



A FRACTION TOO MUCH FRICTION - NEVER

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NOT AS MANY RPUG TALKS AS STEVE KARAMIHAS



TODAY'S THEME SONG



Don't *believe in opposing factions*
What we need is some *positive action*
There's a fraction, too much **friction**, yeah, oh,
yeah

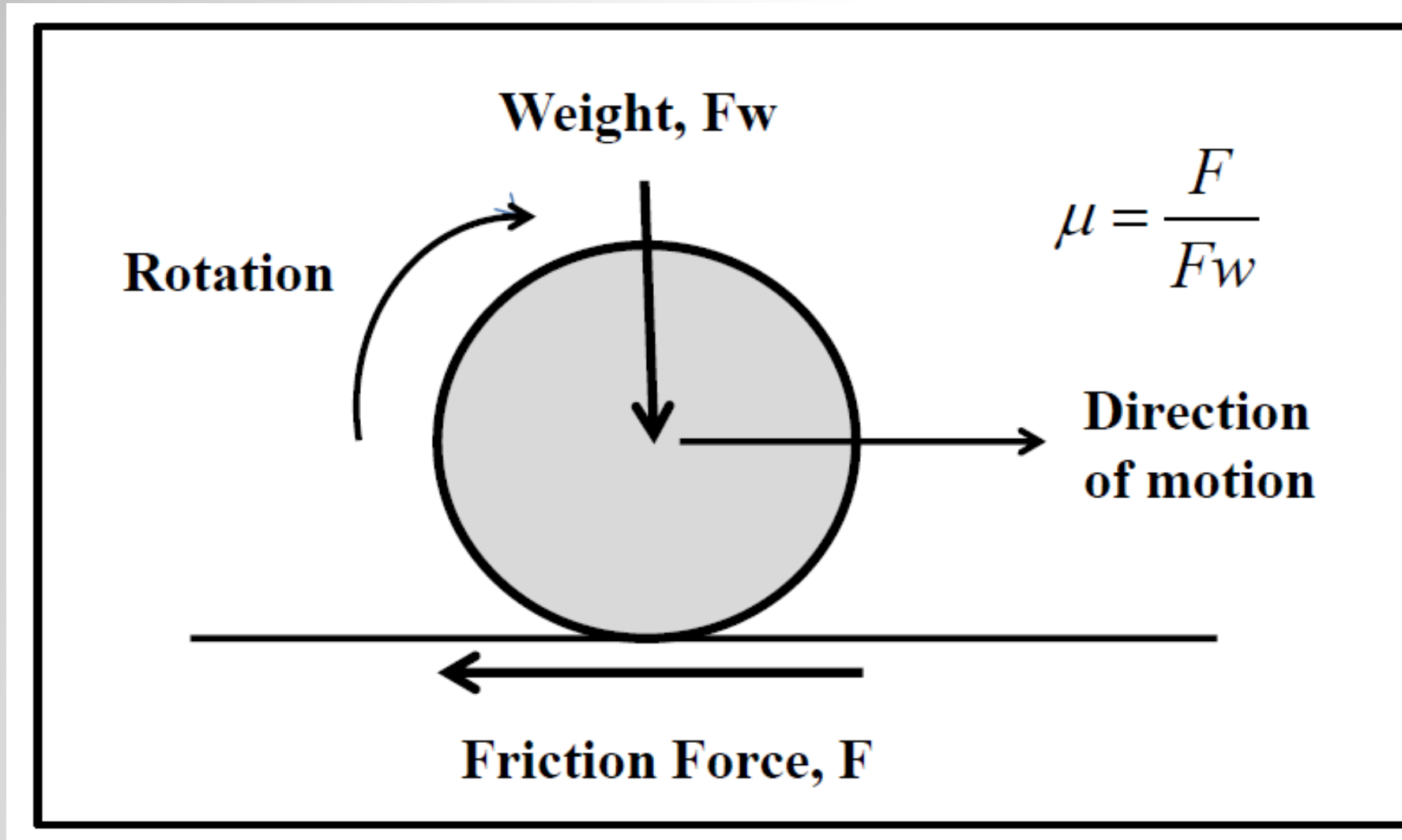
‘Fraction to much friction’ – Tim Finn

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- FRICTION 101
- SKID RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT IN AUSTRALIA
- COMPARISON TRIAL
- CHALLENGES



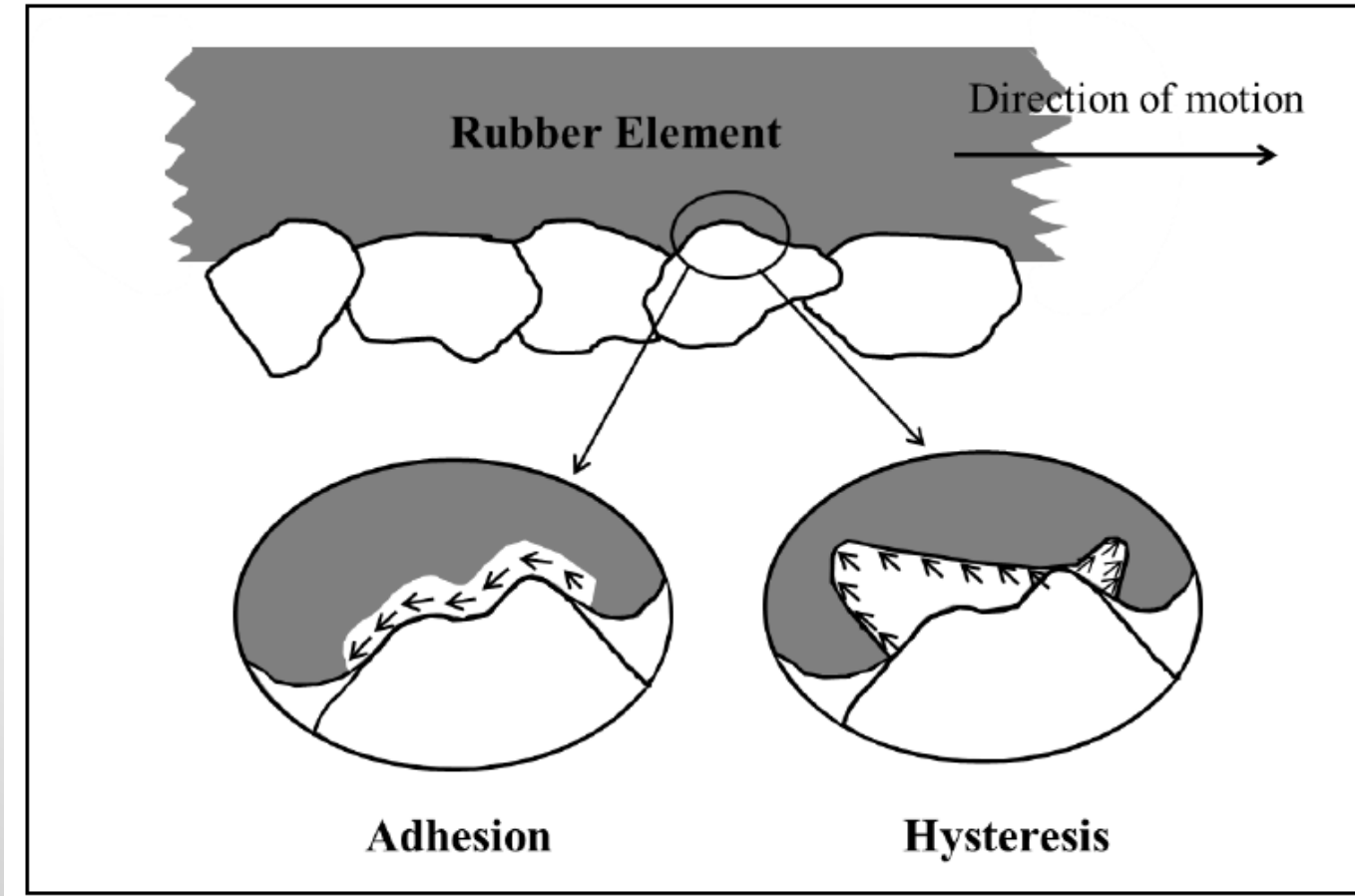
FRICTION 101- WHAT IS IT?



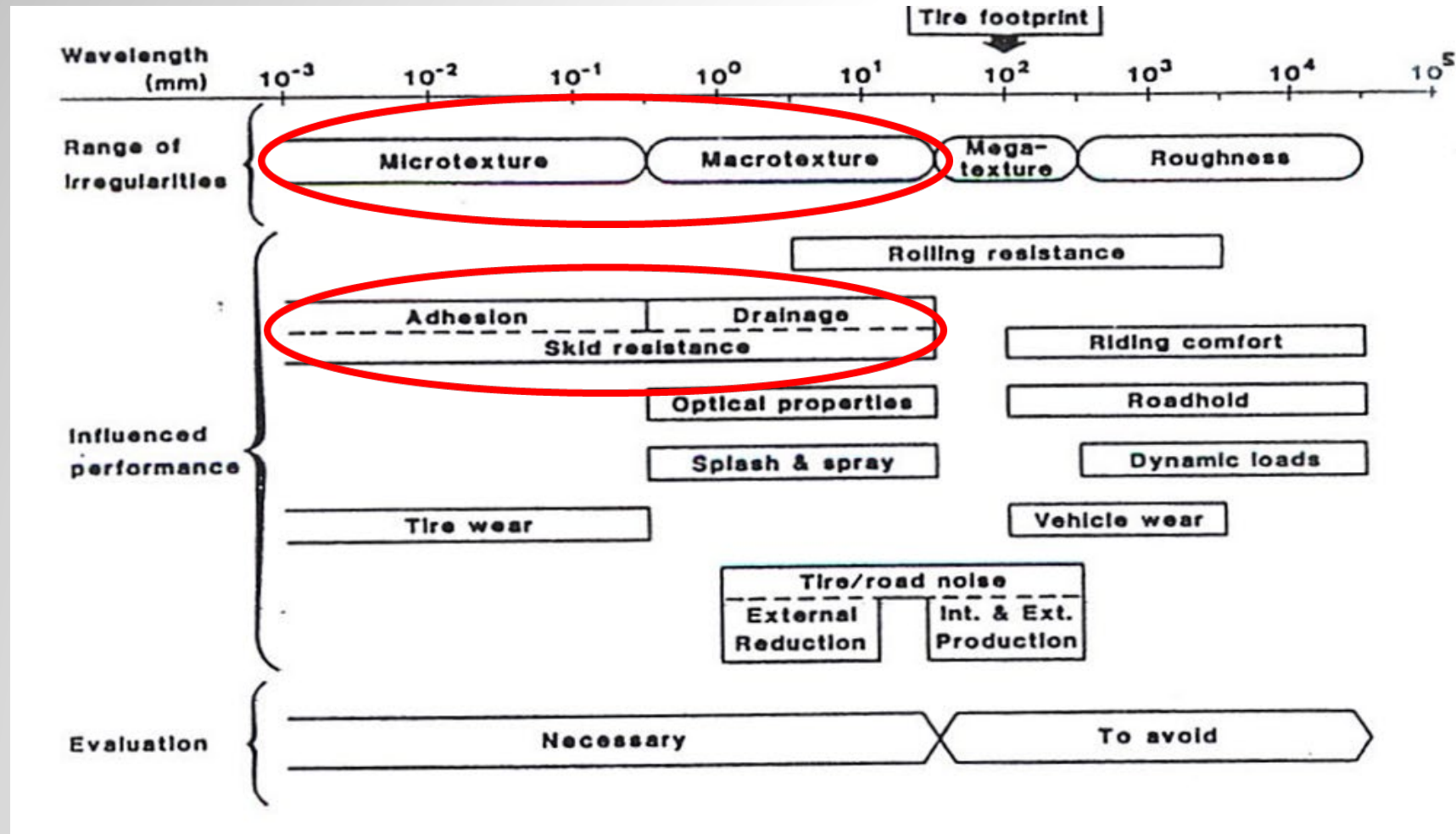
FRICTION 101- WHAT AFFECTS IT?



- ADHESION
- HYSTERESIS

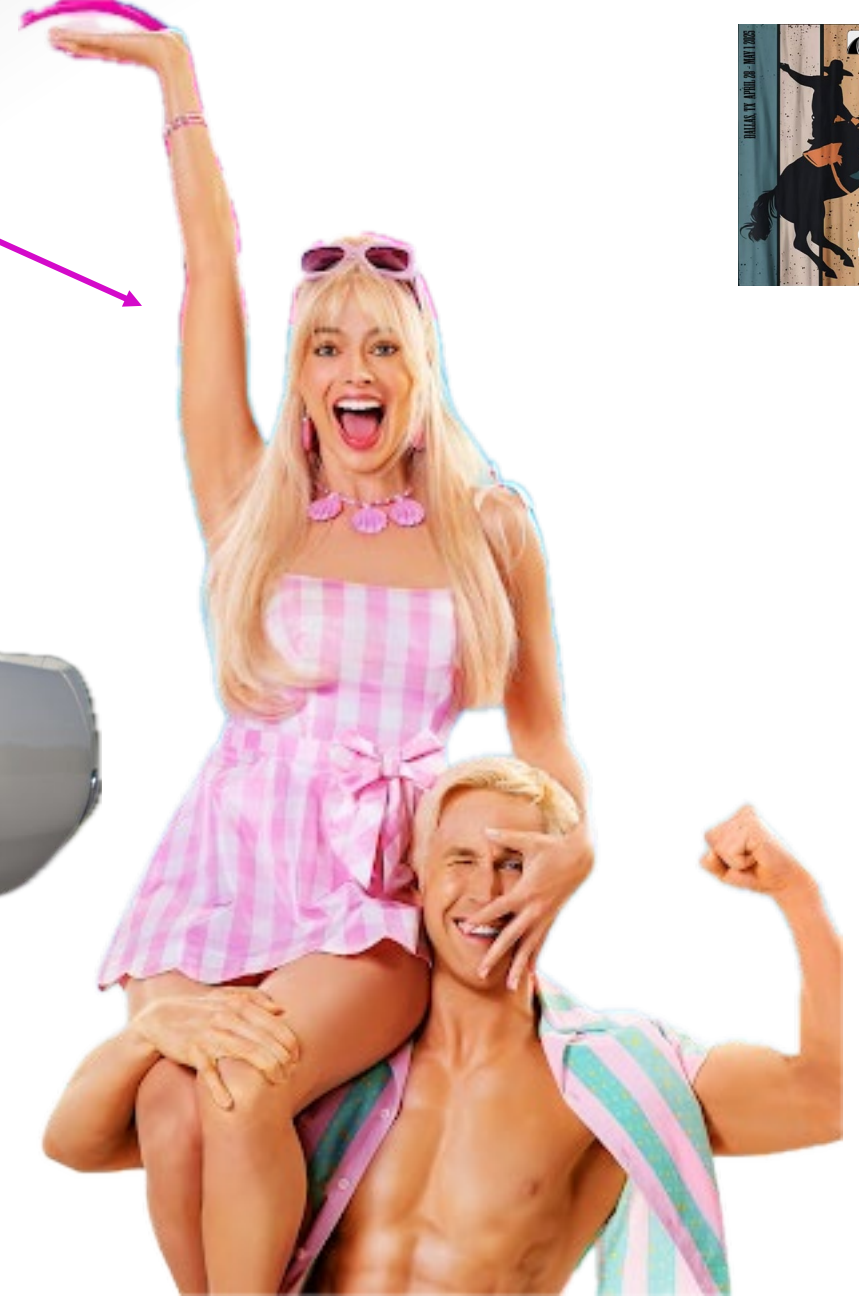


SKID RESISTANCE - WHAT AFFECTS IT?

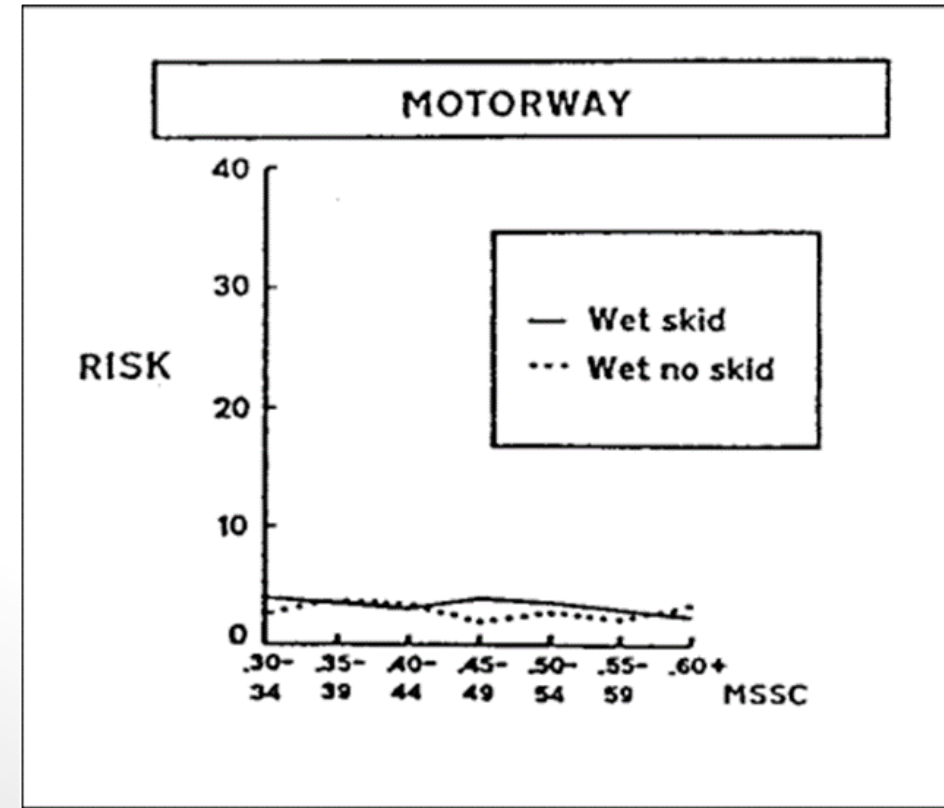
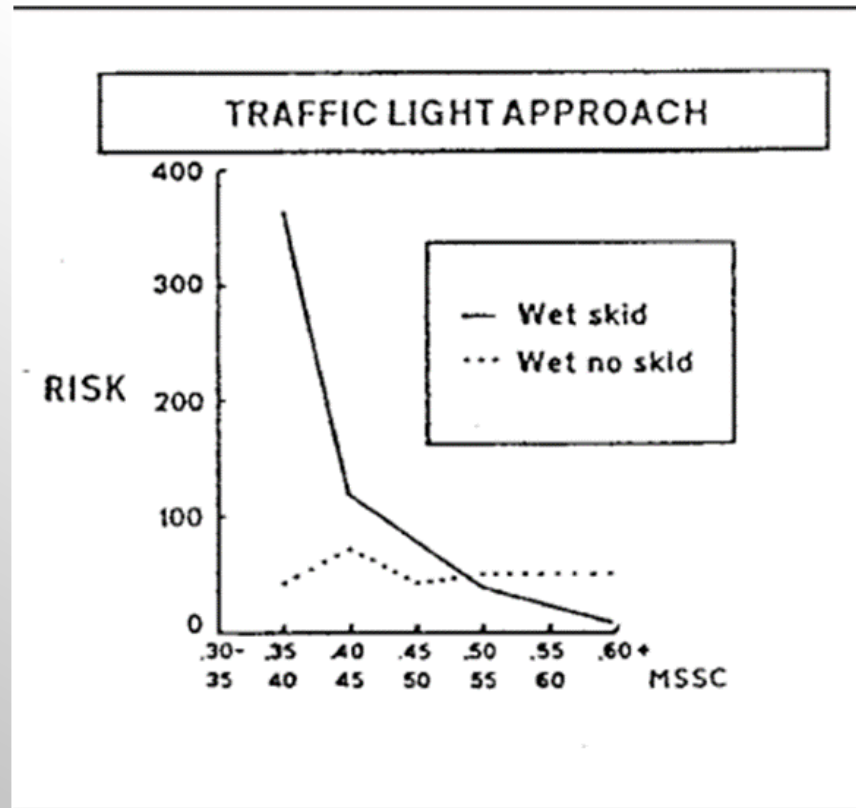


CASE STUDY

Australian



SKID RESISTANCE 101 – WHY WE MEASURE IT?



Source: Viner, Sinhal, Parry, Linking road traffic accidents with skid resistance

SKID RESISTANCE IN ACTION



Skid demonstration

SKID RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT IN AUSTRALIA



[Redback Bobcat Claret Safety Boot - Tradey's Browns Plains \(tradeys.com.au\)](https://tradeys.com.au)

SKID RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT IN AUSTRALIA



SKID MEASUREMENT IN AUSTRALIA

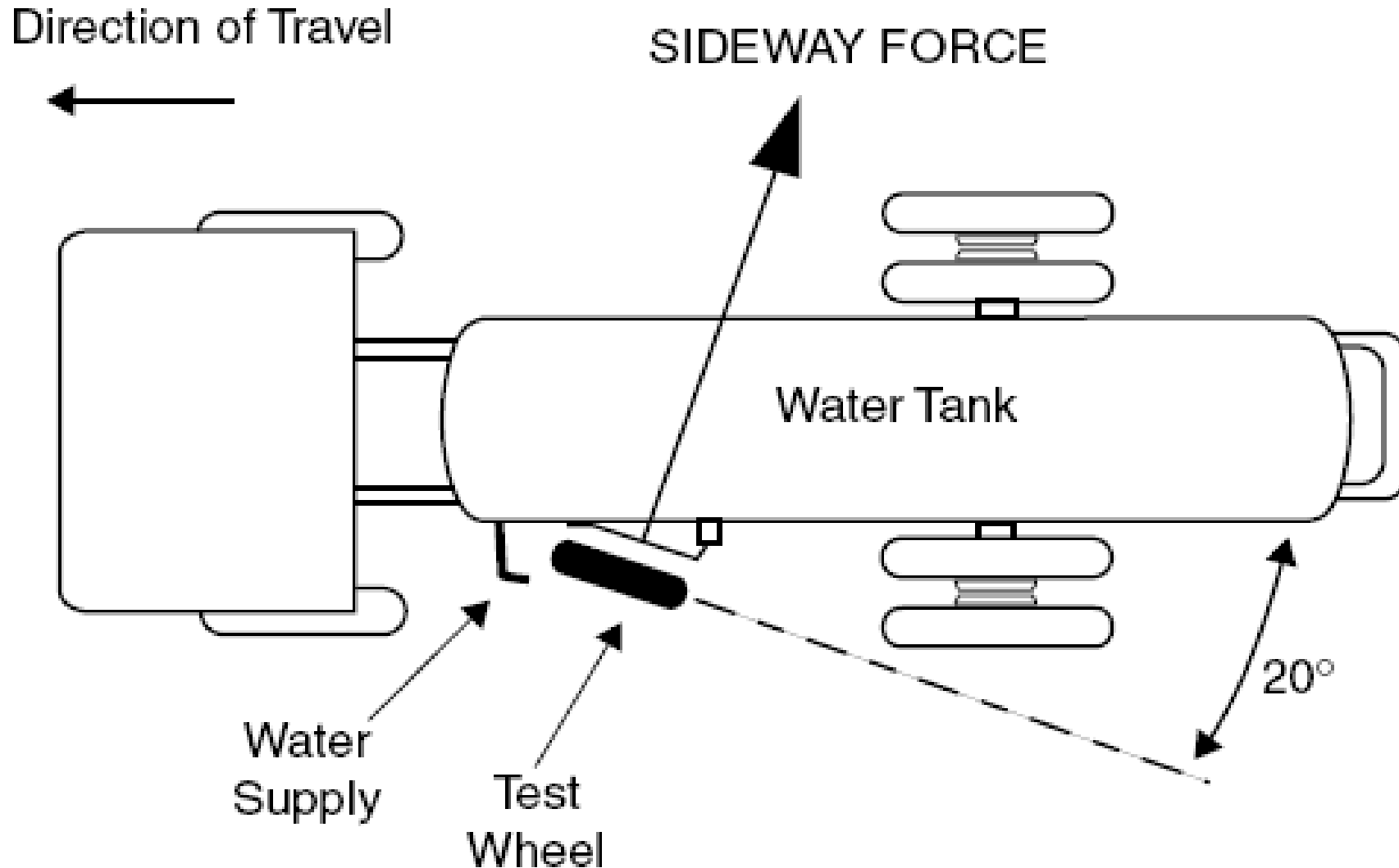


Grip Tester - DIT SA

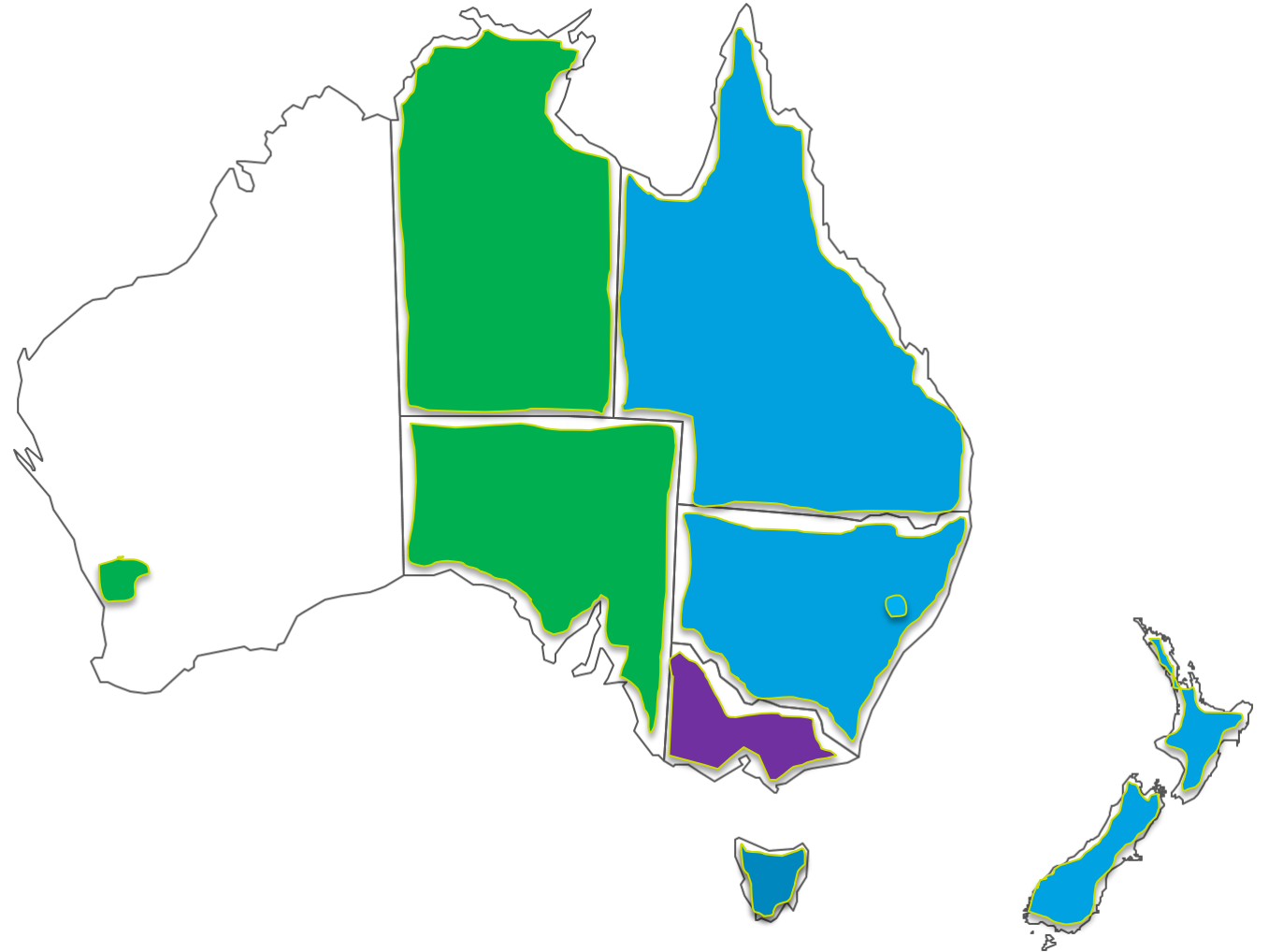
SKID MEASUREMENT IN AUSTRALIA



SKID MEASUREMENT IN AUSTRALIA



SKID RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT IN AUSTRALIA



SKID RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT IN AUSTRALIA



vik roads

GEOPAVE
NATURAL INNOVATION

RC 421.02

Manual of Testing

SKID RESISTANCE OF A ROAD PAVEMENT USING SCRIM

1. SCOPE

This test method details the measurement of the skid resistance of a road pavement surface using a Sideways force Coefficient Routine Investigation Machine (SCRIM).

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 **SCRIM** (Sideways-force Coefficient Routine Investigation Machine)—a self-contained machine for the measurement of skid resistance under wet road conditions. It is capable of maintaining a constant test speed and measuring both wheel paths independently.

2.2 **SCRIM Reading (SR)**—the ratio of the sideways force to the vertical reaction on the SCRIM test wheel recorded as an individual measurement for a single sub-section of pavement surface 5 metres long. It is expressed as a positive, unsigned integer, unadjusted for speed or temperature.

2.3 **SCRIM Coefficient (SC)**—a SCRIM Reading adjusted after any relevant corrections for load, speed and temperature.

2.4 **Sideways Force Coefficient (sf_c)**—the SCRIM Coefficient identified with a subscript designating the test speed is shown, e.g. $sf_{c_{50}}$.

2.5 **Differential Friction Level (DFL)**—100 times the difference between the SCRIM Coefficient value obtained for each wheel path at the same chainage.

2.6 **Section Sideways Force Coefficient (Ssf_c)**—the calculated minimum section skid resistance levels for each wheel path over 100 m.

2.7 **Investigatory Level (IL)**—level of skid resistance at or below which and/or the differential friction level above which a site investigation is to be undertaken (see table 2).

3. APPARATUS

The following apparatus is required:

- (a) A SCRIM capable of travelling at constant speeds of 20 km/hr and 50 km/hr and fitted with:

- (i) a water tank which is capable of discharging water onto road surface immediately in front of the test wheel at a rate of 60 L/min during the test;

- (ii) two freely rotating test wheels with axis centred in the normal traffic wheel paths and the distance between the line of loading of the wheels known to within ± 0.1 m. The wheels shall be fitted with standard test tyres (3.00 x 20, manufactured by the Avon Tyre Company, England) operated at a tyre pressure of 350 ± 20 kPa (when tested cool), inclined $20 \pm 0.5^\circ$ (toe-in angle) to the direction of travel to which a vertical load of $2 \text{ kN} \pm 10 \text{ N}$ is applied;

- (iii) a load cell attached to each wheel to measure the sideways force shall be capable of measuring loads of up to 3 kN to the nearest $\pm 0.5 \text{ N}$;

- (iv) a device for measuring speed of travel of the vehicle to within $\pm 1 \text{ km/hr}$;

- (v) a device for measuring the distance travelled to within $\pm 1 \text{ m/km}$;

- (vi) a data acquisition system which is capable of capturing SCRIM readings, forward speed, ambient temperature and distance measurements every 5 m of travel.

- (b) Water free from foam, oil scum and other materials which may affect the measurement.

- (c) A device for measuring the tyre pressure to within $\pm 10 \text{ kPa}$.

- (d) Temperature measuring device capable of measuring ambient temperature to within $\pm 1^\circ \text{C}$.

- (e) Load cells and displays for use in checking the vertical load and for the static calibration of the sideways force on the test wheel.

4. PROCEDURE

4.1 Daily checks

- (a) Prior to commencement of operations on each day, check that the tyre pressure in the standard test tyres

November 2000

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INVESTIGATORY LEVELS

TABLE 1 – Investigatory Levels for Skid Resistance

- APPLY TEMPERATURE AND SPEED CORRECTION
- CONSIDER DIFFERENTIAL SKID READINGS
- INVESTIGATORY LEVELS ARE BASED ON THE MINIMUM OF THE FOUR POINT ROLLING AVERAGE SKID RESISTANCE FOR EACH 100 METRE SECTION.

Site Category	Site Description	Investigatory Levels of SFC ₅₀ at 50km/hr						
		0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signalised intersections Pedestrian/school crossings Railway level crossings Roundabout and approaches 	INVESTIGATION						
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curves with tight radius $\leq 250\text{m}$ Gradients $\geq 5\%$ and $\geq 50\text{m}$ long Freeway, highway; on and off ramps 	ADVISED						
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersections 							
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manoeuvre-free areas of undivided roads 							
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manoeuvre-free areas of divided roads 							

Site Category	Site Description	Investigatory Levels of SFC ₂₀ at 20km/hr						
		0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curves with radius $< 100\text{m}$ 	INVESTIGATION						
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roundabout and approaches 	ADVISED						

Key To Thresholds At Or Below Which Investigation Is Advised



Roads with less than 2,500 vehicles per lane per day



Roads with more than 2,500 vehicles per lane per day



THE TRIAL - PURPOSE

- THE AIM OF THE FIELD TRIAL WAS TO DETERMINE THE SKID RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT CORRELATION BETWEEN THE 3 SFC DEVICES CURRENTLY OPERATING IN AUSTRALIA.



Transport
for NSW

THE TRIAL – THE VEHICLES



THE ELDER STATESMAN

- PURCHASED IN 1970
BY CRB
- FIRST DUAL WHEEL
PATH SYSTEM



THE YOUNGER BROTHER

- ORIGINAL
PURCHASED IN
1970s
- SECOND SYSTEM
COMMISSIONED
IN 1990s



THE NEW KID ON THE BLOCK



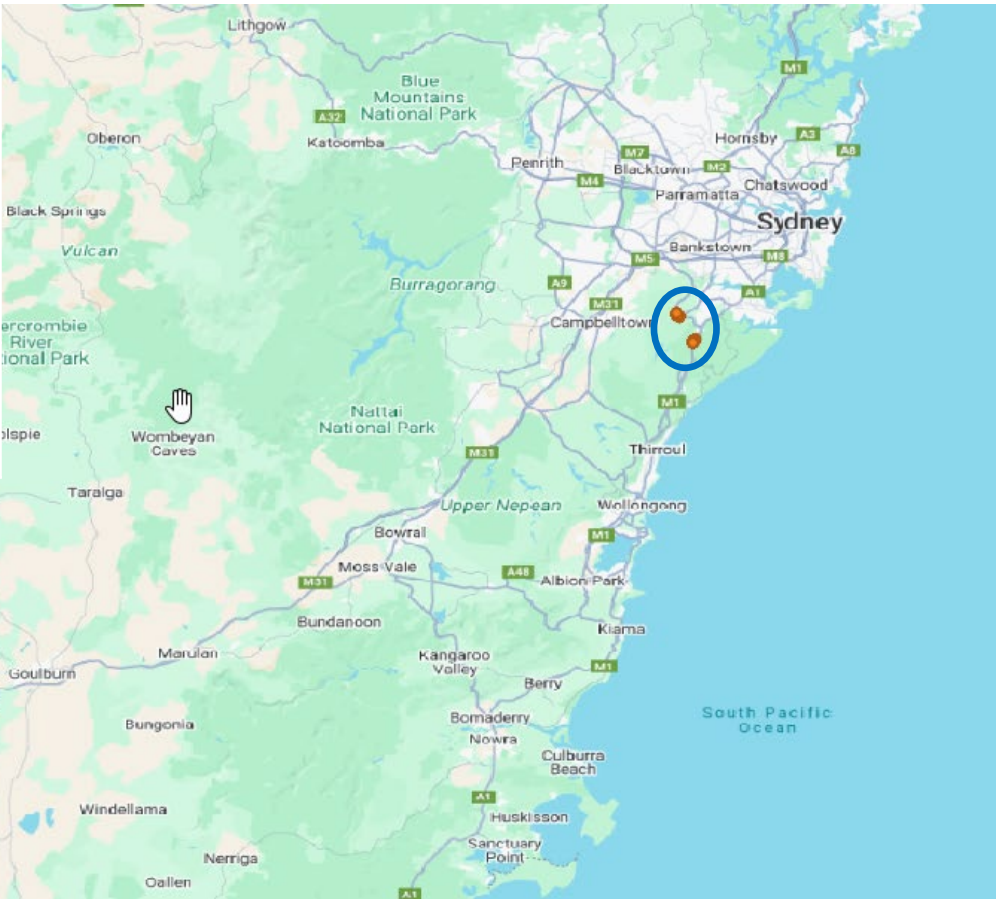
- ISSAVE
- BUILT UNDER LICENCE TO TRL
- COMMISSIONED IN 2018



THE TRIAL - SITES



Site	Surface type	Length (km)
Heathcote Road	Spray seal	1
Princes Highway	Asphalt	1
Federal Highway	Asphalt with concrete sections	33
Hume Highway	Concrete with some spray seal sections	72



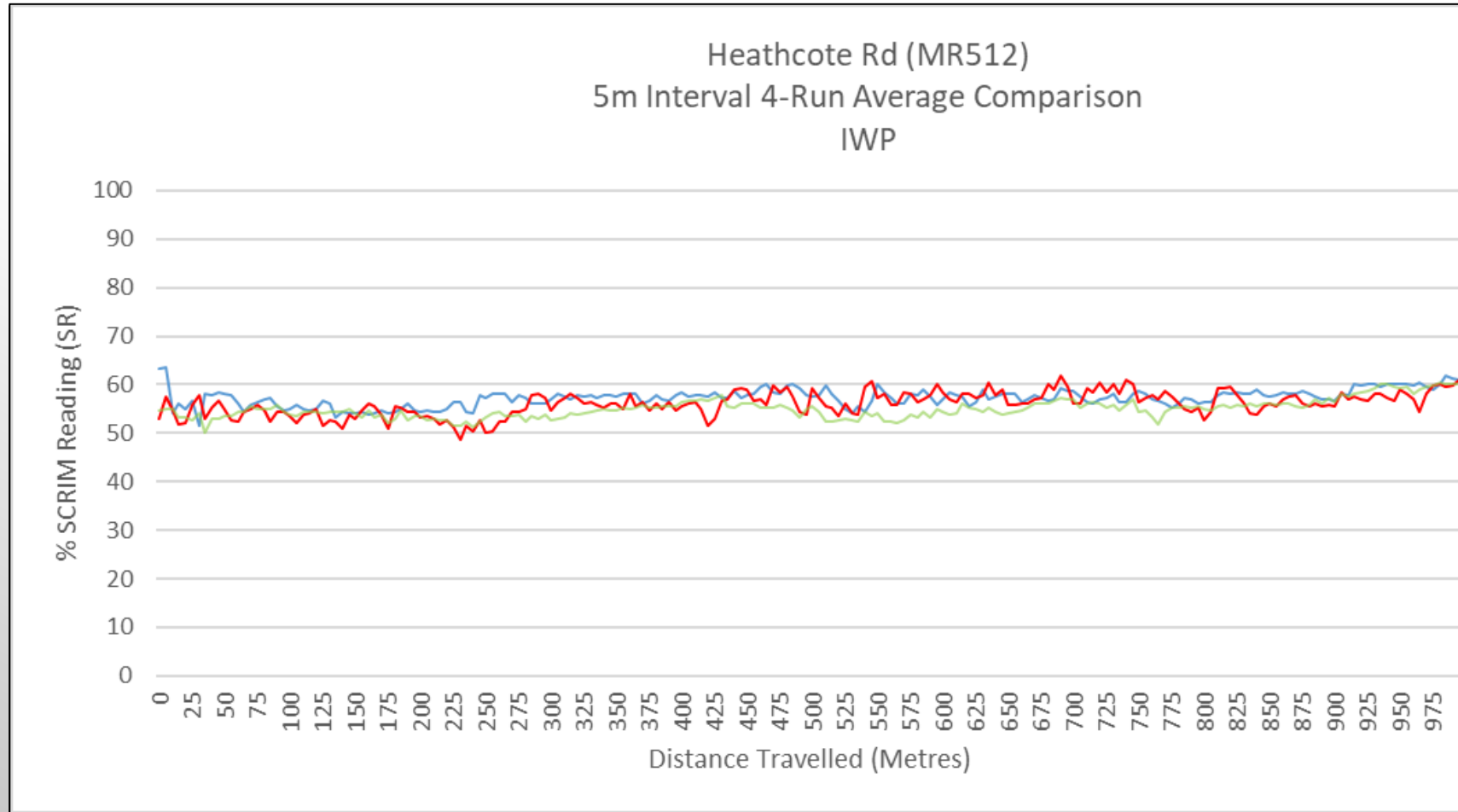
THE TRIAL - CALIBRATION



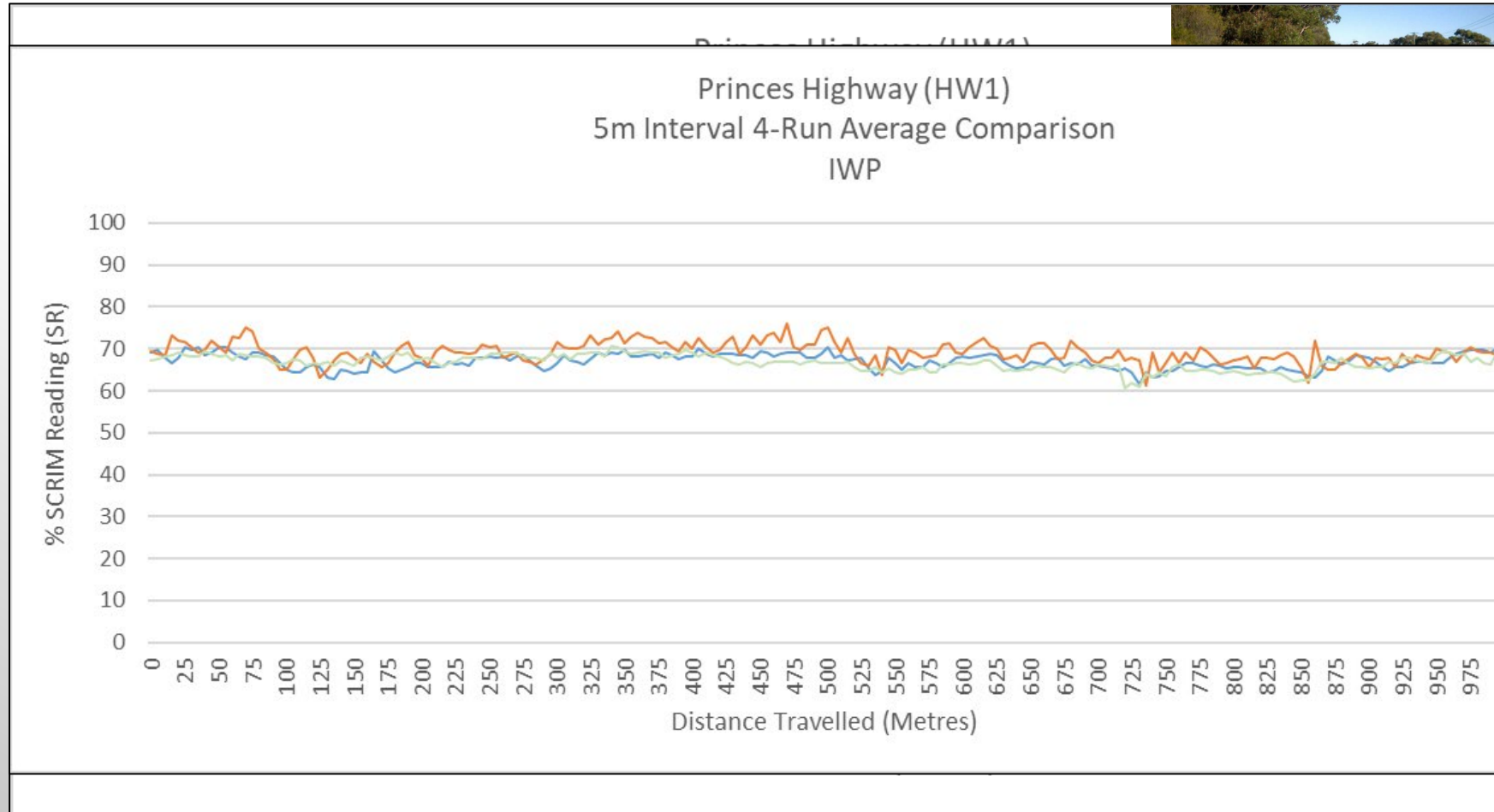
THE TRIAL – METHODOLOGY



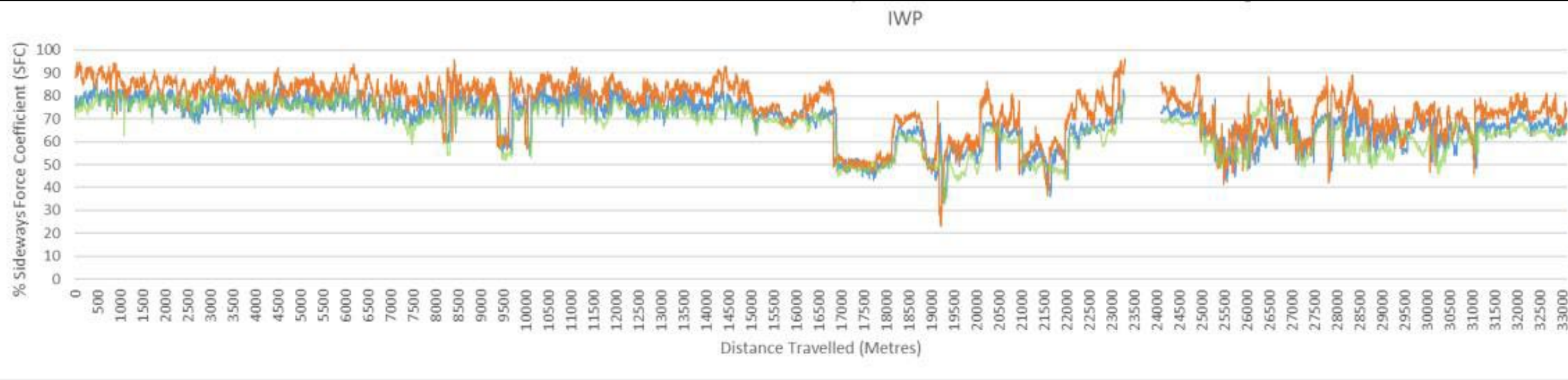
THE TRIAL – HEATHCOTE ROAD



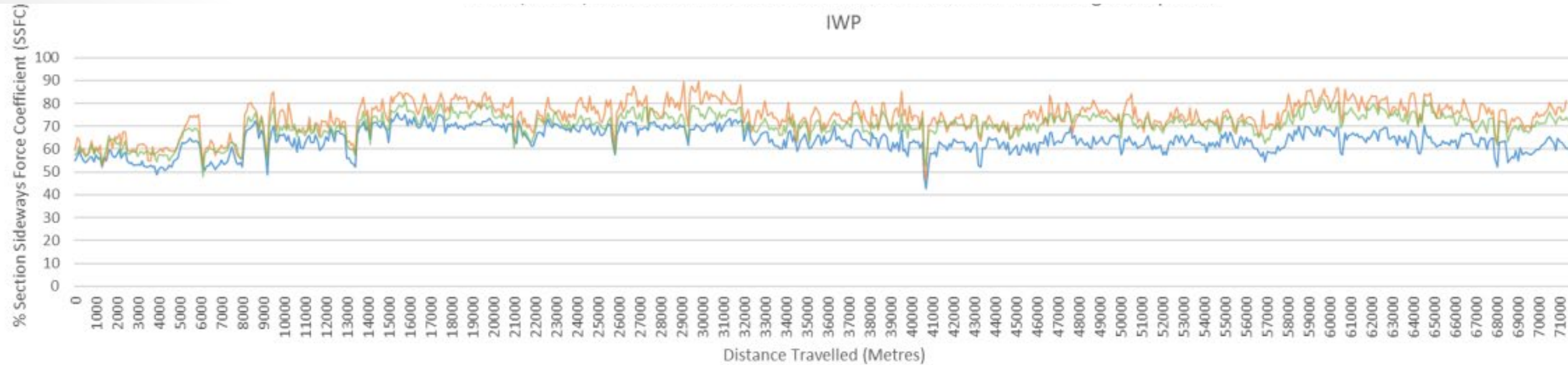
THE TRIAL – PRINCES HIGHWAY



THE TRIAL – FEDERAL HIGHWAY



THE TRIAL – HUME HIGHWAY



TAKE AWAYS

- THE EXPERIMENTAL METHOD AND SURVEY SITE SELECTION ENABLED EVALUATION OF EACH SFC DEVICE.
- EACH OF THE 3 SFC DEVICES HAVE THE CAPABILITY TO REPORT REPEATABLE SFC VALUES FOR SITE-SPECIFIC AND NETWORK TESTING.
- ONE OF THE SFC DEVICES PRODUCED DISPARATE SFC READINGS DUE TO AN INSTRUMENTATION FAULT.



CHALLENGES



I love a sunburnt country,
A land of sweeping plains,
Of ragged mountain ranges,
Of droughts and flooding rains.

- **My Country**, Dorothea Mackellar



THANK YOU



TRL SFC Tester, 1948

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