

#### **416.3.11 Continuous Diamond Grinding**

- (1) Diamond grind the surface area of the pavement in a longitudinal direction so that 95 percent of any 3 foot by 100 foot (900 mm by 30 m) section of pavement area within a single lane has a grooved or corduroy-type appearance. Make the grooves approximately 1/16 inch (2 mm) from peak to bottom, and uniformly space them a minimum of 50 per linear foot (300 mm).
- (2) Diamond grind adjacent sides of all faulted transverse joints and cracks so that the residual fault is not greater than 1/16 inch (2 mm). Ensure that both sides of cracks and joints show evidence of grinding.
- (3) After grinding, test the pavement surface with a 10-foot (3 m) straightedge or with a profilograph. Mark and correct all areas showing deviation of more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet (3 mm in 3 m) with the straightedge, or 3/8 inch in 25 feet (10 mm in 7.6 m) as determined by the profilograph.
- (4) Provide a uniform transverse slope of the pavement showing no depressions or misalignment of slope greater than 1/8 inch in 36 inches (3 mm in 900 mm) when tested with a straightedge placed perpendicular to the centerline. Straightedge requirements do not apply across longitudinal joints. Maintain positive transverse drainage.
- (5) Reduce faulting of longitudinal joints so residual faulting does not exceed approximately 1/4 inch (6 mm).
- (6) Remove from the roadway solid and liquid residue from grinding by vacuuming. Do not allow residue and water to flow or blow across lanes used by public traffic or to enter any storm sewer, stream, lake, reservoir, or marsh. Dispose of residue and water at an acceptable material disposal site. The contractor may dispose of residue from pavements in rural areas on the roadway, beyond the shoulder edge, as the engineer approves.