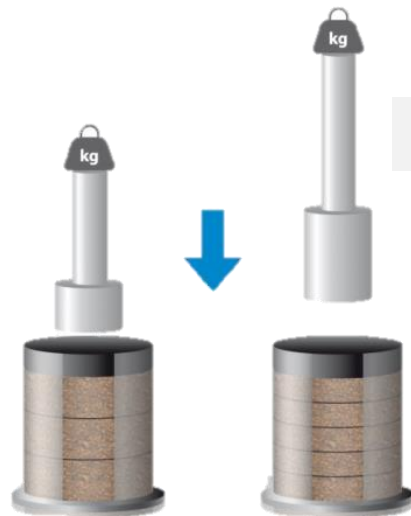
Optimum water content



Water content too high

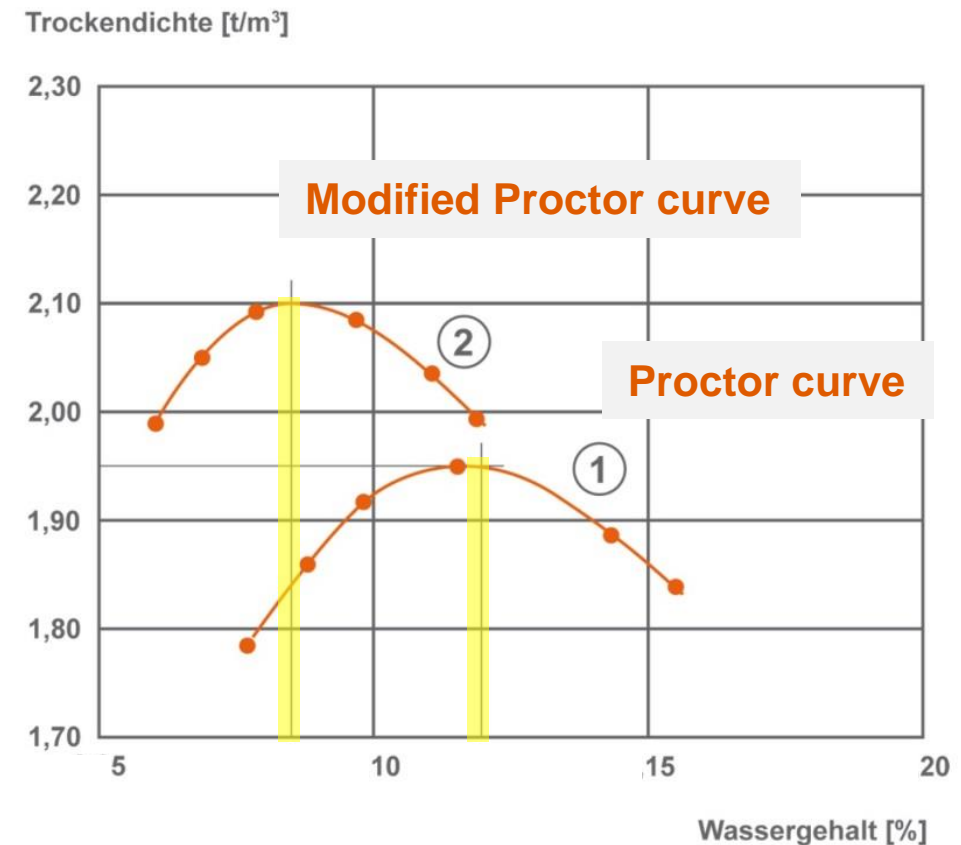
## Proctor test

3 layers  
Smaller mass and drop height of the drop weight



## Modified Proctor test

5 layers  
Greater mass and drop height of the drop weight

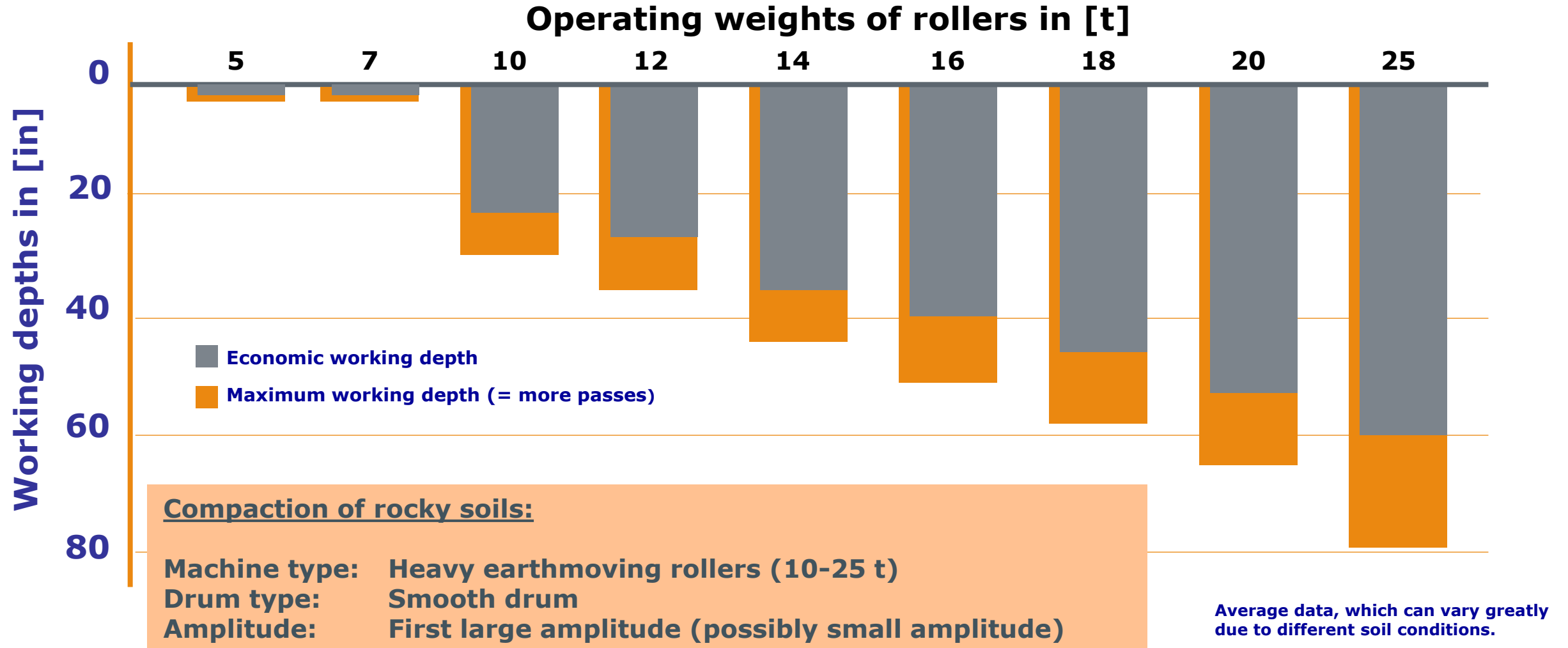




# Working depths

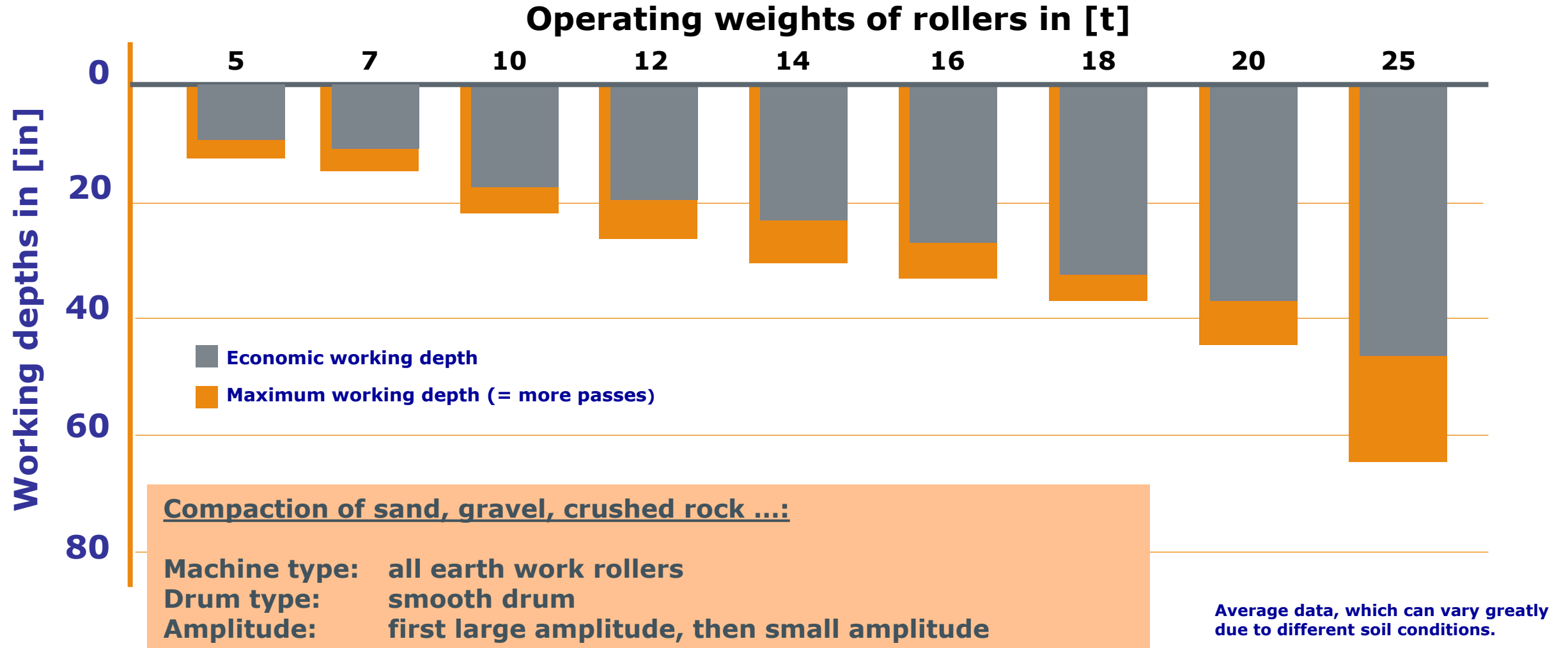


## Working depths in rocky soils



# Working depths

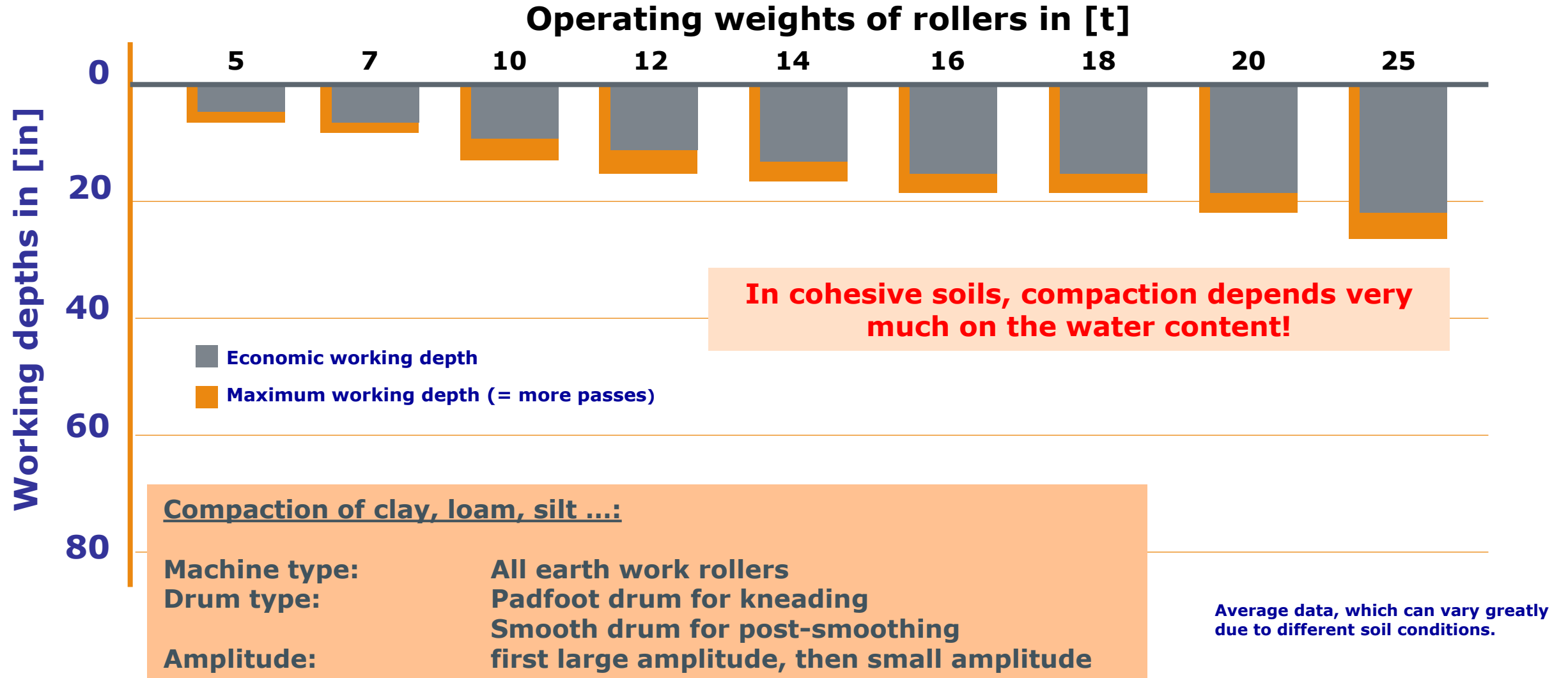
Working depths for non-cohesive, coarse-grained soils





# Working depths

## Working depths for cohesive, fine-grained soils



# Carrying capacity



**Proper compaction starts from the base up, not the top down.**



# ASPHALT ROLLERS



# Compact



- **Small & Compact**
  - 31" – 54" drums
  - Compaction meter (optional)
  - Temperature Sensors (optional)
- **Easily maneuverable**
- **Great visibility (Cab or ROPS)**
- **Double vibration**
- **Combination (Steel & rubber tire)**
- **Around 1.5-5 ton**



# Compact



**Commercial**





# Compact



Landscaping



# Large Tandem Asphalt



- **Large Tandem Asphalt**
  - 59" – 84" drums
  - Compaction meter (optional)
  - Temperature Sensors (optional)
  - IC (Intelligent Compaction)
  - Edge press
  - Chip Spreader
- **Great visibility (Cab or ROPS)**
- **Double vibration**
- **Combination (Steel & rubber tire)**
- **Around 7-16 ton**





# Compaction - Variety



## Vibration



## Oscillation



## Rubber wheels

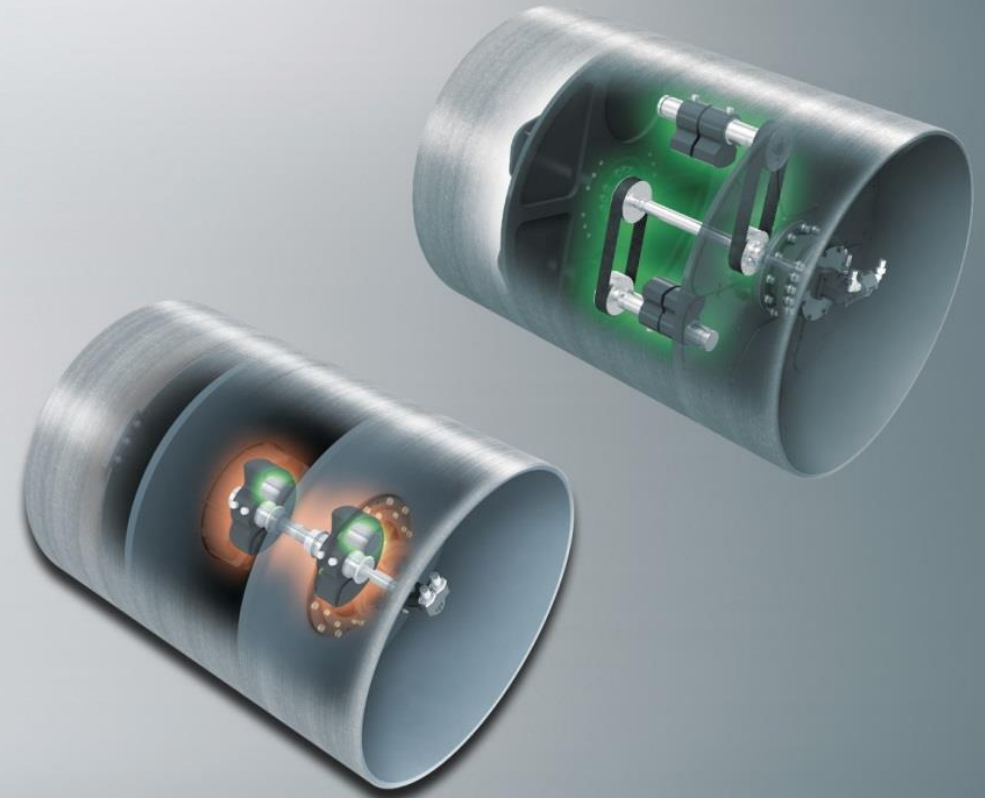




# Compaction – Vibration / Oscillation



Compaction



# Compaction – Drum Offset



## Track offset up to 6.7"

- > Enables precise edge finishing

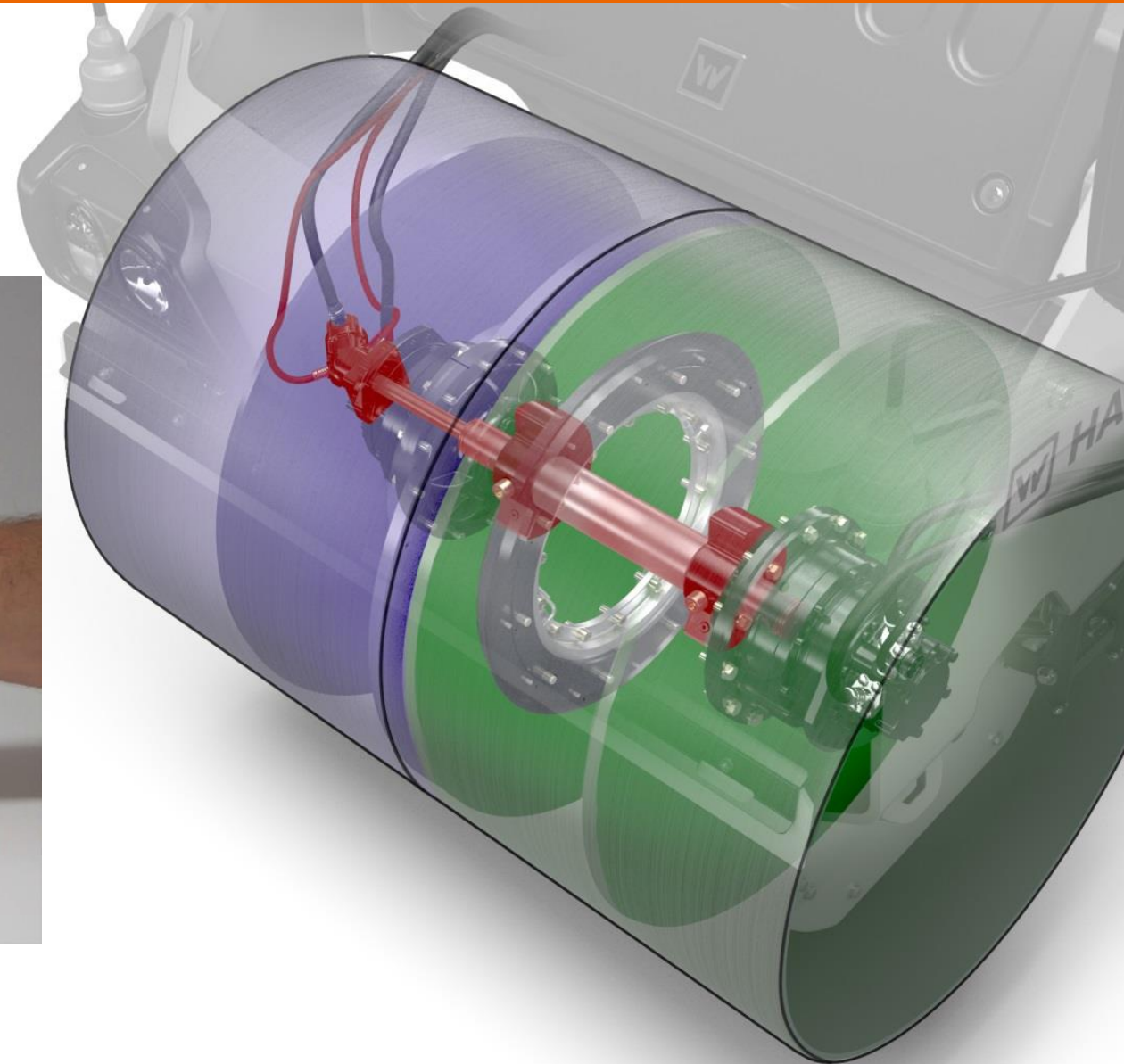
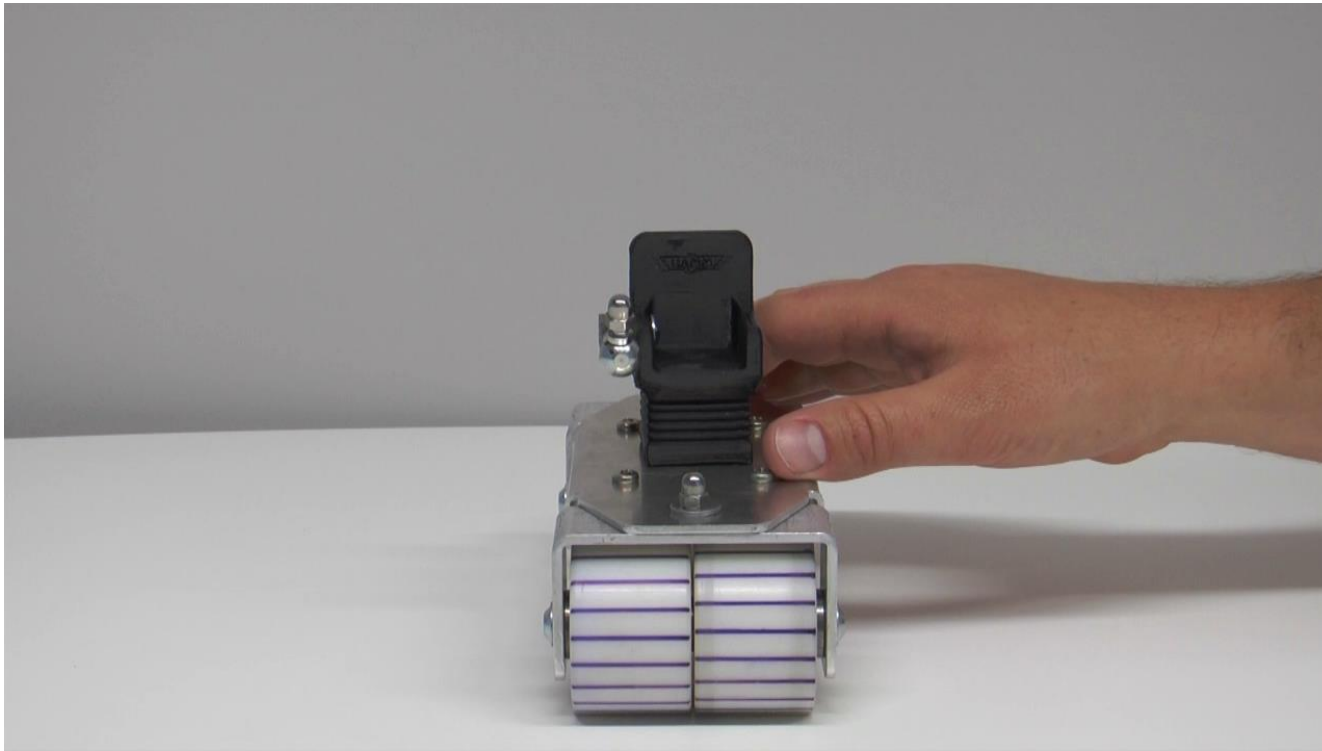




# Compaction – Split Drum



## Split drum/s



# Options – Chip Spreader



Options

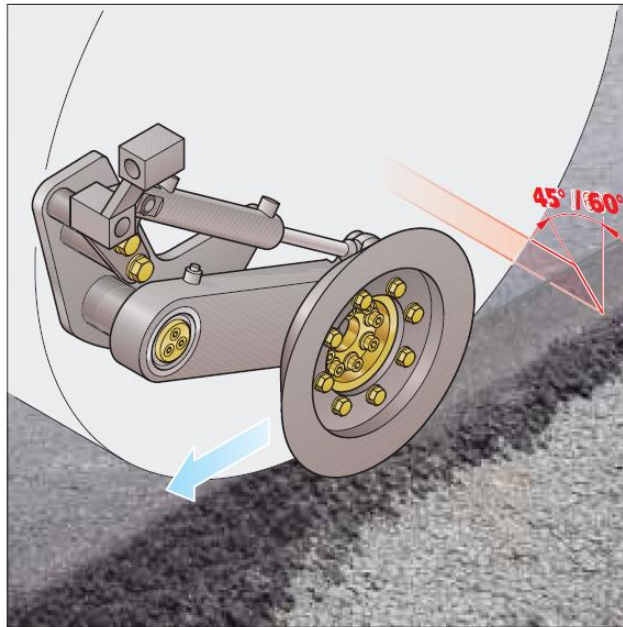
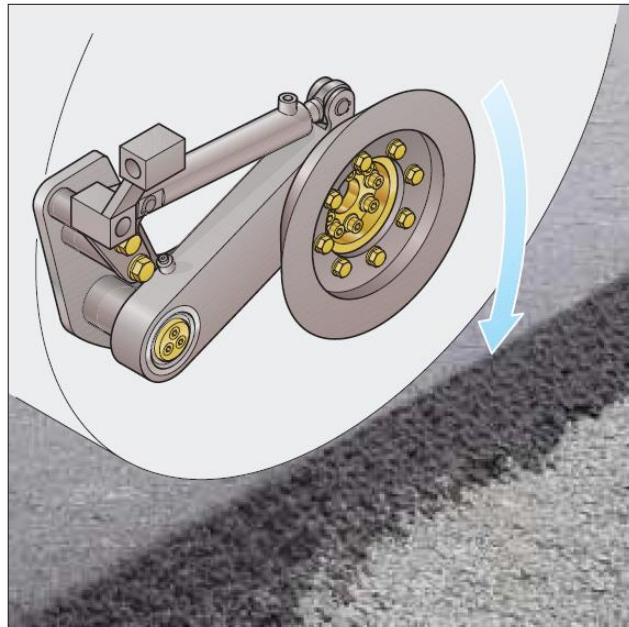
✓ Chip spreader



# Options – Edge Press



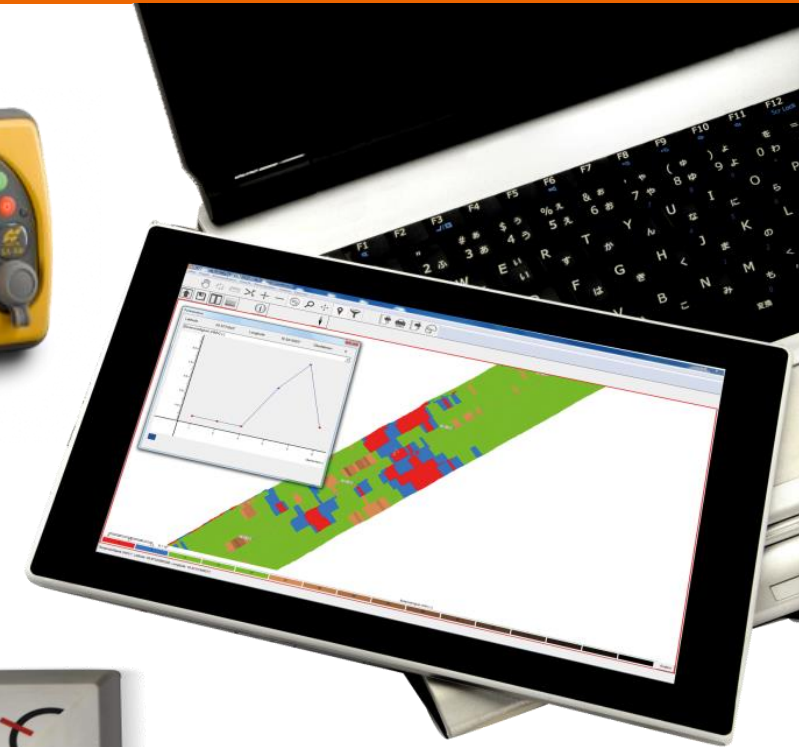
## EDGE-PRESSING AND CUTTING EQUIPMENT



# Options – Intelligent Compaction (IC)



## - IC Systems





# Amplitude Setting Chart



## Amplitude Selection for HAMM Asphalt Rollers



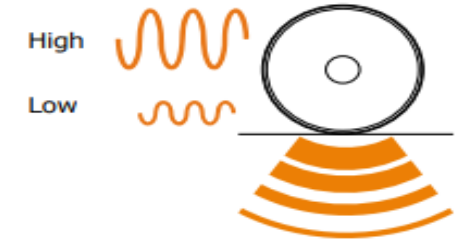
### Amplitude Selection

Amplitude Setting (General set up)					
Mat Thickness	0 - 1 inches	1 - 2 inches	2 - 3 inches	3 - 4 inches	+ 4 inches
Recommended Amplitude Setting	Low	Low	Low / High	High	High


**Note:**

- HD 8 - HD 12 have a fixed amplitude setting and two frequency settings.
- HD 13 - HD 14 have two amplitude settings and two frequency settings.
- HD+ 70 - HD+ 140 have two amplitude settings and variable frequency settings.

### Amplitude



### Static Linear Load

Pounds Per Linear Inch											
Roller model	HD 8	HD 10	HD 12	HD 13	HD 14	HD+ 70	HD+ 80	HD+ 90	HD+ 110	HD+ 120	HD+ 140
Drum width	31.5"	39"	47"	51"	54"	59"	66"	66"	66"	78"	84"
Static Pressure	57.1 lbs/in	73.9 lbs/in	66.1 lbs/in	91.3 lbs/in	92.4 lbs/in	140.0 lbs/in	131.0 lbs/in	157.4 lbs/in	177.5 lbs/in	181.4 lbs/in	174.2 lbs/in
Mat Thickness	Amplitude Selection for HAMM Asphalt Rollers										
0 - 1 inches	Static / Fixed	Static / Fixed	Static / Fixed	Static / Low	Static / Low	Static / Low	Static / Low	Static / Low	Static / Low	Static / Low	Static / Low
1 - 2 inches	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
2 - 3 inches	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	High	High	Low / High	Low / High	Low / High	Low / High	Low / High	Low / High
3 - 4 inches				High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
+ 4 inches				High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High


**Note:**

- Frequency settings are to be in conjunction with the speed of the roller to establish proper impacts per foot spacing.
- A test strip will need to be done for each setting of the roller to establish the correct roller pattern.


**Note:**

- Oscillation style compaction is not influenced by impacts per foot spacing due to no vertical impact compaction.

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# Rigit Frame Rollers



- **Rigid Frame Asphalt Rollers**
  - **59" & 66" drums**
  - **Compaction meter (optional)**
  - **Temperature Sensors (optional)**
  - **IC (Intelligent Compaction)**
  - **Edge press**
  - **Chip Spreader**
- **Great visibility (Cab or ROPS)**
- **Double vibration**
- **Combination (Steel & rubber tire)**
- **Around 7 & 9 ton**





# Compaction - Variety



## Vibration



## Oscillation



## Pneumatic tyres





# Drive



High steering precision due to 2x hydraulic cylinders per drum & swing bearing central above drum

Hugh coverage by drum off set

-  **DV+ 70i** max. 2.770 m (109 in) – 59" drum (54%)
-  **DV+ 90i** max. 3.050 m (120 in) – 66" drum (55%)









# Rigit Frame Rollers





# Pneumatic Tire Rollers



- **Pneumatic Tire Rollers**
  - **Temperature Sensors** (optional)
  - **IC** (Intelligent Compaction)
  - **Edge press**
  - **Air on the fly**
- **Great visibility** (Cab or ROPS)
- **Around 10-30 ton**





# Pneumatic Tire Rollers





# Various Applications





# Pneumatic Tire Rollers



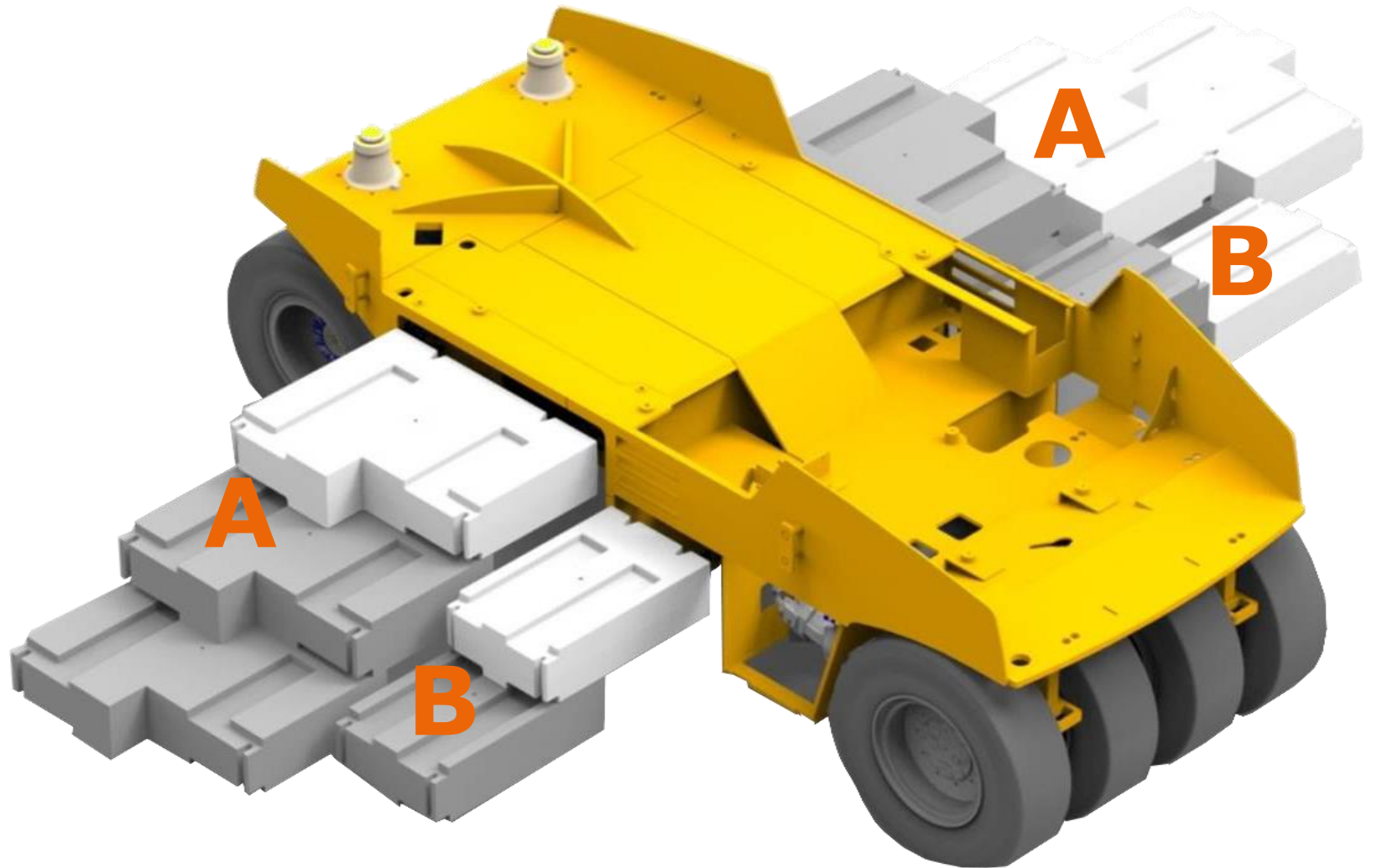


# Compaction



## Flexible ballasting

Space	Material	lbs/ Plate
A	Steel	4630
	Magnetite	2425
	Concrete	1411
B	Steel	2315
	Magnetite	1212



# Edge Press or Cutter



## Edge Formation

- Cutting edge required on FAA projects
- Different angles can be used for compacting edges or just for a safety edge
- Available for small rollers, large rollers and pneumatic rollers





# Air on the Fly



# COMPACTION FUNDAMENTALS



# Compaction Fundamentals



## Fundamental Rules for Compacting Asphalt

- # of rollers needed
- # of passes required
- Roller speed
- Compaction temp
- Roller weight
- Vibration / Oscillation or static

# Rollers Needed



## # of Rollers Needed

- Installation width and installation speed
- Required # of passes
- Roller speed
- Available time for compaction



# Roller Size



## Roller Weight

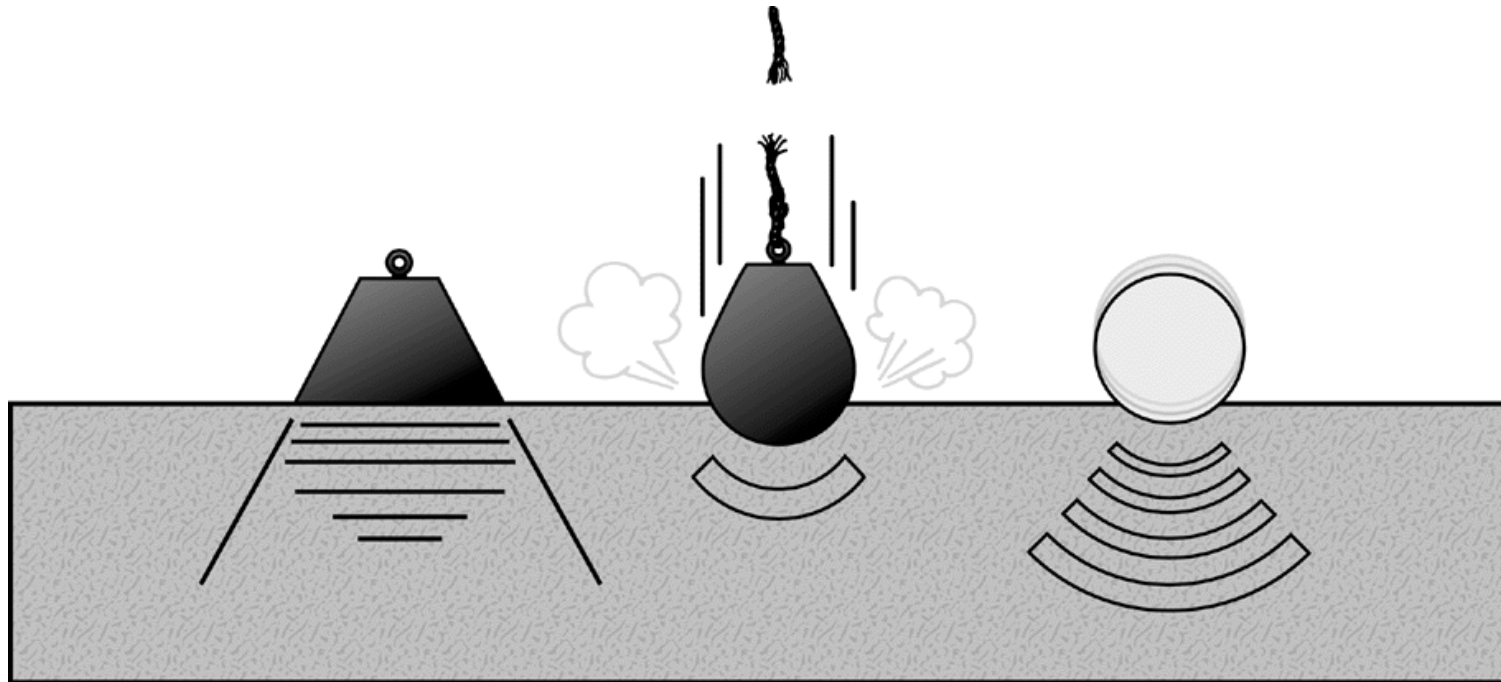
- Asphalt rollers range from 1.5 – 16 ton
- Roller classification
  - Light rollers
    - 1.5 – 5 ton
  - Medium rollers
    - 5 – 11 ton
  - Heavy rollers
    - 11 – 16 ton

# 4 ELEMENTS TO ACHIEVE COMPACTION



# Four Elements?

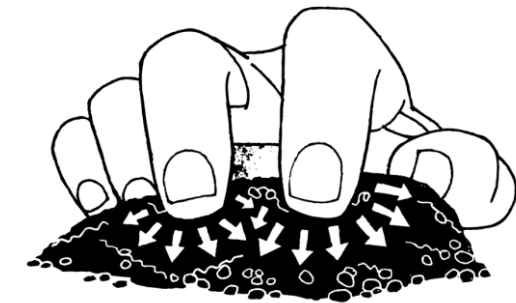
## The Four Elements can be Summarized as ...



**Static  
Weight**

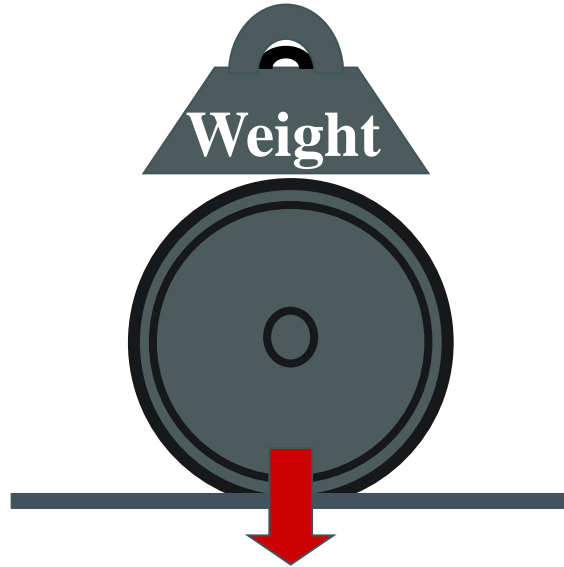
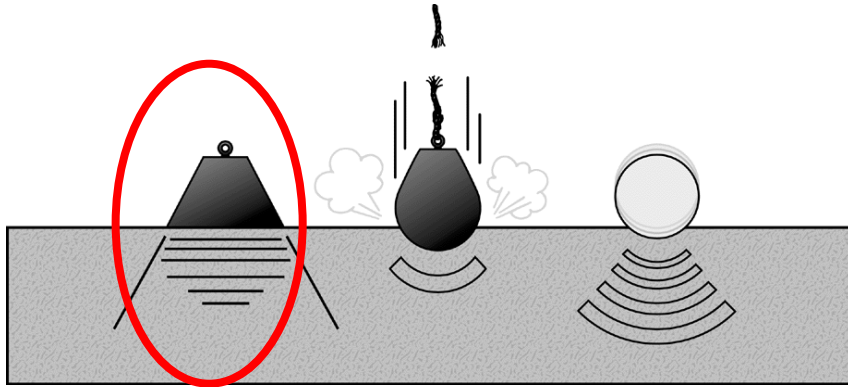
**Impacts**

**Dynamics  
(Vibration)  
(Oscillation)**

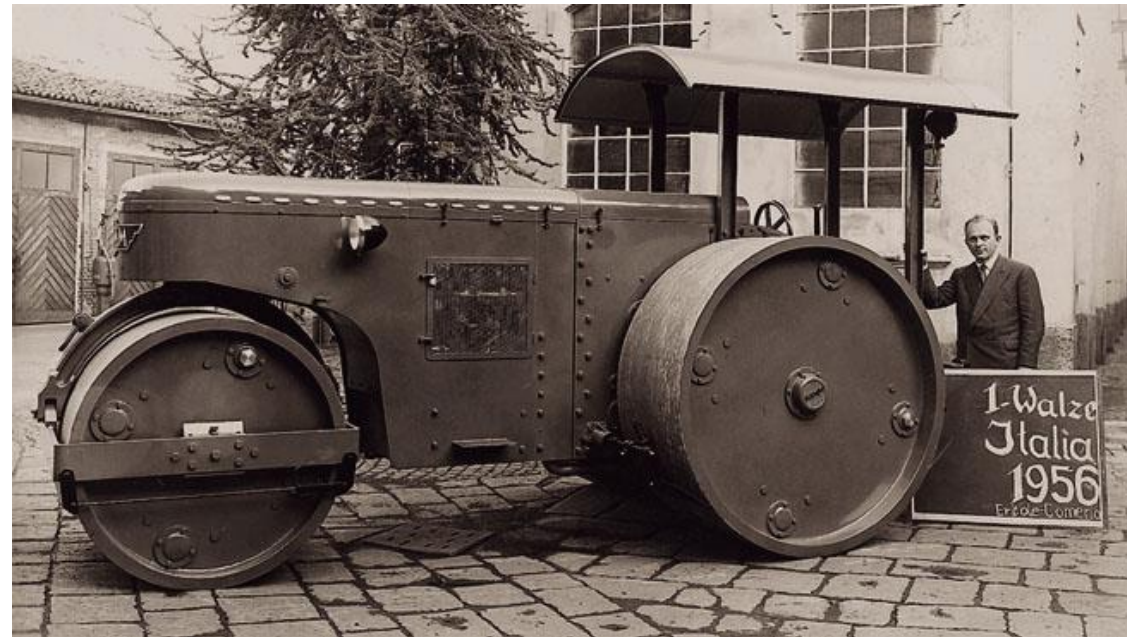


**Kneading  
(Oscillation)**

# Four Elements?



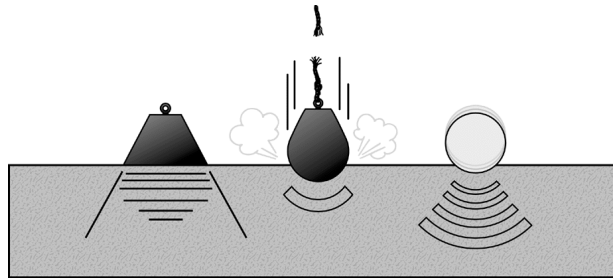
***Static  
Weight***



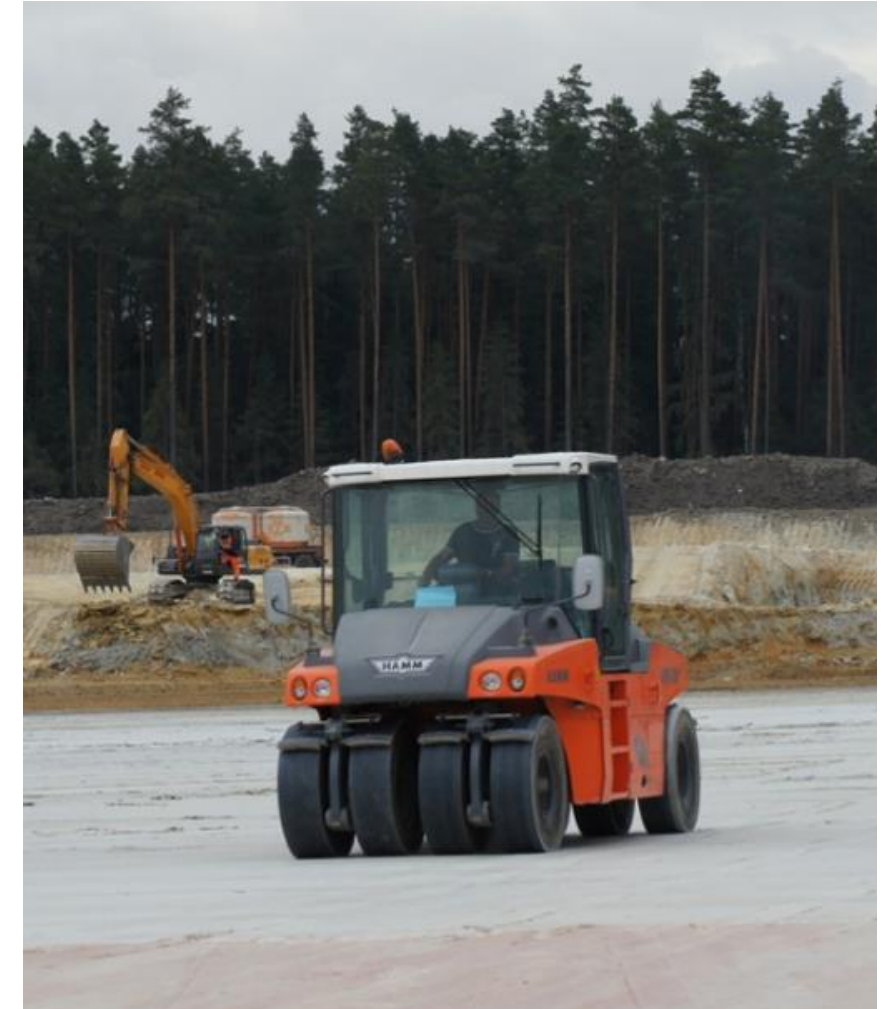
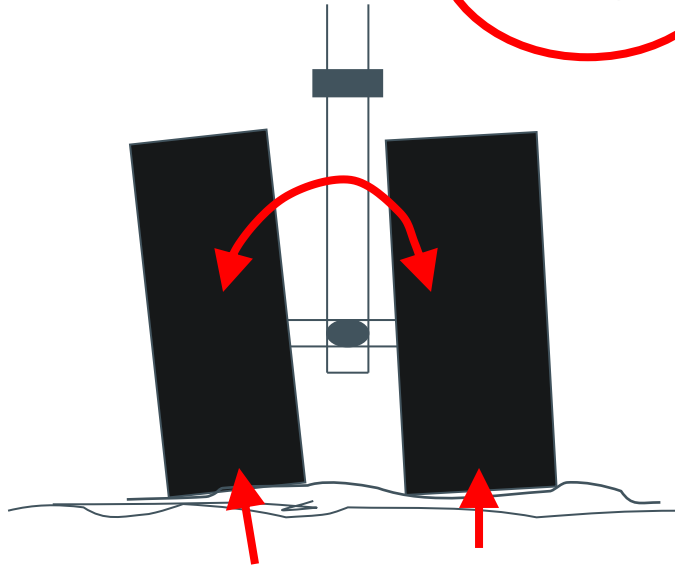
***Applies a static pressure  
from TOP to BOTTOM  
(Surface compaction)***



# Four Elements?



**Kneading**

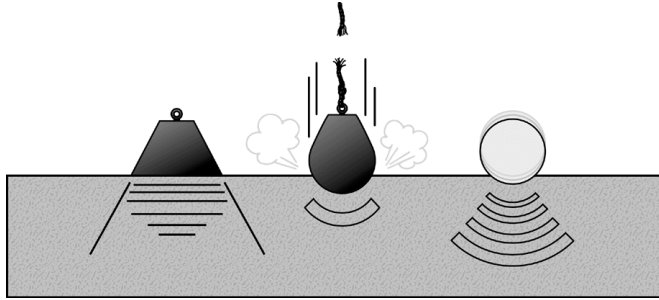


## Kneading effect

**Matches contours of an uneven surface**

***Minimizes bridging and helps to eliminate soft spots***

# Four Elements?



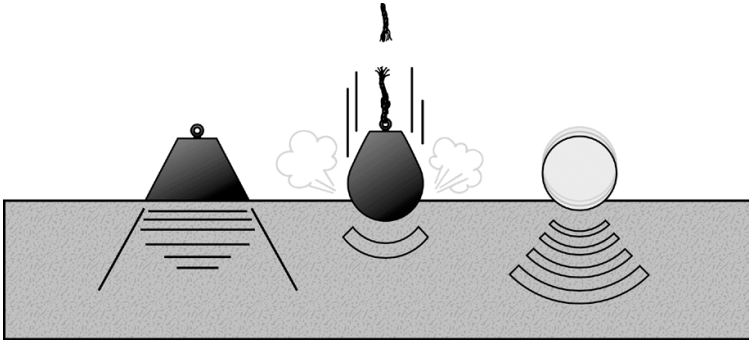
**Kneading**



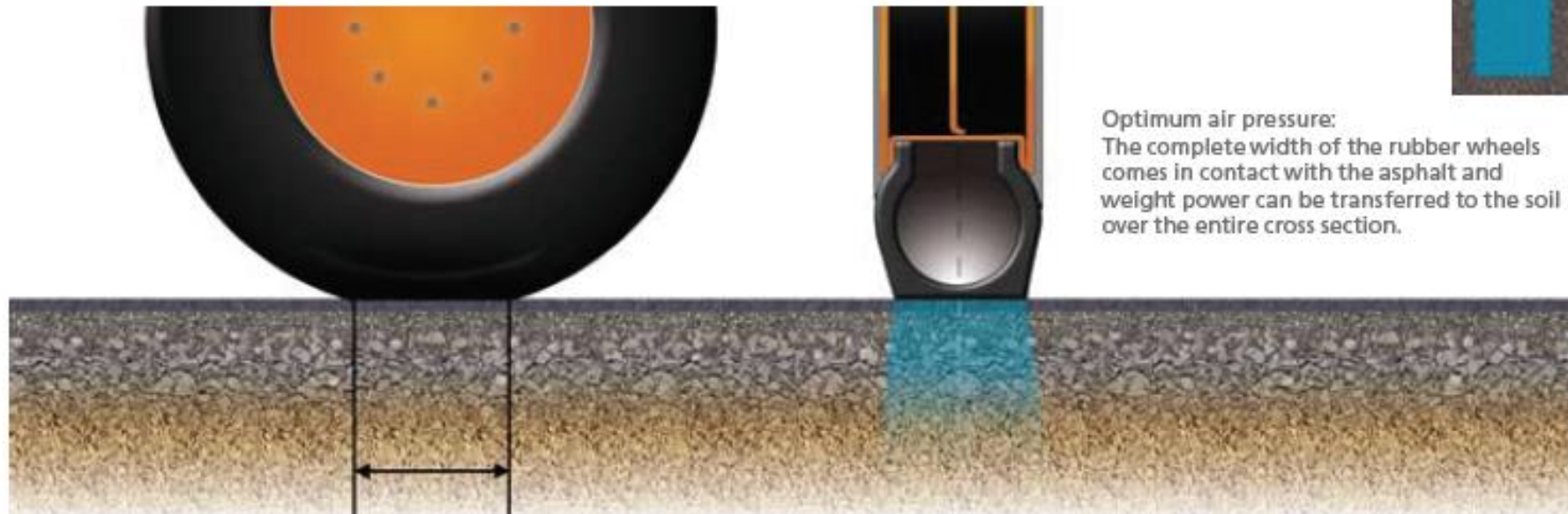
**Applies a static pressure from TOP to BOTTOM  
(DEEPER surface compaction than a static drum)  
Seals the mat by bringing fines to the surface.**



# Four Elements?



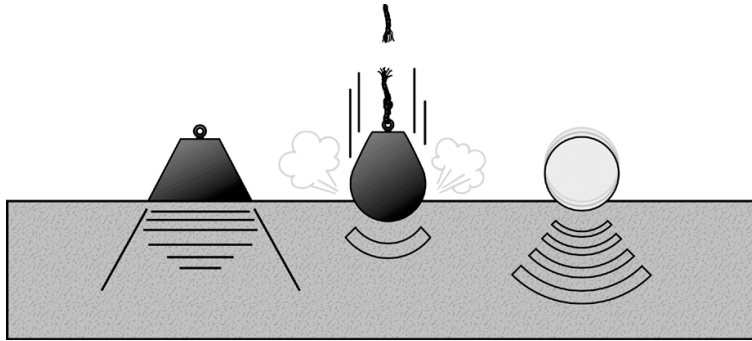
**Kneading**



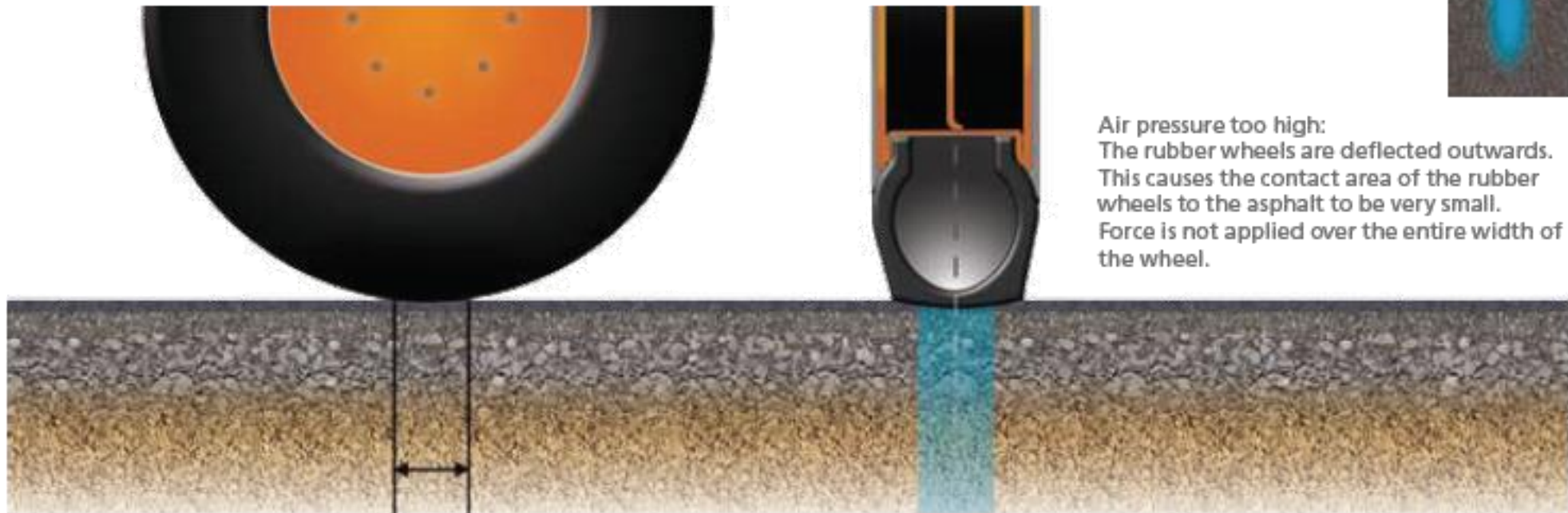
Optimum air pressure:  
The complete width of the rubber wheels  
comes in contact with the asphalt and  
weight power can be transferred to the soil  
over the entire cross section.

**Ideal tire pressure is dependent upon ballasted weight of the machine**

# Four Elements?



**Kneading**

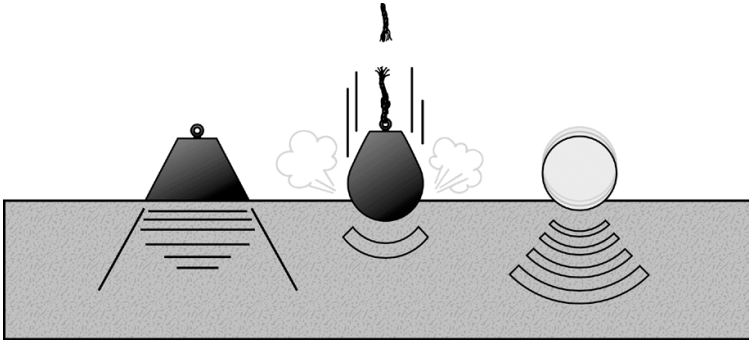


Air pressure too high:  
The rubber wheels are deflected outwards.  
This causes the contact area of the rubber  
wheels to the asphalt to be very small.  
Force is not applied over the entire width of  
the wheel.

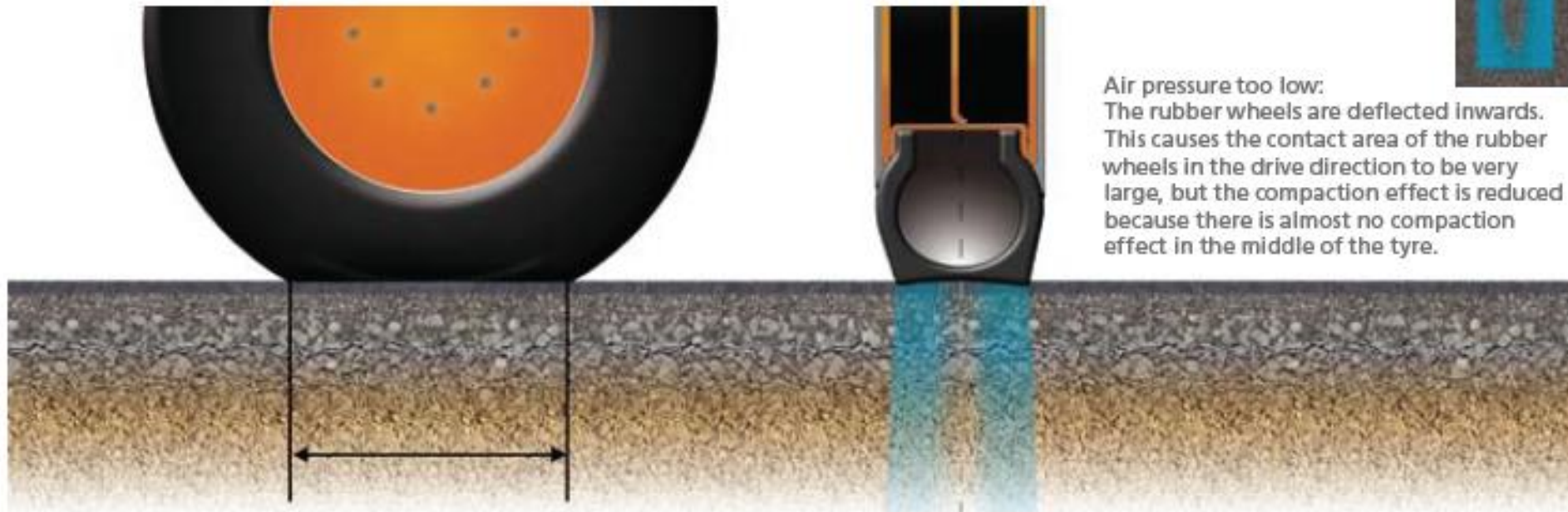
**Tire pressure too high**



# Four Elements?



**Kneading**

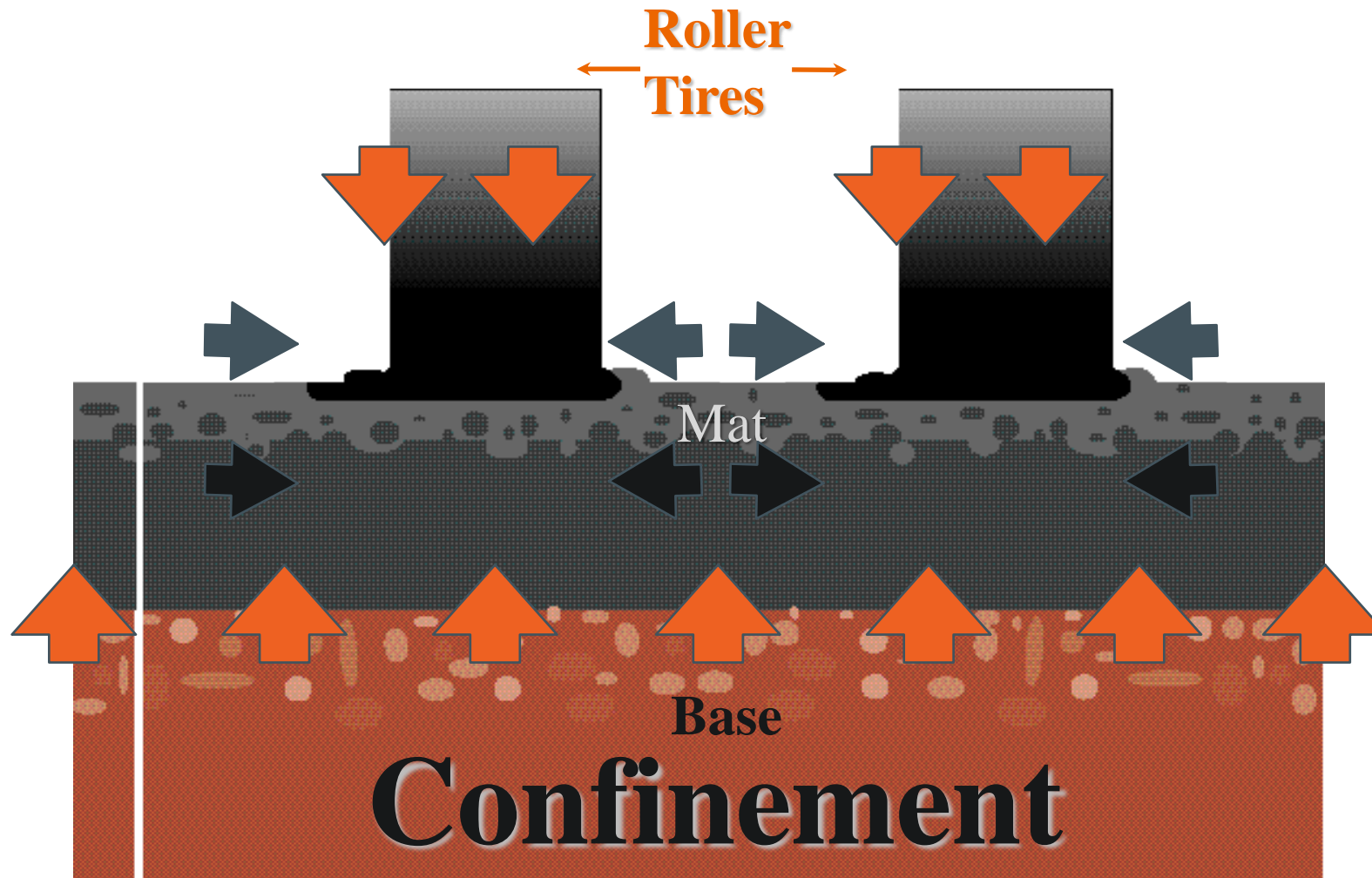


Air pressure too low:  
The rubber wheels are deflected inwards.  
This causes the contact area of the rubber  
wheels in the drive direction to be very  
large, but the compaction effect is reduced  
because there is almost no compaction  
effect in the middle of the tyre.

**Tire pressure too low**

# Four Elements?

**PTR's provide a very effective form of compaction within a tender-zone on Superpave mixes**





# Tire Pressure Chart



## CA and GCP for **Dunlop Tires**



### Dunlop Tires 11.00 R 20

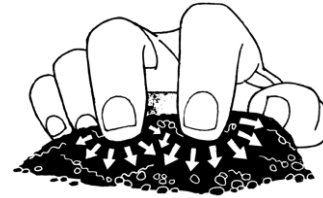
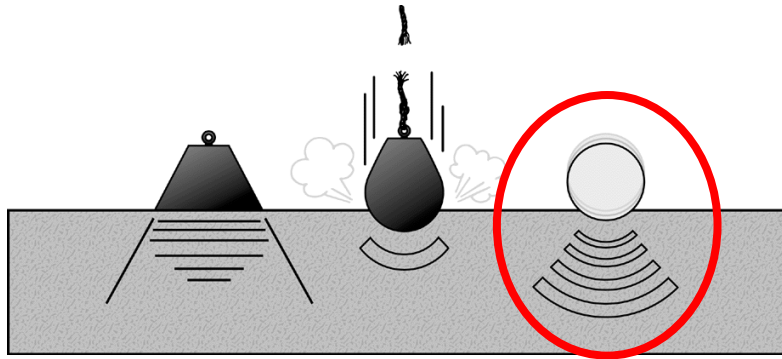
Inflation pressure [psi]		43,5	58,0	72,5	87,0	101,5	116,0
Wheel load [lbs]	Ground Contact Pressures and Contact Areas*						
2750	CA	74	62	52	46	42	39
	GCP	37	44	53	60	66	71
3300	CA	86	72	62	55	49	46
	GCP	38	46	53	60	67	72
4400	CA	109	92	81	71	64	59
	GCP	41	48	54	62	68	74
5500	CA	127	108	95	85	77	71
	GCP	43	51	58	65	72	77
6600	CA	146	124	110	99	89	83
	GCP	45	53	60	67	74	79
7700	CA	162	137	123	111	101	94
	GCP	48	56	63	70	76	82

CA = Ground Contact Area [in<sup>2</sup>]

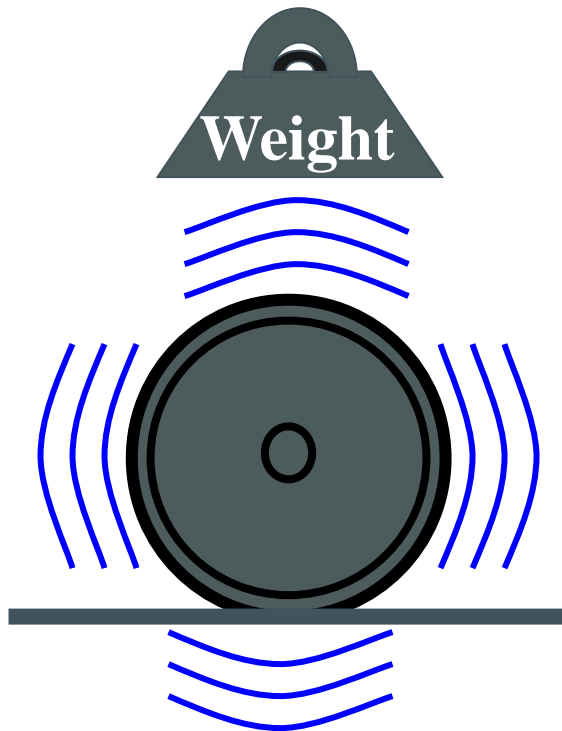
GCP = Ground Contact Pressure [lbs/in<sup>2</sup>]

\* Values are subject to change, 18.12.2016

# Four Elements?



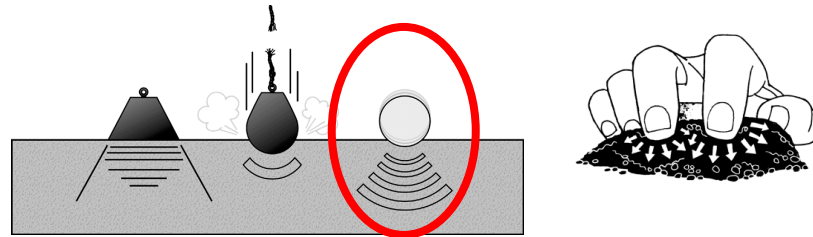
**Dynamics**  
**(Vibration)**  
**(Oscillation)**



Dynamic energy puts aggregates in motion and compacts from the BOTTOM - UP



# Four Elements?



**Dynamics**  
**(Vibration)**  
**(Oscillation)**



Oscillation

**Oscillation**

**(Drum has 100% ground contact)**

**“Non-Aggressive compaction”**



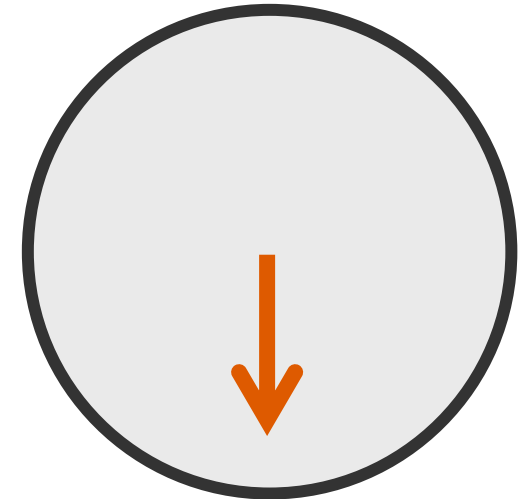
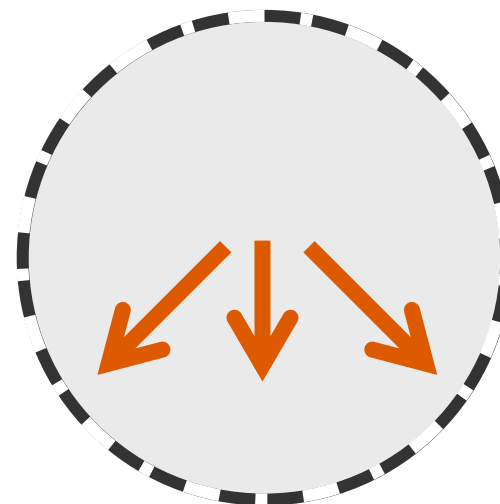
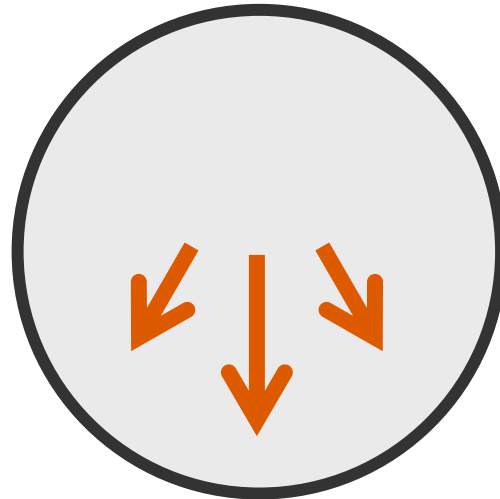
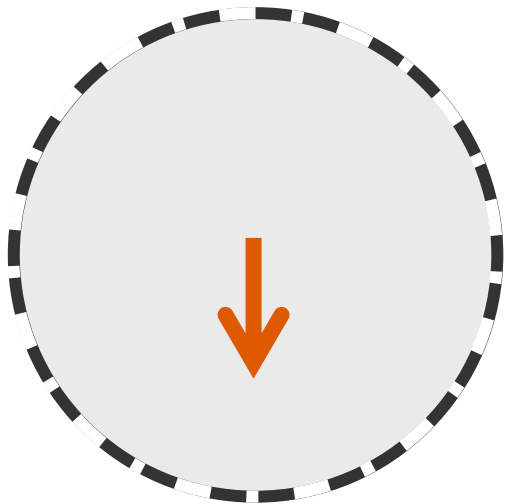
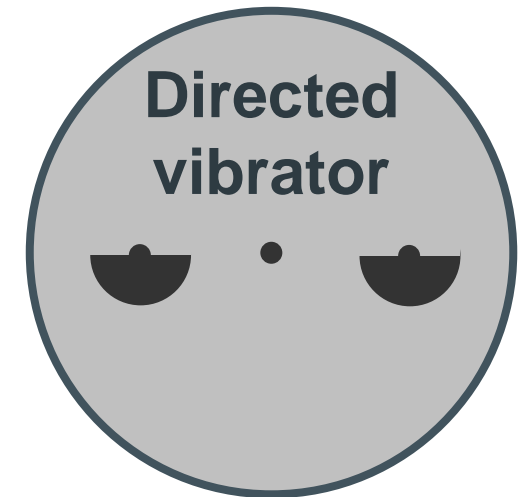
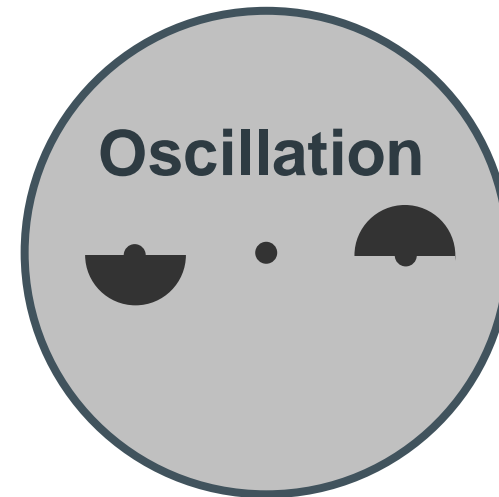
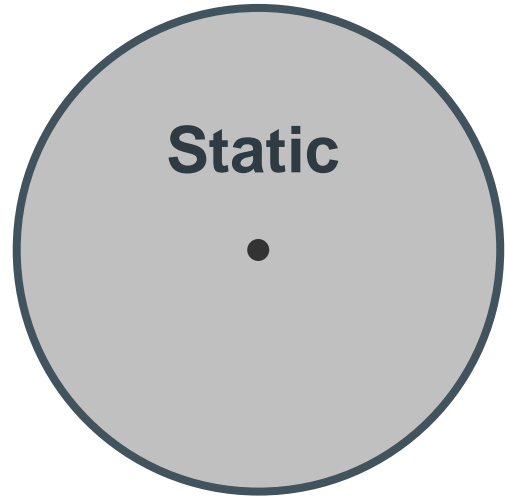
Vibration

**Vibration**

**(Drum is 50% in the air)**

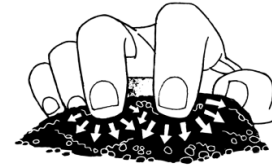
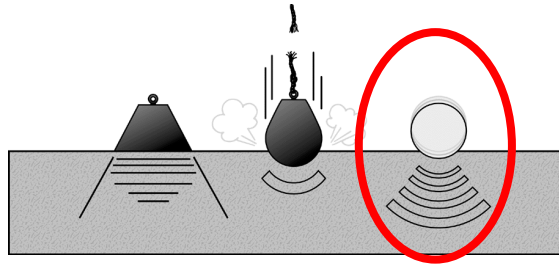
**“Aggressive compaction”<sub>1</sub>**

# Compaction system

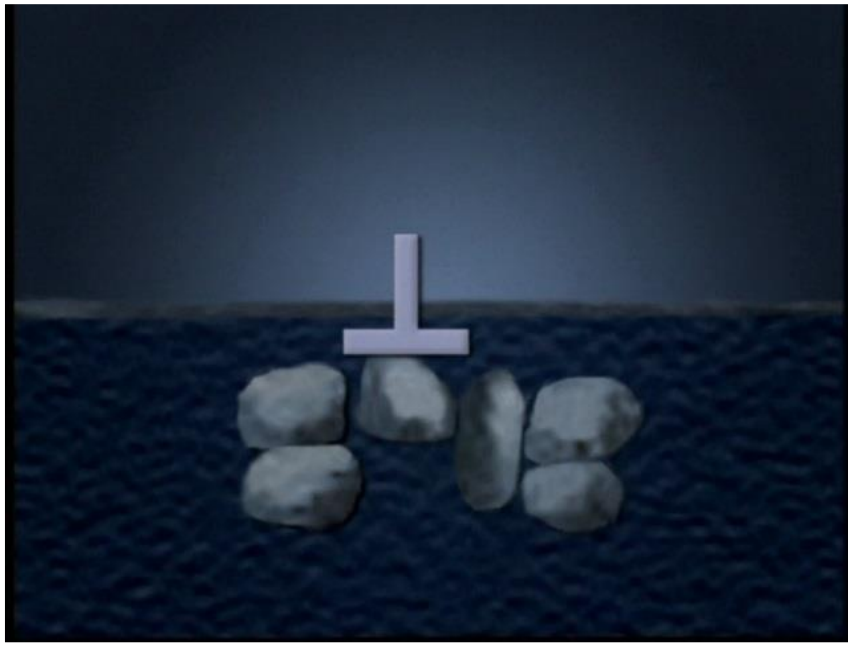




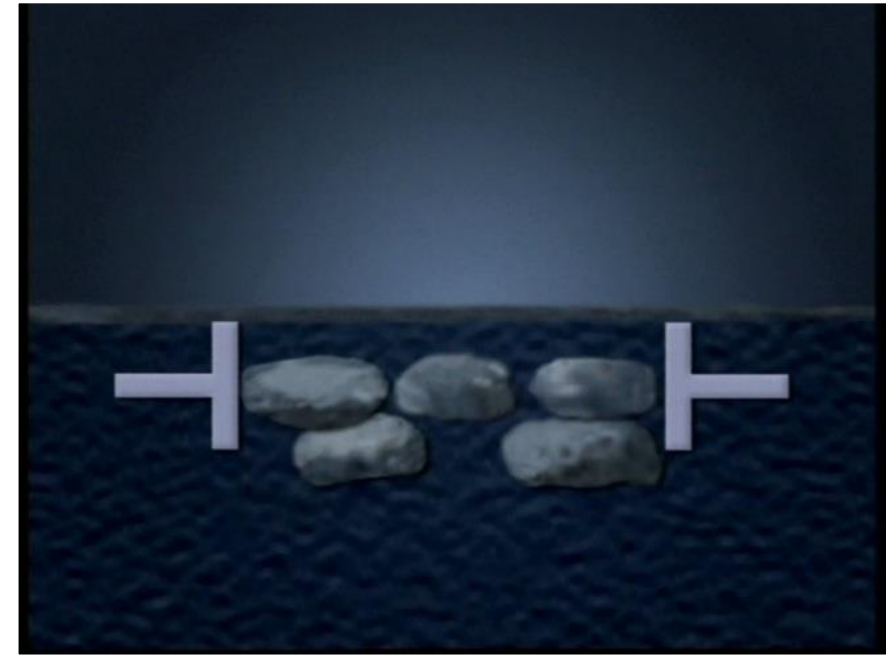
# Four Elements?



**Dynamics**  
**(Vibration)**  
**(Oscillation)**



**Vibration**  
**Vertical aggregate  
positioning**



**Oscillation**  
**Horizontal aggregate  
positioning**

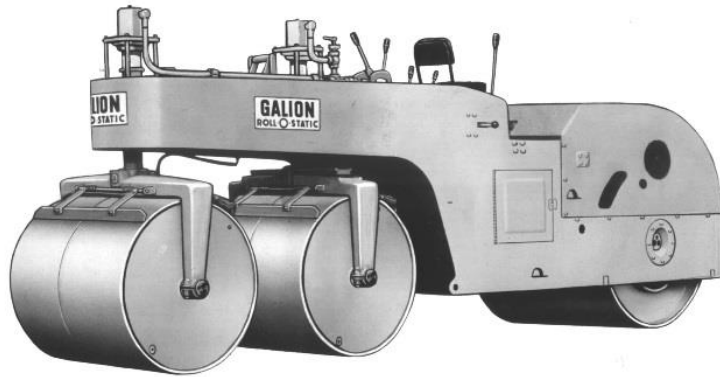
# SUMMARY OF ROLLER TYPES



# Roller Types?



## Static steel wheel



**Element(s) involved:**

**Application(s):**

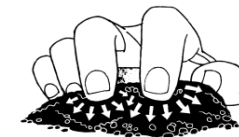
**Static weight**

**Mat smoothness (mainly finish rolling)  
Pinching a joint**

# Roller Types?



## Pneumatic (rubber tires)

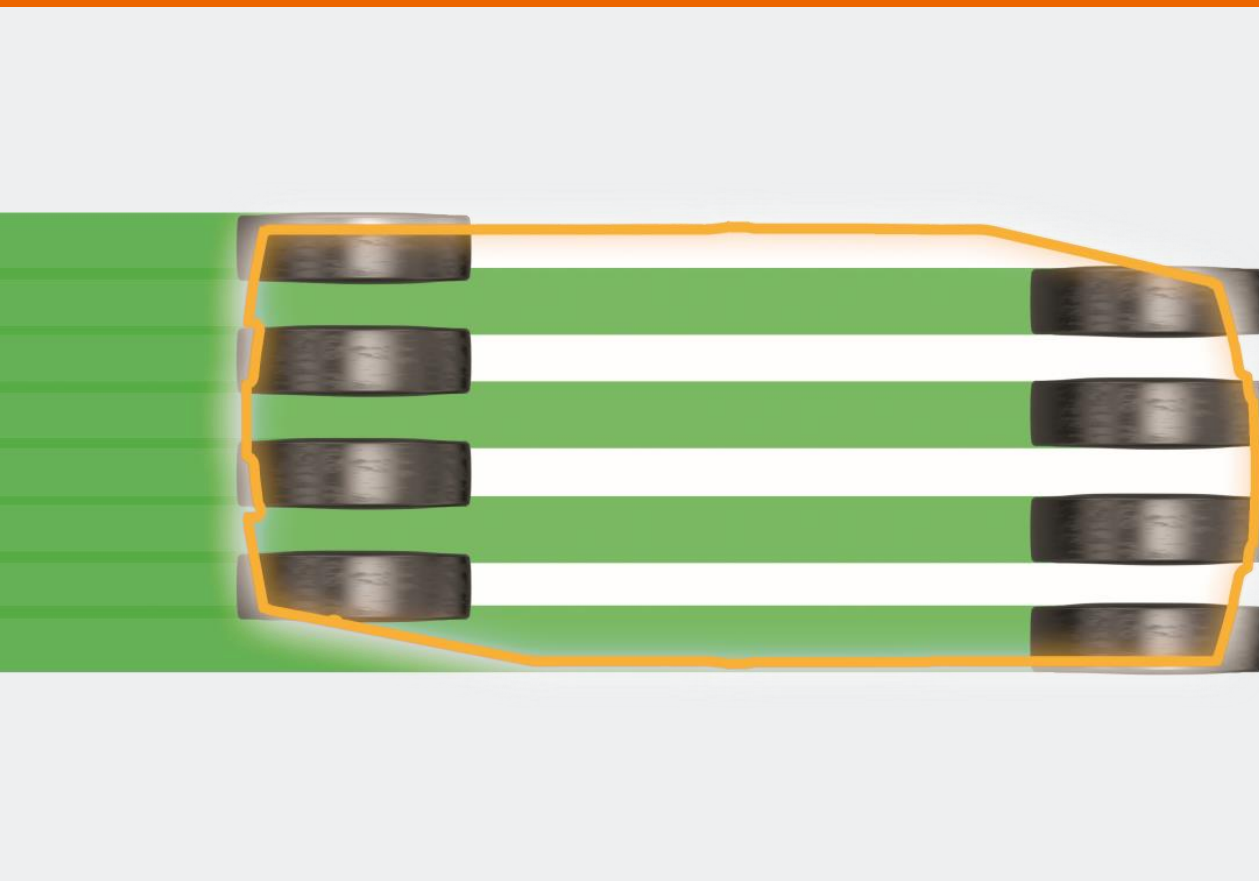


**Element(s) involved:** Static weight, kneading, proof rolling

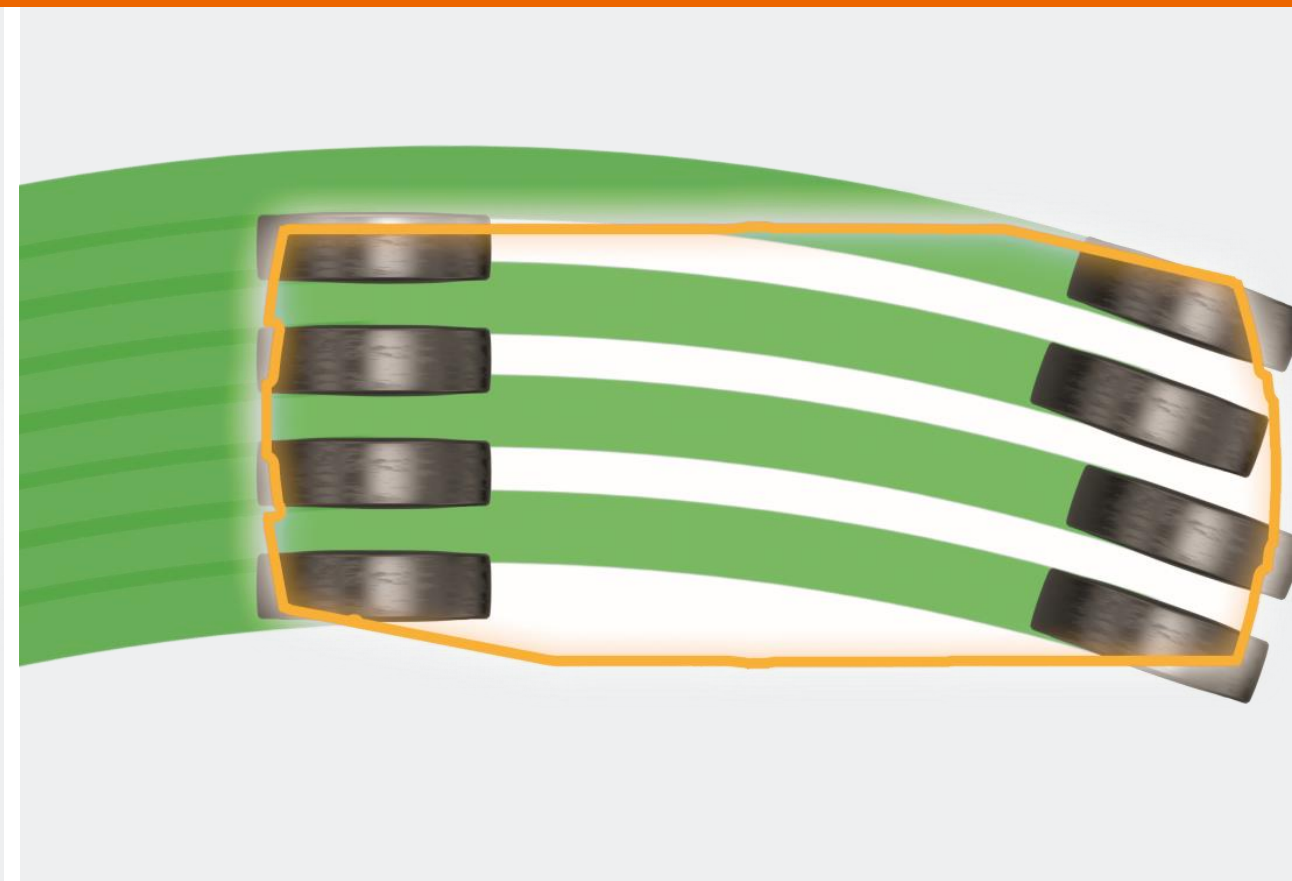
**Application(s):** Seal mat surface (All)



# Track overlapping



Front and rear axle offset  
Track overlapping



The track overlap is also guaranteed when  
cornering



# Separating compound for rubber wheels



When diesel is used as a separating compound, the rubber becomes soft. This forces the rock into the tyre material. Therefore only use the correct separating compound!

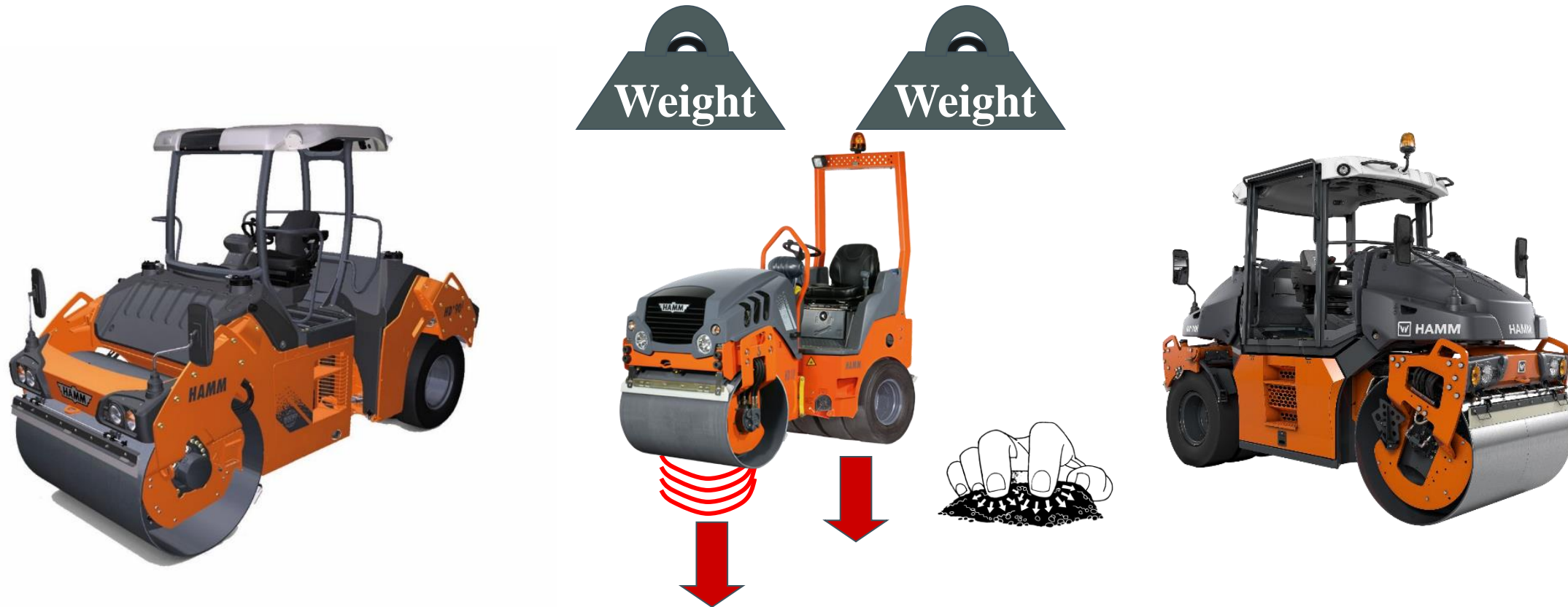




# Roller Types?



## Combination (steel drum & rubber tires)



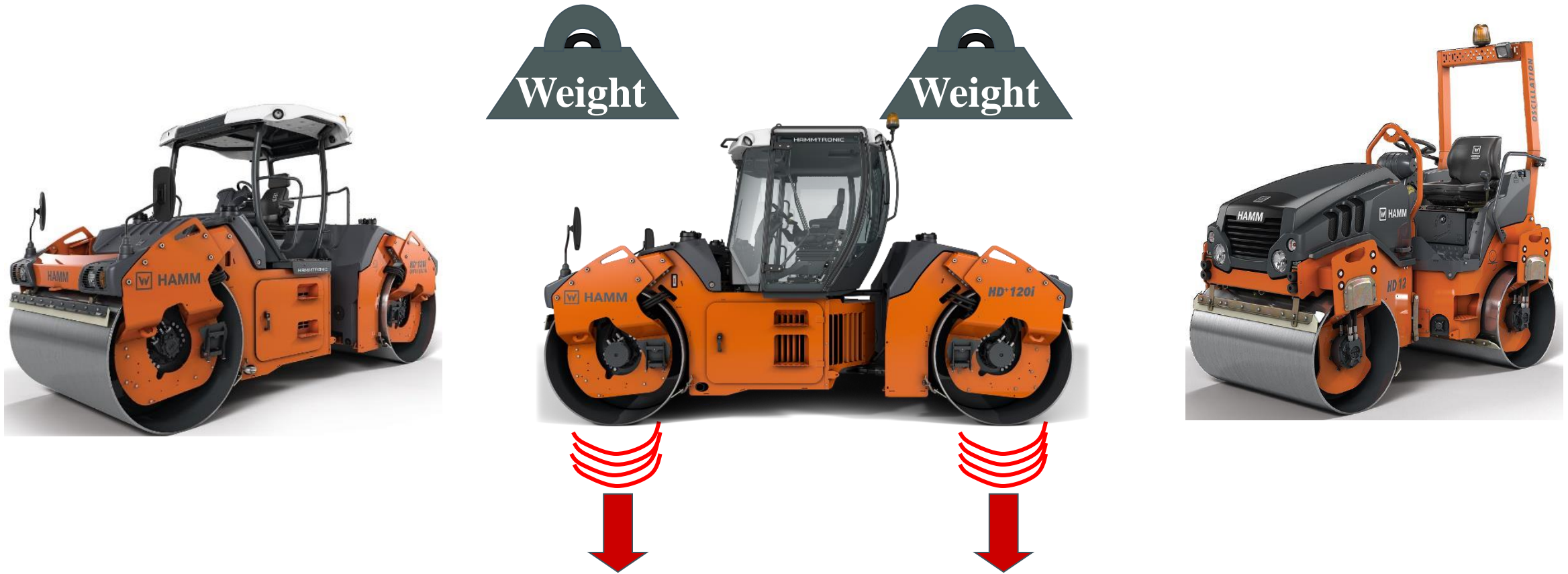
Element(s) involved: **Weight, kneading, dynamics**

Application(s): **Municipal jobs, steep grades, etc...  
(Versatile unit for smaller jobs)**

# Roller Types?



## Tandem steel drums (vibration)



Element(s) involved: **Weight, dynamics (vibration F & R)**

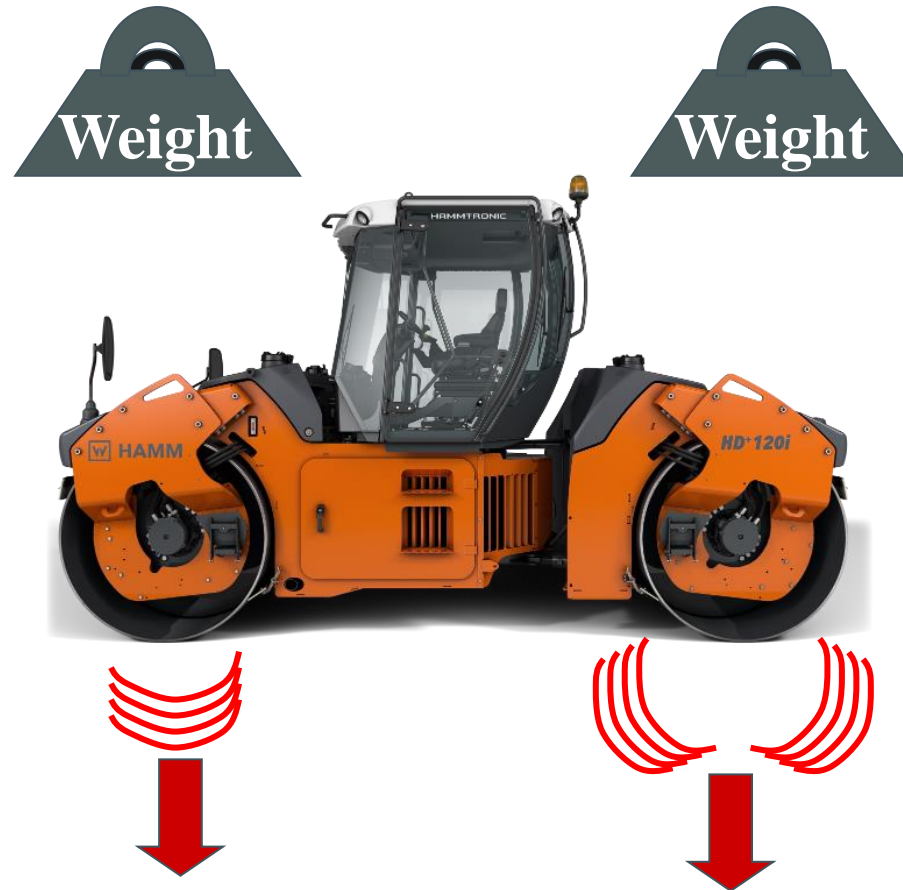
Application(s): **Breakdown and Intermediate, finish in static mode**



# Roller Types?



## Tandem steel drums (OZZY)



**Element(s) involved:**      **Weight, dynamics (vibration F & oscillation R)**

**Application(s):**      **All roller train positions  
(Extended rolling time, no crushing, smoothness, joints)**

# ROLLER DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS AFFECTING COMPACTION



# Design Specifications



## **Key roller design specifications affecting compaction**



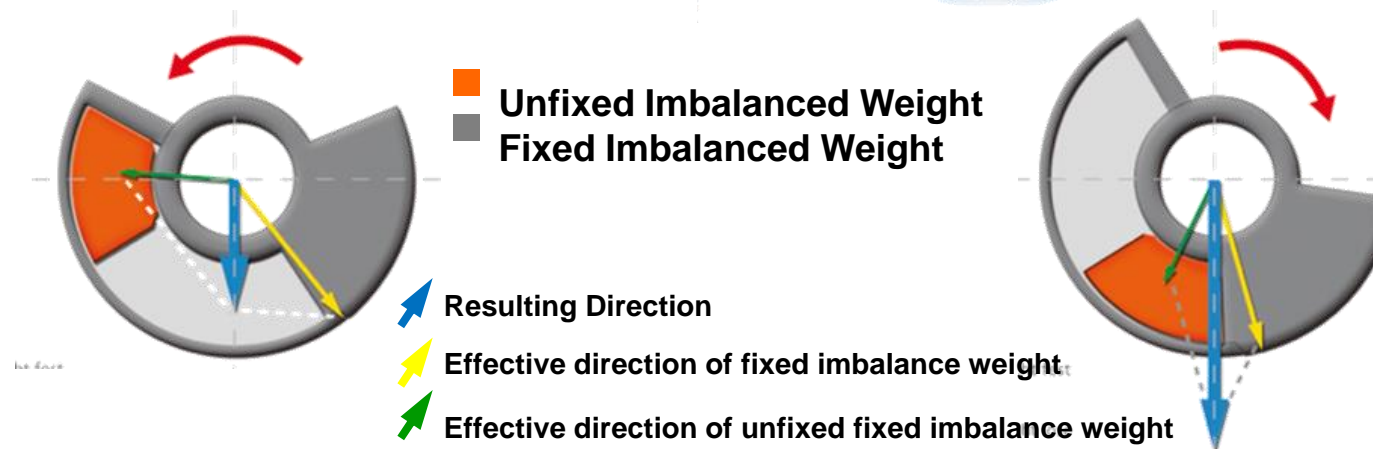
# Amplitude



## Low



## High

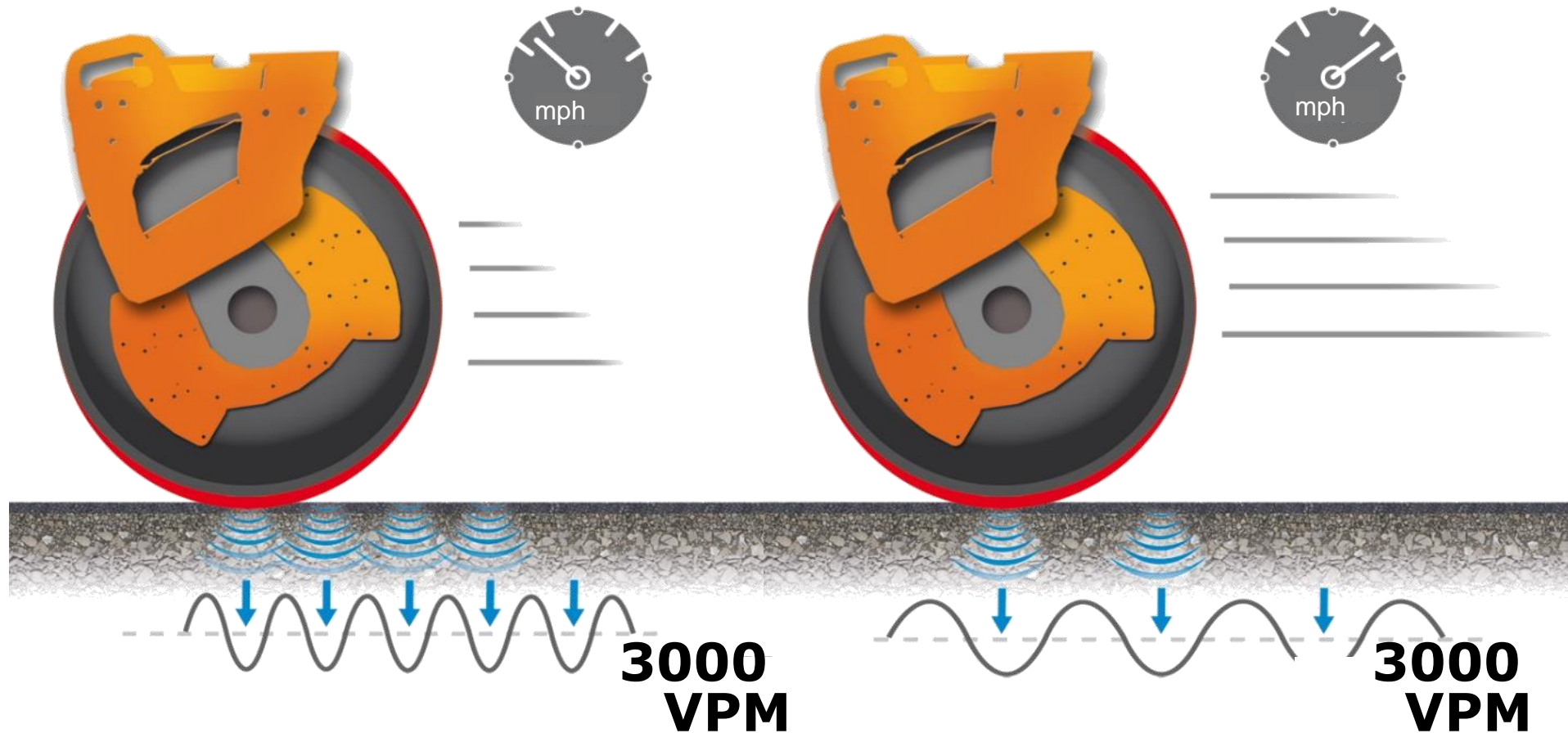




# Frequency vs. Speed



## ***Speed can kill***



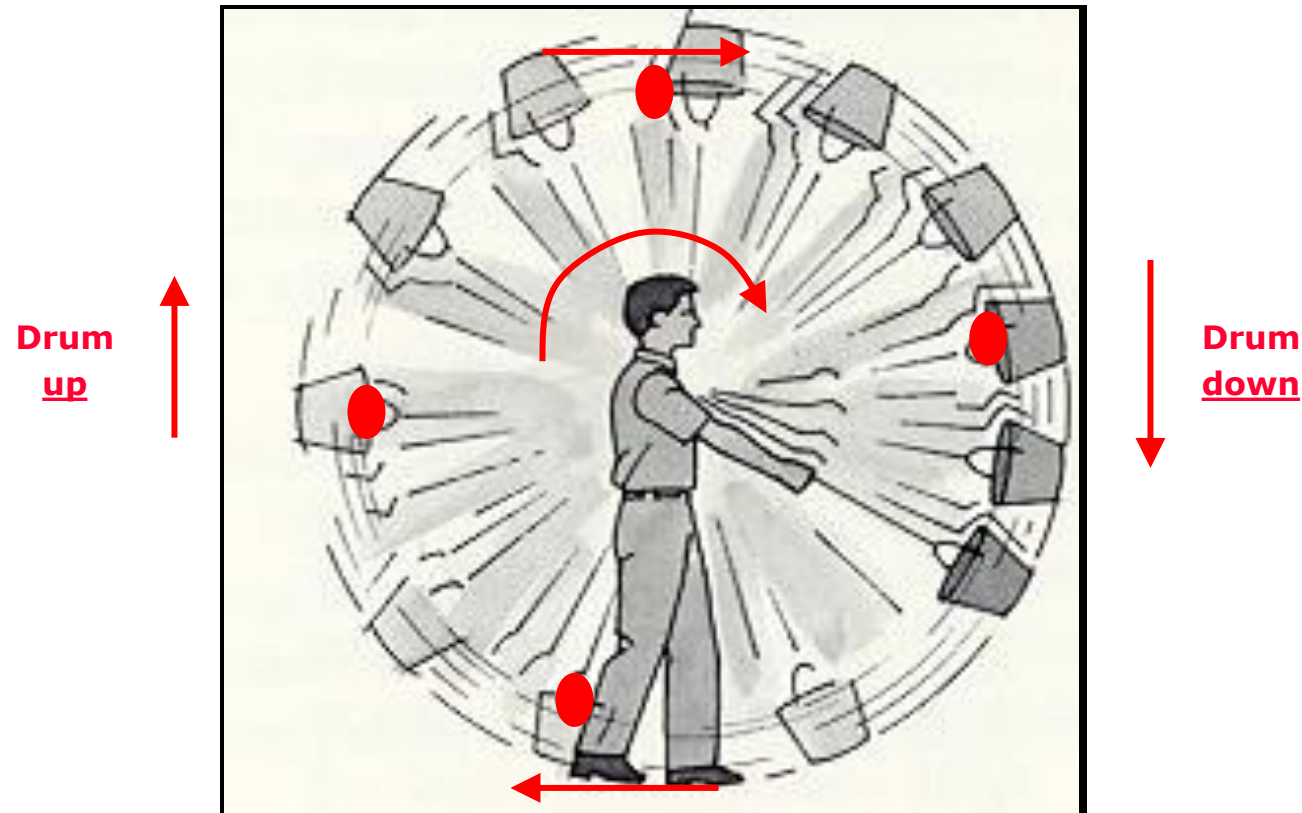
# Centrifugal Force

## **Centrifugal force principle**

**Centrifugal forces are generated by eccentrics in rotation**

**Heavier the eccentric weight – greater the generated force**

**Faster the eccentric rotation – greater the generated force**



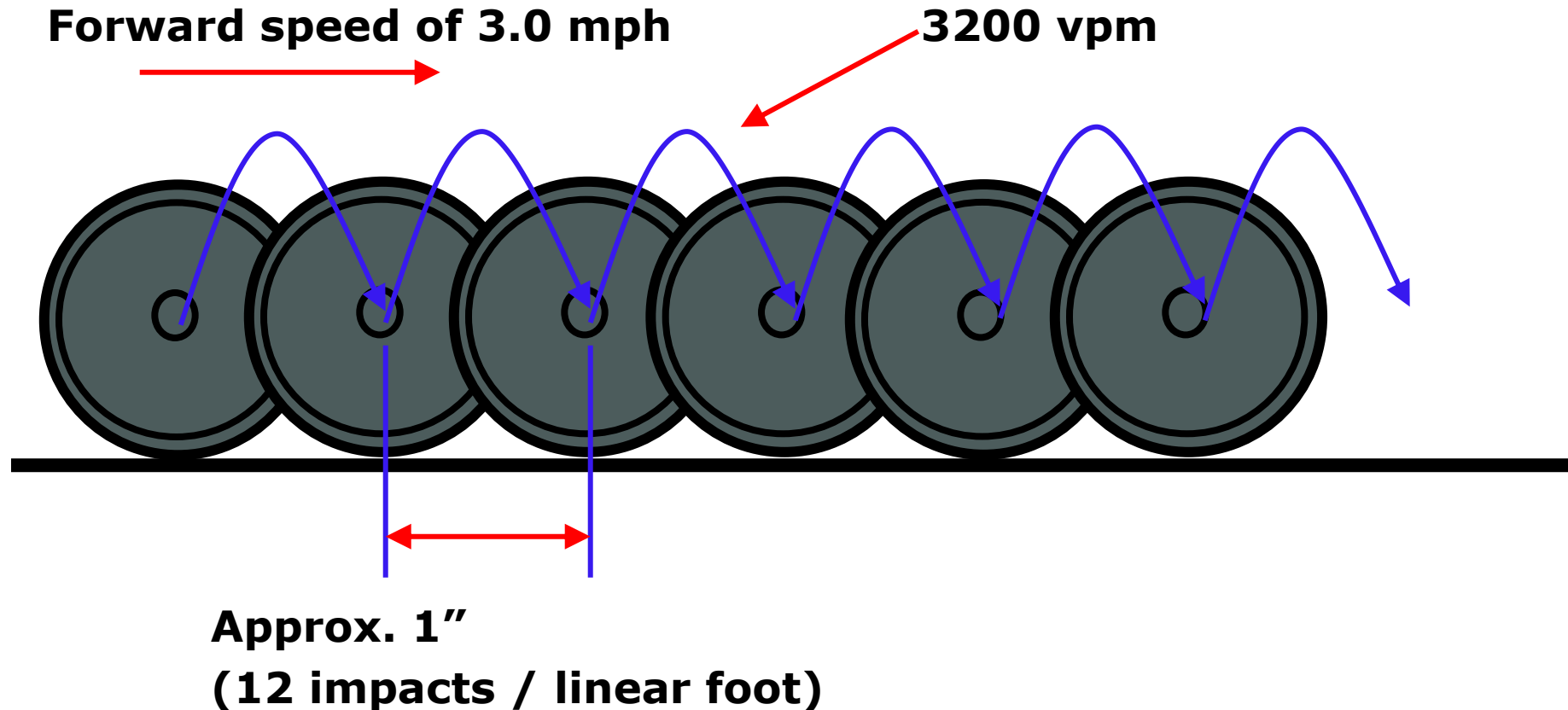


# Frequency & Rolling Speed



## Frequency + forward speed = (impact spacing)

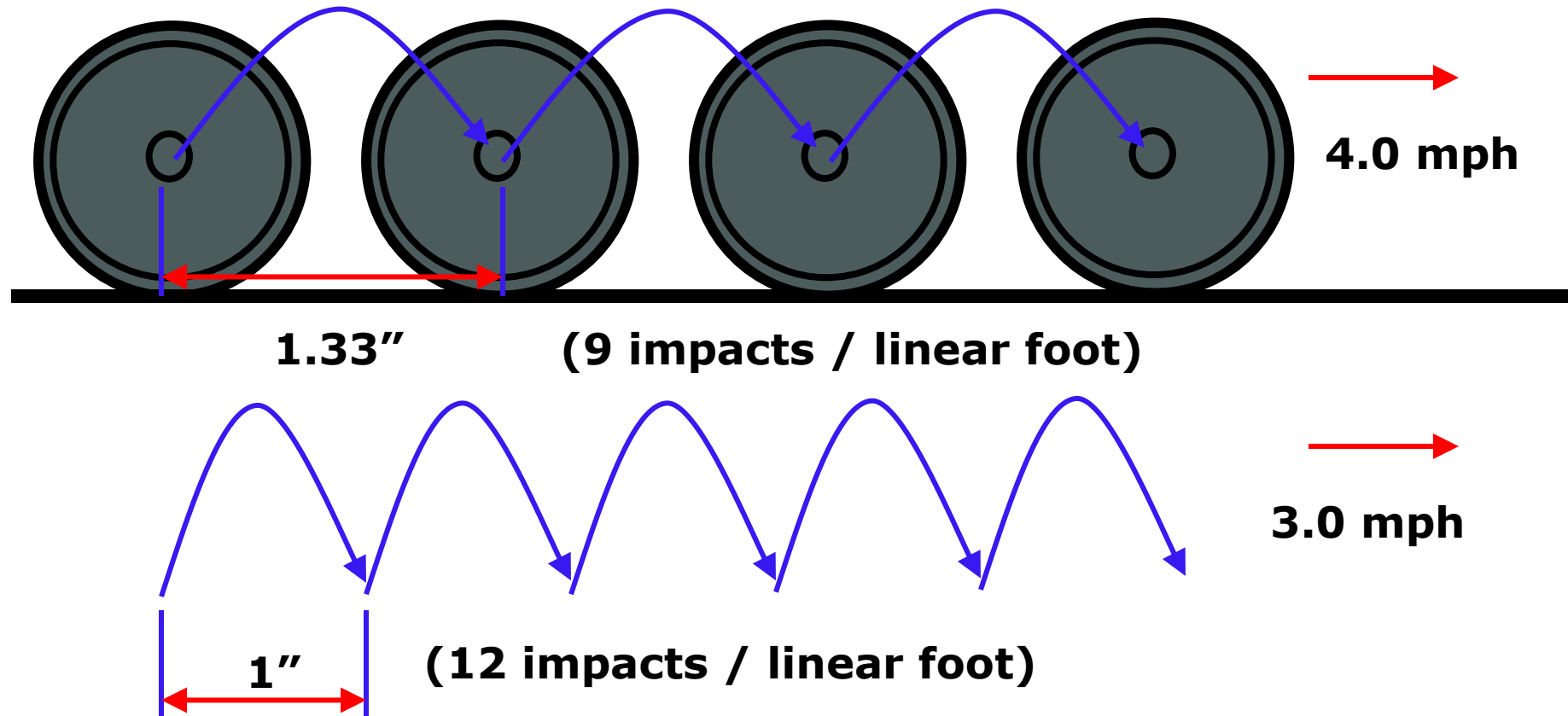
The animation will show the relation between  
Eccentric frequency – roller travel speed – impact spacing



# Frequency & Rolling Speed



For the **SAME** eccentric rotation of **3200 vpm**, if I ACCELERATE to 4.0mph the IMPACT SPACING will now INCREASE to ...





# Frequency & Rolling Speed



		MAXIMUM ROLLING SPEED IN MILES PER HOUR (MPH) TO ACHIEVE DESIRED IMPACTS PER FOOT					
		IMPACTS PER LINEAR FOOT					
HERTZ	VPM	10	11	12	13	14	15
40	2400	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
41	2460	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9
42	2520	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9
43	2580	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
44	2640	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0
45	2700	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
46	2760	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1
47	2820	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1
48	2880	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2
49	2940	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
50	3000	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3
51	3060	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
52	3120	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4
53	3180	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4
54	3240	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5
55	3300	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5
56	3360	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5
57	3420	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6
58	3480	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6
59	3540	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7
60	3600	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7
61	3660	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8
62	3720	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8
63	3780	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9
64	3840	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9
65	3900	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.9
66	3960	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0
67	4020	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0
68	4080	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1
69	4140	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1
70	4200	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2

# Frequency & Rolling Speed



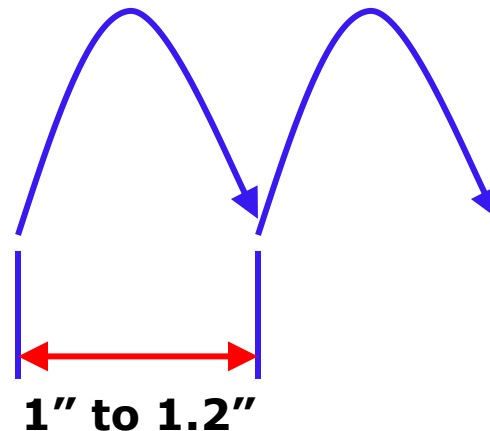
## **"WARNING"**

### **Best practices**

**dictate that you should REDUCE your rolling speed  
NEVER TO INCREASE impact spacing over 1.2"**

**Or**

**NOT TO GO LOWER than 12 impacts / linear foot**



**Optimal  
12 impacts / linear foot)**



# Bump Removal



# EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING COMPACTION



# External Factors?



***Don't go blaming the roller...***



**Fact is, it's rarely the rollers fault!**

# External Factors?

## ***External Factors Affecting Compaction:***

-  **Mix design**
-  **Mix temperature**
-  **Paver issues**
-  **Operator Issues**
-  **Ambient temperature**
-  **Base Conditions**

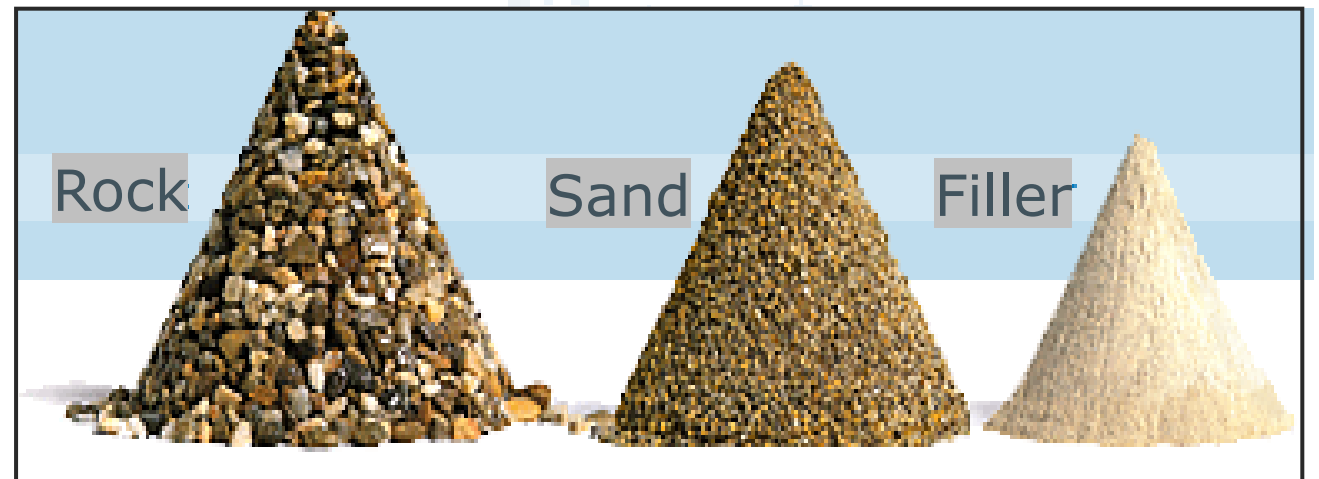


# Asphalt

## ***What is asphalt?***



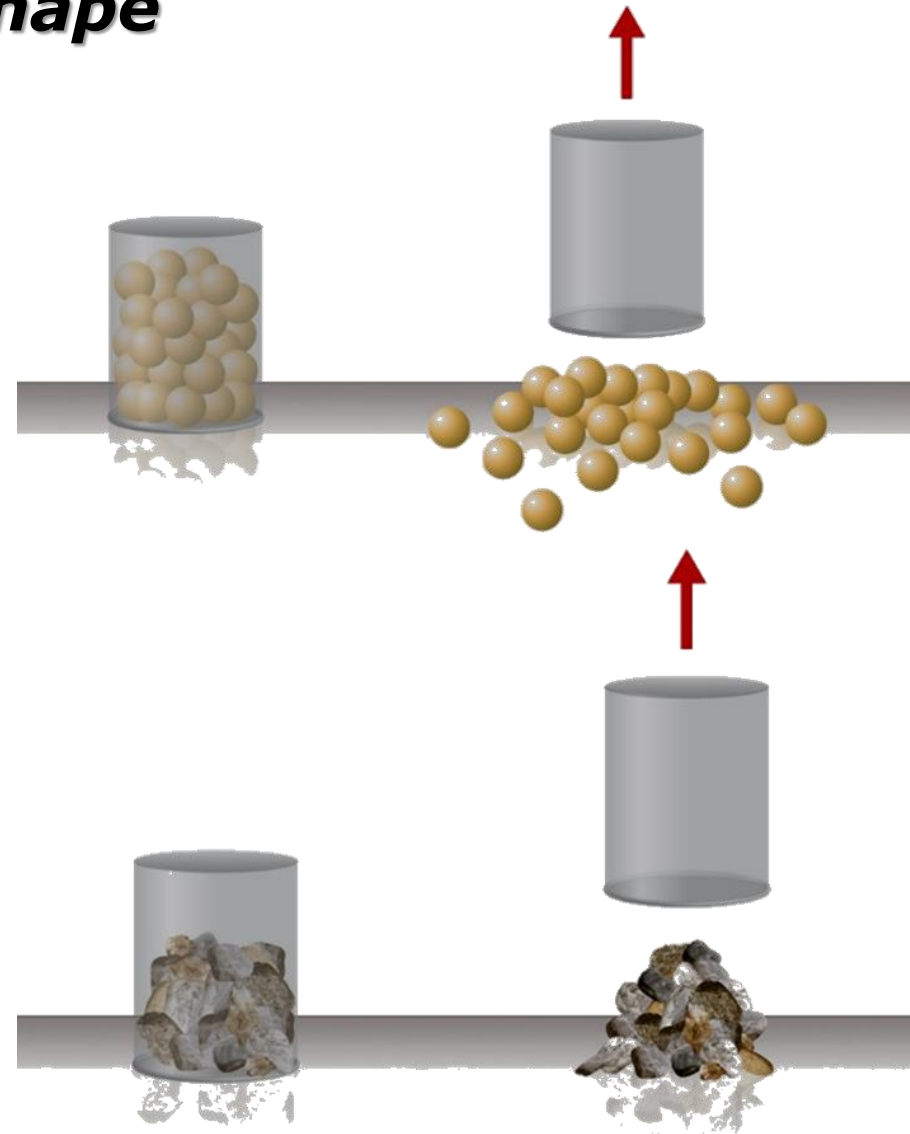
**Bitumen  
+  
Aggregates**



# Mix Design



## ***Particle shape***

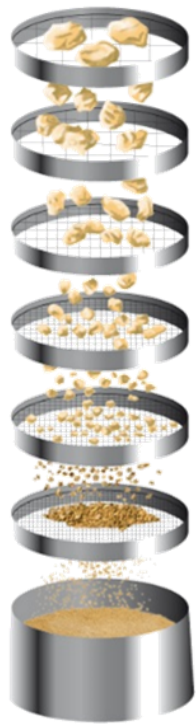




# Mix Type & Design

***A science of its own***

**The main components can be summarized as follows:**



**Bitumen**



**Gradation of  
stones & fines**

**Modifiers**

**(Polymers, rubber, liquid  
anti-strip)**

**Stabilizers**

**(Fibers, crumb rubber,  
sulfur, hydrated lime)**

# Temperature (Proper Machine)



**Compaction “starts”**  
**When hot mix can support rollers**



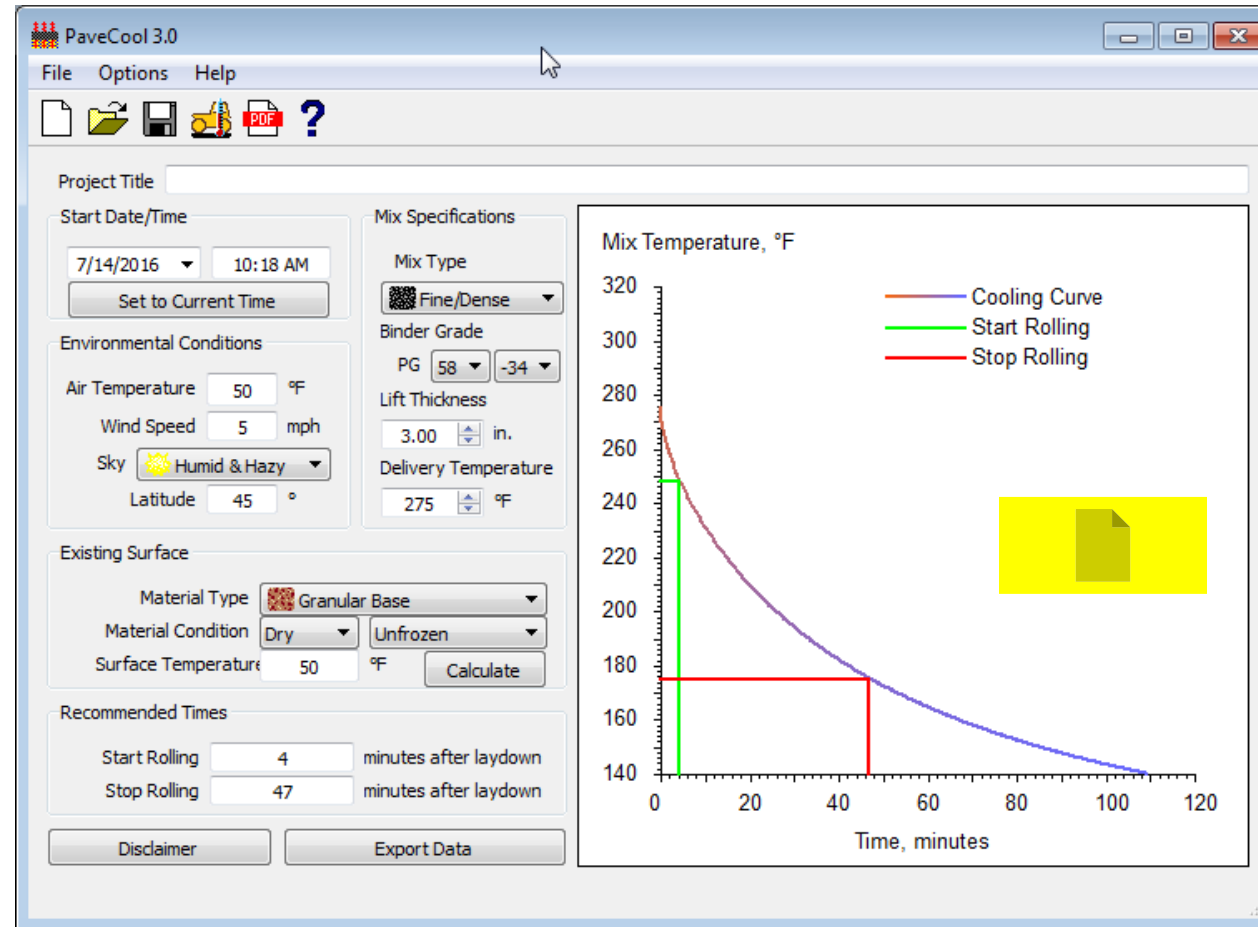
**Compaction “stops”**  
**When asphalt is too stiff to move**



# Temperature



**Cooling rate = rolling time**



**Software has been developed to estimate the temperature window for rolling time**



# Temperature



**Cooling rate = rolling time**

## **MultiCool V2.0**

**Can run from  
Computer**



**Android &  
iPhone App**

**Software has been developed to estimate  
the temperature window for rolling time**



# Summary



- ❑ **Compact for longer life**
- ❑ **Various ways to get compaction**
  - ❑ Static, kneading, vibration, Oscillation
- ❑ **Types of rollers**
  - ❑ Right roller for right project
  - ❑ Not one roller works for everything
  - ❑ Several options & Attachments
- ❑ **Roller Design Specs**
  - ❑ Speed can kill
  - ❑ Impact spacing is key
- ❑ **External Factors**
  - ❑ Not all mixes compact the same
  - ❑ Base conditions are critical
- ❑ **Being Consistent**



# Thank You

[Back](#)