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Jan 20, 1992

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PCC STRUCTURAL

WEEKLY REPORT

FILLED OUT BY THE CPI.

Some information will be given to the CPI by the Grade Inspector.

1. % Used Concrete 2. Water Added

NEW COMPUTER FORM

•All the information is filled out by the Certified Plant Inspector.

•There is a separate form that will be filled out by the Road Inspector.

•Since these are Weekly Reports, they should be faxed in by the Monday following the week of the report.

STRUCTURAL COLDFEED SAMPLES

•As a Monitor, you need to run the first sample of the week for the first three weeks. Then 10% of the project after that, unless there happen to be failures.

•Remember, the Certified Plant Inspector should be getting three samples a week. Split the first sample, hang on to the other two for backups. Also, the CPI needs to "roll the dice" for their random samples.

•On the E240 or M240 Form there is only space for the CPI's gradation test result.

•Form E200 or M200, Acceptance Gradation in 216 comparison, needs to be filled out by the Monitor. This is how you, as a Monitor, report out any of your Coldfeed gradations. On this form you may put the monitor's results, and then directly on the following line, put the Certified Plant Inspector's results. This makes it very simple for you to do an I.M. 216 Gradation comparison.





ADMIXTURES

Obtain Computer Report from Central Materials once a month. These report lot numbers that have been tested. If the lot number is on this report there is no need to get another sample of this material. If the lot number is not on this list or it did not comply, you need to get the appropriate size of sample (IM 204) and send it to the Central Materials Lab for testing.

This report is distributed by Central Materials via your office computer. It covers the following:

• Air Entrainments

•Water Reducers

•Retarders

•Paint Beads

•White Curing Compound





DAILY PAVING REPORT: FORM E240 OR M240

FILLED OUT BY THE CPI.

Monitor will check it over. The Road Inspector will notify the CPI of information pertaining to the road.

1. % Used

2. Water Added

These should be faxed in within four hours of the following working day.

COLDFEEDS

•Monitor will run the first three days of paving, then 10% of the project from there on.

•CPI needs to run the first one everyday. CPI also needs to catch two more everyday and hold onto them for backups. Remember to "roll the dice" for random gradation samples, done by the CPI. The CPI may have to run two samples on a given day.

•There is no space given to the Monitor on this report for their gradation results. Remember to use Form E200 or M200 (same one used for weekly report).





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START PROJECT: Before Any pour 19



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PROVIDES CPI WITH THEIR BOOKS, FORMS, AND ANY OTHER SUPPLIES THEY MAY NEED.

EXPLAINS THE BOOKS OR FORMS TO THE CPI.

STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING GOOD DIARY PAGES.

ASK WHERE THE MATERIAL IS ALL COMING FROM:

• Any material hauled to the plant must have proper documentation.

• Take a look at the tickets-all correct information on tickets?

• Remind them to keep a copy of all tickets at the Ready Mix Plant.

While looking at tickets, check the dates of the cement tickets (Especially early Spring projects)-If over 30 days old, the Ready Mix Plant cannot use this cement.

can use's matter gets sample & it passes

Notify your Materials Department. They will come and get a sample of the material and take it to their lab to run tests.

Must Pass #20 Screen.

• Is the Plant certified to do state work?

• Calibration must be done yearly. This is done by the Materials Department.

• Calibration sheet must be visual at the Ready Mix Plant.

• Go look at the Stockpiles.

The Specific Gravity Test is run by the CPI unless they are having problems, then the monitor would run one.

*Allowed +-.02 Off given SP.GR.

ALWAYS HAVE YOUR T-203 SECTION WITH YOU.

* This is a list of Quarries and Pits.

You can look up the materials you are using to check for Specific Gravity.

*If there is a DWU, You need to contact the Area Inspector or the Materials Department.



*Absolute Volumes

*Converting

SAFETY FIRST

Make sure everything is safe where the CPI Catches their gradations.

The person catching the coldfeed samples has to be Level I Aggregate Certified.

• If the project has small quantities, ask your Engineer if testing may be waived.

• No Gradations, Specific Gravities, or Moistures would be run.

• For Specific Gravities, you would use T-203 answer, and batch person usually knows where they are for moistures, due to commercial loads. • It is helpful to have a looseleaf book, with a copy of approved Cement, Flyash, and Admixture sources in it, as well as a copy of T-203 in it.

• Extra copies of the Absolute Volume worksheet and anything that can help you while at the plant. Instead of hauling all your I.M.'s with you, have Specifications book (either blue or orange) and a copy of the latest Supplementals, and your Construction Manual in your vehicle.



Check Admixture tanks.

Are they correctly set up?

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B

40

3

· Row be myed

-Minimum of 5 minutes each day per 100 gallons.

-Circulation pump (1/3 h.p. pump motor)

-5/8" inside diameter hose (minimum requirement)

-Stream of air bubbles will not be acceptable.

Make sure the Plant circulates any material before pour.

Ask Batch person when they add the Admixtures.

Retarder and Water Reducer shall be introduced into the mixer after all other ingredients are in the mixer.

FIRST DAY POURING 33

• BE THERE BEFORE POUR BEGINS

• CHECK OVER BATCH WEIGHTS

• WITNESS SCALE CHECKS



READY MIX TRUCKS

• Metal Plate (Rated RPM) needs to be on every truck, and you need to be able to read it. If not on truck, tell them it needs to be on before next pour. It is your call if this truck should be used or not.

• Are the trucks certified?

They should have a card in the cab of truck, with the date and signature of who did the inspection of the truck.

• Climb up and look into the drum of the truck yourself. Are the fins clean and have no holes?

• Make sure trucks are getting all their "Revs" before they leave the plant

-According to IM 527, it states **BEFORE** leaving plant, not M.O.R. (Mixing on Road).

- 70 and 90 are the Rev counts.

• Watch Loader Operator

Is the person working the piles correctly?

• Scale checks being done once each ½ day. If you have a small pour you can also use commercial loads.

• CPI filling out truck tickets properly?

One copy stays at plant, the other copy goes with truck driver to give to the Road Inspector.

• Make sure discharge time is on every ticket-This is how the road inspector knows to reject the load or not (I.M.527).

• Guide the CPI through the report for the first day's pour if needed.

• If working with Flowable Mortar, need mix design number.

• Make sure the CPI keeps all sample backups, until you tell them they can get rid or them.



PAVING PLANT

• Not too much different when at paving plant. You'll have a cement yield to look over-CPI fills this out.

• Gradations will be different.

• Reports will be made daily rather than weekly.

WEEKLY CHECKS: STRUCTURAL

• Reports and Book Entries

- Proportion Controls

 Scale Weights/ Scale Operations
 Admixture Dispensers
 - Mixing Time

Stockpiles

60 Deco

5

DAILY CHECKS: PAVING

• All Above Listed Items for Structural

• Cement Yields

ASSURANCE CHECKS

• CPI will Get The Assurance Samples and Split Them

• Either The Monitor or Whoever is Running the Acceptance Gradation will Run Half of the Assurance Split, not the CPI.

• Have Ready: All Tickets

• If You Know a Pour is Going To Be a Smaller One, Notify Assurance. They May Wait and Come to a Larger Pour Later On.




REQUIREMENTS





REFERENCES

GENERAL

057 we 12"

I.M. 204	Sampling and Testing		
I.M. 209	Certified Aggregate Testing and Certified Aggregate		
I.M. 216	Guidelines for Verifying Certified Testing Results		
I.M. 302	Sieve Analysis Fine		
I.M. 303	Sieve Analysis Course		
I.M. 304	Sieve Analysis Combined		
I.M. 305	Sieve Analysis Combined With 305mm (12 in.) Sieves		



CONSTRUCTION MANUAL:

APPENDIX 3-4.1 to 3-4.4 MONITOR DUTIES ACC

CHAPTER 8-1 to 8-32 MONITOR DUTIES ACC

	I.M.'S
I.M. 208 app. C	Interlaboratory Correlation Testing
I.M. 510 app. A	QMA Test Equipment
I.M. 214 app. A	Asphalt Inspection Duties
I.M. 322	Method of Sampling Uncompacted Asphalt
I.M. 323	Method of Sampling Asphaltic Materials (What Size of Container and What Kind of Container to use for the Different Samples)
I.M. 508	Asphaltic Plant Inspection
I.M. 508 app. B	Weighing Equipment
1.M. 511	Outline of Responsibilities
I.M. 511 QMA	Outline of Responsibilities

CC



MONITOR DUTIES

• Set up looseleaf Books

• Take Books, Forms, Job Mix, and any supplies to the plant before project begins.

Contracting authority, which is the DOT or County, will supply boxes, 3 oz. tins, and papercups to the Contractor for that project.

• Check over the QMA Lab. I.M. 510, Appendix A NEIM-Something new in '96. They have an AC Specialist who will go out to the Labs and check over everything. They also check over the Materials Lab.

• Get familiar with the plant and personnel, as well as Stockpiles, Bins (bin dividers), Sampling locations, and AC storage.

• At the PRE-CON, suggest that the QMA Lab Technician should keep current Supplemental Specifications and current I.M.'s in the QMA Lab.

• Plant Calibration is done by the Contractor and witnessed by the Materials ACC Technician. The Monitor is not required to be there during Calibration.

• If need extra copies of 955 or 956, may want to call the ACC Tech. and have them bring to them to the Calibration.

• Monitor Tank Stick once a week. Juss

• Sensitivity Test first day and once a week there after.

• Run first Gradation Split for the first three days, and 10% of the project there after. 5^{+}

MONITOR DUTIES (Continued)

• Do Not stay in the trailer or your truck all day. Get out and walk around the Plant. Go into the Control Trailer. Check the gate settings-keep an eye on these during the day.

Monitor the Mix temperatures-Need to tarp

• See that Aggregate are getting properly coated (you can usually see inside the truck boxes).

• If a truck uses a distillate, the trucks will have to sit for 5 hours with their boxes in an upward position.

• Check to see that the person doing the Sampling off the road is doing it properly.

• Monitor, or whoever the TC designates, "Rolls the Dice" for which box is to be sent to Materials.

• Monitor will let CPI know when they can throw away any Aggregate samples.

• Materials Lab will let the QMA Lab Technician know when they can throw away their boxes and pills.

• The Mix Design (956) is given to a certain project. An approved 956 for one project may not be used for another project without the approval of your Materials Lab or ACC Technician. There are different criteria that need to be met.

• Assurance samples are independent from the daily lot sample.

• Check any Materials tickets.

• Use truck ticket weights on liquid asphalt tankers (no longer have to get a weight before they unload and after they unload).

MONITOR DUTIES (Continued)

• You do not need individual truck tickets from every truck if a Plant is set up in a Quarry from which you may be getting products. The Scale person may give you a daily total sheet for each Material.

• Looseleaf pages-No longer have the large Tankstick sheets on the walls.

• Computer Tankstick-Just enter your numbers and the computer calculates everything for you.

• Minimum FBR=0.30

• Gradation Test Results-The #200 Sieve should not go below 3.0. This is the daily result, not what is submitted for the Job Mix.





DAILY FORMS: E241 or M241

• Mostly completed by Certified Plant Inspector.

• Always a day behind at the Plant due to the fact that roadway cores are usually cut the following working day.

• Report should be faxed in within four hours of the next working day, unless you have any kind of failures.

SAMPLING

AC SAMPLES (Liquid)

CPI gets a 3 oz. tin of 1/40 ton of Asphalt (not 1/40 ton of Mix).

MIX (Hotbox)

• Sampled by QMA tech. or CPI on QMA projects.

• First Sample each day is sent to the Materials Lab directly for testing.

GRADATIONS

• Run the first Split Sample of the first three days of production, and then 10% of the project thereafter. (Split is between CPI and Monitor.)

• The CPI will run the first one everyday, and then get two more throughout the day for backups. Random Gradations-The CPI "Rolls the Dice" to see if they have to run an extra Gradation everyday.

• For some projects, the CPI will run the Split of the first sample, and then will elect to run the Split of the second or third sample everyday. They must tag the other half of the Split for the Monitor.

• All the backups should be kept at the Plant site until the Monitor tells the CPI which ones they can throw.

• On Daily Asphalt Plant Report-Form E241 or M241 (handwritten one), there is a location for the Monitor to enter their Gradation results.

• The Monitor still needs to report their Gradations on Form E201 or M201.

Put Monitor's results, and then directly below, put the CPI's results. Then do the Gradation comparison, according to I.M. 216.

DENSITY CORES

On Non-QMA projects, the Monitor will weigh the Cores and calculate the Densities.

Make sure you get the Cores ready to be sent into your Materials Department.

• The Lab will hold onto them.

• They randomly choose a set per week run.

• Then they will see how close they correlate with the fields' answers.



TACK SAMPLING

• One every 10,000 gallons. Usually the Road Inspector will get this sample.

• The tickets will usually come into the Plant.

• Make out Sample Identification Form #193, and an envelope.

• Sample according to I.M. 323.

B

3

+

90

• You can either give the Superintendent the bottle to take to the Road Inspector for you, or you can give it to a reliable truck driver.

• The Road Inspector will send it back to the Plant the same way.

• Put the paperwork with it and send it in.





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BOOKS: LOOSELEAF AND COMPUTER

111

* MUST BE KEPT UP DAILY

CHARTS (QMA LAB TECH)

• Must be kept up daily.

• Everyone looks at these when they come to the Lab.

• The charts provide information on the quality of the Mix.

• They show moving averages.

• If the moving average goes out on the voids, the Contractor needs to stop and make a change to try to bring the average back in.

• If no change is made and they keep running, knowing the moving average is out, shut them down, and it is a 50% penalty of the mix laid.

DENSITY CORES

• CPI weighs the Cores and calculates the Densities.

• As a Monitor, observe the process at least once a week.

• CPI gets the Cores ready to be sent to the Materials Lab.

• Remember, a copy of the Report must be sent in with the Cores.

MIX

• The QMA Lab Tech. will get four boxes daily (depending on tonnage).

• They will break these down in their Lab Trailors. Some sort of sample needs to go to the Materials Lab for correlation testing everyday.

• Each area may be different in what they want sent in, so you will have to call and find out what they want.

• Always keep in touch with your Materials Lab. If they are having problems, they may want more.







PROJECT DEVELOPMENT DIVISION - OFFICE OF MATERIALS INSTRUCTIONAL MEMORANDUM

October 28, 1997 Supersedes May 2, 1997

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METHOD OF TESTING THE STRENGTH OF PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE USING THE MATURITY METHOD

GENERAL

This I.M. outlines the procedure for using the maturity concept as a non-destructive method to determine concrete strength.

This is a two step procedure. First, a relationship must be established between the maturity values and the concrete strength as measured by destructive methods (that is, through testing of beams or cylinders). The development of the maturity-strength curve shall be done in the field at the beginning of construction using project materials and the project proportioning and mixing equipment. The second step is the instrumentation of the concrete to be measured. Temperature probes are installed in the concrete and the temperature is measured. From those measurements, along with the age at which the measurements were taken, maturity values are determined. A maturity meter or temperature measuring device and a computer or calculator may also be used to determine the maturity values.

The Contractor and the Agency shall jointly develop a plan for performing the maturity testing. The plan shall include:

- 1. The Contractor shall be responsible for the development of the maturity curve. The curve development shall be monitored by the Contracting Agency.
- 2. The temperature monitoring process of the constructed pavement shall be the responsibility of the Contractor and monitored by the Contracting Agency.

For concrete furnished from a construction or stationary mixer which is in place prior to construction of the specified project, a maturity curve may be established ahead of actual construction of the specified project. The test specimens shall be cast with concrete made from the same plant and using the same materials source as will be used in the specified project. The Agency shall be informed and have an opportunity to observe the development of the maturity curve.

THE MATURITY CONCEPT

The hydration of cement and gain in strength of the concrete are dependent on both curing time and temperature. Thus, the strength of the concrete may be expressed as some function of time and temperature. This information can then be used to determine the strength of concrete without conducting physical tests. The time-temperature function commonly used is the maturity concept proposed by Nurse-Saul (ASTM C1074), Matls. I. M. 383 Page 2 of 10 October 28, 1997 Supersedes May 2, 1997

 $M(^{\circ}C \times hours) = \sum \left[(T - T_0) \Delta t \right]$ (1)

where *M* is the maturity in degree °C-hours [M is also termed the time-temperature factor (TTF)], Δt is the time interval in hours (or days), *T* is the average concrete temperature during the time interval Δt , and T_o is the datum temperature at which concrete ceases to gain strength with time. The value of $T_o = -10^{\circ}$ C (14°F) is most commonly used. As a result, Eq. (1) becomes

$$M(^{\circ}C \times hours) = \sum [(T + 10)\Delta t]$$
(2)

ESTABLISHMENT OF MATURITY-STRENGTH RELATIONSHIP

To establish a maturity-strength relationship for a concrete mix, a maturity meter or a thermal meter and a hydraulic testing machine are needed. The following procedure shall be used:

- Cast a minimum of twelve (12) 152 mm X 152 mm X 508 mm (6 in. x 6 in. x 20 in.) beams, as per I.M. 328. Test the entrained air content and slump of the concrete being used to cast the beams, as per I.M. 327. Record these values. The concrete shall meet specifications. The beams shall be cast from a batch of at least 3 cubic yards.
- 2. Embed a thermal couple wire near each end of a test beam (when flexural strength is to be determined) to monitor the temperature. This beam will be the last to be tested. A probe shall be inserted near each of the beam ends to the approximate mid-depth and such that they are approximately 75 mm (three in.) from each side and each end. Loop the wire around the beam box handles to prevent the wire from being inadvertently pulled out of the beam. The average of the two readings will be used in the development of the maturity-strength curve. When the thermal meter is used, the measured temperature should be substituted into Eq. (2) to obtain values of maturity. The Maturity Data Recording Sheet at the end of this I.M. may be used in this determination. When a maturity meter is used, the values are computed by the meter. Twelve (12) test specimens shall be tested as described in #4 below.
- 3. Cast, cure, and test the beams at the plant site. Test in accordance to 1.M 316. This will allow a maturity meter to be protected from the weather and theft. The meter can be stored in a lab trailer or vehicle with the probes run outside to the beam in the sand pit. The beams shall be covered with plastic immediately after casting and prior to form

removal. If possible, wet burlap should be placed over the surface of the beams under the plastic. The forms shall be removed the following day. Cure all beams in a pit of wet sand after form removal, until they are tested.

4. Determine maturity values and strength at four different ages. Test three specimens for strength at each age and calculate the average strength at each age. The maturity value shall be calculated from a temperature reading at the time the specimen is tested for strength. The tests shall be spaced such that they are performed at somewhat consistent intervals of time and span a range in strength that includes the opening strength desired. The table below gives suggested maturity values for each test of three standard mixture classes. This is only a guide and may need to be modified, depending on specific mixtures and conditions.

	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
A Mix	750	1500	2500	3500
B Mix	1500	3500	5500	7500
C Mix	750	1500	2500	3500
F Mix	500	1000	1500	2500
FF Mix	500	1000	1500	2000
M Mix	600	1200	2000	3000

Approximate Maturity Values (TTF)

These values assume opening strength of 3.45 MPa (500 psi) for the A B and C mixtures, 2.80 MPa (400 psi) for F mixtures, 2.40 MPa (350 psi) for FF mixtures, and a five hour opening for the M mixture with calcium chloride. If the maturity curve is intended to be used to determine the time to begin joint sawing, testing must begin at lower maturity values.

The first test (Test 1), for Class C mixes, normally would be performed at an age of approximately 12 hours when hot, summer temperatures prevail. During cooler conditions, the first test may be performed at the beginning of the day following casting of test specimens.

Additional test specimens may be cast at a later time and tested at earlier ages to add data to the strength-maturity relationship as an aid to determining the appropriate time to saw.

5. Plot the measured strength against the corresponding values of maturity at different ages,

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as determined by the maturity meter or by hand methods. Use a computer program provided by the Transportation Center Materials Concrete Technician to determine maturity-strength relationship. The TTF number corresponding to the opening strength shall be used to determine when the pavement has reached opening strength. An example of the Maturity-Strength Development form, generated by the computer program, is included at the end of this I.M. This form shall be signed by the contractor/contractor representative and reviewed by the TCME. Copies will be provided to the Project Engineer, TCME, Central Materials, Pavement Materials Engineer, and Contractor.

Since the influence of maturity on strength of concrete is somewhat different for various mixes, a maturity-strength relationship established for one mix shall not be used for another mix.

FIELD PROCEDURE

Equipment

- 1. 12 152 mm x 152 mm x 508 mm (6 in. x 6 in. x 20 in.) beam molds.
- 2. 1 each shovel (square point), rubber hammer or equivalent, and wood float or equivalent.
- 3. 1 each hydraulic testing machine
- 4. 1 each maturity meter
- 5. 1 each hand-held thermometer
- 6. Type T thermocouple wire
- 7. Connectors

The following equipment has been used in this work and the manufacturer's address and phone numbers are provided for information purposes. Similar equipment is available from other manufacturers.

Maturity Meter Model H-2680

Hand-held Thermometer Model HH-25TC Humboldt Mfg. Co. 7300 W. Agatite Avenue Norride, IL 60656 (708)456-6300

Omega Engineering, Inc. One Omega Drive Box 4047 Stanford, CT 06907-0047 (203)359-1660

Type T Thermocouple Wire

Watlow-Gordon Richmond, IL 60071 (815)678-2211 October 28, 1997 Supersedes May 2, 1997

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Placement of the temperature probes

Strip the coating from each end of the two wires and twist the ends together before inserting them into the fresh concrete. Insert the temperature probe into the concrete until the end is at approximately the pavement mid-depth and 0.5 m (1.6 ft) from the edge of the pavement. The wire ends are the point at which the temperature measurement is taken. Insertion may be accomplished by attaching the wire ends to a wooden dowel and embedding it into the slab. Check to ensure the concrete is consolidated around the dowel. The portion of the dowel that protrudes above the pavement should be cut or broken off after the testing is completed.

Probes may be placed at any point along the pavement slab. A minimum of two probes shall be placed in each day's placement. On days when there is a large difference between daytime high temperatures and nighttime low temperatures, placing additional probes near the beginning of the day's run and at a point near the midday location would provide helpful information. This would be helpful to those sawing the pavement as well as those determining the opening time. It has been found that the concrete does not always gain strength at the same rate. Therefore the concrete placed during the middle of the day can gain strength faster than the concrete placed at the beginning of the day.

Data Collection

The other probe wire ends, not placed in the concrete, shall be connected to a plug, unless the temperature measuring device must be connected to the probe directly with bare wires. The plug is then inserted into the maturity meter or thermal meter. Normally a thermal meter can be used to collect field data. Be careful to connect the copper wire to the copper plug prong (+).

When a thermal meter is used, the wire is connected to the meter each time a temperature is taken. Then the wire is disconnected and the value recorded. A Maturity Data Recording Sheet is provided at the end of this Materials I.M. which may be used to record the temperature readings and calculate the maturity values.

Do not disconnect the wire from the maturity meter until the test is completed. The data collection must be uninterrupted. Also the maturity meter must by protected from rain or water. If water finds its way inside the meter, permanent damage will result.

Once the wires are placed, an initial temperature of the concrete shall be taken and recorded, when a thermal meter is being used. Temperature readings should be taken in the morning and late afternoon, when one first arrives on the project and before one leaves for the day, as a minimum for standard B and C mixtures. For the fast setting mixtures, readings should be taken every few hours, depending on weather conditions and mixture. If a maturity meter is being used, it should be connected to the probe as soon as possible to begin data collection.

Measuring the maturity

The maturity number can be read directly from the maturity meter or calculated from the
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temperature readings obtained by the thermal meter. This number is then used to enter the strength-maturity chart that was established as described above and a strength is then determined. Note: An instruction sheet will accompany each maturity meter. It is important to follow these instructions to initialize the instrument.

Validation

Once per month, validation tests shall be conducted to determine if concrete strength is being represented by the current maturity curve. Cast and cure three (3) beams using the same procedure and manner as used to develop the current maturity curve. Test all three beams as close as possible to the maturity value which was determined to represent the opening strength of the pavement. If the average of these tests is within 0.34 MPa (\pm 50 psi) of the original curve at the TTF the validation beams were tested, the original curve shall be considered validated. If the average value is less than 0.34 MPa (50 psi) of the original maturity curve at the TTF the validation beams were tested, a new maturity curve shall be developed. If the average value is greater than 0.34 MPa (50 psi) of the original maturity curve at the TTF the validation beams were tested, a new maturity curve shall be developed. If the average value is greater than 0.34 MPa (50 psi) of the original maturity curve at the TTF the validation beams were tested, a new maturity curve shall be developed. If the validation beams were tested, a new maturity curve shall be developed. If the validation beams were tested, a new maturity curve shall be developed to the RCE, TCME, Curve is included at the end of this I.M. Signed copies shall be provided to the RCE, TCME, Central Materials, Pavement Materials Engineer, and Contractor.

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MATURITY DATA RECORDING SHEET

Project No.: _____ County: _____

Pavement Thickness:

TTF for Traffic Opening		Stati Air (Slum Air '	on: (%): np: Temp:			Station:				
			Sit	e 1	5.18		Site 2 Age Temp ΔTTF TTF (hour) (°C) (°C-h) 0			
Date	Time	Age (hour)	Temp (°C)	ΔTTF (°C-h)	TTF	Age (hour)	Temp (°C)	ΔTTF (°C-h)	TTF	
		0				0				
		1.3			and a					
	A. (374			34.34			Sec. 1			
		in the								
				Abert						
			44,44							

$$TTF_{i} = \left(\frac{Temp_{i} + Temp_{i+1}}{2} + 10\right) (Age_{i} - Age_{i-1})$$

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SAMPLE

MATURITY DATA RECORDING SHEET

Project No.: FM-67(25)--55-67

County: Monona

Pavement Thickness: 8 in.

TTF for Ope 7500	TTF for Traffic Opening 7500 °C-hour		tion: <u>11(</u> (%): <u>6.5</u> mp: <u>2 i</u> Temp: <u>7</u>)0 n. /5 °F	-	Stat Air Slui Air	ion: (%): mp: Temp: _		_	
			Site	e 1			Site 2			
Date	Time	Age (hour)	Temp (°C)	ΔTTF (°C-h)	TTF	Age (hour)	Temp (°C)	ΔTTF (°C-h)	TTF	
8/12/85	9:00 am	0	31	0	0	0				
	10:00 am	1	31	41	41					
	1:00 pm	4	36	131	172					
	4:00 pm	7	33	134	306					
8/13/95	9:00 am	24	28	689	994					
	4:00 pm	31	42	315	1309			1 - P. 1 - BH		
8/14/95	9:00 am	48	37	842	2151					
	4:00 pm	55	38	333	2483					
8/15/95	9:00 am	72	22	680	3163					
							4			

$$TTF_{i} = \left(\frac{Temp_{i} + Temp_{i+1}}{2} + 10\right) (Age_{i} - Age_{i-1})$$

MATURITY - STRENGTH DEVELOPMENT

CURVE #: PROJ. #:

MONITOR: **REP/CONTRACTOR:**

BEAM #	INDICATED	ACTUAL	BREAK	DEPTH	WIDTH	FLEXURAL	FLEXURAL	AGE AT	TTF	TTF	AVERAGE
19.00	LOAD	LOAD	LOCATION			COEFFICIENT	STRENGTH	BREAK	CH1	CH2	TTF
	(lbs)	(lbs)	(in)	(in)	(in)		(psi)	(hours)	-		
	Enter	Enter	Enter	Enter	Enter			Enter	Enter	Enter	
1	3000	3100	0.5	5.98	6.02	0.125419	389		650	650	650
2	3100	3250	0.5	6.00	6.01	0.124792	406		650	650	650
3	3050	3150	0.5	6.00	6.02	0.124585	392		650	650	650
4	3450	3400	0.5	5.98	6.00	0.125838	428	- 1 1 T () 7	800	850	825
5	3550	3450	0.5	6.00	6.00	0.125000	431	WE AN	800	850	825
6	3500	3425	0.5	6.00	6.00	0.125000	428	1999	800	850	825
7	4000	4100	0.5	5.98	6.00	0.125838	516	24 M . A 12	1100	1150	1125
8	3990	4000	0.5	5.98	6.00	0.125838	503	1	1100	1150	1125
9	4000	4100	0.5	6.00	6.00	0.125000	513		1100	1150	1125
10	4600	4650	0.5	6.00	6.00	0.125000	581		1500	1500	1500
11	4700	4680	0.5	6.00	6.00	0.125000	585	Sec. 1	1500	1500	1500
12	4750	4700	0.5	5.98	6.00	0.125838	591		1500	1500	1500
1	Sector States	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	and the second second					1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		14 T 1 1 1 1	A Second Constant



T.C. Materials Engineer

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VALIDATION OF MATURITY CURVE

CURVE #:	0	MONITOR:	0	INSPECTO	DR: 0	
PROJ. #:	0	CONTRACTOR:	0	DA	TE:	0

BEAM #	INDICATED LOAD (Ibs)	ACTUAL LOAD (lbs)	BREAK LOCATION (in)	DEPTH (in)	(in)	FLEXURAL COEFFICIENT	FLEXURAL STRENGTH (psl)	AGE AT BREAK (hours)	TTF CH 1	TTF CH 2	AVERAGE TTF
	Enter	Enter	Enter	Enter	Enter			Enter	Enter	Enter	
1	4000	4100	0.5	6.00	6.00	0.125000	513		1000	1000	1000
2	3990	4000	0.5	6.00	6.00	0.125000	500	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1000	1000	1000
3	4000	4100	0.5	6.00	6.00	0.125000	513		1000	1000	1000



Matls. I.M. 383

MATURITY

• Fresh concrete gains strength as a result of the exothermic reactions between water and cement or cement hydration.

• The extent of cement hydration in a concrete mixture, and therefore strength, is a function of the temperature history of the concrete mixture. This relation of time and temperature is maturity or the time-temperature factor (TTF).



Maturity Method

Maturity is a technique for estimating concrete strength based on the assumption that samples of a given concrete attain equal strength if they attain equal maturity values. There are three steps involved in the maturity method.

- 1. Development of Strength-Maturity Relationship
- 2. Determination of Maturity Value for Opening Strength
- 3. Determination of Maturity Value in Slab or Structure

Estimates of Strength are Based on Two Important Assumptions

- 1. There is always sufficient moisture for continued hydration-ie. Proper curing procedures.
- 2. The concrete in the structure is the same as that used to develop the strength maturity relationship.



Maturity Function

Mathematical expression for evaluating maturity or time-temperature factor (TTF) from the recorded temperature history of the concrete

Nurse-Saul Equation (ASTM C1074) Maturity or TTF ($^{\circ}C \cdot hrs$) = $\sum (T - T_{\circ}) \cdot \Delta t$

where,

100

 $T = average temperature over time interval \Delta t$ $T_{\circ} = -10 \,^{\circ}C$, datum temperature at which concrete ceases to gain strength $\Delta t = time$ interval in hours

Rewritten as

Maturity or TTF (°C•hrs) = $\sum (T+10) \cdot \Delta t$

Establishing Strength Maturity Relationship (I.M. 383)

- Cast twelve (12) 152x152x508 mm (6"x6"x20") beams
- Place two thermocouple wires, one near each end of one beam to approximately mid-depth. Loop the wire around the beam box handles to prevent the wires from inadvertently being pulled out. Begin recording temperature with the maturity meter.
- Beams should be covered with wet burlap or plastic until they are able to be stripped from the forms and cured in a wet sand pit.
- At four different ages test three(3) beams for flexural strength and record the TTF reading from the maturity meter before testing each specimen. For Class C mixes, the first set of beams will need to be tested the following day after casting (~18-24hrs.). During hot summer weather, the first set may need to be tested earlier (~12hrs.).



Establishing Strength Maturity Relationship (I.M.383) continued

• Test the remaining beams at the approximate maturity values given in I.M. 383, or ~12-24hrs. between tests depending on weather conditions. Be sure that the tests are spaced over intervals of time that span a range in strength that covers the desired target strength. Some adjustment of the testing intervals may be required to ensure that the target strength is covered.

• Plot the TTF values vs. the strength values. Determine the TTF value which corresponds to the target strength. The TTF may also be calculated, using a calculator or computer, by performing a linear regression between the strength and log (TTF).

MATURI T METER CURVE #4

PROJECT #: STP-5-4(27)--2C-91

DATE BEAMS MADE: 08/20/96

BEAM #	LOAD AT	TABLE	BREAK	WIDTH	DEPTH	FLEXURAL	FLEXURAL	AVERAGE	AGE AT	TTF	TTF	AVERAGE
Sec. 2	BREAK	VALUE	LOCATION			COEFFICIENT	STRENGTH	FLEXURAL	BREAK	CH1	CH 2	TTF
	(165)	(163)	(in)	(in)	(in)	The second second		STRENGTH	(DAYS)			
1	3450	3400		5.98	6.02	0.124586	424	427	Sec. 2.	750	800	775
2	3550	3450	and the second	6.00	6.01	0.124584	430	427		750	800	775
3	4000	4100		6.00	6.02	0.124171	509	505		1100	1150	1125
4	3990	4000		5.98	6.00	0.125418	502	505		1100	1150	1125
5	4600	4650		6.00	6.00	0.125000	581	581		1500	1500	1500
6	4600	4650	1.1.1	6.00	6.00	0.125000	581	581		1500	1500	1500
7	5100	5150	214 11.5	5.98	6.00	0.125418	646	652		1900	1950	1925
8	5150	5200	official states	5.98	6.00	0.125418	652	652	and the second	1900	1950	1925
9	5200	5250	1 August	5.98	6.00	0.125418	658	652	Stand Strength	1900	1950	1925

AIR: 9.4 % SLUMP: 2 1/2"

MIX:	C-3WR-C20	
FLY ASH:	COUNCIL BLUFFS	
CEMENT:	ASH GROVE	
COARSE AGGREGATE:	KASER CORP @ DURHAM MINE	
FINE AGGREGATE:	HALLET MATERIALS @ VANDALIA	
WATER REUDCER:	DARATARD 17	
AIR ENTRAINER:	DARAVAIR 1400	
TTF FOR 500 PSI:	1065	

MATERIALS STAFF:	ERIC COWLES SHANE TYMKOWICZ
INSPECTOR:	STEVE HUBLER

CONTRACTOR: CEDAR VALLEY



Given:

Maturity	Average				
Values	Flexural				
(TTF)	Strengths (psi)				
435	180				
616	363				
1749	509				
1922	565				

Plot the Maturity vs. Strength curve and determine the TTF value for opening strength of 500 psi.



Determing Maturity (TTF) in Slab Using Temperature Data

- Maturity (TTF) of the slab or structure may be calculated using a hand held digital thermometer. The procedure is the nearly the same as that using the maturity meter except that the maturity value (TTF) is calculated.
- Place the thermocouple wire mid-depth into the slab approximately 1 foot in from the edge. Record the initial temperature and time.
- Continue to monitor the temperature at some interval of time and calculate the TTF. It would be preferable to monitor the temperature hourly, but realistically the temperature should be monitored 2 to 3 times per day.
- When the calculated TTF value reaches the required TTF for 500 psi, as determined with the strength maturity relationship, it may be assumed that the strength in the structure is sufficient to open.

Maturity or TTF (°C•hr)

 $= \sum (((Temp_1 + Temp_2)/2) + 10) x \Delta t_{hrs})$ = Sum of (Average Temperature in °C + 10) x (time, hrs in hours)

Readings

Age	Тетр		
<u>(hrs.)</u>	<u>, °C</u>	<u>TTF</u>	Sum of TTF
0	34.6	0	
12	34.6	535	0 + 535=535
23	42.9	536	535 + 536=1071
37	30.7	655	<i>655</i> + <i>1071</i> = <i>1726</i>
TTF@ 12 hours	= ((34.6 + = (34.6 + = 535	- 34.6)/2 + 10) x 12	10) x (12-0)
TTF@ 23 hours	= ((34.6 + = (38.75 - = 536	- 42.9)/2 + + 10) x 11	10) x (23-12)
TTF@ 37 hours	= ((30.7 + = (36.8 + = 655	- 42.9)/2 + 10) x 14	10) x (37-23)

Project :	STP-5-4(27)2C-91
County :	Warren
Date Paved:	08/03/96
From Sta:	119+95 To Sta:
Cement:	Ash Grove
Fly Ash:	Council Bluffs
Coarse:	Durham
Fine:	Vandalia
WR:	WRDA-82

TTF Required to Open : _____1150

Date	<u>Time</u>	Age (hours)	Temp (deg C)	TTF at age (deg C-hr)	Sum TTF (deg C-hr)
		0.00 12.00 23.00 37.00	34.6 34.6 42.9 30.7	535 536 655 0	0 535 1071 1727 0
				0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
				0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
				0 0 0	0

TTF 1727 Value in box should be equal to or greater than required TTF.

%Air:

Slump : Mix: 6.5 2.25

C3WRC20

Given	:			
	<i>Тетр</i> (°С)	Age (hrs)	ナナド	Sum TTF
	22.2	0.0		0
	19.0	16.5	505	505
	26.5	23.5	229	
	15.9 20.2	39.5 46.0	499	1233
	14.8	63.0	468	1883

Calculate the maturity value (TTF) for each time interval and the TTF sum value.

Given:

Temp	Age
(°C)	(hrs)
22.2	0.0
19.0	16.5
26.5	23.5
15.9	39.5
20.2	46.0
14.8	63.0

Calculate the maturity value (TTF) for each time interval and the TTF sum value.

HUMBOLDT 4101 MATURITY METER

Operating Instructions



Humbolt 4101 Maturity Meter-Operation

To display current TTF

Press Enter

Press Enter

Displays Current Values Ch.1 Temp: Ch.1 TTF:

Press † to display other channels 2, 3, & 4. Press **Exit** at any time to turn off display or **return** to previous display.

To begin Recording

Press Enter

Press REC Press Enter

To Stop Recording

Press Enter

Press REC Press † Press Enter

To Erase Data

Press Enter

Press REC Press↓ Press Enter Displays Current Values Ch.1 Temp: 1. Start Recording On...

Displays Current Values Ch.1 Temp: 1. Start 2. Stop Recording Off...

Displays Current Values Ch.1 Temp: 1. Start 3. Erase Data Erasing Data...

Humboldt 4101 Maturity Meter-Operation cont'd.

To View Recorded Data

Press Enter

Press View Press Enter **Displays** Current Values Ch.1 Temp:

1. Recorded Data

Press[†] to scroll through data.

To View Meter Status

Press Enter

Press View Press 1

Press Enter

Current Values Ch.1 Temp:

Recorded Data
 Meter Status

Displays Days Available and Battery Voltage should be checked each time before recording to determine available memory and battery voltage (should be greater than 5.5 volts).

Pro	Procedure To Download Data From Humboldt 4101 Meter Windows 3.1								
1.	Plug 9 pin connector (for IBM PC's) into serial port in computer and other end into communication port on the Maturity Meter.								
Compu	ter								
2.	Under Accessories-select Terminal								
201 3.	Under Terminal-select Settings- Communications								
4	Select COM1								
	Display should be set to the following: Baud Rate 9600 Data Bits 8 Stop Bits 2 Parity None Flow Control Xon/Xoff Click "OK"								
5.	Select Transfers Receive Text Files								
6.	Box will display-Select or create file in desired dir	ectory.							
7.	Box will display with- <i>Receiving:"filename.txt</i> " in	lower right corner.							
Maturi	ty Meter								
8.	Press Enter Press View Twice Press Enter	Displays "PRESENT VALUES" Displays "1. OUTPUT DATA" Data from each channel will display in box on terminal display.							
Compu	iter								
9.	Select Stop on lower left co Select File	orner.							
	Save								



(

PLANT MONITOR DOCUMENTATION

PLANT INSPECTOR	CERTIFICATE #	
ACC PLANT	PCC PLANT	
COUNTY	PROJECT NUMBER _	
CONTRACTOR		
PLANT LOCATION		
DATES OF PLANT INSPECTION		
FROM TOTAL DAYS	то	
DISCREPANCIES (Improper procedures, un inspection duties):	nresolved test discrepancies, or fa	ilure to perform
Corrective action taken by contractor for dis	screpancies:	
		in the second
		A STAN
	Plant Monitor	Date
If there are no comments above, plant inst	pection will be considered accept	able.
Conv. Transportation Contar Materials		

TECHNICAL	TRAINING AND CERTIFI	CATION PROG	RAM
	(DAILY WORK HISTO	RY)	
Name			
Address			
City	State	Zip Code	
Telephone	Cert No.		
ACC			
PCC			
	WORK HISTORY		
Location Of Plant:			
Duties Performed:			Hours
	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		
Date Duties were perform	ed:		
Supervisor (Certified Plan	t Inspector):		
Agency:			
Remarks:			
FORWARD	TO THE TRANSPORTATION CE	NTER-MATERIALS	

	UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE NOTICE
Issued To:	Date:
This notice is unsatisfactory three month st	s to inform you that your performance as a Certified Inspector/Technician w for the reason listed below. After receipt of two such notices you may be given uspension. After three notices, you are subject to decertification (I.M. 213).
This notice wil It will also be	ll be placed in your permanent file with the Transportation Center in which you resian placed on the statewide computer file.
The goal of the producers, cit We hope you v	e Technical Training and Certification Program (TTCP) is to work with contractor ies, and counties to continually improve the quality on Iowa construction project will work with us to achieve this goal.
Unsatisfactory	Performance:
	년 1월 2월
	Transportation Center Materials Engineer

CERTIFIED AGGREGATE TECHNICIAN EVALUATIONS

Name	Certification No.	Date	
Location	Producer		
Material	Intended Use		

					Sieve Analysis-Percent Passing									
Lab No.	o. of Samples _ mm 26. _ in mn _ i ir.				19 mm ¾ in.	13.2 mm ½ in.	9.5 mm ⅔ in.	4.75 mm No. 4	2.36 mm No. 8	1.18 mm No.16	600 μm No. 30	300 μm No. 50	150 μm No. 100	75 μm No. 200
-	Production	Max.												
	Limits Min.									12.2				
													1. 1. 2. 1	
								25		5.123				
					1.	11111		100	-	10.00				

		YES	NO	
1.	Does Tech have proper equipment?			
2.3.	Is Tech familiar with Form 821278?			-
4.	Is Tech familiar with WHS procedures? Is Tech knowledgeable of I.M.s?		1	
	I.M204-209-301-302-303-304-306, etc.			
		GOOD	FAIR	POOR
1.	Proper care of equipment			
2.	Sampling Procedure			
3.	Splitting Procedure			
4.	Sieving to completion			
5.	Computing gradations			
6.	Report preparation & distribution			

COMMENTS

cc: Technician Transportation Center Area Inspector Producer

Signature

PRE CONSTRUCTION MEETING FOR ASPHALT

DATE PROJE	CT(S)
COUNTY	CONTRACTOR
CONSULTANT OR RESIDENT	ENGINEER
PROJECT INSPECTOR	
CERTIFIED PLANT INSPEC	TION REQUIRED? YESNO
PLANT INSPECTOR	MONITOR
AGG ACCEPTANCE TESTING	BYLOCATION
STARTING DATE	CALIBRATION DATE
SUBCONTRACTOR	WORK
SUBCONTRACTOR	WORK
SUBCONTRACTOR	WORK
CONCRETE SOURCE, MIX,	LUSE
PROJECT SUPERINTENDENT	
PLANT TYPE	POLLUTION CONTROL
WEIGHING SYSTEM: AUTO PLANT SITE	SEMI AUTOWEIGH MASTER

MATERIALS IN MIX INCLUDING R.A.P.

MATERIALS COMPLY WITH SHALE, ABSORPTION, AND SKID REQUIREMENTS

SIZE	MIX TYPE	CLASS	COURSE	
%IN MIX	MATL.& SIZE	PRODUCER	SOURCE	BEDS
COMPACTI	ON REQUIREMENT	? CLASS 1	CLASS 2	I

SIZE %IN MIX	MIX TYPE MATL.& SIZE	CLASS PRODUCER	COURSESOURCE	BEDS
	ON REQUIREMENT		CLASS 2	

SPRINKLE AGGREGATE SOURCE_____ ASPHALT CEMENT SOURCE_____ ASPHALT TACK SOURCE_____ OTHER AGG SOURCES FOR PROJECT_____

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTION NEEDED (TREES, LIGHTING, INTAKES, PIPE, ETC)

ADVANCE NOTICE TO ASSURANCE OF ANY SCHEDULED CONCRETE POURS GRADATIONS, BOX SAMPLES, AND DENSITY CORES TO MASON CITY ASAP DOES SMOOTHNESS SPEC. APPLY? YES _____ NO _____ PROFILOMETER TESTING BY

DOT Monitoring Program for Asphaltic Concrete Paving Plant Inspection and Quality Management Asphalt (QMA)

The A.C. Plant Inspector's Guide provides an overview of the duties and responsibilities of A.C. Plant Inspectors or certified Bituminous Lab Technician when SS-5127 applies. It is intended to provide a general outline of inspection activities. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT ANYONE USING THIS GUIDE REFER TO THE SPECIFICATIONS, IM'S, AND CONSTRUCTION MANUAL SECTIONS FOR A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENTS.

Before production begins, the contractor's certified plant inspector and the *Engineer* should discuss these duties, documentation, sampling and testing plans to ensure compliance with Article 2521 and/or SS-5127 and IM 214. Any noncompliance or work quality deficiency shall be immediately reported to the contractor's superintendent and the resident construction engineer. The contractor shall be required to take corrective action. The monitoring requirements are minimum and should be increased if deficiencies occur until the problems are resolved. *Monitoring activities identified by an asterisk''' to be performed by the Transportation Center Materials AC technician*. *Construction and materials personnel, upon mutual agreement may shift monitoring responsibilities between each other to accommodate problems with personnel availability through greater schedule flexibility.*

Certified Plant Inspection/QMA	Minimum Monitoring Requirement	References
Stockpiles		Article 2303.04
Observe construction of stockpiles to prevent	* Inspect before construction begins and	2303.02
segregation, contamination, and intermingling.	during plant monitor visits.	IM 508
Plant Erection	* Inspect prior to calibration and monitor	Article 2001.06
Inspect material bin foundations. Assure sampling locations are safe & convenient	visits. Visually inspect for safety concerns.	1107.07
Assure sampling locatoris are sure to contention.		
Plant Equipment	* Inspect all plant & testing equipment prior to or	Article 2001.22
Check interlocks on aggregate feeders & AC	at the time of calibration (including lab trailer &	*2303.02
delivery systems, screens for removal of oversize	QMA equipment).	*2520
material. AC storage tank, tank stick & general		*2521
condition of all plant equipment.		IM 508, App A
	Monitor first day & once a week thereafter. Check	
Perform check weighing & verification weighing	truck tare weights the first day a truck is used on	Const.Man.3.50
as per prescribed frequency.	the project when platform scales are used.	Article 2001.07
		IM 508
	"*"Indicates the activity is the	
	responsibility of Materials personnel	
	responsionity of materials personnel.	

DOT Monitoring Program for Asphaltic Concrete Paving Plant Inspection and Quality Management Asphalt (QMA)-Continued

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Certified Plant Inspection/QMA	Minimum Monitoring Requirement	References
Plant Calibration Observe calibration & obtain-copy of all calibration data.	* Observe calibration	IM 508
Obtain copy of job mix formula & "Proportions and Production Limits" (Form 820955).	* Review calibration data and job mix formula.	
Check cold feed bins for method of adjustment.	* Inspect method for securing bin gate settings.	
Discuss mix designs & plant controls with Transportation Center Materials personnel.	* Participate in discussion	
Plant Sampling & Testing Obtain 3 aggregates samples per lot. Split only the sample to be tested, determine & record process control gradation. Forward split samples to Transportation Center Materials Lab with Form 820193. Determine moisture content of all aggregate including RAP.	 (Witness at least 1 of first 3 process samples of each <u>mix design & minimum of 10% of remaining samples.</u>) * Perform acceptance testing frequency as per I.M. 204. Monitor for correlation. 	Const. Man. 3.21 Const. Man. 3.22 Article 2534 IM 508, IM 216
Obtain AC samples & forward to Transportation Center Materials Lab	* Observe sampling during monitor visits.	IM 204
Monitor condition of density cores & core thickness.	Identify random core locations, observe core cutting, transport to field lab, determine & record core densities, and Q.I. Issues non compliance if necessary. Forward cores to Transportation Center Materials Lab with Form 820193.	Article 2303.12 IM 320 IM 321
QMA Only Determine and record core densities and Q.I. Properly store cores for random checking by Transportation Center Materials personnel.	 (Witness first density determination & minimum 10% of remaining sets. * Transportation Center Lab to test first density set and one additional set per week at random. 	Article 1201 IM 320 IM 321

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DOT Monitoring Program for Asphaltic Concrete Paving Plant Inspection and Quality Management Asphalt (QMA)-Continued

Certified Plant Inspection/QMA	Minimum Monitoring Requirement	References
Prepared daily plant report (Form 800241). Fax a copy to the TCME.	Review entries the first day and weekly thereafter.	IM 508
Document all check, tests, & quantities in field book in format provided by residency.	Review entries the first day and weekly thereafter.	
Determine & calculate asphalt pay quantity daily.	Review entries the first day and weekly thereafter.	IM 509
Maintain & monitor control charts.	* Monitor daily during monitor visit	IM 508
Check for approval sources & certifications for all materials (including material transferred from other projects) & document deliveries.	* Check sources at times of calibration & monitor any changes.	
Assure total certified quantities are sufficient for tons produced.	Check once a week	
Maintain file of all certified materials tickets, worksheets, and form submitted to be made available to the agency upon request.	Obtain file of plant reports and controls charts at end of project.	Article 2521
Maintain control charts & data sheets. Document all mix control changes. Document correlation results.	* Monitor summary sheet, during monitor visits. Obtain copies of control charts and summary sheets at the end of the project.	Article 1201
Mix Control Monitoring coating of aggregates & mixing time.	* Observe each day of production by monitor	Article 2303.04 IM 508
Monitor & record air, AC & mix temperature on 2-hour intervals.	* Check during monitor visits.	Article 2303.04 2303.09
Monitor truck loading procedure, amount of mix maintained in silo & operation of hopper/silo gates to avoid segregation.	* Check during monitor visits.	Article 2303.09 IM 508
Check aggregates proportions, interlocks, & cold feed bin gate settings daily.	* Monitor at calibration and during visits.	IM 508 IM 511

DOT Monitoring Program for Asphaltic Concrete Paving Plant Inspection and Quality Management Asphalt (QMA)-Continued

Certified Plant Inspection/QMA	Minimum Monitoring Requirement	References
Inspect trucks for proper/improper use of cleaning fluids	Monitor at <i>random</i>	Article 2001.01
Prepare boxes & Form 820193 (Samples Submitted) & send to road for hot samples.		IM 508
Asphalt Delivery Determine quantities on hand & calculate ACC added by tank stick or weighing. Compare with brodie meter daily.	Monitor 1st day & once per week at random	IM 509 Article 2302.26B 2303.25B
ACC Mixture Sampling (QMA) Responsible for proper and random sampling of hot ACC mixture behind	Monitor daily by plant monitor or grade inspector.	IM 322
paver. Sampling frequency in accordance with Article 1201.		



PLANT INSPECTION DUTIES

Appendix 3-5

is portal a
				ounty _				-				
CALIBRAT Cold Feed	and Asphal	t Cement De	elivery				P	roject				-
(Con	tinuous - Ba	atch - Drum)				C	ontract No.			6 1 B	
							D	ate			3.2	
							Р	roj. Eng				
Contractor Plant Location						Materia	al ID		& %		Moisture	%
Plant Type and Name	_ Pollution	n Control		12		Materia	al ID		& %		Moisture	%
Mix Type Class		Mix S	Size			Materia	al ID		& %		Moisture	%
Asphalt Type and Grade RPM Feeder/ RPM Plant/Maste	er		Plant S	Set	Tł	PH Materia	al ID		& %		Moisture	%
Pump vernier setting/gate opening in inches/Dial setting	1	1999.6		1.9-				1				
Run number	i	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	<u></u> 1	2	3
Revolutions delivered/Time delivered												
Total weight aggregate delivered/TPH wet			1							22.52		
Total weight A.C. delivered Total dry weight aggregate delivered/TPH Dry												
Dry weight per revolution								1443				
Dry weight per minute			10.20									
Average dry weight per (Minute-Rev.)/Tach set point												
Date scale was certified						The abo plant oper makes no are to be with the sp	ove data is f ations, for representati construed to pecifications	furnished as informationa ons as to a o relieve the	set forth i al purposes accuracy, e Contractor	n the Star only. The ither expre- from the	ndard Specific Contracting ssed or impl responsibility	cations fo Authorit ied, whic to compl
Calibrate	ed by		N	ame		V	Vitnessed by			Name		
Contract	tor					Τ	itle					

Send Copy To: Central Materials on City and County Projects.

5-95	Iowa Department or Transportation CALIBRATION OF PLANT EQUIPMENT (DRUM MIX PLANT)	Project Date
		Proj. Eng
Cóntractor	Plant Location	
Plant Type and Name	Pollution Control	
Міх Туре	Class	Mix Size
Asphalt Type and Grade	Temperature ° F	A.C. kg/L (lb/Gal)
WEIGHT BELT	A.C. PUMP	WEIGHT SILO
Run Number	1 2 3 Run Number	1 2 3 Run Number 1 2 3

Meter Er. liters (Gals.)

Corrected liters (Gals.)

Total weight aggregate kg (lbs.)	Metered kg (lbs.)	Total weight kg (lbs.)
Truck total weight aggregate kg (lbs.)	Truck kg (lbs.)	Truck kg (lbs.)
Difference	Difference	Difference
% Error	% Error	% Error
Date scale was certified		The above data is furnished as set forth in the Standard Specifications for plant operations, for informational purposes only. The Contracting Authority makes no representations as to accuracy, either expressed or implied, which are to be construed to relieve
		the Contractor from the responsibility to comply with the

	Calibrated by		Witnessed by		
		Name	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Name	
Distribution:					
White Copy - Plant Inspector	Contractor		Title		
Canary Copy - Contractor					
Pink Copy - Transportation Center Materials Engineer					
Goldenrod Copy - Project Engineer				S. S. R. Grander, S. S.	

Send copy to Central Materials on city and county projects.

Span Fine Zero

	owa Departm	ent of T	ranspo	ortatic	on								
	HIGHW Reclaimed Asp	AY DIVIS	SION lified F	leport									
									Date _				
									Owner	of RAP		-	
aterial Description:	Salvaged fro	om Highwa	ay No			-					Da	tes of Re	emoval
	From	-						-			То		
	Original Pro	oject No	•								Yea	ar Built	
	Surface Co	urse: S	ize				Туре				C	lass of I	Mix Depth
	Base or Bin	der: S	ize				Туре				C	lass of l	Mix Depth
ockpile Descriptio	n: Location: _												
	Section		Tow	vnship _			Range			Coun	ty	-	
Laba No.	Identification	% A.C.	19mm	13.2mm	Gra 9.5mm	adation: 4.75mm	1/1000 2.36mm	T Minim 1.18mm	um 3 Te	sts 300,um	150 <i>,</i> µm	75 <i>µ</i> m	Stockpile Photo (Optional)
	of Sample	Extract	(¾)	(.0530)	(3/8)	(4)	(8)	(16)	(30)	(50)	(100)	(200)	Note: Stockpile photo will be used for future identification and should show stockpile size shape and relation to surround-
													ings. Larger photos may be attached to the back of this form.
												1.20	All photos should have location printed on the back.
									1				
							100						
									1.1.1	1000	1.5		
					100				1				
Average of Sampl	es I sheets if necessa	ry for comp	plete gra	idation i	nformat	tion.							
Average of Sampl lote: Use additiona	es I sheets if necessa	ry for comp	plete gra	idation in	nformat	lion.							
Average of Sampl ote: Use additiona ons in Stockpile	es I sheets if necessa	ry for com	plete gra	adation i	nformat	tion.	ned		Es	stimated			_ Direction of Picture
Average of Sampl lote: Use additiona ons in Stockpile _ ype of Protection	es I sheets if necessa	ry for com	plete gra	adation i	nformat	tion.	ned		E:	stimated			_ Direction of Picture Certified by

800241E - 01/98

DAILY ACC PLANT REPORT

Contract ID:		Contractor:		Size:								
Mix Design No :		Recycle Source:			Mix Tuno:			Design Drows.				
wix Design No		Recycle Source.			with Type.			Desig	n Gyrations:			
Hot Box ID No.:			Time	7:00	9:00	11:00	1:00	3:00	5:00	7:00		
Date Sampled:			Air Temp. (°F)									
Gradation ID:	Specs		A.C. Temp. (°F)				1.000					
1" Sieve			Mix Temp. (°F)									
3/4" Sieve												
1/2" Sieve			Date Placed:				D	ate Tested:				
3/8" Sieve										10.00		
#4 Sieve			Course Placed:				Tested By:					
* Moving Average	Endler and			1.1.1.1.1.1.1		Cold Local						
#8 Sieve						Dens	ity Record					
* Moving Average												
#16 Sieve			Core No.:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
#30 Sieve			Station		-							
* Moving Average			CL Reference				1					
#50 Sieve			W1 Dry									
#T00 Sieve			W 2 in H20			1						
#200 Sieve			W 3 Wet									
* Moving Average			Difference									
Compliance (Y/N)			Field Density		1							
Intended Added, % AC			% Density					1000				
Actual Added, % AC			% Voids		1.1							
Intended Total, % AC			Thickness	a starter		1						
Actual Total, % AC			Gmb	(Lot Ava.):		1	Ava Fi	eld Density		L		
Gmb:			Gmm	(Lot Ava.):		-	Ava	% Density				
Gmm:			Т	C Labs Pa:		-	Ava %	Field Voids				
Pa:			Tarc	et % RAP:		1.000	Specified	% Density				
Moving Average						1.36.14		ro Donony.		·		
Time			Q.I. =		-		=					
Station							2011					
Side												
Sample Tons			Low Outlier:			High Outlier:			New OI =			
Sublot Tons					-				HOW GLI.			
Tons to Date				Film thic	kness (FT)			VMA.				
Fines / Bitumen Ratio								• • • • •		-		
r moor bitamon r tate			Remarks.									
Gsb	: Gb	Effective % AC:										
Mix Change Info:												
	and the formula days with the second days			C.P.I.						Cert. N		
			0	MA Tech:				100 C 100		Cert. N		

800241M - 01/98		DAIL	Y ACC PLANT R	EPORT								
Project No.:		County:		Report No .:								
Contract ID:		Contractor:			Size:		Design Blows:					
Mix Design No.:	·	Recycle Source:			Mix Type:	24	Design Gyrations:					
Hat David D. Na :			Timo	7:00	0.00	11:00	1.00	2.00	E.00	7.00		
Deta Campled			Air Tomp (%C)	7.00	9.00	11.00	1.00	3:00	5:00	7:00		
Date Sampled:	Change		All Temp. (C)									
Gradation ID:	Specs		Mix Tomp. (°C)									
10mm Sieve			wix remp. (C)			l		I				
19mm Sieve			Data Diagodi					ata Taatadu				
12.5mm Sieve			Date Placed.		end to be		L	ate rested:				
9.5mm Sieve			Course Disead				Tested Des					
4.75mm Sieve			Course Placed:				Tested By:					
* Moving Average						Den						
2.36mm Sieve						Dens	ity Record					
* Moving Average												
1.18mm Sieve			Core No.:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
600um Sieve			Station									
* Moving Average			CL Reference									
300um Sieve			W1 Dry									
150um Sieve			W 2 in H20									
795um Sieve			W 3 Wet									
* Moving Average			Difference									
Compliance (Y/N)			Field Density	and the second	1.1.2.6.2.1							
Intended Added, % AC			% Density									
Actual Added, % AC			% Voids						S			
Intended Total, % AC			Thickness					1.1.1.1				
Actual Total, % AC			Gmb	(Lot Avg.):			Avg. Fi	eld Density:				
Gmb:			Gmm	(Lot Avg.):	Sec. 1	Avg.	Avg. % Density:					
Gmm:			TC	C Labs Pa:			Avg. %	Field Voids:		S. 1.2		
Pa:			Targ	et % RAP:			Specified	% Density:				
Moving Average												
Time			Q.I. =				=					
Station												
Side												
Sample Mg's			Low Outlier:		н	ligh Outlier:			New Q.I. =			
Sublot Mg's						Contraction of the second						
Mg's to Date				Film Thick	ness (FT):			VMA:				
Fines / Bitumen Ratio												
Gsb:	Gb:	Effective % AC:	Remarks:									
Mix Change Info:				-	1					-		
			the state in	C.P.I.:						Cert. No.		
			0	AAA Tash				18		Cort No		

PRE CONSTRUCTION MEETING FOR STRUCTURES AND P.C. PAVING

DATE PROJECT	
DESIGN	CONTRACT
COUNTYCONTE	RACTOR
CONSULTANT OR RESIDENT ENGINEER_	
PROJECT INSPECTOR	
CERTIFIED PLANT INSPECTION REQUI	RED? YESNO
PLANT INSPECTOR	MONITOR INSPECTOR
AGG ACCEPTANCE TESTING BY	LOCATION
TYPE OF WORK (STRUCTURE)	(P.C. PAVING)
SUBCONTRACTOR	WORK
SUBCONTRACTOR	WORK
SUBCONTRACTOR	WORK
ASPHALT MIX AND PLANT?	
STARTING DATE	
READY MIX OR PAVING PLANT LOCATI	ON
IF PAVING QUANTITIES TOTAL MORE CEMENT BATCHING IS REQUIRED!!!	THAN 6000 SQ. FT. AUTOMATIC
PROJECT SUPERINTENDENT	
MIXES	
APPROXIMATE CALIBRATION DATE	
MATERIAL	S IN MIXES
COARSE AGG SOURCE	DURABILITY
FINE AGG SOURCE	
CEMENT SOURCE	
FLY ASH SOURCE	
MIXING WATER SOURCE	
OTHER AGG SOURCES FOR PROJECT	
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTION NEEDED	(TREES,LIGHTING,INTAKES,PIPE,ETC)
Contraction of the second s	
NOTIFY AREA INSPECTOR FOR MONITO NOTIFY INSPECTOR FOR MONITOR OF ADVANCE NOTICE TO ASSURANCE OF S ADVANCE NOTICE TO ASSURANCE OF A WILL THERE BE A PRE POUR? PLEASE ADMIXTURE TESTED IF HELD OVER TH WILL CORE LOCATIONS BE REQUIRED?	R OF STEEL (BLACK, EPOXY) PILING, GUARD RAIL, GALVANIZING CHEDULED POURS & TO WITNESS CORES NY SCHEDULED ASPHALT WORK NOTIFY IF YES E WINTER

DOES SMOOTHNESS SPEC APPLY? YES _ PROFILOMETER TESTING BY 149

NO_

DOT Monitoring Program for Portland Cement Concrete Paving Plant Inspection

Plant Inspection Duties per IM 214 and 527

Stockpiles

- 1. Proper stockpiling procedures
- 2. Prevention of intermingling of aggregates
- 3. Prevention of contamination
- 4. Prevention of segregation

Plant Facilities

- 1. Assures plant safety
- 2. Check for equipment compliance
- 3. Proper laboratory location and facilities

Calibration

- 1. Be present during calibration
- 2. Have appropriate batch weights

Cement, Fly Ash, and Aggregate Delivery and Admixtures

- 1. Check for proper source and certification
- 2. Document quantities delivered
- 3. Monitor condition of shipments

Plant Sampling

- 1. Check aggregate gradations
- 2. Check aggregate moisture
- 3. Check aggregate specific gravity

Minimum Monitoring Requirements by Construction Personnel

Inspect before production starts and weekly thereafter

Inspect before calibration. (Check that plant inspector has the proper batch weight tables, current manuals, instructions, and specifications. Inspect transit mixers.)

Plant calibration is observed by Transportation Center Materials personnel and plant monitor

Audit before production starts and weekly thereafter

- Witness sampling and splitting of at least 1 of the first 3 samples of each aggregate and a *minimum* of 10% of the remaining samples. Provide documentation of these witnessed samples on Form 820193. Perform acceptance testing frequency as per I.M. 204. Also verify that the sampling and testing plan is in compliance with Construction Manual 3.22.
- 2 & 3. Witness once during first week of production. If problems develop, run one test to verify the plant inspector's results.

DOT Monitoring Program

for

Portland Cement Concrete Paving Plant Inspection (Continued)

Plant Inspection Duties per IM 214 and 527

Proportion Control

- 1. Check scale weights and scale operation
- 2. Check admixture dispensers
- 3. Check mixing time and revolutions
- 4. Check cement yield

Concrete Tests

- 1. Cure flexural test specimens
- 2. Test flexural specimens

1. Observe curing facility weekly

Audit and/or observe weekly

2. Observe one beam break weekly

Minimum Monitoring Requirements

by Construction Personnel

Test Equipment

- 1. Clean and maintain scales, screens, pycnometers, beam molds, and laboratory facility
- Examine weekly

Documentation

- 1. Prepare daily plant reports
- 2. Document all checks and test results in field book
- 3. Maintain daily diary of work activities
- 1. Audit daily
- 2 & 3. Audit weekly Separate diary to be maintained on items monitored

DOT Monitoring Program for Structural Concrete Plant Inspection

Plant Inspection Duties per IM 214 and 528

Stockpiles

- 1. Proper stockpiling procedures
- 2. Prevention of intermingling of aggregates
- 3. Prevention of contamination
- 4. Prevention of segregation

Minimum Monitoring Requirements by Construction Personnel

Inspect weekly during production

Inspect once during first week of

Plant Facilities

- 1. Assures plant safety
- 2. Check for equipment compliance
- 3. Proper laboratory location and facilities

Calibration

- 1. Have appropriate batch weights
- 2. Check plant calibration
- 3. Plant monitor involvement

Cement, Fly Ash, and Aggregate Delivery and Admixtures

- 1. Check for proper source and certification
- 2. Document quantities delivered
- 3. Monitor condition of shipments

Plant Sampling

- 1. Check aggregate gradations
- 2. Check aggregate moisture
- 3. Check aggregate specific gravity

production. (Check that the plant inspector has current manuals, instructions, and specifications. Inspect transit mixers.)

Plant calibration is observed by Transportation Center Materials personnel

Audit weekly during production

- Witness sampling and splitting of at least 1 of the first 3 samples of each aggregate and a *minimum* of 10% of the remaining samples. Provide documentation of these witnessed samples on Form 820193. Perform acceptance testing frequency as per I.M. 204. Also verify that the sampling and testing plan is in accordance with Construction Manual 3.22
- 2 & 3. Witness once during first week of production. If problems develop, run one test to verify plant inspector's results

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Appendix 3-3.1

DOT Monitoring Program for Structural Concrete Plant Inspection (Continued)

Plant Inspection Duties per IM 214 and 528

Proportion Control

- 1. Check scale weights and scale operation
- 2. Check admixture dispensers
- 3. Check mixing time and revolutions

Concrete Tests

1. Cure flexural test specimens

Minimum Monitoring Requirements by Construction Personnel

Audit weekly during production. (Check batch weights during initial inspection.)

- 1. Observe curing facility weekly
- 2. Test flexural specimens

Test Equipment

 Clean and maintain scales, screens, pycnometers, beam molds, and laboratory facility

Documentation

- 1. Prepare weekly 211B reports
- 2. Document all checks and test results in field book
- 3. Maintain daily diary of work activities

Inspect weekly during production

Audit weekly during production. Maintain a separate diary of items monitored.

Form 820150 12-94	Iowa Depa	rtment of Transportation		
Materials Transportation Center Project Engineer	PORTLANI	D CEMENT CONCRETE		
		County		
Mix. No Wt. (Cement kg/m³) Ibs/cy)	Project		<u>.</u>
Adjusted Cement (kg/m³) (Ibs/cy)—	Source		_ Sp. Gr	<u></u>
M491.17 Fly Ash (kg/m³) (lbs/cy)	Source	(C/F)	_ Sp. Gr	
MT-203 Fine Aggr. Sou	rce		_ Sp. Gr	
MT-203 Coarse Aggr. Sou	rce		_ Spr. Gr	
	Water (kg/m ³) = [(lbs/cy)	Design w/c (wt cement + wt Ash)		
bsolute Volumes				
Cement		(kg/m ³) ÷ (Sp. Gr. x 1000) (lbs/cy) ÷ (Sp. Gr. x 62.4 x 27)	= <u>0.</u>	
Fly Ash		(kg/m ³) ÷ (Sp. Gr. x 1000) (lbs/cy) ÷ (Sp. Gr. x 62.4 x 27)	= <u>0.</u>	
Water		(kg/m³) ÷ (Sp. Gr. x 1000) (lbs/cy) ÷ (1.00 x 62.4 x 27)	= <u>0.</u>	
Air			0.060	
		Subtotal	<u>0.</u>	
		1.000 - Subtotal	= <u>0</u> .	
		Total	= 1.000	
	Fine Agg	regate (1.000 - Subtotal) x % in mix	= <u>0</u> .	
*	Coarse Aggr	regate (1.000 - Subtotal) x % in mix	= <u>0</u> .	and the
		Aggregate Total	<u>0.</u>	
ggregate Weights		제가 관련 영화 가슴을 가슴을		
33.034.0 11013.110	Fine Aggr.	(abs vol.) x Sp. Gr. x 1000 (abs vol.) x Sp. Gr. x 62.4 x 27	=	kg/m ³ Ibs/cy
	Coarse Aggr.	(abs vol.) x .Sp. Gr. x 1000 (abs vol.) x Sp. Gr. x 62.4 x 27	=	kg/m ³ Ibs/cy
ummary	Cement Fly Ash Water	kg/m³ (lbs/cy) kg/m³ (lbs/cy) kg/m³ (lbs/cy) kg/m³ (lbs/cy)		
	Coarse Aggr	kg/m³ (lbs/cy)		

										PCC Plant	Report					-					
														Check M	ix (x)	Check Ty	rpe (x)				
Pr	oject No.: _				C	ontract ID.:				R	eport No .:			Central		Paving		(Send Dail	or End of Lot)		
Pla	int Name:					County:				Date Th	is Report:			Ready	1.	Structure	re (Send Weekly or End of I				
ontrac	tor / Sub:				Temp	p.(°F) Min.:				Date Of La	st Report:					Incidental		(Send Wee	kly or End	or End of Lot)	
	Weather:				Temp	.(°F) Max.:				D	esign No.:					Patching		(Send Wee	kly or End	of Lot)	
T	T					Fir	ne Aggrega	te	Coa	arse Aggrega	ite		Actu	al Quantities	s Used Per	CY (in pour	ds)		Avg.	Max.	
	Mix	Tim	le	Batched	% of Est.	Moist.	T-203	Dry Wt.	Moist.	T-203	Dry Wt.				2		Water		W/C	W/C	
N	lumber	Start	Stop	(CY)	Used	(%)	Sp. G.	(lbs)	(%)	Sp. G.	(lbs)	Cement	Fly Ash	Fine	Coarse	In Agg.	Plant	Grade	Ratio	Ratio	
-																					
1			1			I				II						i					
		Sieve	Accuracy=			Sieve	Accuracy=			Sieve	Accuracy=					-		Batche	d		
	ł	Orig.	Dry Weight	(OD Wt.):		Orig.	Dry Weight	(OD Wt.):		Orig.	Dry Weight	(OD Wt.):				Ches	1. One (1)	Today	Week	Tol	
Si	eve Size	Wt Retd	% Retd	% Retd	% Peg	Wit Retd	. Washed (% Retd	% Peg	Wt Retd	% Retd	% Retd	% Psg	Spece	Ava	Conec	rete (CY):		-	10	
- 01	1 1/2 "	vvi. rielo.	70 Meto.	n Netu.	70 F 39.	W. Reid.	70 Netu.	70 IVetu.	70 r sy.	W. Melu.	Ju riciu.	n netu.	Aray.	opecs.	Avg.	Ceme	ant (Tons):				
-	1"													1		Cente					
-	3/4 "															1. L. M.	Brand /	Source	Rate	Lot	
	1/2 "															Air Ent:					
	3/8 "	-														Wat. Red:	1.0				
	#4															Retarder:	1.00				
	#8															Cal Chlor:					
-	Pan													1000		Superplas:					
-	Total																				
-	#200																Concr	ete Treatme	nt (x)	lbs	
W	ash Loss		OD Wt.		1.4.1.5		OD Wt.		0.000		OD Wt.							lce			
Te	an		D VVt. VV.				D Wt. W.				D VVt. VV.		200				Heat	ated water			
	Jai				1	L											Heate	o materiais]	
		Sieve	Accuracy=			Sieve	Accuracy=			Sieve	Accuracy=										
			Orig.	Dry Weight:		-	Orig.	Dry Weight:		10.00	Orig.	Dry Weight:		Banks		Comments	Туре	Sp. Gr.		Source	
			Ury V	vt. vvasned:		1.200	Dry V	vt. vvasned.		1000	Ury v	vt. vvasned:				Elv Aeb					
[Wt.	% Re	etained	%	Wt	% R	etained	%	Wt.	% Re	etained	%			riy Aon.	L				
S	ieve Size	Retd.		Final	Passing	Retd.		Final	Passing	Retd.		Final	Passing	Specs.	Avg.		T-203	Grad.	1.000		
	3/8 "						-			1					1		A-#	#	-		
_	#4								-					1.1		Rock:	1.0		1		
	#8						-					1.1.1				Sand:					
-	#16										-	-									
-	#30																	Remarks			
	#50															-				Sala	
	#100			-	1					-											
	#200															-					
	vasn													-							
V	Cherry Ch	1												1							
V	otal						1				1										
V F T	otal	Sample ID:		1		(15)			1	(10):		1				L					

rea Engineer Contractor Frant

Monitor:

														Check M	Aix (x)	Check T	ype (x)					
	Project No.:					Contract ID:			Report No.:							Paving		(Send Daily or End of Lot)				
	Plant Name					County	St. Cont			Date	This Report			Ready		Structure	Structure (Send Wee			of Lot)		
Co	ntractor / Sub				Tem	p (°C) Min			Date Of Last Report							Incidental		(Send We	ekly or End	of Lot)		
00	Manthan				Tom	D (°C) Martin		E.		Date Of t	Design Mar					Detching		(Cond Ma	Weekly of End of Lot)			
	vveatner:				- Tem	p.(°C) Max.:					Design No.:					Patching		(Send vve	ekly of End	of Lot)		
		1				F	ine Aggrega	ate	Co	arse Aggre	pate		Actua	Quantities	Used Per	m3 (in kilogr	rams)		Avg.	Max.		
Date	Mix	Tir	me	Batched	% of Est.	Moist.	T-203	Dry Mass	Moist.	T-203	Dry Mass			- Parts		-	Water		W/C	W/C		
/ Day	Number	Start	Stop	(m3)	Used	(%)	Sp. G.	(kg)	(%)	Sp. G.	(kg)	Cement	Fly Ash	Fine	Coarse	In Agg.	Plant	Grade	Ratio	Ratio		
	and the second			3. A. 1																		
																	-					
	1. A. A.																					
		194			1.1	1203					a states		1000	1.000	1. 1.			1.	-			
								-		12.75												
-	100	Sieve	Accuracy			Sieve	Accuracy	1 .F. 37		Sigur	Accuracy				122	[Batche	h			
0		Orig	Dry Mass (OD Mass)		Orig	Dry Mass (OD Mass)		Orio	Dry Mass (OD Mass)						Today	Week	To Date		
A		Dry Mass	Washed (Dry MW):		Dry Mass	Washed (Dry MW):		Dry Mas	s Washed (Dry MW):				Chec	ck One (x):			Total		
R	Sieve Size	Mas. Retd	% Retd.	% Retd.	% Psg.	Mas. Retd	% Retd.	% Retd.	% Psg.	Mas. Retd	% Retd.	% Retd.	% Psg.	Specs.	Avg.	Cond	crete (m3):					
S	37.5mm															Cem	nent (Mg):					
E	25mm			1.1																		
	19mm															Sugar.	Brand /	Source	Rate	Lot No.		
6	12.5mm															Air Ent:						
3	9.5mm		-													Wat. Red:	-					
M [4.75mm															Retarder:						
P [2.36mm					1						_	-			Cal. Chlor:			-			
-	Pan												1	-		Superplas:						
E	Total							-						1								
V	75um															3 1 4	Concre	ete Treatme	nt (x)	kg / m3		
a	Wash Loss		OD Mass:		1.20.00		OD Mass:				OD Mass:					Contraction of the		lce				
S	Pan		Dry MW:				Dry MW:		TOTAL		Dry MW:					19873	He	ated Water		1.		
h [Total																Heate	d Materials		J		
		Sieve	Accuracy=			Sieve	Accuracy=		-	Sieve	Accuracy=			1000		1.1.1		-	1			
			Orig.	. Dry Mass:			Orig	Dry Mass:			Orig	Dry Mass:	_				Туре	Sp. Gr.	19	Source		
			Dry Mas	ss Washed:		1.00	Dry Mas	s Washed:			Dry Mas	s Washed:		12.12		Cement:						
r			Was	shing Loss:		-	Wa	shing Loss:	01	Maria	Wa	shing Loss:	04			Fly Ash:		Section Section				
-	Siava Ciza	Retd	% Re	Einal	% Passing	Retd	% Re	Final	Passing	Retd	% Re	Final	Passing	Spece	Ava	16.2.4	T-203	Gred				
	9 5mm	Netu.		r midi	rassing	netu.		Tintar	rassing	nelu.		T In lai	rassing	opeca.	rig.		A-#	#				
N	4.75mm					11			and the second				3.53			Rock:						
	2.36mm					3.21										Sand:						
	1.18mm								-				1 - 1 - 1					(A)				
st	600um					1.1	1.											Remarks				
	300um										1			0								
1 1	150um				-		-			5			2.5	1.1.1.1.1.1.1	-							
	75um																State 1					
t	Wash																					
	Pan		-	and the second s					1. MP. 1 184 Barris - 1 Carrier	1												
F	Total																					
T		Sample ID:				(ID):				(ID):										Cert. No.		
F	Tested By	/ Cert. No.:				(TB/CN):				(TB/CN):					C.P.I.							
			and the second se	and the second se	and the state of t		and the second se	and the second se	and the second se							and the second se	the second se	and the second se		the second se		

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	OF	Contraction and the

Iowa Department of Transportation

Office of Materials

PORTLAND CEMENT SHIPMENT YIELD REPORT

_____ Source _

Page ______ of ______ Report No. ______ Date ______ Contract No. ______

County

Project .

_ Contractor

Plant Location

	Date	T y p e	Invoice No.	Mass Billed (Mg)		Date	T y p e	Invoice No.	Mass Billed (Mg)		Date	T y p e	Invoice No.	Mass Billed (Mg)
1	4.57				21					41	4			
2					22					42			N. S. Ling	
					23					43				
					24					44				
					25					45				
		-		Stor Mar	26					46				
					27	in the				47				
					28					48				
					29					49				Se da
					30	12.40				50				
					31					51				1. 1.
					32				1	52				
					33					53				
		2			34					54				
					35					55				2
	-				36					56				
	1. A. 1.			194 24	37					57				
					38			1		58	1.82			
					39	1.1.1.1		14-2-18 ⁻¹ 1		59				
				1. S. S. S.	40				and an	60				

Mix No.	kg Cement per m ³	m ³ Batched	Cement Batched (Mg)
1.			
1.3			
1			
Left in	This Che	eck (+)	+
(Mg)	Previous Yield	d Check (-)	
P. A.	Total Weighed (Batch Scale)	



(_____) x 100 = ____ %

Plant Inspector

Distribution: White Copy-Materials Office; Yellow Copy-Transportation Center Materials Office; Pink Copy-Project Engineer; Goldenrod-Inspector

Form	820020
6 02	

lowa Department of Transportation

MOBILE MIXER CALIBRATION

Mixer Serial No.		C	ounty		Calibrat	ed By:				
Operating Speed		Pi	roject No		Date					
Operating Speed		U	Design No Inspector							
			MATERIAL	S AND SETTINGS						
Material	Se	ource		Sp. Gr.	Dry Weight	Wet Weight	Gate Setting			
Cement			1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		2			
*Sand										
- Hock										
Water Beducer	1.			17.00						
Air Entraining Agent			1919 - 19 N							
* (Optional moisture conte	ent - Sand 3% Ro	ock 0.5%)		Sec. And						
Determine CEMENT METE	ER COUNT. Ru	n: 50 cour 100 cour	nt ± Model 60 nt ± Standard	Magnum unit unit						
Trial	1	2		3	4	5	Totals			
Counts		i in the	- 1. <u></u>		1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 - 1996 -	100 C				
Gross Weight			-							
Lare Weight			-			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1				
Time (sec.)							al faces			
Total Pounda (1.6		04	Ib coment	04.15	Count			
Total Count () =	Meter	Count	<u>94</u>	/Meter Count =	$\frac{9410}{()} =$	Bag			
Admixtures		1.18		Dosage	Required (oz./bag)		<u> 1997 - 1997</u>			
Admixtures Time per bag = (Counts/Ba	g) x Total second Total counts	<u>s</u>	_ Sec./Bag	Dosage Dilution Dilution	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag	9)				
Admixtures Time per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = <u>Wet weig</u> 8.75	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$	<u>s</u>	_ Sec./Bag Bag	Dosage Dilution Dilution <u>Rock weig</u> 1 Bag	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag ht = <u>Wet weight</u> 8.75	9) - =	<u>Lb.</u> Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = <u>Wet weig</u> 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$	<u>s</u>	_ Sec./Bag Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution <u>Rock weig</u> 1 Bag Divide this	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag $\frac{ht}{2} = \frac{Wet weight}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag	g) - = <u>8.75</u> = from Step 1.	<u>Lb.</u> Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = Wet weig 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Ba () Count	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{ag}}{\text{t/Bag}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$	<u>s</u> = = _ <u>Lb.</u> _ Count	_ Sec./Bag - <u>Lb.</u> Bag	Nate: Receipt Dosage Dilution Dilution Rock weigh 1 Bag Divide this	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag <u>ht</u> = <u>Wet weight</u> 8.75 by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E	(3) = =	<u>Lb.</u> Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = Wet weig 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Ba () Count This is the target valu	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{ag}}{\text{t/Bag}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$	<u>s</u> = = _ <u>Lb.</u> _ Count	_ Sec./Bag Bag	Bosage Dilution Dilution Bag Divide this ((This	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) <u>ht</u> = <u>Wet weight</u> 8.75 by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E	$\frac{1}{2}$ $= \frac{1}{8.75} = -\frac{1}{6}$ from Step 1. $\frac{1}{2}$ $= -\frac{1}{6}$	<u>Lb.</u> Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = Wet weig 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Ba () Count This is the target valu The tolerance limits are:	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{Add}}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{\text{Add}}{10000} = \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$	<u>s</u> = = _ <u>Lb.</u> _ Count	_ Sec./Bag _ <u>Lb.</u> _ Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution <u>Rock weigh</u> 1 Bag Divide this <u>(</u> (This The toleran	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) <u>ht</u> = <u>Wet weight</u> 8.75 by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value.	g) - = <u>8.75</u> = from Step 1. Bag = Co	<u>Lb.</u> Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = $\frac{\text{Wet weig}}{8.75}$ Divide this by the Count/Ba $\frac{() \text{Lb./Ba}}{() \text{Count}}$ This is the target valu The tolerance limits are: Upper = ()	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} \times \frac{1}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 1.}}{1.88} = \frac{1}{1.88}$ $\frac{1}{1.88} = \frac{1}{1.88}$ $\frac{1}{1.88} = \frac{1}{1.88}$ $\frac{1}{1.88} = \frac{1}{1.88}$	<u>s</u> =	_ Sec./Bag - <u>Lb.</u> Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution Rock weig 1 Bag Divide this <u>(</u> (This The tolerar Uppe	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) $\frac{ht}{Req'd} = \frac{Wet weight}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value. is the target value. ace limits are: er = () x	g) $= = \frac{1}{8.75} = -\frac{1}{8.75}$ from Step 1. $\frac{1}{8ag} = -\frac{1}{64}$	<u>Lb.</u> Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = Wet weig 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Ba () Count This is the target valu This is the target valu The tolerance limits are: Upper = () Lower = ()	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 1.}}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 2.}}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1000}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1000}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1000}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$	<u>s</u> = = _ <u>Lb.</u> _ Count	_ Sec./Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution <u>Rock weigh</u> 1 Bag Divide this <u>(</u> (This The toleran Uppe	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) $\frac{ht}{Req'd} = \frac{Wet weight}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value. is the target value. er = () x er = () x	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lb. Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = $\frac{\text{Wet weig}}{8.75}$ Divide this by the Count/Ba $\frac{()}{()}$ Lb./Ba () Count This is the target valu The tolerance limits are: Upper = () Lower = () The calibration check average	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} \times \frac{\text{Total counts}}{\text{Total counts}}$ $\frac{\text{tht}}{\text{ag}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 1.}}{1.88} = \frac{1}{1.88}$ $\frac{\text{ag}}{1.88} = \frac{1}{1.88}$ $\frac{\text{ag}}{1.88} = \frac{1}{1.88}$ $\frac{1.02}{1.88} = \frac{1}{1.88}$	<u>s</u> =	_ Sec./Bag - Lb. Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution Rock weigh 1 Bag Divide this <u>(</u> (This The tolerar Uppe Lowe	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) $\frac{ht}{Req'd} = \frac{Wet weight}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value. ace limits are: er = () x er = () x tion check average	g) = =	<u>Lb.</u> Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = Wet weig 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Bi () Count This is the target valu This is the target valu The tolerance limits are: Upper = () Lower = () Sum of checks	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{Atrian Step 1.}}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{\text{Atrian Step 1.}}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1000}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$	<u>s</u> = = _ <u>Lb.</u> _ Count	_ Sec./Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution <u>Rock weigi</u> 1 Bag Divide this <u>(</u> (This The tolerar Uppe Lowe The calibra Sum	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag $ht = \frac{Wet weight}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value. ace limits are: er = () x er = () x tion check average of checks ($\frac{1.02}{1000} = \frac{1.02}{10000} = \frac{1.02}{100000000000000000000000000000000000$	Lb. Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight = Wet weig 1 Bag = 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Bi () Count This is the target valu This is the target valu The tolerance limits are: Upper = () Lower = () Lower = () Sum of checks = -	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 1.}}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 1.}}{1.02} = \frac{1}{1.00}$ $\frac{1.02}{1.02} = \frac{1}{1.00}$ $\frac{1.02}{1.00} = \frac{1}{1.00}$ $\frac{1.02}{1.00} = \frac{1}{1.00}$ $\frac{1.02}{1.00} = \frac{1}{1.00}$ $\frac{1.02}{1.00} = \frac{1}{1.00}$	<u>s</u> = = Count	_ Sec./Bag - Lb. Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution Rock weigh 1 Bag Divide this 	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) rate ra	g) $= = \frac{1}{8.75} = -\frac{1}{8.75}$ from Step 1. $= \frac{1.02}{1000} = -\frac{1}{1000}$ $= \frac{1.02}{1000} = -\frac{1}{1000}$ $= \frac{1}{1000} = -\frac{1}{1000}$ $= \frac{1}{1000} = -\frac{1}{1000}$	<u>Lb.</u> Bag ount			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = Wet weig 1 Bag = 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Bi () Count This is the target valu This is the target valu The tolerance limits are: Upper = () Lower = () he calibration check average Sum of checks = -	$g) \times \frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}}$ $\frac{\text{tht}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $ag \text{ from Step 1.}$ $\frac{ag}{t/Bag} = \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$	<u>s</u> =	_ Sec./Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution Rock weigi 1 Bag Divide this 	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) $ht = \frac{Wet weight}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag =) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value. ace limits are: er = () x er = () x tion check average of checks = ($\frac{1.02}{1000} = \frac{1.02}{10000} = \frac{1.02}{100000000000000000000000000000000000$	<u>Lb.</u> Bag			
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Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = Wet weig 1 Bag = 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Bi () Count This is the target valu This is the target valu the tolerance limits are: Upper = () Lower = () he calibration check average Sum of checks No. of checks = - rial 1 = 1 etting 1 = 1 ounts	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{Ag from Step 1.}}{1000} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{Ag from Step 1.}}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{\text{Ag from Step 1.}}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$	<u>s</u> = = <u>Lb.</u> <u>Lb.</u> <u>Lb.</u> 	_ Sec./Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution Ilution Rock weigh 1 Bag Divide this 	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) $\frac{ht}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value. ace limits are: er = () x er = () x tion check average of checks = (1 2	g) = =	<u>Lb.</u> Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight 1 Bag = Wet weig 1 Bag = 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Bi () Count This is the target valu This is the target valu The tolerance limits are: Upper = () Lower = () Count Sum of checks I = - rial I = 1 I I = 1 I I = 1 I =	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{Ag from Step 1.}}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$	<u>s</u> = = _ Lb. _ Count _ Lb. _ Count	_ Sec./Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution Dilution I Bag Divide this $\frac{(}{(})$ This The toleran Uppe Lowe The calibra <u>Sum</u> No. co Trial Setting Counts Gross weig	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) $ht = \frac{Wet weight}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag =) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value. ace limits are: er = () x tion check average of checks = $\frac{1}{(}$	g) $= = \frac{1.02}{8.75} = -\frac{1.02}{5.75}$ from Step 1. $= \frac{1.02}{5.00} = -\frac{1.02}{5.00}$ $= \frac{1.02}{5.00} = -\frac{1.02}{5.00}$ $= \frac{1.02}{5.00} = -\frac{1.02}{5.00}$ $= \frac{1.02}{5.00} = -\frac{1.02}{5.00}$ $= \frac{1.02}{5.00} = -\frac{1.02}{5.00}$	Lb. Bag			
Admixtures Fime per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight = Wet weig 1 Bag = $\frac{Wet weig}{8.75}$ Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Bi () Count This is the target valu This is the target valu This is the target valu The tolerance limits are: Upper = () Lower = () Lower = () the calibration check average Sum of checks = - rial 1 - etting - ross weight - are weight -	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{Ag from Step 1.}}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 1.}}{1.02} = \frac{1}{1.02}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 1.}}{1.02} = \frac{1}{1.02}$ $\frac{1.02}{1.02} = \frac{1}{1.02}$	<u>s</u> =	_ Sec./Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution Dilution Rock weigh 1 Bag Divide this 	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) $\frac{ht}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value. is the target value. rece limits are: er = () x tion check average of checks = (1 2 1 2 1 2	g) = 1.02 =	<u>Lb.</u> Bag ount <u>Lb.</u> Count <u>Check</u> <u>Check</u>			
Admixtures Time per bag = (Counts/Ba Sand weight = Wet weig 1 Bag = 8.75 Divide this by the Count/Ba () Lb./Bi () Count This is the target valu This is the target valu The tolerance limits are: Upper = () Lower = () The calibration check average Sum of checks = - Trial 1 = 1 etting counts = - Trial 1 = 1 etting counts = - Trial 1 = - Tria	$\frac{\text{Total second}}{\text{Total counts}} = \frac{1}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{Ag from Step 1.}}{8.75}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 1.}}{1.02} = \frac{1}{1.00}$ $\frac{\text{ag from Step 1.}}{1.02} = \frac{1}{1.00}$ $\frac{1.02}{1.02} = \frac{1}{1.00}$ $\frac{1.02}{1.00} = \frac{1}{1.00}$	<u>s</u> = = _ <u>Lb.</u> _ Count _ <u>Lb.</u> _ <u>Count</u>	Sec./Bag	Dosage I Dilution Dilution Dilution I Bag Divide this <u>(</u> (This The tolerar Uppe Lowe The calibra <u>Sum</u> No. c Trial Setting Counts Gross weigh Tare weight	Required (oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) rate Req'd (total oz./bag) $\frac{ht}{8.75}$ by the Count/Bag) Lb./Bag) Count/E is the target value. ace limits are: er = () x tion check average of checks = (1 2 ht	g) $= = \frac{1000}{8.75} = -\frac{1000}{8.75} = -\frac{1000}{1000}$ from Step 1. $= \frac{1000}{1000} = -\frac{1000}{1000}$ $= \frac{1000}{1000} = -\frac{1000}{1000}$ $= \frac{1000}{1000} = -\frac{1000}{1000}$ $= \frac{1000}{1000} = -\frac{1000}{1000}$ $= \frac{1000}{1000} = -\frac{1000}{1000}$	Lb. Bag			

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Form 820907 4-94

lowa Department of Transportation

TRANSIT MIXER CONDITION CERTIFICATION

Unit Identification No		
Home Base		1. 13
Owner		
Mixer Manufacturer		
Serial Number		
MMB Rating (Mixing, Cu. Yd.)	Year New	2.1.
Truck Manufacturer		
Model		
Year	Color	
Date	Signature	
Jate	Signature	
Date	Signature	
	Cienatura	
Jate	Signature	











