
**Road construction and maintenance
equipment — Asphalt pavers —
Terminology and commercial
specifications**

*Équipement pour la construction et l'entretien des routes —
Asphalteuse — Terminologie et spécifications commerciales*

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Operating principle	6
5 Description of an asphalt paver	6
5.1 General.....	6
5.2 Undercarriage type	6
5.3 Method of mix transfer from hopper to the screed	6
5.4 Screed type.....	7
6 Commercial specifications	7
6.1 Type of asphalt paver	7
6.2 Basic characteristics of an asphalt paver.....	7
6.3 Other characteristics	8
7 Measurements.....	10
7.1 General.....	10
7.2 Operating configuration.....	11
7.3 Shipping configuration.....	11
7.4 Material bulk density	11
Annex A (normative) Structure and dimension characteristics of asphalt pavers — Examples.....	12
Bibliography	31

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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Road construction and maintenance equipment — Asphalt pavers — Terminology and commercial specifications

1 Scope

This International Standard deals with asphalt pavers used in road construction and maintenance processes.

It provides terminology for the machine and its components, and also gives operation principles and commercial specifications and establishes parameters for technical characteristics.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3046-1:2002, *Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Performance — Part 1: Declarations of power, fuel and lubricating oil consumptions, and test methods — Additional requirements for engines for general use*

ISO 3911:2004, *Wheels and rims for pneumatic tyres — Vocabulary, designation and marking*

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

asphalt paver

mobile machine intended for placement and pre-compaction of concrete asphalt mixes using the floating/self levelling screed method

NOTE 1 Equipment normally consists of a tractor unit and a free floating screed.

NOTE 2 See also 2.4.3 of ISO 22242:2005.

3.2

adjustable width strike off

movable blade at the leading edge of a fixed screed for varying screed width

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.5.

3.3

apron

area of the hopper in front of the conveyor

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.9.

3.4

asphalt paver operator

person whose primary functions are to control paver speed, direction and laying of paving material

3.5

asphalt paver operator station

designated location(s) from which the operator controls the functions of the paver

3.6

automatic feeder system control

system for automatic control of the flow of paving material to the screed

3.7

automatic screed control

system for automatic control of the mat profile in relation to an external reference

3.8

bevel edger

attachment for putting a sloped surface on the edge of the mat

3.9

bracing

device for bracing the screed when built up for large working widths

3.10

conveyor tunnel

passageway through which paving material moves from the hopper to the auger/screed

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NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.11

cut-off plate

attachment used in conjunction with the screed end plate to reduce the effective screed width

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3.12

conveyor (slat or auger)

device for transferring paving material from the hopper to the spreading auger

NOTE For examples, see Figure A.4 and Figure A.11.

3.13

conveyor flow gate

device for adjustment of the height of paving material being transferred by the conveyor

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.14

crown control

device that shapes the screed to form a mat with the desired crown

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.9.

3.15

extendable screed

screed with permanently mounted extensions that can be extended or retracted to change the mat width when the paver is in operation

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.12.

3.16**fixed width screed**

screed with a constant width that can only be changed by adding or removing extensions

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.17**grade control**

system for control of the longitudinal profile of the mat

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.9.

3.18**hopper**

component of the paver which receives the paving material from an external source

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.19**hopper insert**

device to increase hopper capacity

3.20**material feed system**

combined conveyor and auger components that transfer paving material from the hopper and distribute it in front of the screed

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.21**material feed sensor**

device used to detect the quantity of paving material in front of the screed

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.9.

3.22**material retaining plate****material limiting plate**

attachment installed in front of a spreading auger extension to prevent the paving material from flowing forwards

3.23**mobile grade reference**

towed attachment that provides an independent reference for the automatic grade control

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.9.

3.24**mouldboard**

upper part of the front of the screed frame that pushes the surplus paving material being distributed by the spreading auger

3.25**strike off (height-adjustable mouldboard)**

attachment at the front of a screed for metering the paving material flowing under the screed

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.6.

3.26
pre-strike off

material management device attached in front of an extendable screed, for managing material build up in front of the screed to allow for easy retraction and material flow to the end gates

NOTE 1 For equal width front mounted extensions, the pre-strike off prevents material from being built up in front of the main screed to allow the extension to retract. For an example, see Figure A.7.

NOTE 2 For rear mounted extensions the pre-strike off prevents material from being built up in front of the extension screed to allow easy retraction. For an example, see Figure A.8.

3.27
push-roller

device that contacts the tyres of the paving material delivery vehicle

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.28
screed mounted control

device used to control some of the paving functions of the screed

3.29
screed

device towed behind the tractor to strike off, compact, contour and smooth the paving material

NOTE 1 For an example, see Figure A.12

NOTE 2 Depending on the type of screed, the following paving material compaction systems are identified:

- static compaction: the construction material is compacted by the weight of the screed (see Figure A.13);
- dynamic compaction: in addition to the static compaction, a single additional compaction system, which can consist of vibrators or tamper bars, is fitted (see Figure A.14 and Figure A.15);
- high compaction: in addition to static compaction, at least two compaction systems, which may consist of vibrators, tamper bars or pressure bars, are fitted (see Figure A.16 and Figure A.17).

3.30
screed arm

attachment by which the screed is connected to and towed by the tractor

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.31
screed end plate

vertically adjustable plate at the outboard end of the screed, which retains the paving material and forms the edge of the mat

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.32
screed extension

fixed or adjustable attachment to the screed for paving at widths greater than the main screed

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.10.

3.33
screed heater

device to heat the screed plate to prevent adhesion of paving material

3.34**screed lift**

device used to raise the screed

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.9.

3.35**screed plate**

component of the screed that shapes and smoothes the top surface of the mat

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.13.

3.36**screed travel lock**

device that secures the screed in the raised position

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.10.

3.37**slope beam**

component on which the slope control sensor is mounted

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.9.

3.38**slope control**

control that relates to the transverse profile of the mat

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.9.

3.39**spreading auger**

screw conveyor used for transverse distribution of paving material ahead of the screed

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.40**steering guide**

sighting device to enable the operator to follow a predetermined course

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.41**tamper**

system for pre-compaction, installed at the front of the screed

3.42**tamper bar(s)**

reciprocating component(s) on the screed, used to provide additional compaction of the paving material

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.15.

3.43**thickness control**

device to manually adjust the mat thickness

NOTE See Figure A.4.

3.44

tow point

pull point

point at which the screed arm is attached to the tractor

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.45

tractor

component of a paver which provides propulsion and can also receive, convey and distribute paving material

NOTE For an example, see Figure A.4.

3.46

truck-hitch

device used to hold a paving material delivery vehicle in the proper position relative to the paver when unloading the material into the hopper

3.47

asphalt fume control system

system that collects paving material fumes and exhausts them away from the operator and crew

4 Operating principle

Asphalt pavers place and pre-compact concrete asphalt mixes using the floating/self-levelling screed method. The weight of the screed and its forward motion combined with additional vibrating and tamping elements are used to pre-compact the mixes.

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5 Description of an asphalt paver

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5.1 General

The design type of an asphalt paver is determined according to the following criteria: undercarriage type, method of mix transfer from hopper to screed and screed type.

5.2 Undercarriage type

The following types of undercarriage are identified:

- wheeled (see Figure A.1);
- steel tracked with replaceable track plates (see Figure A.2);
- rubber tracked (see Figure A.3).

5.3 Method of mix transfer from hopper to the screed

The following methods are typically used:

- by slat conveyor (see Figure A.4);
- by auger (see Figure A.11);
- by gravity.

5.4 Screed type

The following screed types are typically used:

- fixed width (see Figure A.4);
- hydraulically extendable (see Figure A.12);
- extendable by bolt-on extensions.

6 Commercial specifications

6.1 Type of asphalt paver

Specify the type of the asphalt paver, e.g. rubber tyred with fixed width screed, tracked with variable width screed, tracked with fixed width screed and others.

NOTE The examples of specifications for different types of asphalt paver are presented in Figure A.4, Figure A.9 and Figure A.10.

6.2 Basic characteristics of an asphalt paver

Specify the following parameters.

a) Laying performance:

- maximum laying capacity, in tonnes per hour;
- paving width — maximum, in millimetres: the maximum width to which the machine can place paving material with optional screed extensions;
- paving width — minimum, in millimetres;
- paving depth — maximum, in millimetres: the maximum thickness to which the machine can place paving material;
- paving depth — minimum, in millimetres.

b) Turning radius, in millimetres:

The distance from the turning centre to the centre of contact with the ground of the wheel describing the largest circle while the machine is executing the sharpest practical turn. (See Figure A.20, dimension R_2 .)

c) Machine clearance circle, in millimetres:

The diameter of the smallest circle which will enclose the outermost point of the vehicle projection with the machine in operating configuration while executing its sharpest practical turn. (See Figure A.20, dimension R_1 .)

d) Paving speed(s) — maximum, in metres per minute:

The maximum forward speed over a hard, horizontal surface in the designated paving speed range.

e) Travel speed — maximum, in kilometres per hour:

The maximum forward speed over a hard, horizontal surface in the highest speed range.

- f) Crown, as a percentage or in degrees:

The angle between a section of screed and the horizontal. Maximum positive and maximum negative crown shall be specified. Positive crown is defined as the outer end of the screed lower than the inner end. (See Figure A.23.)

- g) Screed compaction system:

Specify the type of compaction system used. (See 3.29.)

- h) Vibrator frequency, in Hertz.

- i) Hopper capacity, in tonnes or cubic metres:

The struck volume of the paver hopper including the volume of the conveyor in front of the rear hopper wall.

- j) Engine:

- manufacturer and model;
- power, in kilowatts.

The gross flywheel intermittent power rating as specified by the engine manufacturer and measured in accordance with ISO 3046-1 for the governed speed recommended by the machine manufacturer. The governed rotational speed and the test conditions used shall be stated.

- k) Heating system, e.g. electric, hot air, heated by LPG or diesel fuel burners.

- l) Overall dimensions in operating mode:

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- length, in millimetres: the longitudinal distance between the extreme front and rear points of the machine with the machine in operating configuration (see Figure A.21, dimension L_1);
- width — minimum, in millimetres: the minimum transverse distance between the extreme points of either side of the machine with the machine in operating configuration, but with the hopper wings raised (see Figure A.20, dimension W_2);
- height, in millimetres: the vertical height from the horizontal ground plane (HGP) to the highest point of the machine with the machine in operating configuration (see Figure A.19, dimension H_3).

- m) Operating mass, in kilograms:

The mass of the machine in operating configuration with a 75 kg operator. On wheeled machines, the mass of the tyre ballast shall be included if provided or recommended by the machine manufacturer.

6.3 Other characteristics

The following shall be specified (if applicable).

- a) Spreading auger diameter, in millimetres. (See Figure A.18, dimension D_1 .)
- b) Spreading auger ground clearance, in millimetres.

The vertical distance from the HGP to the lowest point of the auger, including reversing paddles. If the auger height can be varied, the total range shall be given. The screed position (up/down) shall be stated. (See Figure A.18, dimension H_1 .)