COLD RECYCLING QUALITY STARTS IN THE LABORATORY.

BTE 02 LAB UNIT.
However, this assumes that the process is properly organised in terms of plant and labour, through to implementation on site. The production of cold mix in the test lab plays a key role in the planning process and is the only way to avoid expensive on-site errors in the run-up to operations.

To simulate the production of foamed bitumen from a BOMAG recycler, the BOMAG BTE 02 foamed bitumen lab unit is required plus a BOMAG B53 mixer.

**BOMAG BTE 02 LAB UNIT.**

“Cold Mix-in-Place” recycling is a method offering cost savings of up to 30 % on road repairs compared to conventional methods.

**THE RECYCLER IN THE LAB.**

The foamed bitumen lab unit is used to determine optimum foaming for the bitumen being used (also called dwell time and expansion) in a series of trials. Practical guidelines for bitumen temperature, reaction water and reaction air can be calculated using the same components for foam production as used on BOMAG recyclers themselves.

This is a precondition to ensure quality on-site from the start.
THE CORE OF THE PROCESS: FOAM PRODUCTION.
Foamed bitumen is primarily used to ensure even distribution of the bitumen in the mix being prepared. This involves hot bitumen (160 – 180 °C) being sprayed into the expansion chamber through a valve. The bitumen foams up massively by adding cold water (1 – 5% of the bitumen volume) and compressed air. The volume expands by 15 to 20 times the starting volume. The dwell time for the foam (time until the foam starts to degrade) guarantees uniform distribution in the mix.

THE MIX MAKES THE DIFFERENCE.
If the foamed bitumen produced in the BOMAG BTE 02 is fed directly into a BOMAG B53 lab mixer with granular materials from the site, then mixes can be prepared to create specimens. In producing the specimens, properties of the cold mix can be tested under laboratory conditions. This saves time and costs, and sets quality standards.