

**MANAGING
ASPHALT
PAVEMENTS**
CONFERENCE AND TRADE SHOW
MAY 15-17, 2023 ★ WACO, TEXAS

WELCOME!

Please check your App for scheduled Sessions!

**MANAGING
ASPHALT
PAVEMENTS**

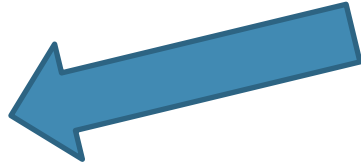
**CONFERENCE AND TRADE SHOW
MARCH 15-17, 2023 ★ WACO, TEXAS**

**Free Educational
Opportunities and Tools of the
Trade**

General Session

Free Educational Opportunities and Tools of the Trade.

Education



- Everyday Asphalt (3rd Thursday at 3pm)
- Inspector: Asphalt Education (almost free)
- Engineer: Asphalt Essentials
- Customized Seminars

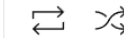
Free Educational Opportunities

Everyday Asphalt (3rd Thursday at 3pm)

- Monthly Webinar
- New guests each month
- Posted to TXAPA's YouTube Channel
- Deeper Dive into:
 - Maintenance
 - Materials
 - Design
 - Construction

Everyday Asphalt

Texas Asphalt Pavement Association - 1 / 3



- ▶ **Everyday Asphalt: Rock and Roll with TxDOT's Aggregate Program**
Texas Asphalt Pavement Association
50:02
- 2 **Designing for Heavy Duty Pavements and IRI**
Texas Asphalt Pavement Association
50:30
- 3 **Everyday Asphalt: What Keeps TxDOT's James Stevenson Up at**
Texas Asphalt Pavement Association
43:29

Coarse Aggregate

011 - Crushed Siliceous Gravel	032 - Crushed Rhyolite
014 - Crushed Siliceous and Limestone Gravel	035 - Crushed Phyllite/Schist
018 - Crushed Limestone	033 - Crushed Rhyolite Gravel
019 - Crushed Dolomite	040 - Quartzite
021 - Crushed Limestone Gravel	041 - Tuff
024 - Crushed Limestone and Siliceous Gravel	048 - Lightweight Aggregate
025 - Partly Crushed Limestone and Siliceous Gravel	050 - Crushed Trap Rock
029 - Crushed Sandstone	051 - Crushed Granite

Everyday Asphalt: Rock and Roll with TxDOT's Aggregate Program

Texas Asphalt Pavement Association
634 subscribers

Subscribed

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Free Educational Opportunities and Tools of the Trade.

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Free Educational Opportunities

Inspector: Asphalt Education (*almost free*)

- *What does an asphalt inspector need to do their job?*
- Six session series (2.5 hours per session - twice a week for three weeks)
- Topics: Communication, Roles and Responsibilities, Critical Thinking, Plans and Specs, Traffic Control, Surface Preparation, Paving, Compaction, Testing.
- Online interactive lectures tied to a Learning Management System for resources, course materials, and activities.
- Highly rated.
- www.texasasphalt.org click on Resources.



RESOURCES



KNOWLEDGE BASE

- Articles and Updates
- About Asphalt
- Specifications
- Test Procedures
- Safety Shares



MEDIA

- Videos
- Podcasts



EDUCATION

- Engineer Asphalt Esse
- Inspector Asphalt Education
- Specification Education
- Custom Seminars



TOOLS AND DOWNLOADS

- Definitions and Terms
- Asphalt Pavement User Guide
- HMAC Certification & Training
- Workforce Ranger Resources

search keyword



Authority - Article 5-10

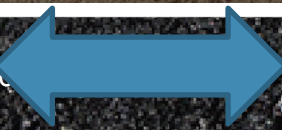


- Authorized representatives of the Engineer.
- Examine all work performed and materials furnished.
- Inform the Contractor of failures.
- Inspectors may reject work or materials and may suspend work.
- Cannot alter, add, or waive or issue instructions contrary to the Contract.
- Cannot act as foremen or interfere with the management of the work.

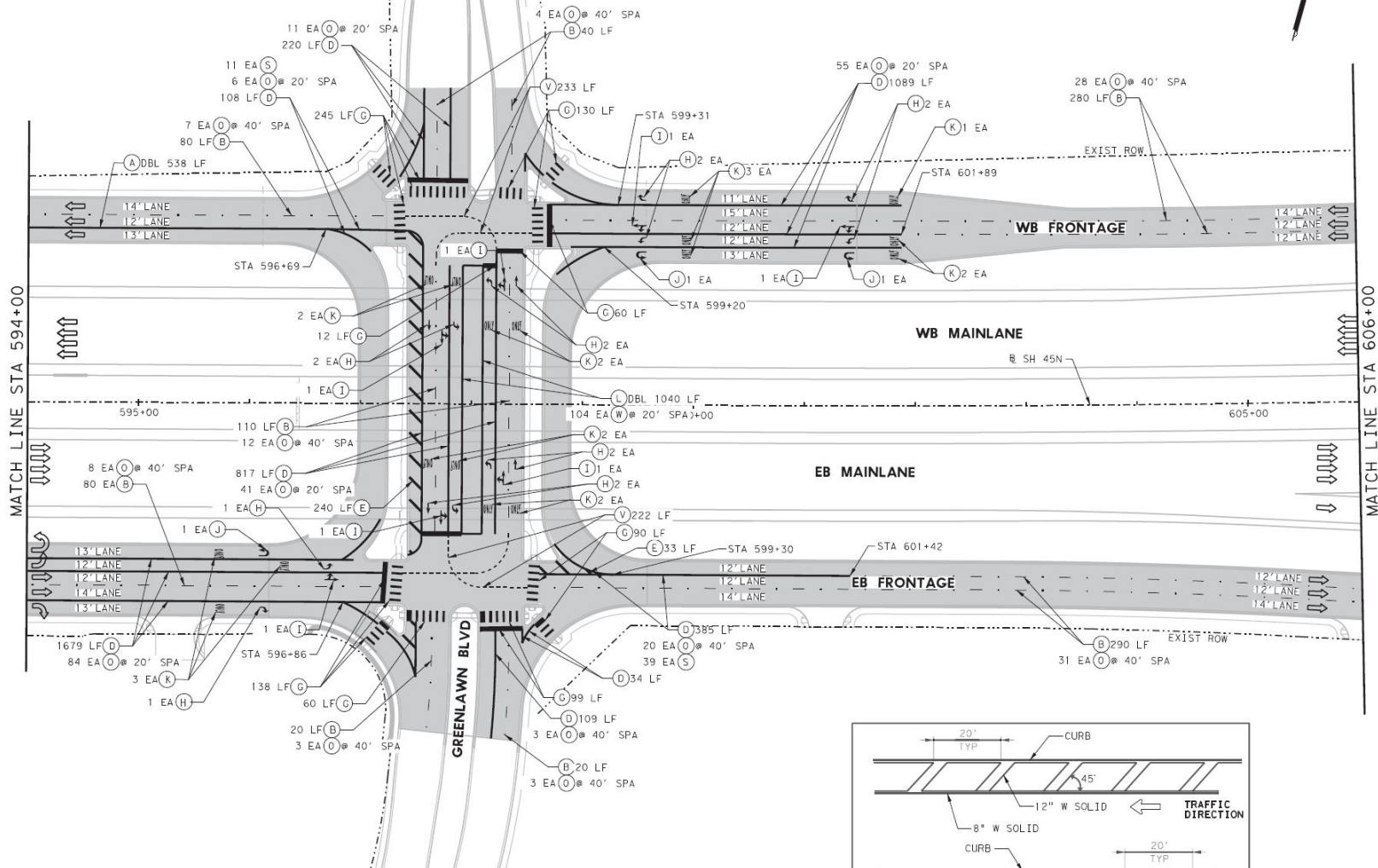
Grade Sensor and Position



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Pavement Markings

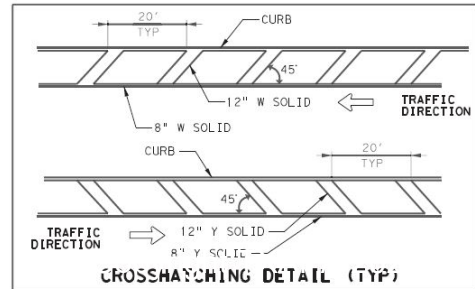


- LEGEND:**
- (A) RE PM W/RET REQ TY I (W) (4") (SLD)
 - (B) RE PM W/RET REQ TY I (W) (4") (BRK)
 - (C) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (8") (DOT)
 - (D) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (8") (SLD)
 - (E) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (12") (SLD)
 - (F) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (12") (LNPD)
 - (G) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (24") (SLD)
 - (H) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (ARROW)
 - (I) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (DBL ARROW)
 - (J) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (TURN ARROW)
 - (K) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (WORD)
 - (L) RE PM W/RET REQ TY I (Y) (4") (SLD)
 - (M) REFL PAV MRK TY I (Y) (8") (SLD)
 - (N) REFL PAV MRK TY I (Y) (12") (SLD)
 - (O) REFL PAV MRK TY II-C-R
 - (P) REFL PROF PAV MRK (W) (4") (SLD)
 - (Q) REFL PROF PAV MRK (Y) (4") (SLD)
 - (R) PREFB PV MK W/WNTY TY B(W)6"(BRK)CNTST
 - (S) FLEX POST @ 10' SPA
 - (T) (D-SW)SZ 1(BRF)GF2
 - (U) (D-SY)SZ 1(BRF)GF2
 - (V) REFL PAV MRK TY I (W) (4") (DOT)
 - (W) REFL PAV MRK TY II-A-A
 - (X) DENOTES REFL PAV MRK TY I & TY II
 - (Y) EXIST DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC

- NOTES:**
1. ALL PAVEMENT MARKINGS WILL BE PLACED ACCORDING TO TXDOT'S FREEWAY PAVEMENT MARKING STANDARD SHEETS.
 2. THE CONTRACTOR WILL USE TYPE I AND TYPE II PAVEMENT MARKINGS WHEN PLACING ALL PERMANENT STRIPES.



0 25 50 100
SCALE: 1"=100'
09/25/2020



ENTECH CIVIL ENGINEERS, INC.
F-6932
15021 Igby Freeway,
Suite 302
Houston, Texas, 77094
281-945-0089 FX
281-945-0081 FX

Texas Department of Transportation
SH 45N

FRONTAGE STRIPING LAYOUT

SHEET 5 OF 24

DN:	CC	DATE:	STATE:	PROJECT NO.:	HIGHWAY NO.:
CK DN:	JV	6	TEXAS		SH 45N
DW:	CC	DATE:	COUNTY:	CONTROL SECTION:	SHEET NO.:
CK DW:	JV	AUG	TRAVIS	6359 54	001 70



Why are In-Place Air Voids Important?

- In place air voids are measured from cores taken from the roadway.
- Random sampling ensures proper distribution of tests since the entire pavement cannot be sampled. It also ensures the entire area has a chance of being sampled, ensuring uniform density throughout the mat.
- Knowing the random number procedure and executing it is key for material acceptance.

Mix Temperature Measuring

- Calibration
- Correlation



Some Handwork is not

1



2



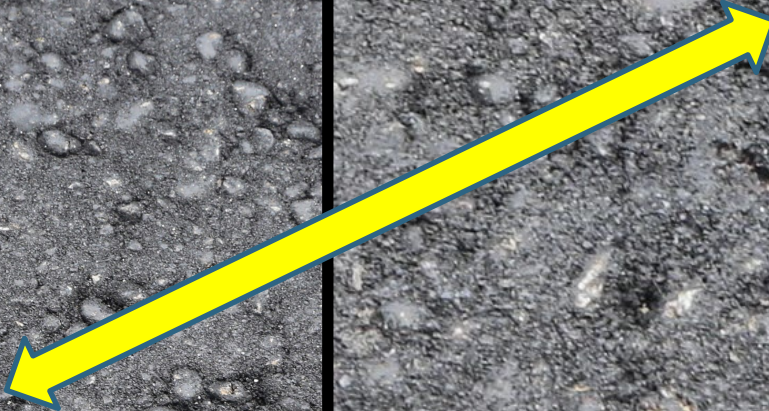
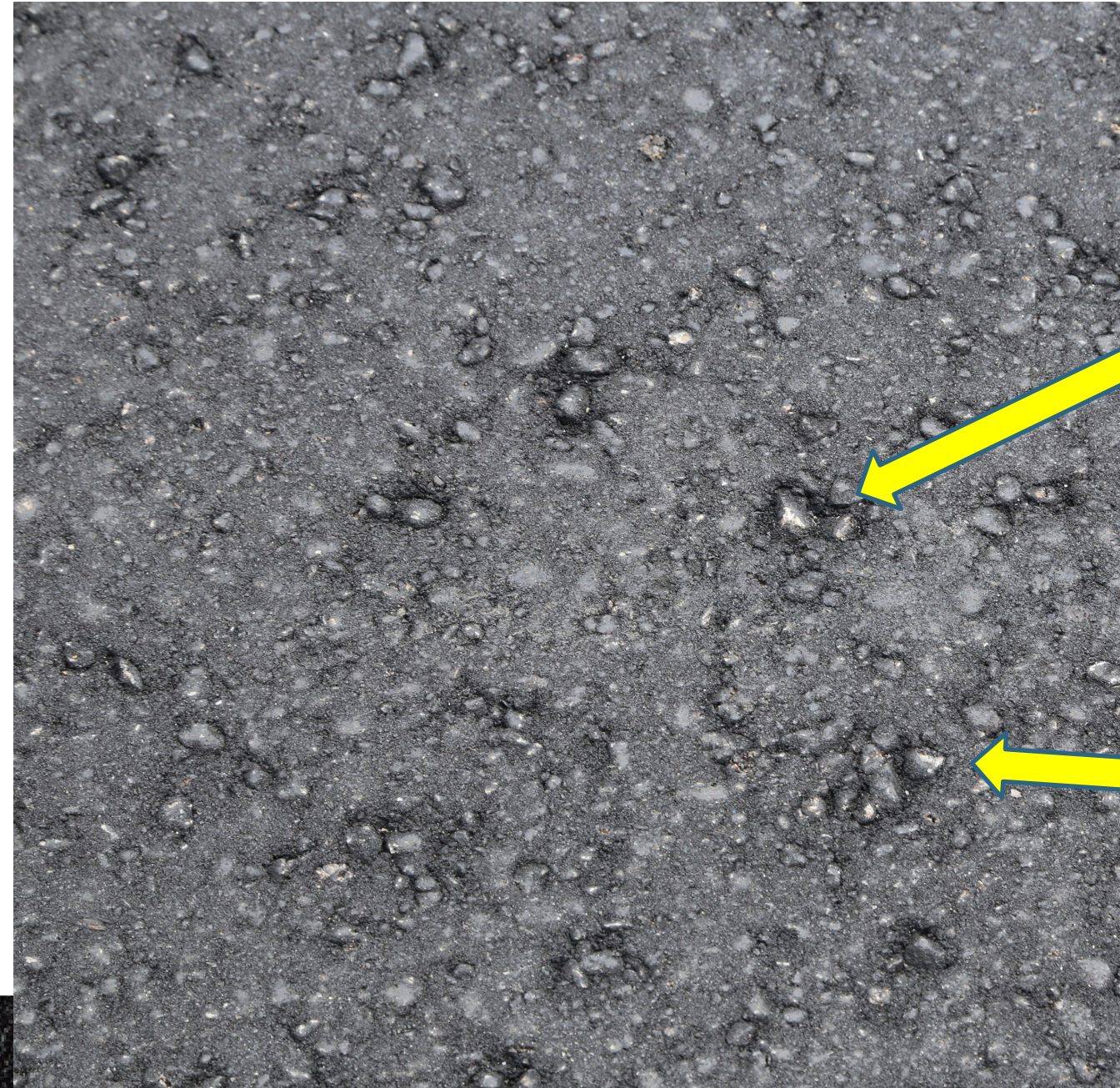
3



4



What do you see?



How do these look?






But Wait...
**There's
MORE!**

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Free Educational Opportunities

Engineer: Asphalt Essentials

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- Workforce Ranger Resources

SEARCH



Understand the symptom, to determine the cause, and then develop the solution(s).

What CAUSED the distress?

- *Is it Design related?*
- *Is it Materials related?*
- *Is it Construction related?*
- *Is it Maintenance related?*
- *Is it Load related?*
- *Is it Environment related?*
- *Is it Drainage related?*

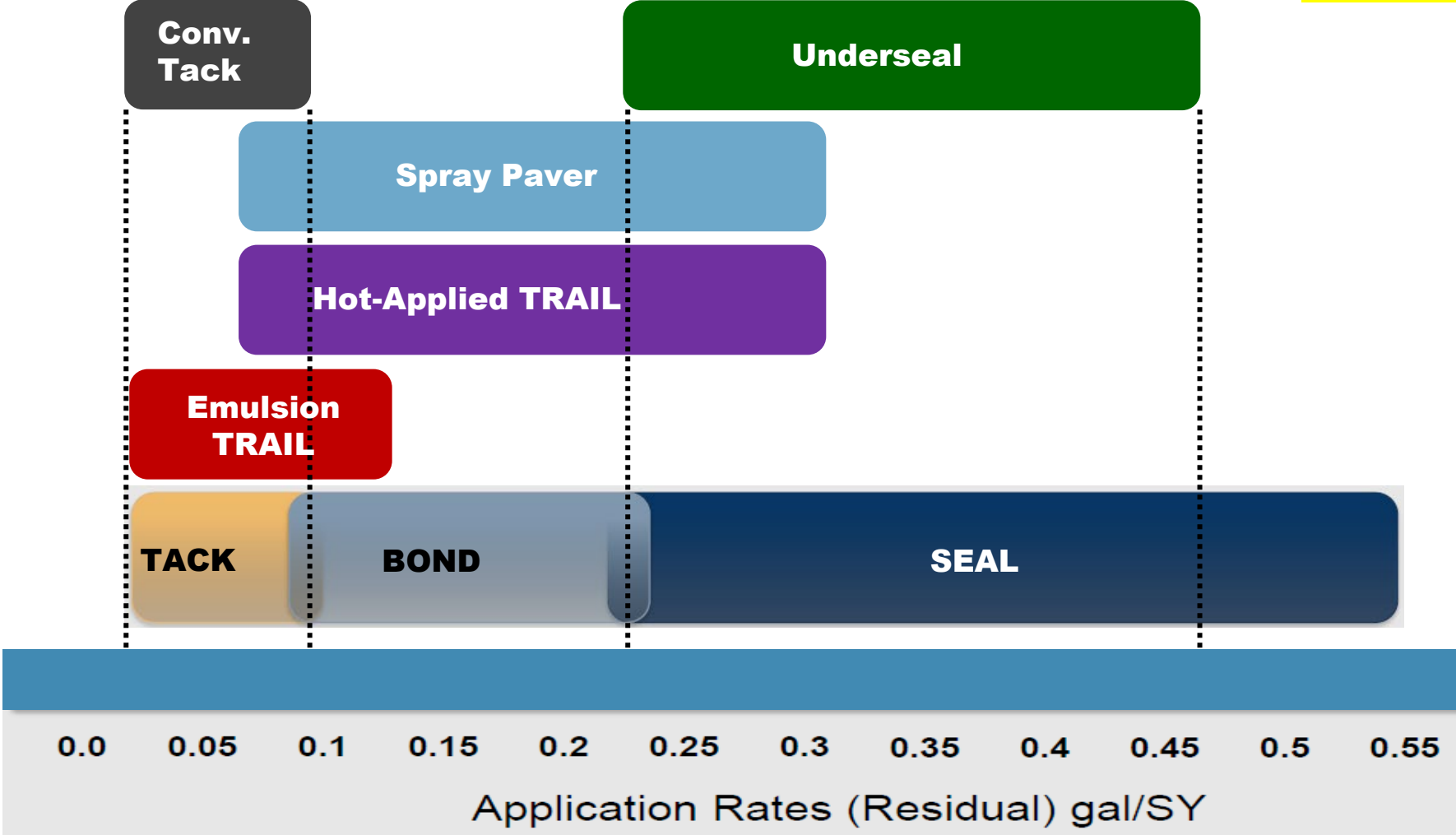
✓ *Don't fix the symptom, fix the problem!*

✓ *There are often contributing factors – no single cause.*



Tack, Bond, Seal Binder Rates

Binder rate ranges:
- Just enough, but
- Not too much.



How do you estimate Level Up on a project?

- Ride the job
- DMI the distance
- Measure the width – full width is better
- Add 10%
- Use an average of 165 lb/sy to calculate quantities
- How good is your estimate?
- Are you adjusting cross-slope as well? Increase qty.
- How long will these plans sit on the shelf before letting?
- Will the pavement heal itself?

Ex. $1500 \text{ SY} \times 165 \text{ lb./sy} / 2000 \text{ lb./ton} = 123.75 \gg 125 \text{ tons}$

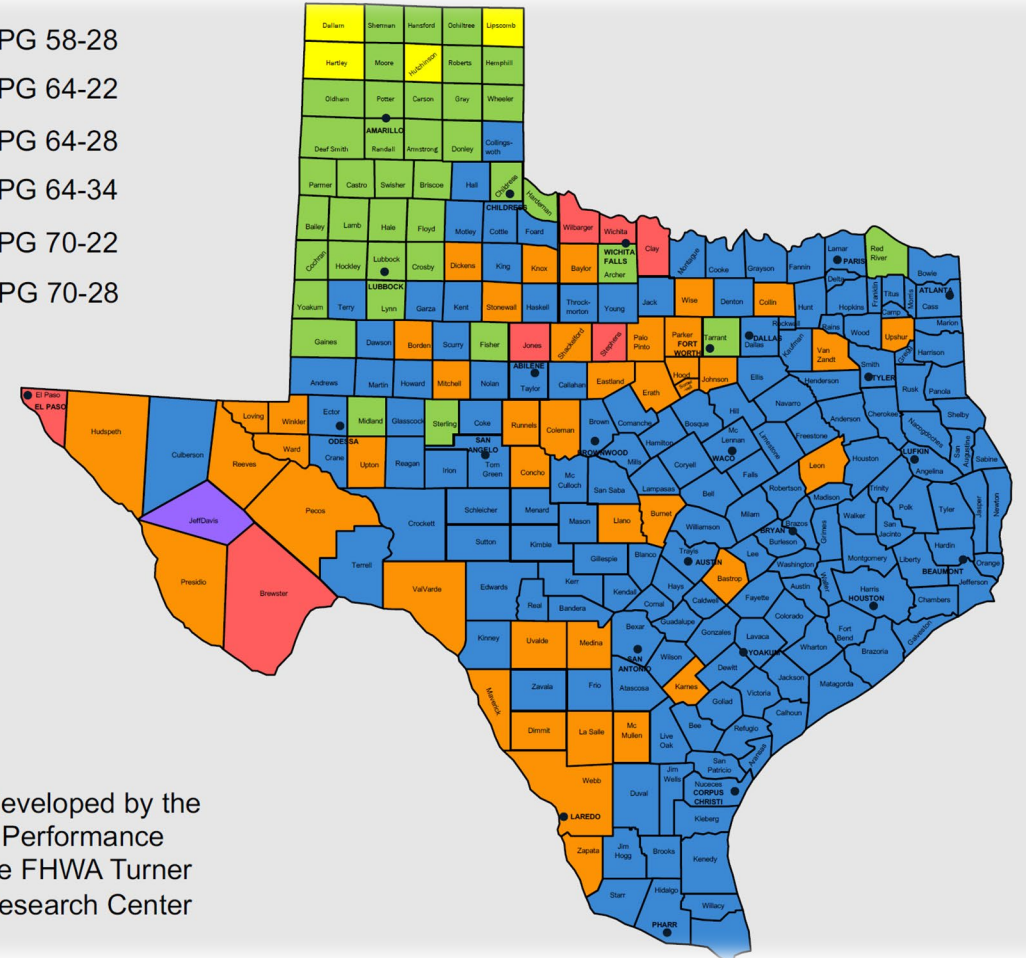
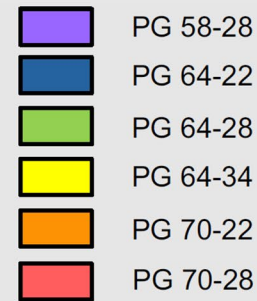
Typical PG Binders in Texas

Unmodified Binders

- PG 58-22
- **PG 64-22**

Modified Binders

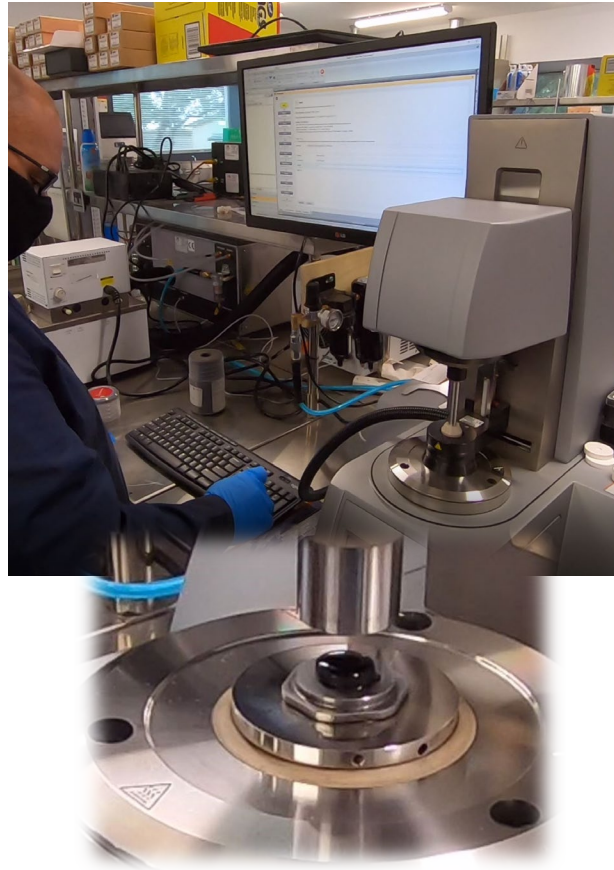
- PG 64-28
- **PG 70-22**
- PG 76-28
- **PG 76-22**
- PG 76-28



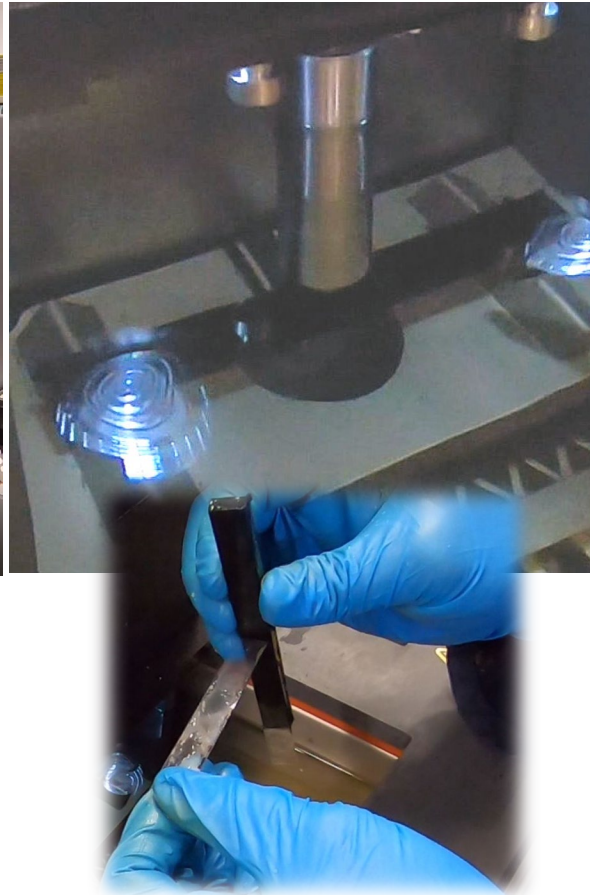
LTPP Bind software developed by the Long-term Pavement Performance Program (LTPP) of the FHWA Turner Fairbanks Highway Research Center

District to set binder grade based on environment, layer, and traffic.

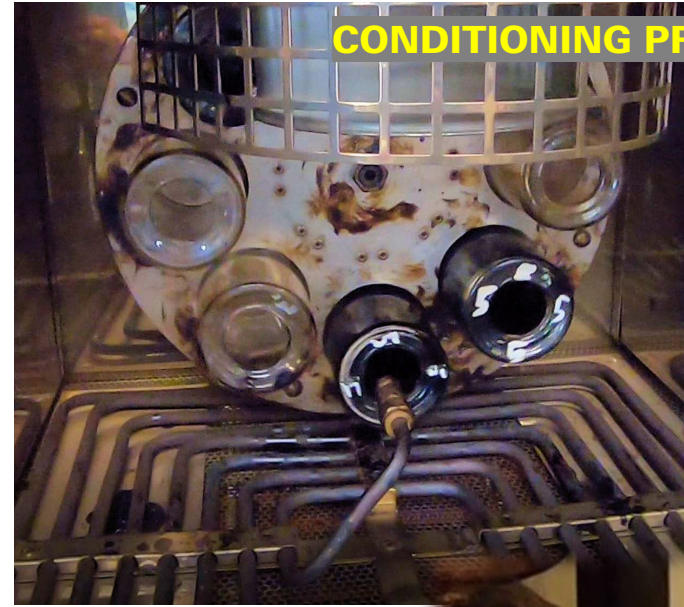
Dynamic Shear Rheometer (DSR)



Bending Beam Rheometer (BBR)



Rolling Thin Film Oven (RTFO)



Pressure Aging Vessel (PAV)



DSR = Upper PG Grade > rut resistance
BBR = Lower PG Grade > crack resistance

RTFO = Simulation of Plant Aging of Asphalt
PAV = Simulation of In-Service Aging

Mix Type Take-A-Ways

- **Dense/Superpave**

- Binder
- Plant Density
- Bonus Roadway Air Voids
- Base, Intermediate, Surface
- Go To, Everyday mix

- **SMA**

- Stone-on-Stone
- Binder rich - Polymer
- Bonus Roadway Air Voids
- Intermediate, Surface
- Top of the line premium

- **TOM**

- Binder Rich – Polymer
- Thin Lift
- SAC aggregate requirements
- Low Permeability in Field
- Surface only
- Great PM Mix

- **PFC**

- Aggregate Skeleton
- Binder rich Polymer + Fibers
- High Roadway Air Voids
- SAC Aggregate Requirements
- Surface only
- Straight line mix – no shear.

Inputs With Most Impact on Thickness Design:

- ✓ Time to First Overlay
- ✓ Serviceability Indices
- ✓ Traffic Loading
- ✓ Reliability Level
- ✓ Modulus of Materials



FPS Ex 2: Design Type and Material Inputs

Models expected traffic handling at end of 1st performance period

Input Design Data (Pavement Structure)

Construction & Maintenance Data

DETOUR MODEL DURING OVERLAYS: 1.5

TOTAL NUMBER OF LANES(for two direction): 12.0

NUM OPEN LANES, OVRLAY DIRECTION: 1.90

NUM OPEN LANES, NON-OV DIRECTION: 200.0

DIST. TRAFFIC SLOWED, OV DIR: 12.0

DIST. TRAFFIC SLOWED, NON-OV DIR: 200.0

ANN. INC. INCR IN MAINT COST (\$): 50.0

DETOUR DESIGN FOR OVERLAYS

DETOUR MODEL DURING OVERLAYS: 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF LANES(for two direction): 2

NUM OPEN LANES, OVRLAY DIRECTION: 0

NUM OPEN LANES, NON-OV DIRECTION: 1

DIST. TRAFFIC SLOWED, OV DIR: 0.6

DIST. TRAFFIC SLOWED, NON-OV DIR: 0.0

To Main Menu

Save to Default

Save Input File

Design Type

MATERIAL NAME	COST PER CY	MODULUS E (ksi)	POISSON RATIO	MIN DEPTH	MAX DEPTH	SALVAGE (%)
ASPH CONC PVMT	150.0	500.0	0.35	2.0	4.0	30.0
FLEXIBLE BASE	54.0	49.75	0.35	6.0	15.0	75.0
SUBGRADE(200)	2.0	20.0	0.40	200.0		90.0

Select Pavement Design Type

- 1) SURFACE TREATED + FLEX BASE OVER SUBGRADE
- 2) ACP + FLEX BASE OVER SUBGRADE
- 3) ACP + ASPH STAB BASE OVER SUBGRADE
- 4) ACP + ASPH STAB BASE + FLEX BASE OVER SUBGRADE
- 5) ACP + FLEXIBLE BASE + STAB SBGR OVER SUBGRADE
- 6) OVERLAY DESIGN
- 7) USER DEFINED PAVEMENT (less than 7 layers)

Exit Pavement Design Type Selection

A E=500 ksi v=0.35 ASPH CONC PVMT

B E=48 ksi v=0.35 FLEXIBLE BASE

C E=20 ksi v=0.40 SUBGRADE(200)

FPS Ex 2: Post Design Mechanistic Checks

FPS Pavement Design Result

Problem: 006 District: 15 San Antonio Section: 2 Highway: FM Confidence Level: C
Control: 2130 County: 133 KERR Job: 046 Date: 7/13/2021 No. of Best Designs: 6

Design Type: PAVEMENT DESIGN TYPE # 2 -- ACP + FLEX BASE OVER SUBGRADE

Best Design No.	Design: 1	Design: 2	Design: 3	Design: 4	Design: 5	Design: 6
Material Arrangement	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB	AB
Total Cost	27.81	28.85	29.13	29.84	29.95	34.43
No. of Layers	2	2	2	2	2	2
Layer Depths (inches)	2.0 13.0	4.0 7.5	2.5 12.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
No. of Perf. Periods	2	2	2			
Perf. Time (years)	10, 23	10, 23	10, 23			
Overlay Policy (inches)	2.0	2.0	2.0			

Buttons: Check Design, Check Design, Check Design

Best Pavement Design Drawing - 1

DESIGN - 1 PAVEMENT PLOTTING

Period	Thick (in)	Mat. Type
Period- 1	2.00	First Overlay
	2.00	ASPH CONC PVMT
Period- 2	2.00	First Overlay
	2.00	ASPH CONC PVMT
Period- 1	13.00	FLEXIBLE BASE
	200.00	SUBGRADE(200)
Period- 2	13.00	FLEXIBLE BASE
	200.00	SUBGRADE(200)

Buttons: Print, Previous Design, Next Design, All Design Plots, **Mechanistic Check**, Triaxial Check, Stress Analysis, Exit

Labels: 10.0 years, 22.6 years

Different Designs... Different Performance

Thick.	Modulus	v	Material Name
2.00	500.0	0.35	ASPH CONC PVMT
13.00	49.8	0.35	FLEXIBLE BASE
200.00	20.0	0.40	SUBGRADE(200)



Pavement Life

Based on design period: 10.0 years the traffic to first overlay is (million) 0.694

HMA Tensile Strain	272.0	Crack Life (million)	0.59
Subgrade Compressive Strain	-367.0	Rut Life (million)	3.29

Check Result The Design is Failed by Cracking for the period:1 which is 10.0 years



Thick.	Modulus	v	Material Name
4.00	500.0	0.35	ASPH CONC PVMT
7.50	49.8	0.35	FLEXIBLE BASE
200.00	20.0	0.40	SUBGRADE(200)



Pavement Life

Based on design period: 10.1 years the traffic to first overlay is (million) 0.700

HMA Tensile Strain	208.0	Crack Life (million)	1.42
Subgrade Compressive Strain	-414.0	Rut Life (million)	1.92

Check Result The Design is OK for the period:1 which is 10.1 years

18 kip ESAL 20 YR (1 DIR) (millions)

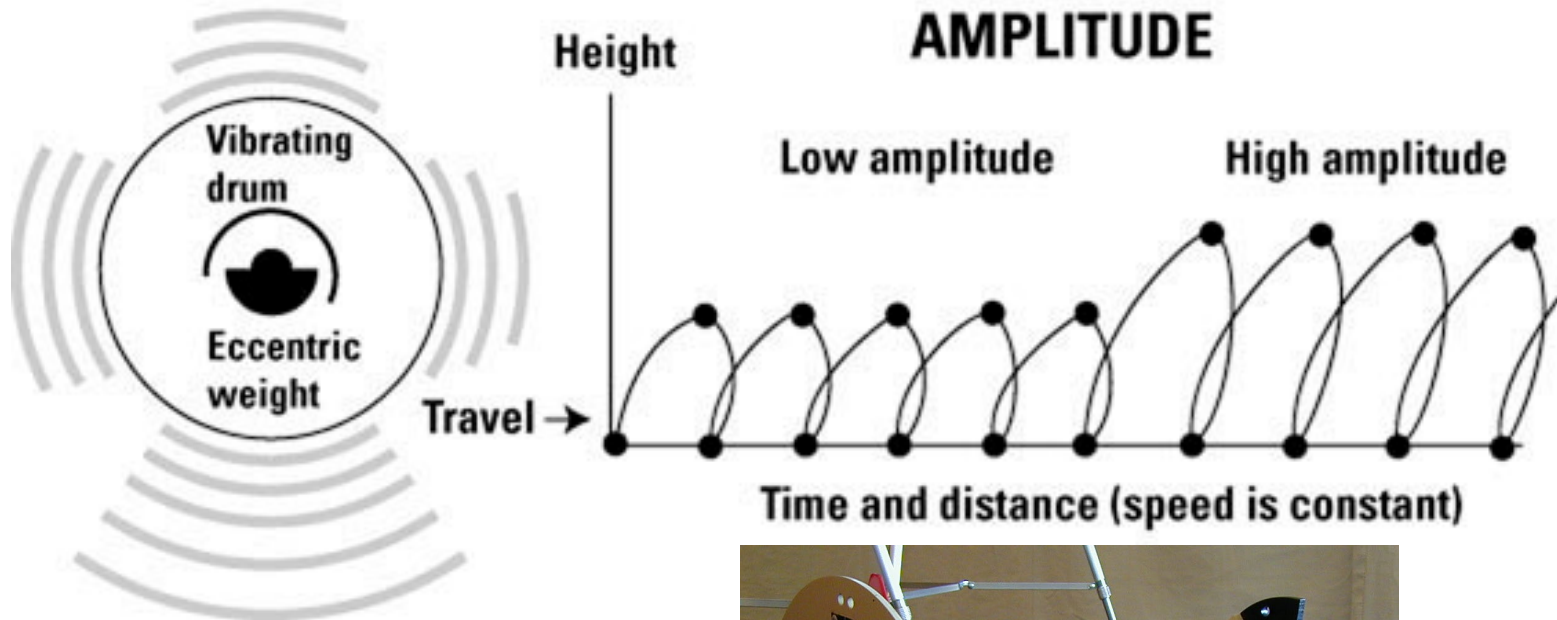
1.5

“Tack”

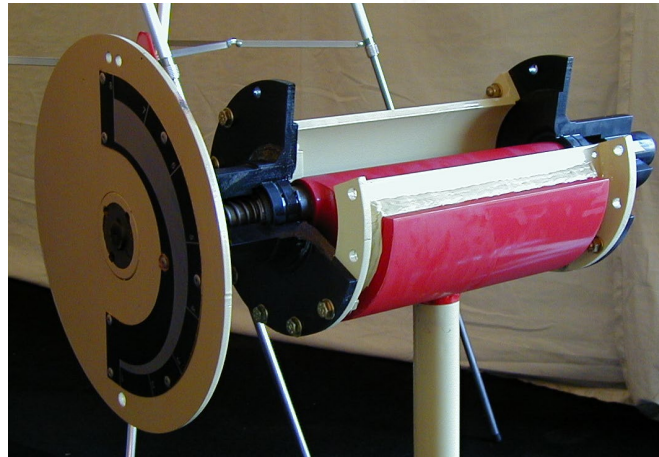
- Where:
 - New construction
 - Rehabilitation with multiple lifts
 - Overlaying new HMA layers
 - Existing pavement in good condition
 - Patching and Level-up
- Materials: Section 300
 - Emulsions, PG, TRAIL
- Typical Application Rates (gal/sy) *Consult your District and Mfg.!*
 - 0.04-0.10
 - Actual vs Residual



Vibratory Roller Amplitude




- ✓ Spinning eccentric weight causes drum movement
- ✓ Falling drum adds to compactive force
- ✓ Distance drum moves is called amplitude
- ✓ Amplitude determines impact force



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TOOLS AND DOWNLOADS

- Terms and Conditions
- Asphalt Pavement User Guide
- HMAC Certification & Training
- Workforce Ranger Resources

search keyword



Free Educational Opportunities

Customized Seminars

- TXAPA offers free seminars to our customers and members.
- From management to field operations
- Basic overview to detailed how to.
- Have worked with large and small cities and counties across the state.
- Chuck Fuller Lead Instructor.

Free Educational Opportunities & Tools of the Trade.

Tools of the Trade:

- HMAC Tools**
 - Forms, Videos, Quick Facts, Specs**
- TXAPA Tools**
 - Resources, Videos, Podcasts, Pavement Rating Training**
- Software:**
- What's in your Kit?**

Level 1B

- Tex-207-F, Part 3
- Tex-207-F, Part 4
- Tex-207-F, Part 5
- Tex-207-F, Part 7
- Tex-222-F
- Tex-225-F, Part 2
- Tex-244-F
- Tex-246-F
- Tex-251-F
- Tex-500-C

QUICK FACTS: LEVEL 1B

TEX-207-F, PART VII

Determining Longitudinal Joint Density using a Density-Testing Gauge



Why

Evaluate density of longitudinal joints.

Low density/high air voids along the joint will allow water to penetrate. This may lead to premature cracking, raveling, and roughness of hot mix asphalt pavements.

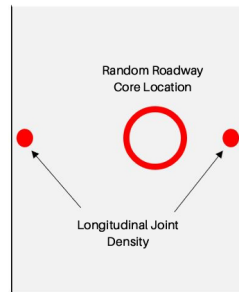
When

After Compaction

1. Engineer one per project.
2. Contractor one per subplot.

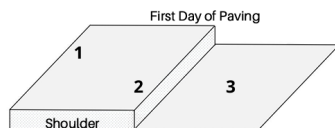
How

1. Identify the random sample location for in-place air void testing (roadway core location).
2. Mark and record this location.
3. Identify the pavement edge that will become a longitudinal joint.
4. Take density-testing gauge readings at each location.
5. Identify each joint type as 'Confined' or 'Unconfined'.



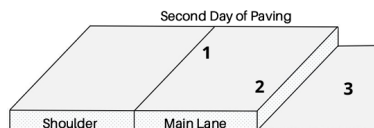
Confined or Unconfined

- Confined - Pavement edge is next to another pavement or structure, curb & gutter.
- Unconfined - Pavement edge is open and another lane will be paved next to it.



First Day of Paving

1. Unconfined joint, will not become a longitudinal joint, no testing required.
2. Unconfined joint, testing required.
3. Main lane, next day paving, no testing required.



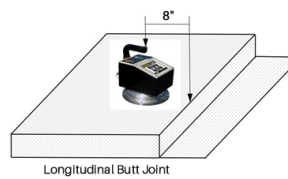
Second Day of Paving

1. Confined joint, testing required.
2. Unconfined joint, testing required.
3. Main lane, next day paving, no testing required.

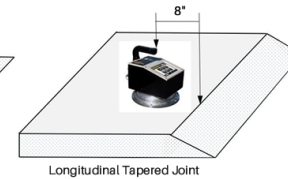
QUICK FACTS: LEVEL 1B

Density-Testing Gauge Readings

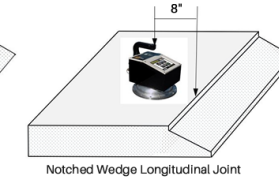
- Position gauge with center placed eight inches from longitudinal joint.
- *Electrical Impedance Gauge (Non-Nuclear)*
 - 2 readings in continuous mode.
- *Nuclear Density Gauge*
 - Three one-minute readings in backscatter mode.
 - Longer dimension of gauge is parallel to joint.



Longitudinal Butt Joint



Longitudinal Tapered Joint



Notched Wedge Longitudinal Joint

Action

1. Record the readings from each location.
2. Determine the difference in density between the readings taken at the random roadway core location and the readings taken at the longitudinal joint.
3. Determine a Correlated Joint Density for each longitudinal joint.
 - Record the average Bulk Specific Gravity (Ga) of the roadway cores.
 - Record the Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity (Gr) for the subplot from where the cores were taken.
 - Use equation in the test procedure to calculate the Correlated Joint Density for each longitudinal joint.

SPECIFICATION

1. Longitudinal joint density is failing when:
 - Reading at the joint is more than 3.0 pcf below the density reading taken at the random core location **and**
 - Correlated Joint Density is less than 90.0%.
2. Suspend production when the joint density evaluation for two consecutive sublots do not meet this criteria.
3. Resume production after the Engineer approves changes to production or placement methods.

- When the difference in readings between the core location and the joint increases, the density at the joint decreases having higher air voids.
- When the correlated joint density decreases, falls below 90%, the density at the joint decreases having higher air voids.
- Under these circumstances, water is more likely to drain into the joint and lead to cracking and raveling.

TXHMAC.ORG



Phone Number
512-312-2099

Physical Address
149 Commercial Drive, Buda, TX 78610

Email Address
hmacinfo@texasasphalt.org

Quick Facts

HMAC Forms

Videos

TxDOT Tools



SAMPLE ID:	
HWY:	
TIME SAMPLED:	
CSJ:	
HWY/COUNTY:	
C BATCH #:	
TxDOT SERIAL #:	

TECHNICIAN: _____ DATE: _____

IGNITION OVEN	Basket Weight:	
	Basket Weight & Sample:	
	Weight of Sample:	
	Basket Weight & Sample after Burn:	
	Calculated % AC	
Ignition % AC		

GRADATION	Sieve Size	Weight in Grams	Individual % Retained	Cumulative % Retained	Total % Passing

RICE	Sample Weight:	
	Calibrated Pyc:	
	Material in H2O:	
Gr:		

MOLDS		1	2	3
	Height:			
	Air:			
	Water:			
	SSD:			
Ga:				
Avg Ga:				



Date:		Hwy:	
CSJ:		C Batch #:	

Sample	Sample ID			
	Sampler & Cert. #			
	Time & Temp			
	TxDOT Serial #			

Ignition Oven	Tester & Cert. #			
	Basket			
	Final Basket			
	Original Sample			
	Final Sample			
Calculated % AC				
Ignition % AC				

Gradation	Tester & Cert. #			
	#200			
	Pan			
Total				

Rice	Tester & Cert. #			
	Material			
	Calibrated Pyc:			
	Material in H2O			
Gr				

Lab Molds	Tester & Cert. #								
	Height								
	Air								
	Water								
	SSD								
	Ga								
	Avg. Ga								
	Avg. Density								

Job Mix Formula (JMF) Checklist



Project Information

Highway: _____ Contractor: _____
 CSJ/RMC: _____ Producer: _____
 Country: _____ Plant Location: _____
 TxDOT Project Representative: _____ Cell Number: _____

Mix Design Information

Producer Mix Design #: _____ TxDOT Mix Design #: _____
 JMF #: _____ Spec Item #: _____
 Mix Type: _____ Binder Grade: _____
 Gyrotory Press Type: _____ # of Gyration (SGC): _____

Target Values

AC Content (%): _____ Density (%): _____ VMA (%): _____ Discharge Temp: _____

Gradation (% passing):

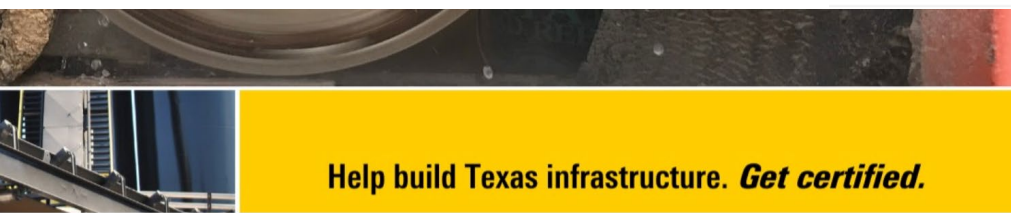
2": _____	#4: _____	2": _____	#4: _____
1 1/2": _____	#8: _____	1 1/2": _____	#8: _____
1": _____	#16: _____	1": _____	#16: _____
3/4": _____	#30: _____	3/4": _____	#30: _____
1/2": _____	#50: _____	1/2": _____	#50: _____
3/8": _____	#200: _____	3/8": _____	#200: _____

Location of Control Charts: _____

Acknowledgement:

By signing below, you acknowledge that you have read and understand the above information and agree to perform all test in accordance with TxDOT Specifications and Test Procedures

QC/QA Technician: _____	Cert #: _____	Date: _____
QC/QA Technician: _____	Cert #: _____	Date: _____
QC/QA Technician: _____	Cert #: _____	Date: _____
QC/QA Technician: _____	Cert #: _____	Date: _____



Phone Number
512-312-2099

Physical Address
149 Commercial Drive, Buda, TX 78610

Email Address
hmacinfo@texasasphalt.org

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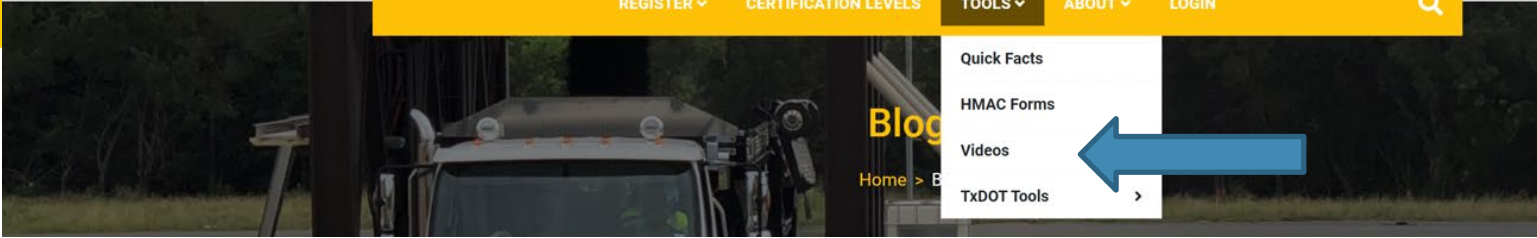


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Description
The HMAC is a training and certification center managed and operated by the Texas Asphalt Pavement Association to certified individuals in TxDOT Test Procedures.
Stats
Joined Aug 24, 2020
57,337 views



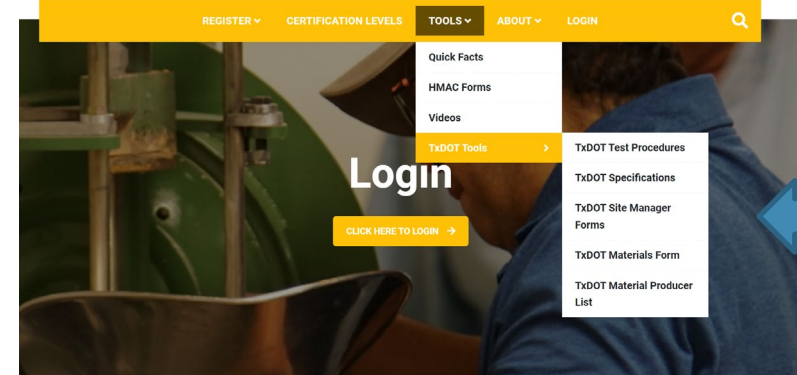
1:25 / 2:16 [playback controls]

Tex-200-F

Level 1A

HMAC - 1 / 20

- ▶ Tex-200-F
HMAC 2:17
- 2 Tex -206 -F
HMAC 3:41
- 3 Tex-207-F, Part 1
HMAC 2:00
- 4 CALCULATIONS
Tex-207-F, Part 1 Calculations
HMAC 5:49
- 5 Tex-207-F, Part 6
HMAC 2:58
- 6 Tex-212-F
HMAC 2:57
- 7 Tex-221-F Sampling
HMAC 2:06
- 8 Tex -222-F Method A
HMAC 2:06
- 9 Tex-226-F
HMAC 1:30
- 10 Tex-227-F
HMAC



Test Procedures Series	Description
------------------------	-------------

[100-E Series](#)
Soils and Aggregates (100-E Series)
 The procedures in this series cover the methods for testing and evaluating soils, aggregates, and flexible base materials.

[200-F Series](#)
Bituminous (200-F Series)
 The procedures in this series cover the testing methods for hot-mix asphaltic concrete, black base, cold-mix, patching mix, RAP and crumb rubber, in-plant inspection of limestone rock asphalt aggregates and mixes, aggregates and bituminous materials, and surfacing aggregates.

[300-D Series](#)
Cement (300-D Series)
 The procedures in this series cover the sampling and testing methods for hydraulic cement. This series also refers to ASTM specifications and test methods related to portland hydraulic cement, blended Type 1P, Type 1S, and masonry cement.

[400-A Series](#)
Concrete (400-A Series)
 The procedures in this series cover the testing methods for portland cement concrete, coarse and fine aggregates, reinforcing steel, seven wire strand, and other related materials.

[500-C Series](#)
Asphalt (500-C Series)
 The procedures in this series cover the testing methods for asphalt cements, asphalt cutbacks, asphalt emulsions, performance grades binders, bituminous adhesives, waterproofing and joint materials, crack sealers, joint sealers, rejuvenating agents, and additives.

2192	Forensics Investigation Request
2227	Optimized Aggregate Gradation Worksheet
2273	Signing Material Statement
2388	Seal Coat Material Selection Table
2460	Soil Compactor Adjustment and Soil Compactor Analyzer Report (Tex-113-E/Tex-114-E)
2461	Grooving Tool
2583	Galvanizing Worksheet
2585	TxDOT Fabrication Notification
2586	Steel Non-Bridge Member Worksheet DMS-7380
2684	Fabrication Notification DMS-7370
CST-M-2	Volumetric Sieve Analysis Worksheet
Power45	Power 45 Chart XLSM
PSTR SS-2	PSTR SS-2 Chart XLSM
Tx2mixsolver	Tx 2 Mixsolver
Tx2Performance	Performance Testing Request Form XLSM
TxCC04	Plot Control Chart, Use in Conjunction with the 2004 QC/QA Template XLSM
TxCC14	Plot Control Chart, Use in Conjunction with the 2014 QC/QA Template XLSM
TxRandNum04	Instructions for Generating Random Numbers Using TxRandNum.XLSM (2004) XLSM
	Binder Grade Calculator



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

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What does it take to win a TXAPA Pavement Award?

RATING GUIDE

A Joint Program from the Texas Department of Transportation and Texas Asphalt Pavement Association

	31- 40 POINTS (Exceptional)	21-30 POINTS (Very Good)	10-20 POINTS (Good)
SURFACE APPEARANCE	<p>Uniform and consistent throughout in texture</p> <p>-</p> <p>Clean, tight longitudinal joints</p> <p>-</p> <p>Few, if any, fat spots</p> <p>-</p> <p>Few or no discernible roller marks</p>	<p>Long sections of uniform surface appearance</p> <p>-</p> <p>Isolated areas of minor segregation or surface imperfections</p> <p>-</p> <p>Isolated and minor imperfections in longitudinal joints, i.e., separation, raveling, overlapping, etc.</p>	<p>Random or widely scattered areas of surface imperfections</p> <p>-</p> <p>Noticeable end-load segregation</p> <p>-</p> <p>Discernible roller marks or auger shadows are prevalent</p> <p>-</p> <p>Noticeable problems with longitudinal joints are prevalent</p>
SMOOTHNESS OF RIDE	<p>Consistently smooth ride throughout</p> <p>-</p> <p>Transitions are smooth at pavement ends or bridges</p> <p>-</p> <p>No significant bump at transverse joints</p> <p>-</p> <p>No discernible surface irregularities are affecting the ride, i.e., rutting, roller marks, etc.</p>	<p>Long sections of consistently smooth ride</p> <p>-</p> <p>Isolated areas of minor chatter or uneven surface</p> <p>-</p> <p>Minor roughness in transition areas</p> <p>-</p> <p>Discernible bump at transverse joints</p>	<p>Surface irregularities (i.e., dips, bumps, chatter, etc.) are widespread</p> <p>-</p> <p>Some roughness exists in transition areas</p> <p>-</p> <p>Minor bump at transverse joints</p>



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PaveCool
Asphalt Pavement Cooling Tool

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Download PaveCool 3.1 (EXE 6 MB)

January 2020 (CD available upon request)



[PaveCool for Android 3.0](#)



[PaveCool for iPhone/iPad 3.0](#)

[PaveCool.exe](#) (save this file to your desktop to run **PaveCool 3.0** without installing it)

[Download PaveCool 2.5](#) (For Windows 95, 98, NT, 2000 or XP)

This version includes an export button that will export old .pcl files to a .pc3 file that can be read by PaveCool 3.0

[CoolTool.exe](#) (save this file to your desktop to run **PaveCool 2.5** without installing it)

[PaveCool Final Report](#) (PDF 1 MB, 146 pp)

[Consideration of Hot-Mix Asphalt Thermal Properties During Compaction \(ASTM\), 1996](#) (PDF 500 KB, 15 pp)

[PaveCool Help](#)

Note about Version 3.0:

There is a bug associated with increasing the **Start Rolling** temperature after clicking **Calculate**. The **Start Rolling** minutes may be incorrect. This will be corrected in the next mobile release.

Workaround:

To set a higher **Start Rolling** temperature, open a new **PaveCool** window by selecting **File... New**.

System Requirements

Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8 or 10
20 MB disk space

[For problems installing PaveCool or viewing PaveCool Help](#)

MultiCool 3.0 - Multilayer Pavement Cooling Program

File View Help

Start Time (24-hour clock)

Hour:
Minutes:

DATE
Month:
Day:
Year:

Environmental Conditions

Ambient Air Temp: F
Average Wind Speed: mph
Sky Conditions:
Latitude (Deg North):

Mix Specifications

Number of Lifts:
Lift Number: 1

Mix Type:
PG Grade:

Lift Thickness: in.
Delivery Temp: F
Stop Temp: F

Existing Surface

Material Type: Moisture Content:
State of Moisture: Surface Temp.: F

Units: SI English

Model Output

Lift#	Thickness in.	Time, min Lift	Time, min Total	Temp(F)
1	1.5	22	22	178

Existing Layer

Tabular Output
 Graphical





Start Time
(24-hour clock)

Hour

Minutes

DATE

Month

Day

Year

Environmental Conditions

Ambient Air Temp. F

Average Wind Speed mph

Sky Conditions

Latitude (Deg North):

Mix Specifications

Number of Lifts

Lift Number 1

Mix Type

PG Grade

Lift Thickness in.

Delivery Temp F

Stop Temp F

Existing Surface

Material Type

Moisture Content

State of Moisture

Surface Temp. F

Units

SI English

Model Output

Lift#	Thickness in.	Time, min Lift	Total	Temp(F)
1	1.5	22	22	178

Existing Layer



Start Time
(24-hour clock)

Hour

Minutes

DATE

Month

Day

Year

Environmental Conditions

Ambient Air Temp. F

Average Wind Speed mph

Sky Conditions

Latitude (Deg North):

Existing Surface

Material Type

Moisture Content

State of Moisture

Surface Temp. F

Mix Specifications

Number of Lifts

Lift Number 1

Mix Type

PG Grade

Lift Thickness in.

Delivery Temp F

Stop Temp F

Model Output

Lift#	Thickness in.	Time, min Lift	Total	Temp(F)
1	1.	8	8	178

Units

SI English

Existing Layer



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