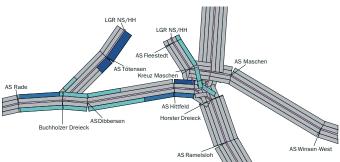
Pavement Management System (PMS)

Condition data are only a part of the influencing variables that lead to the measures required for maintenance and construction and determine the allocation of resources. In this manner, for example, the pavement construction, previous partial maintenance measures, type and extent of traffic density and safety-relevant data, etc. are also taken into consideration.

All the data flow together into the Pavement Management System (PMS) and facilitate objective decision-making regarding the scope and urgency of the present pending construction and maintenance measures. Since the PMS enables well-founded prognoses, it is the prerequisite for long-term maintenance management.



Planning maintenance measures at the network level; Maintenance objectives and strategies

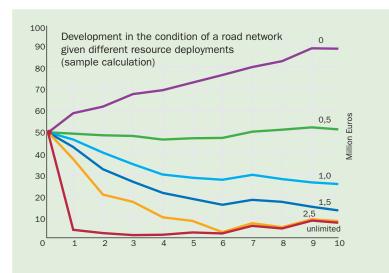


Implementation of maintenance measures

Maintenance Management

Maintenance management that is based on objective and current data and takes all relevant parameters into account is presently indispensable if:

- The safe condition of the highways and their associated structures (e.g. bridges and tunnels) has to be guaranteed over a long period of time,
- Changing traffic patterns and densities must be recorded in real time and taken into account,
- Traffic disruptions owing to construction work and maintenance measures must be minimised and
- an optimal cost/benefit ratio must be achieved.



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Systematic Road Maintenance

Road Monitoring Maintenance planning Implementation



The German trunk road network is substantially used and burdened owing to its central location within Europe. Its maintenance becomes an urgent task not only on account of traffic safety aspects.

The objective is to deploy the resources provided optimally and to maintain the roads at a high level of safety over a long period of time.

These objectives can only be met by systematic maintenance management based on objective measurement data.



Damages and wear are particularly dependent on weather conditions and on the traffic density and are thus, not the same on all federal trunk roads.

The condition of the roads must thus, in the first instance, be recorded continuously and evaluated using a standardised procedure.

The criteria, that reflect both the condition of the construction and also the safety aspects, are the transverse and longitudinal unevenness, skid resistance, and the substance (surface damages).

Data are acquired by means of special measurement vehicles in regular traffic:

Longitudinal and transverse unevenness are obtained with the help of an evenness measuring vehicle by means of scanning the carriageway surface using a laser. Skid resistance is derived from the frictional forces on a measuring wheel. Substance (surface damages) is documented using a continuous video recording.



The frictional forces occurring at the measurement wheel provide information regarding the carriageway's skid resistance.



The measurement vehicle for recording the substance (surface damages) detects surface damages, such as, for example, cracks and patches.

The condition data recorded in this manner lead to a uniform evaluation on a federal level whereby grades from 1= "very good condition" to 5 = "measures urgently required" are assigned. Different colours on maps clearly indicate the condition of the roads.

Condition in the road network

