
**Road construction and maintenance
equipment — Asphalt mixing plants —
Terminology and commercial
specifications**

*Équipement pour la construction et l'entretien des routes — Installations
de traitement de l'asphalte — Terminologie et spécifications
commerciales*

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Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Descriptions of coating and/or mixing plants	4
4.1 Functions of the plant	4
4.2 Components of asphalt mixing plants	5
4.3 Additional equipment	6
4.4 Mastic asphalt production plants	6
4.5 Control of plant operation	6
4.6 Automatic function controls	7
4.7 Control station	7
5 Output of an asphalt mixing plant	8
6 Commercial specifications	9
6.1 Technical characteristics of the components of asphalt mixing plant	9
6.2 Global characteristics for plants to be specified by the manufacturer	15
Annex A (informative) Examples of plants and sub-assemblies	17

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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ISO 15642 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 195, *Building construction machinery and equipment*.

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Introduction

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

It provides definitions of equipment, processed materials, parameters and activities involved in asphalt manufacturing and technical characteristics of machinery as well. The performance of asphalt mixing plants and their components is shown.

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Road construction and maintenance equipment — Asphalt mixing plants — Terminology and commercial specifications

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes the terminology, gives requirements for specifications, and lists characteristics useful for determining theoretical performances and drafting technical documents for asphalt mixing plants used in the construction and maintenance of

- motorway, road and airport pavements, and
- road system and networks.

It does not specify safety conditions, which are covered by specific standards. Equipment relating to quality control of manufactured products is defined by the standards specific to these products.

This International Standard is applicable to fixed plants during production time, whether they are transferable or not, which excludes mobile equipment for soil stabilization or retreading.

This International Standard is applicable to mixing and/or coating plants for materials treated with hydrocarbon binders

- for continuous production (see Figure A.1), and
- for batch production (see Figure A.2).

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.

EN 536, *Road construction machines — Asphalt mixing plants — Safety requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

asphalt mix

⟨mixed material⟩ homogeneous paving product consisting of sized mineral aggregates, possibly including additives and filler, collectively and uniformly coated with binder

3.2

asphalt mixing plant

set of equipment for asphalt mix production

3.3

batch

unit volume of material consisting of aggregates, binder, fines, possibly additives, contained and processed simultaneously in a batch-type mixer

3.4

batch plant

asphalt mixing plant in which the operations to prepare the material and mixing are undertaken by successive batches in a mixer which interrupts the material flow

See Figure A.5.

3.5

continuous plant

asphalt mixing plant in which the operations to prepare the material and the mixing are undertaken by continuous equipment and handling systems and in a mixer which does not interrupt the material flow

See Figure A.3.

3.6

output of a plant

quantity of material produced based on 1 h of stabilized operation, expressed in metric tons

NOTE The conventional output is expressed by referring to parameters recommended in Clause 5.

3.7

batch cycle

minimum duration, expressed in seconds, between corresponding operations of successive batches

3.8

reclaimed fines

small particles of aggregate, transported by the gases in the drums where the aggregates are dried and which are captured by the dust collectors

See Figure A.14.

3.9

imported filler

small particles of material other than sand or reclaimed fines and used as an ingredient of asphalt mix

3.10

residual water

water contained in the aggregate after drying

NOTE The residual water content is expressed as a percentage of the dry aggregate mass.

3.11

container

any type of bin, hopper box or tank capable of holding of constituent materials

3.12

continuous-volume dosing unit

device for proportioning the constituents in which the flow is determined by the opening height of a gate and/or the belt speed

NOTE A special device may be used to permanently check the presence of ingredients on the belt.

3.13**continuous-mass dosing unit**

device for proportioning the constituents in which the mass flow is obtained by the belt speed multiplied by the mass of constituent materials spread over 1 m of the belt or measuring system of the screw feeder

See Figure A.7 c).

3.14**batch-mass dosing unit**

device for proportioning in cycles the constituent materials in which the quantity delivered is determined by a weighing apparatus

See Figure A.7 a) and b).

3.15**last runnings**

that quantity of ingredients delivered by the feeder but not yet measured by the weighing instrument

3.16**screening device**

equipment used to classify and separate material particles by sizes passing through the grate openings

See Figure A.9.

3.17**circulation of gases**

heated air flow providing transfer of heat to, and moisture from, material in a dryer

NOTE The respective directions of air flow and material flow in a dryer are said to be

- parallel-flow if they progress in the same direction (see Figure A.11), and
- counter-flow if they progress in opposite directions (see Figure A.12).

3.18**drum dryer**

equipment used to dry and heat aggregates

See Figure A.8.

3.19**RAP drum dryer**

equipment used to dry and heat reclaimed asphalt pavements (RAP)

3.20**drum dryer-mixer**

combination drum dryer and mixer used to dry and heat aggregates, possibly including additives and fillers, and subsequently mixing them with binder to produce asphalt mix

See Figures A.12 and A.13.

3.21**drum dryer-mixer with recycling capability**

drum dryer-mixer having the ability to include RAP in the mixing process of asphalt mix production

3.22**mixer****pug mill**

equipment used to homogenize and evenly coat constituent materials with additives or binder using a set of tools to agitate and displace the material bed

See Figures A.4 and A.10.

3.23

dry mixing time¹⁾

duration from introduction of dry constituents until introduction of liquid constituents

3.24

wet mixing time

duration from introduction of liquid constituent until material begins to leave the mixing region

3.25

total mixing time¹⁾

sum total of dry mixing time and wet mixing time

3.26

dwelt time

duration material remains in a mixer

3.27

anti-segregation hopper

container receiving the material when there is a change of movement in the material in order to reduce the dynamic effect which might cause segregation

NOTE The hoppers are generally arranged at the output of the mixers, the dryer-mixer drums and the conveyors.

3.28

batching accuracy

relative deviation of the batched portion from the programmed value, expressed as a percent

NOTE Batching accuracy is expressed by the formula

$$\frac{m_a - m}{m} \times 100 \%$$

where

m is the specified mass for batching;

m_a is the real value of a mass received in a batching process.

4 Descriptions of coating and/or mixing plants

4.1 Functions of the plant

The plant shall be capable of ensuring the following:

- storage and charging of aggregates;
- measuring out of aggregates;
- drying and heating of aggregates at a preset temperature;
- removal of dust from the gases emitted from the dryer;
- processing of gases from drying and heating so as to recover the fines, and secondly, limit the atmospheric pollution (see Figure A.14);
- re-introduction of reclaimed fines (if available);

1) Refers to asphalt mixing plants for batch production.

- storage and measuring out of hot binders;
- measuring out of hot aggregates;
- mixing of constituents to obtain a homogeneous and uniformly coated product;
- handling and storage of mixed materials (see Figure A.15);
- storage of fuels for heater used for heating the binder tanks and installations.

These functions may be ensured by plants operating continuously or using a batch system.

4.2 Components of asphalt mixing plants

Asphalt mixing plants may consist of the following components (see Figures A.1 to A.3):

- cold feed bins;
- dosing units for measuring out aggregates, situated underneath the bin outlets;
- conveyor for moving aggregates to a dryer;
- vibrating screen²⁾;
- aggregate dosing unit²⁾;
- dryer or dryer-mixer;
- dust collector;
- installation for re-introduction of reclaimed fines to the aggregates leaving dryer (if available);
- filler silo with feeder²⁾ or dosing unit²⁾;
- elevator for moving aggregates to a feed bin or vibrating screen¹⁾;
- binder tank;
- fuel (oil) tanks and installation for heating of binder tank and dryer's burner supply;
- vibrating screen;
- hot aggregate storage bins¹⁾;
- aggregate weighing unit¹⁾;
- binder weighing unit¹⁾;
- filler weighing unit¹⁾;
- batch mixer¹⁾;
- skip or drag slat conveyor for mixed material handling;
- mixed material holding or storage bin(s);
- feed bin²⁾;
- binder dosing unit²⁾;
- continuous mixer²⁾;
- batcher;
- control station.

2) Refers to asphalt mixing plants for continuous production.

4.3 Additional equipment

The coating and/or mixing plants for materials treated with hot hydrocarbon binders may be completed by equipment to recycle reclaimed asphalt pavements (RAP) (see Figure A.12).

They shall ensure

- handling and batching of RAP, and
- drying and heating of these RAPs.

This equipment may be:

- installed near the coating plant; in this case, the dried and heated RAP are re-inserted at a specific point in the production cycle;
- installed as a complement to a coating plant in continuous production; in this case, the cold RAP proportioned by mass, shall be introduced in a specific zone of the rotary drum by means of a special device for charging recycled products (see Figure A.11); or
- an RAP drum with hot air circulation, installed near to an aggregate dryer drum.

The RAP and the new heated aggregates are put together on leaving their respective drums and processed in a continuous mixer. Each of the aggregates has previously been continuously fed either by volume or by mass.

4.4 Mastic asphalt production plants

These are of the same design as batch production plants, but they are particularly characterized by the fact that the materials are processed at higher temperatures (up to 250 °C).

4.5 Control of plant operation

4.5.1 Types of the control plant operational control

The following types of operation are possible:

- automatic;
- semi-automatic;
- manual.

4.5.2 Automatic operation

Automatic control shall ensure the following:

- a) receiving the production program(s);
- b) storing in the memory
 - the type and quantity of each of the constituent materials, and
 - the production volume required;
- c) full control of the plant operation and product manufacture without operator intervention, except perhaps for emptying the mixer.

Production shall be monitored by the operator who has one or more screens available displaying, in particular

- the quantities of constituent materials proportioned,
- the system status (e.g. in the form of a flow diagram),
- the procedure for material preparation and mixing operations, and possibly
 - a printer to print out the different sections under automation, and
 - information such as the mass of storage containers or truck,

and any other information required to operate the plant.

4.5.3 Semi-automatic operation

The operator carries out

- display of composition,
- cycle start-up, and
- opening and closing of mixer.

The remaining operations are automated.

4.5.4 Manual operation

All basic operations are controlled by the operator. Manual control shall be capable of ensuring the operation of the facility in the event of a failure in the automatic system. It may also be used to adjust equipment settings.

4.6 Automatic function controls

This refers to devices providing the relationship between two or more operating parameters. The automatic controls cover the following:

- proportioning can only take place if the corresponding ingredient is present in the feed device of this proportioner;
- mixing can only be undertaken if all constituent materials have been proportioned and if each batched quantity corresponds to the quantity programmed, within the accuracy;
- transfer of materials from one machine to another can only be undertaken if the machine receiving it is in operation or ready to receive the materials.

These automatic controls have actions which take priority over orders coming from the plant automation system. Only the plant operator can, by voluntary action, override an automatic control instruction after this has been given.

4.7 Control station

A control station specifically contains the following:

- indicators of operational parameters;
- display screens;
- tools to interface with the automation;

- possibly a flow diagram;
- control units to switch to manual operation (safety);
- a means to monitor visually the asphalt mix loading into dump-haul truck.

5 Output of an asphalt mixing plant

Conventionally fixed parameters intended for calculating the output of an asphalt mixing plant are as follows.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Size of aggregate: | 0 mm to 32 mm. |
| b) Granular class of aggregates to process in plants, comprising a maximum of | |
| — reclaimed fines + imported filler | 10 % of total mass of aggregates to process without binder(s), |
| — sands 0 mm to 2 mm | 35 % of total mass of aggregates to process without binder(s), |
| — fines content of below 0,09 mm | no more than 10 % of sand mass. |
| c) Apparent density of non-treated cold aggregates (except 90 µm powders) | up to 1 600 kg/m ³ . |
| d) Apparent density of materials treated with hydrocarbon binders | up to 1 800 kg/m ³ . |
| NOTE The apparent density of materials treated with hydrocarbon binders decreases because of their swell on output from mixers and coaters. | |
| e) Temperature to treat aggregates | 10 °C to 20 °C. |
| f) Rise in temperature of aggregates treated in the plant | 140 °C to 180 °C. |
| g) Residual water content of aggregates hot mixed in the plant | up to 0,5 %. |
| h) Temperature of binder (bitumen 60/70) used in the plant | 160 °C to 180 °C. |
| i) Hot binder content | no more than 7,5 % of total mass of aggregates. |
| j) Calorific value of fuel | typically 42,7 MJ/kg (for gas oil). |
| k) Air humidity | up to 90 %. |
| l) Ambient temperature | 15 °C to 25 °C. |
| m) Altitude | less than 400 m. |
| n) Throughput of screens | |
| — passing fractions at 2 mm mesh | 30 % to 50 %, |
| — outsized particles | 10 %. |

6 Commercial specifications

6.1 Technical characteristics of the components of asphalt mixing plant

6.1.1 Cold feed bins

Specify the following:

- a) number of hoppers and/or bins
- b) maximum volume (heaped material) of each hopper and/or bin m³
- c) output of each weigh-belt:
 - minimum t/h
 - maximum t/h
- d) mass kg.

6.1.2 Drum dryers, drum dryer-mixers, RAP drum dryers, and drum dryer-mixers with recycling capability

Specify the following:

- a) type of aggregate dryer:
 - drum dryer with counterflow circulation,
 - drum dryer-mixer with counterflow or parallel flow circulation of gases,
 - RAP drum dryer with parallel flow circulation of gases,
 - RAP drum dryer with counterflow circulation of gases, or
 - drum dryer-mixer with recycling capability and with twin drum and counterflow circulation of gases;
- b) maximum output of aggregates t/h
- c) minimum output of aggregates t/h
- d) horizontal tilt of drum degrees
- e) maximum flow of gases through drum Nm³/h³)
- f) minimum flow of aggregates⁴⁾ to process for
 - a water content of 3 % t/h
 - a water content of 5 % t/h
- g) mass kg
- h) drum overall diameter m
- i) drum overall length m

3) N·m³ or standard cubic metre: volume of gas in relation to normal conditions of 0 °C and 1,013 × 10⁵ Pa.

4) Including reclaimed fillers recovered by the dust collector.

j) burner

- type of fuel(s)
- lower calorific value MJ/kg
- capacity MW

6.1.3 Dust collectors

Specify the following:

- maximum acceptable temperature of gases to process °C

6.1.3.1 Hydraulic collectors

Specify the following:

- capacity of settling tank m³
- maximum concentration of sludge in wash water leaving the settling tank g/dm³
- mass kg

6.1.3.2 Textile collectors

Specify the following:

- capacity at gas temperature of 125 °C m³/h
- total filtering area m²
- active filtering area after deduction of cleaning area m²
- maximum speed through textile m/min
- maximum acceptable load loss kg
- textile cleaning system
- mass kg

6.1.3.3 Cyclone collectors

Specify the following:

- type of cyclone collector
 - one-stage dust collectors composed of batteries,
 - two-stage dust collector composed of cyclone batteries and multicyclone batteries
- first stage efficiency %
- second stage efficiency %
- mass kg

6.1.3.4 Stack

Specify the following:

- height m
- diameter m

6.1.4 Mixture preparation and mixing units**6.1.4.1 Hot elevator**

Specify the following:

- maximum capacity of aggregates t/h
- mass kg

6.1.4.2 Hot screening units

Specify the following:

- number of screens
- number of levels per screen
- size of mesh on each level mm
- screening area of each level m²
- maximum capacity⁵⁾ at sand level t/h
- maximum capacity⁵⁾ of all levels t/h
- mass kg

6.1.4.3 Hot aggregate storage silo

Specify the following:

- number of compartments
- maximum load of each compartment t
- insulation of hot aggregate storage
- mass kg

The available capacity of each compartment shall take into account the position of overflow openings and the angle of natural repose of aggregates as they arrive in the silo.

6.1.4.4 Filler silos

Specify the following:

- number of silos
- maximum capacity of each silo t

5) For predetermined mixtures.

— output from each feeder at each bin base:

- minimum t/h or m³/h
- maximum t/h or m³/h

— mass kg

6.1.4.5 Filler elevator

Specify the following:

— capacity t/h

6.1.4.6 Liquid binder storage tanks

Specify the following:

- number of tanks
- working volume of each tank m³
- maximum internal operating pressure MPa
- output from each distributor of each tank:
 - minimum t/h or m³/h
 - maximum t/h or m³/h
- insulation of hot binder storage tanks and transfer equipment
- mass kg

6.1.4.7 Constituent material proportioners

Specify the following for each constituent material (aggregates, powders, binder and additives).

a) Batch system:

- number and destination of containers
- maximum load of each container kg
- maximum range of each weighing instrument kg
- batching accuracy:
 - aggregates %
 - filler %
 - binder %
 - additives %
 - mass kg

b) Continuous system (by volume or mass)

- output of dosing units t/h if by mass, or m³/h by volume
- mass kg

6.1.4.8 Mixers

Specify the following:

- working capacity of mixer⁶⁾ dm³ or kg
- hourly output in batch system (discontinuous production) t/h
- hourly output in continuous production t/h
- mass kg

6.1.4.9 Handling and storage of mixed materials

Specify the following.

a) Handling equipment:

- capacity of skip m³ and t
- capacity of batcher m³ and t
- output of drag slat conveyor t/h
- capacity of direct unloading hopper m³ and t
- mass kg

b) Storage of mixed materials:

- numbers of storage bins
- net tonnage capacity of each bin t
- clearance height under bins m
- insulation of bins
- mass kg

NOTE Tonnages valid for an angle of repose equal to 27° and an apparent density of material equal to 1,8 t/m³.

6.1.4.10 Heating system

Specify whether oil or electric heating system, and the following:

- fuel type
- maximum capacity kW
- volume of fuel storage tank m³
- mass kg

6) Defined as a volume or mass of constituting materials for one batch.

6.1.4.11 Control station

Specify the following overall dimensions:

— length	mm
— width	mm
— height	mm
— mass	kg

6.1.4.12 Electric heated binder tanks

Specify the following:

— heating capacity per tank	kW
— heating capacity for pipes	kW/m

6.1.4.13 Cold RAP system

Specify the following:

a) cold feed bins:	
— number	
— capacity	m ³
b) weighing system:	
— weigh-belt	
— weighing hopper	
c) conveying system capacity	t/h
d) batch scale	t
e) maximum allowable moisture content	%
f) water vapour extraction:	
— diameter	mm
— insulation (material, thickness)	

6.1.4.14 Hot RAP system

Specify the following:

a) cold feed bins:	
— number	
— capacity	m ³
b) weighing system:	
— weighing hopper	
— differential weighing	

c) RAP drum:

- type
- diameter m
- length m
- maximum allowable RAP temperature °C

d) hot RAP storage silo(s):

- capacity m³
- heating
- insulation (material, thickness)

6.1.5 Belt conveyors

Specify the following:

- number of belt conveyors
- length m
- width m
- speed m/s
- capacity t/h

6.2 Global characteristics for plants to be specified by the manufacturer

Specify the following:

a) operating mode of a plant

- continuous production
- batch production

b) maximum grading of aggregates to be processed mm

c) plant output at aggregate humidity of 5 % and mixed material temperature of 180 °C t/h

d) power

- power installed kW
- simultaneous power use %
- control system:
 - hardware
 - software
 - data transfer

e) fuel consumption per ton of product l

f) control system

— automatic

— manual

g) fitting with control station

h) overall dimensions

— length

m

— width

m

— height

m

i) total mass

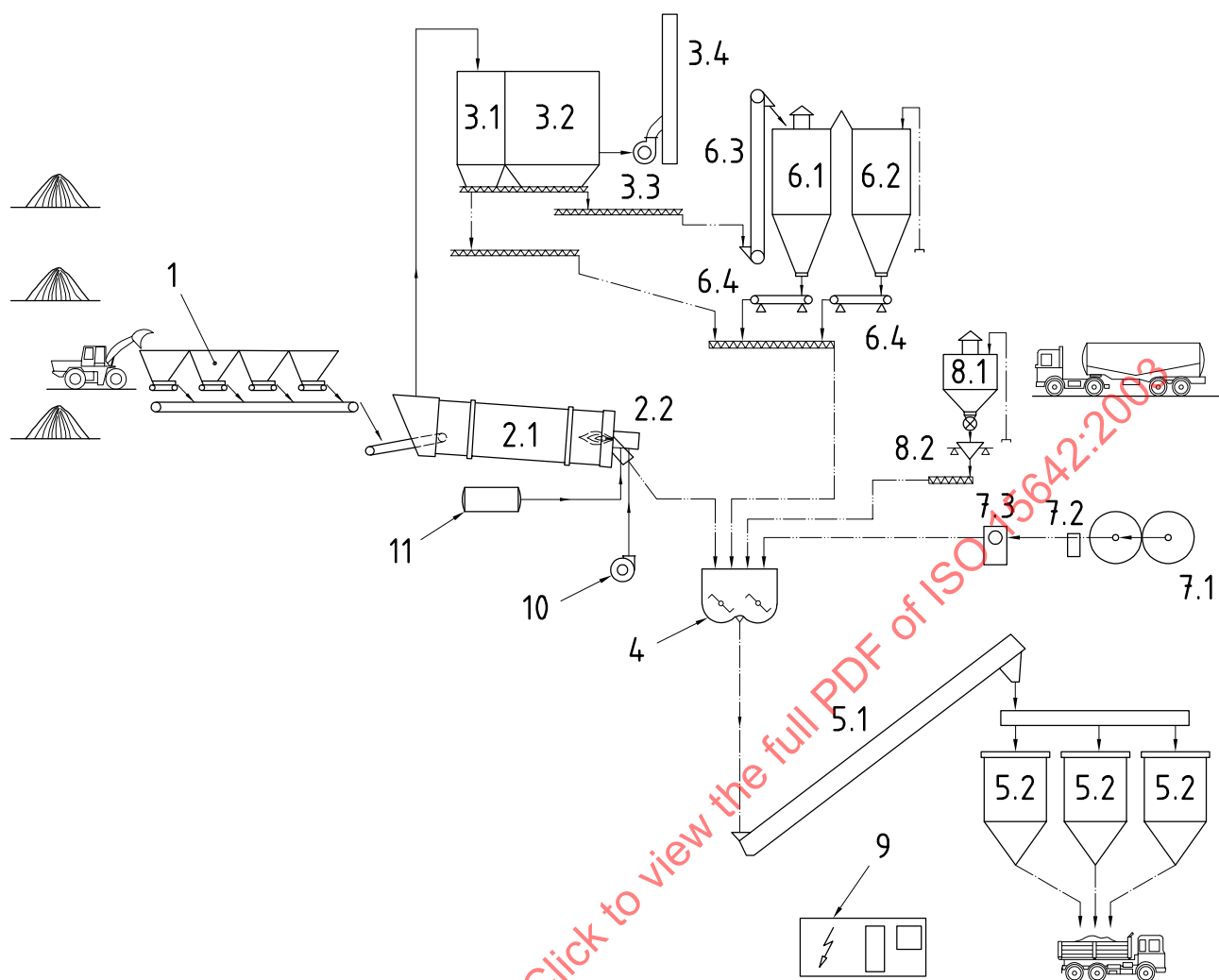
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Annex A
(informative)

Examples of plants and sub-assemblies

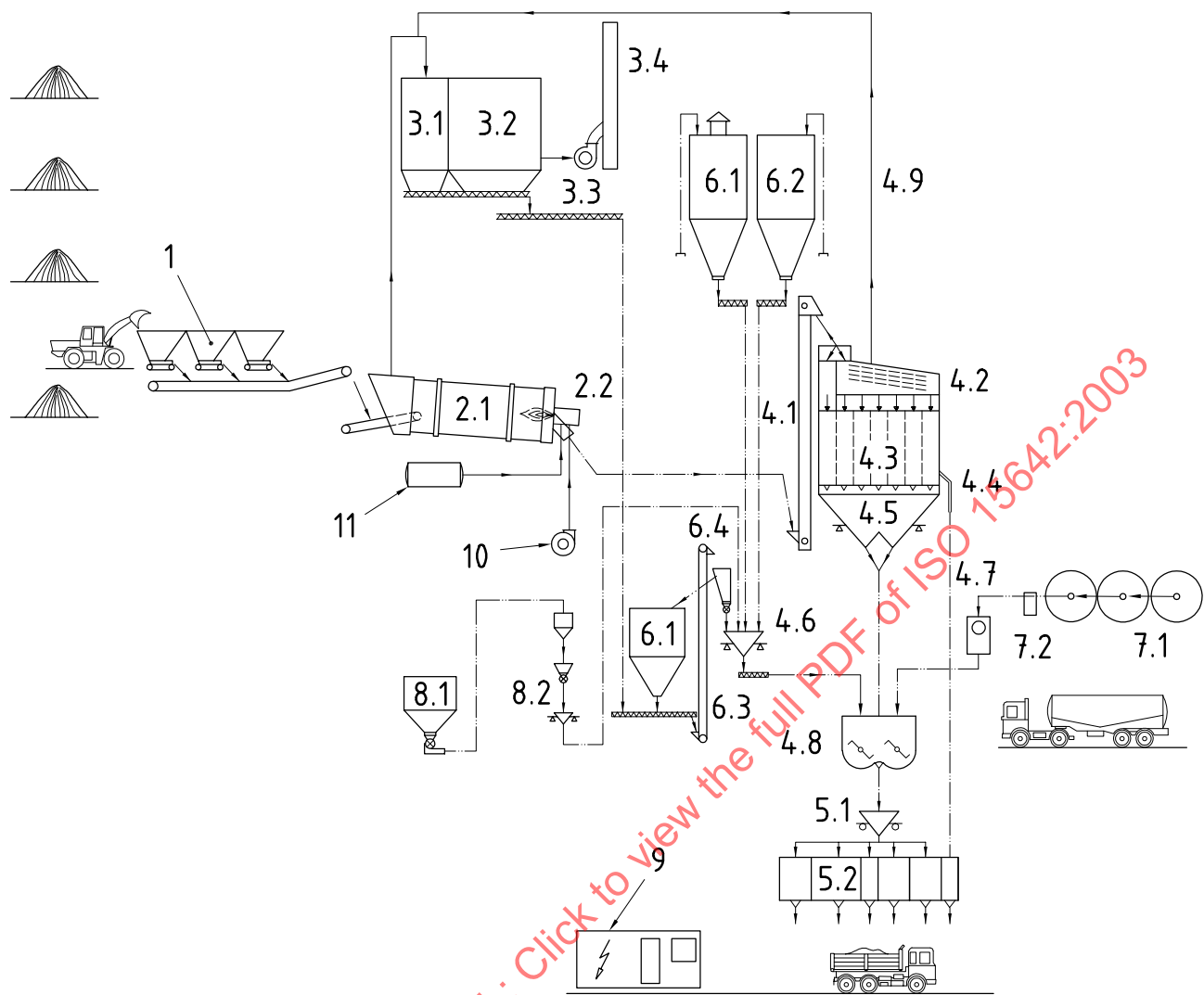
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Key

1	cold feed bins, pre-batching and collecting belts		
2.1	drum dryer with charging conveyor	}	drying and heating system
2.2	burners for generation of hot gases		
3.1	primary dust collector	}	dust removal system
3.2	dust filtering		
3.3	exhaust fan		
3.4	stack		
4	continuous mixer		
5.1	charging conveyor	}	mixed material storage assembly
5.2	mixed material storage bins		
6.1	own filler silo	}	filler distribution assembly
6.2	imported filler silo		
6.3	filler elevator		
6.4	belt-weighing unit		
7.1	heated binder tank	}	binder storage assembly
7.2	binder pump		
7.3	fluid meter		
8.1	special components silo	}	system for adding of special components
8.2	special components weighing unit		
9	operation centre, electrical equipment and control		
10	air blower		
11	fuel tank		

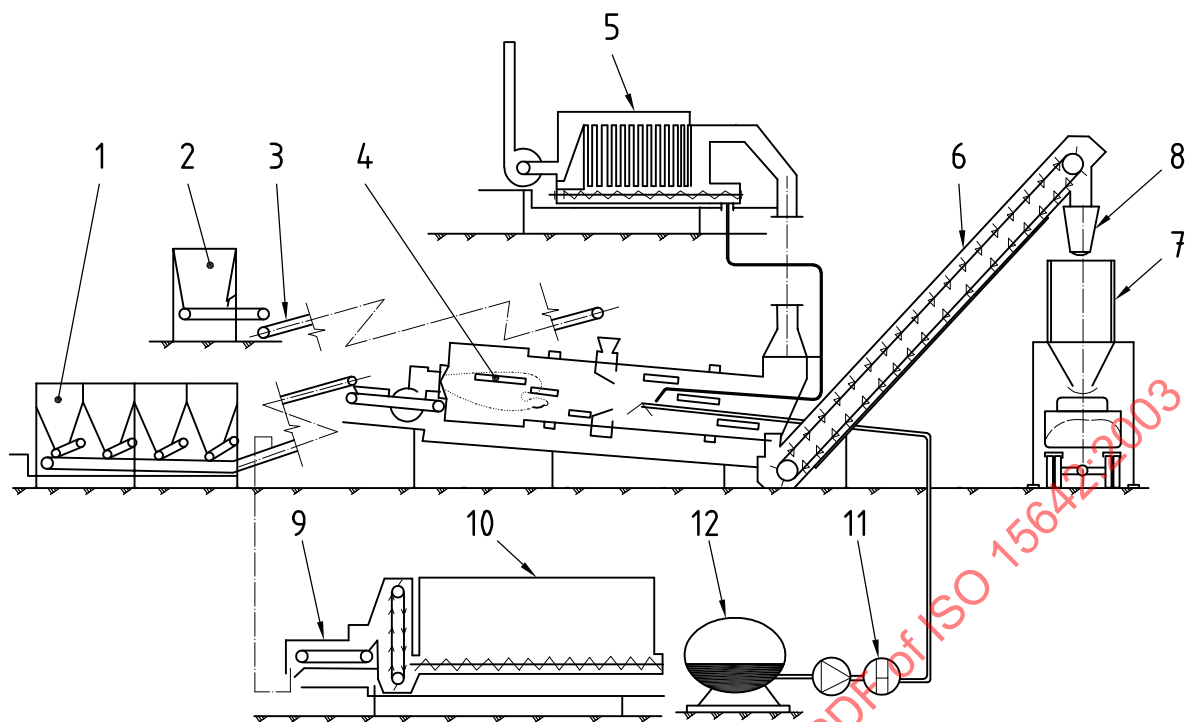
Figure A.1 — Asphalt mixing plant for continuous production



Key

1	cold feed bins, pre-batching and collecting belts		
2.1	drum dryer with charging conveyor	}	drying and heating system
2.2	burners for generation of hot gases		
3.1	primary dust collector	}	dust removal system
3.2	dust filtering		
3.3	exhaust fan		
3.4	stack		
4.1	hot aggregate elevator	}	mixing tower
4.2	screen		
4.3	hot aggregate silo/bin		
4.4	oversize rejects		
4.5	aggregate-weighing unit		
4.6	filler-weighing unit		
4.7	binder-weighing unit		
4.8	batch mixer		
4.9	mixing tower dust extraction system		
5.1	charging conveyor	}	mixed material storage assembly
5.2	mixed material storage bins		
6.1	own filler silo	}	filler distribution assembly
6.2	imported filler silo		
6.3	filler elevator		
6.4	belt-weighing unit		
7.1	heated binder tank	}	binder storage assembly
7.2	binder pump		
8.1	special components silo	}	system for adding special components
8.2	special components weighing unit		
9	operation centre, electrical equipment and control		
10	air blower		
11	fuel tank		

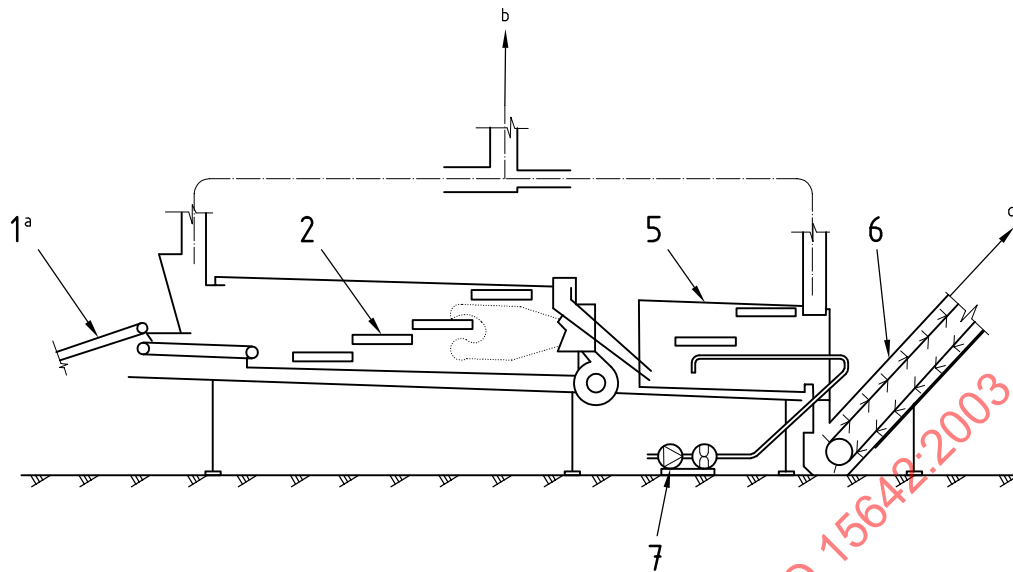
Figure A.2 — Asphalt mixing plant for batch production



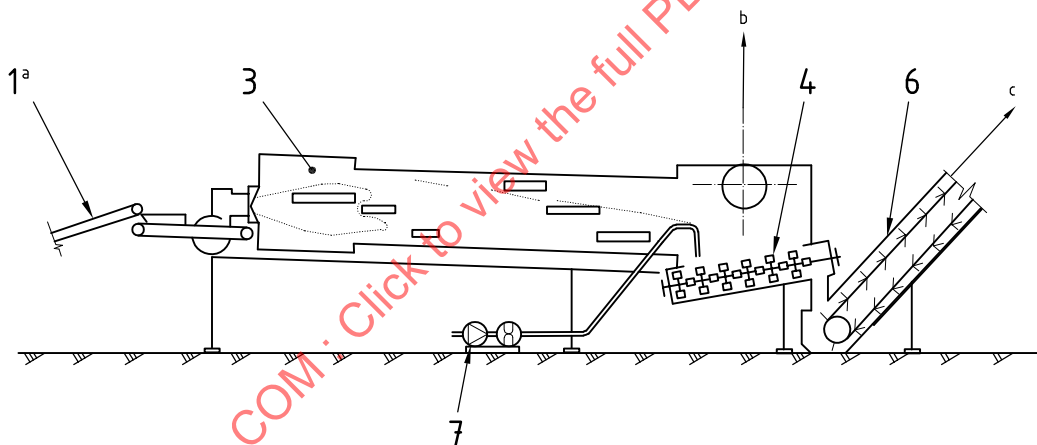
Key

- 1 cold feed bins, pre-batching and collecting belts
- 2 recycling bin
- 3 belt conveyor
- 4 drum dryer-mixer (parallel flow)
- 5 dust collector
- 6 drag slat conveyer
- 7 mixed material storage bin
- 8 receiving hopper
- 9 imported filler dosing unit
- 10 imported filler silo
- 11 binder dosing unit
- 12 binder tank

Figure A.3 — Asphalt mixing plant for continuous production with drum dryer-mixer



a) Drum dryer with separate drum-mixer



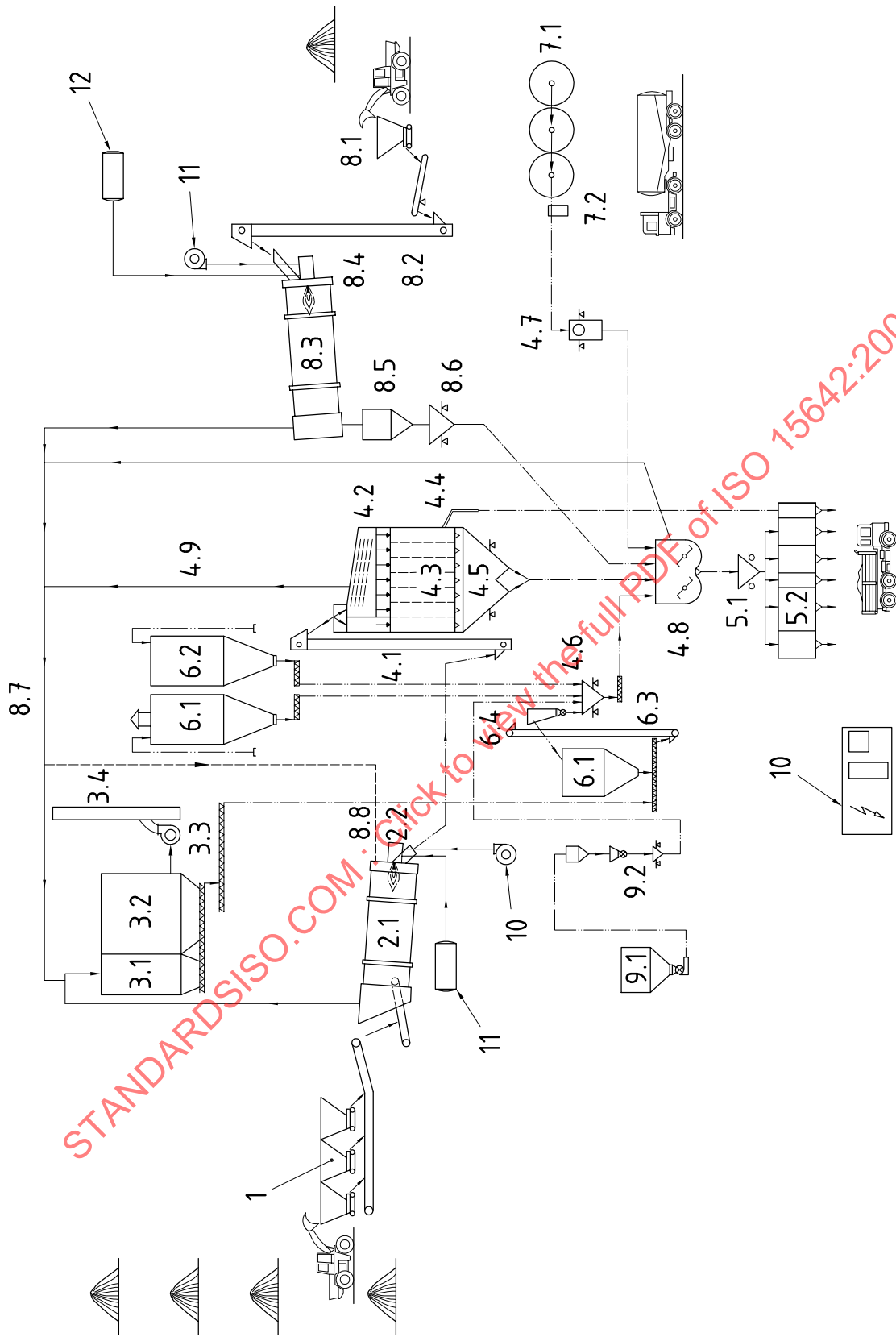
b) Drum dryer in one housing with trough mixer

Key

- 1 belt conveyors
- 2 dryer counterflow
- 3 dryer parallel flow
- 4 trough mixer
- 5 coating drum mixer or could be replaced by a dryer and a twin shaft mixer
- 6 drag slat conveyor
- 7 binder dosing unit

- a Aggregates from the cold-feed bins.
- b Dust to the collector.
- c Mixed materials to the storage bins.

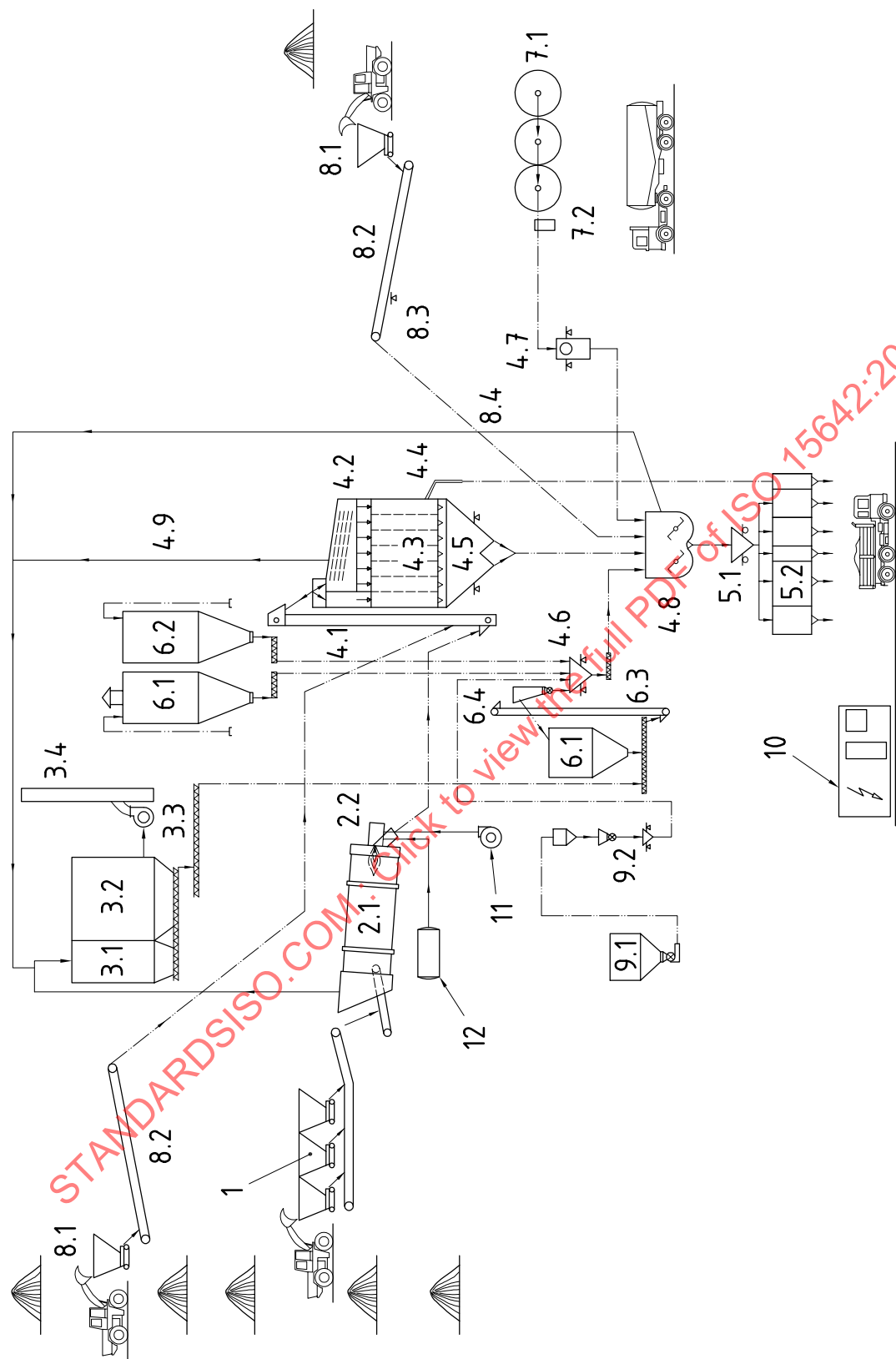
Figure A.4 — Different design of asphalt mixing plants for continuous production



Key

1	cold feed bins, pre-batching and collecting belts		
2.1	drum dryer with charging conveyor	}	drying and heating system
2.2	burners for generation of hot gases		
3.1	primary dust collector	}	dust removal system
3.2	dust filtering		
3.3	exhaust fan		
3.4	stack		
4.1	hot aggregate elevator	}	mixing tower
4.2	screen		
4.3	hot aggregate silo/bin		
4.4	oversize rejects		
4.5	aggregate-weighing unit		
4.6	filler-weighing unit		
4.7	binder-weighing unit		
4.8	batch mixer		
4.9	mixing tower dust extraction system		
5.1	charging weighing unit	}	mixed material storage assembly
5.2	mixed material storage bins		
6.1	own filler silo	}	filler distribution assembly
6.2	imported filler silo		
6.3	filler elevator		
6.4	filler receiver		
7.1	heated binder tank	}	binder storage assembly
7.2	binder pump		
8.1	granulated asphalt dosing unit	}	system for adding hot granulated asphalt
8.2	granulated asphalt elevator		
8.3	drum with charging chute		
8.4	burners for generation of hot gases		
8.5	intermediate receiver		
8.6	granulated asphalt weighing unit		
8.7	off-take of exhaust gases directly to dust-removing system		
8.8	off-take of exhaust gases		
9.1	special components silo	}	system for adding special components
9.2	special components weighing unit		
10	operation centre, electrical equipment and control		
11	air blower		
12	fuel tank		

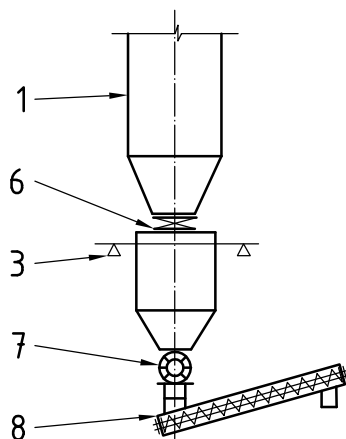
Figure A.5 — Asphalt mixing plant for batch production with use of hot granulated asphalt



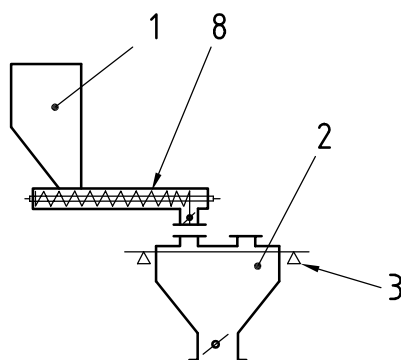
Key

1	cold feed bins, pre-batching and collecting belts		
2.1	drum dryer with feed conveyor	}	drying and heating system
2.2	burners for generation of hot gases		
3.1	primary dust collector	}	dust-removal system
3.2	dust filtering		
3.3	exhaust fan		
3.4	stack		
4.1	hot aggregate elevator	}	mixing tower
4.2	screen		
4.3	hot aggregate silo/bin		
4.4	oversize rejects		
4.5	aggregate-weighing unit		
4.6	filler-weighing unit		
4.7	binder-weighing unit		
4.8	batch mixer		
4.9	mixing tower dust extraction system		
5.1	charging weighing unit	}	mixed material storage assembly
5.2	mixed material storage bins		
6.1	own filler silo	}	filler distribution assembly
6.2	imported filler silo		
6.3	filler elevator		
6.4	filler receiver		
7.1	heated binder tank	}	binder storage assembly
7.2	binder pump		
8.1	granulated asphalt dosing unit	}	system for adding hot granulated asphalt
8.2	granulated asphalt belt conveyor		
8.3	weighing of granulated asphalt		
8.4	steam supply conduit		
9.1	special component silo	}	system for adding special components
9.2	special component weighing unit		
10	operation centre, electrical equipment and control		
11	air blower		
12	fuel tank		

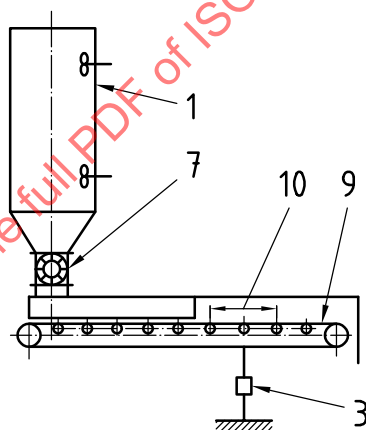
Figure A.6 — Asphalt mixing plant for batch production with use of a cold granulated asphalt



a) For batch production



b) For continuous production with screw feeder

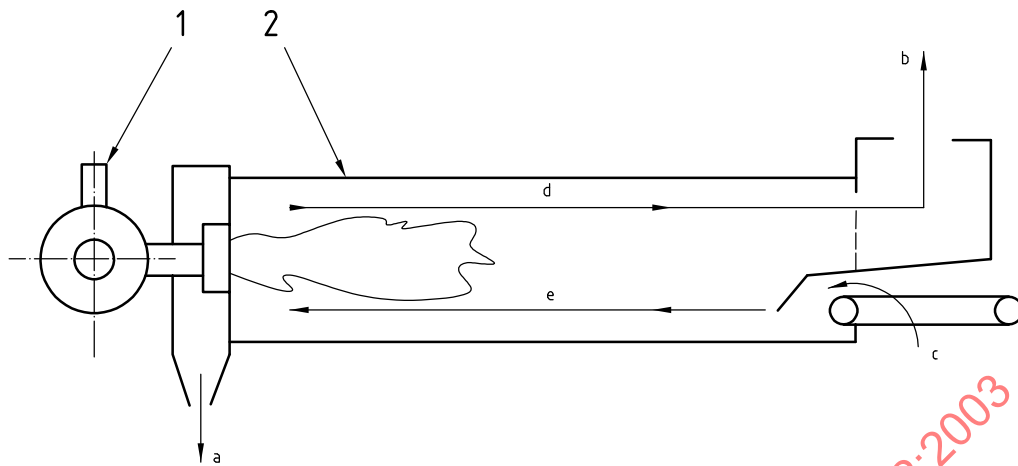


c) For continuous production with weighing belt

Key

- 1 vertical silo
- 2 filler weighing unit
- 3 load sensor
- 4 screw weighing feeder
- 5 screw feeder hinge
- 6 fast closing valve
- 7 rotary vane feeder
- 8 screw feeder
- 9 belt-weighing unit
- 10 weighing zone

Figure A.7 — Different types of filler dosing units

**Key**

- 1 burner
- 2 drum dryer
- a Output of hot aggregates.
- b Output of gases to dust collector.
- c Direction of cold flow.
- d Direction of hot gas flow.
- e Direction of movement of aggregates.

Figure A.8 — Drum dryer with counterflow circulation