

EVALUATION AND USE OF THE MATERIALS AND TEST (MATT)  
DATA SYSTEM FOR QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION  
AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW

FINAL REPORT

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## ABSTRACT

This report documents the review of the MATerials and Test (MATT) Data System to check the validity of data within the system. A computer program to generate the quality level of a construction material was developed. Programs were also developed to generate "action reports" for key construction materials.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation was an ongoing effort during the study period. Reports are being generated on a routine basis and as requested. The MATT System has undergone revisions for some of the major systems. These revisions were the result of the findings of Phase 1.

## INTRODUCTION

As a part of a quality assurance program within the State of Louisiana, the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LDOTD) is required to sample and test many construction materials. The results of this sampling and testing is recorded and entered in the MATerials and Test (MATT) Data System. The test r̄esults are then checked, via a night batch job, against previously entered materials specifications. After overnight processing, the data is stored in computer files for future reference and use. The entire process is repeated each working day and hundreds of new test records are generated and stored by each batch job. The MATT System has been in operation since midyear of 1978, and thousands of records have been processed and stored since its installation. This report relates a study to:

1. Check the validity and integrity of previously processed MATT System records.
2. Use the stored MATT System data to create and test a program that will generate the FHWA's Quality Index (1)\* a material.
3. Use the stored MATT System data to create and test a program that will generate, on a timely basis, action reports for district and headquarters personnel.

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\*Underlined numbers in parentheses refer to list of references.

## OBJECTIVE

The major objectives of this project were to:

1. Check the validity of previously processed MATT System records.
2. Develop a computer program to generate the FHWA's Quality Index of a material from the MATT System data records.
3. Develop a computer program to generate information or action reports from the MATT System records.

## METHOD OF PROCEDURE

To accomplish the stated objectives, the project was broken down into three phases according to those listed under objectives, primarily:

- Phase 1    Review the MATT System files and records for validity of data.
  
- Phase 2    Develop a computer program which uses the MATT System data records to generate the FHWA's Quality Index of a material.
  
- Phase 3    Develop a computer program to generate information and action reports from MATT System files.

### Phase 1

In this phase it was decided to review all MATT System Project Information and Roadway Cross-Section records. The type of information recorded on the MATT input forms is shown in Appendix A. These records contain information about the overall project, and thus each project that had such a record at the time of the study was reviewed. This was done by printing the record of each project on a special form. An example of this form is shown in Appendix A. To help in the reviewing process, the projects were broken down by district and type of construction. This also aided in the search for the type of invalid data. For example, if the type of construction was a rest area, there would be no need for an entry in surface thickness; but if the type of construction was HMAC, an entry for surface thickness should be found. Relationships between the data and the type of construction helped to guide the search for the invalid data entries.



The next step of Phase 1 was to review the MATT System materials test records. The volume of the data demanded that it be limited so that it could be checked more thoroughly. This was done by selecting random projects according to types of construction. This was done by listing all the projects by type of construction category that had been completed at the time of this study. From this list approximately 20 percent of the projects were randomly selected to represent that construction type. After selection of the representative projects, each of the 13 materials test files was output to hard copy for manual checking of valid data entry. For a list of the MATT System materials test files see Appendix B.

The types of invalid data which were searched for were items such as a missing or zero value. During review of the data, notes were made as to the type of invalid entries and the data fields where such entries were found. Appendix C lists the comments generated for this review of each MATT test file.

## Phase 2

Phase 2 consisted of the development of a computer program which would compute the Quality Index of a construction material. This phase was completed in conjunction with the FHWA using their procedure to calculate the Quality Index as the algorithm for development of the computer program. Appendix D describes this procedure for calculation of this Quality Index. The program was written in SAS software package using the many data manipulation routines and procedures found within the language.

### Phase 3

Phase 3 consisted of the development of a series of computer programs that would generate informative and action reports from MATT materials files.

The materials chosen for development of these programs were the major construction materials of the Department, hot mix asphaltic concrete and portland cement concrete. Appendix E is an example of the output generated from one of these programs.

The basic algorithms used for development of the varying programs were very similar. The only changes made to the programs were made to the input variables and to the materials properties upon which the statistical analysis was performed. The programs were written in such a way that they could be modified and used for specific purposes to meet the needs of the requestor. Appendix F is an example of one such report on structural concrete.

## RESULTS

### Phase 1

The result of Phase 1 was a series of comments which described the invalid entries found in each MATT System data file. These comments can be found in Appendix C.

### Phase 2

Phase 2 of the study developed a program to calculate the Quality Level for hot mix asphaltic concrete construction. Using the procedure described in Appendix D, the Quality Level for roadway compaction was calculated for two construction projects. Appendix E shows the output generated by this Quality Level calculation program. Based on the criterion for distinguishing acceptable versus unacceptable construction as defined in item 10 of the Quality Index calculation procedure in Appendix D, improvement is needed in construction control on project 8-08-23.

### Phase 3

Phase 3 of the study generated programs for hot mix asphaltic concrete, portland cement concrete and base course compaction. These programs generate "action reports" in terms of statistical evaluation on the test properties of the materials. See Appendix F for an example of the output generated for structural concrete. The output characterizes the statistical information according to several categories. Such reports are information oriented and provide trigger points for initiating action if so indicated by the evaluation.

Another example of such reports is indicated in the output showing the quantity of material that had reduced pay for concrete and hot mix. It also provides information relative to the quantity of the material used in a given year.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All three phases of the MATT System project were completed successfully. The conclusions and recommendations on each phase of the projects are listed below:

### Phase 1

The MATT System, based upon a validity check of each data file within the system, is, on a system-wide basis, very sound. There are areas where improvement could be made, but these areas are at the entry point of the data. More careful checking of the data entered within the system and a more sincere effort to enter all data no matter how insignificant the entry personnel deem the data would correct these problems. An alternate portion of the solution to the problem would be to rewrite the edit programs controlling the data files so that all data entries would be required before further processing and storage. However, the resources needed to rewrite the programs may make this alternative infeasible.

### Phase 2

The program developed to generate the Quality Level for hot mix asphaltic concrete produces results which greatly reduce time when compared to manual calculations of the same type. The program can be adapted to performing such calculations for other highway construction materials.

### Phase 3

The programs developed to generate the "action reports" are easily modified for specific situations. It is recommended that the programs be compiled and modified in such a manner that they will be available and easily used by anyone who desires such a report.

## REFERENCES

1. Highway Condition and Quality of Highway Construction Survey Report (Final Report), published by U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, July 1977.

APPENDIX A

MATT PROJECT INFORMATION AND  
ROADWAY CROSS-SECTION REVIEW FORM

PROJECT NUMBER =====>  
 F.A.P. =====>  
 ROUTE =====>  
 DISTRICT =====>  
 PROJECT ENGINEER =====>  
 LOCATION (FROM-TO) ==>  
 BEGINNING MILEPOST ==>  
 BEGINNING POINT =====>  
 ENDING POINT =====>  
 SYSTEM CODE =====>  
 WORK ORDER DATE =====>  
 ACCEPTANCE DATE =====>  
 DAYS ALLOCATED =====>  
 CONSTRUCTION TYPE ===>  
 PROJECT LENGTH =====>  
 MEDIAN TYPE =====>  
 ROADWAY SURFACE =====>  
 JOINT INTERVAL =====>  
 LOAD TRANSFER DEVICE >  
 EXISTING SURFACE =====>  
 BASE =====>  
 SUBBASE =====>  
 SHOULDER SURFACE =====>  
 SHOULDER BASE =====>  
 SUBGRADE SOIL =====>  
 MISC. INFORMATION ===>

PARISH =====>  
 CONTRACTOR =====>  
 ENDING MILEPOST ==#>  
 URBAN OR RURAL ==#>  
 BID COST =====>  
 FINAL COST =====>  
 DAYS USED =====>  
 NUMBER OF LANES --->  
 ONE LANE WIDTH ==#>  
 ADT =====>  
 THICKNESS =====>  
 REINFORCING =====>  
 NEW OR OVERLAY ==#>  
 ORIGINAL SURFACE ==#>  
 BASE THICKNESS ==#>  
 SUBBASE THICKNESS #>  
 SHOULDER WIDTH ==#>  
 SHOULDER THICKNESS >



APPENDIX B

LIST OF MATT SYSTEM MATERIALS TEST FILES

MATT SYSTEM FILES

FILE DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF FILE
Asphaltic Concrete Job Mix	Job Mix Formulas
Concrete Job Mix	Job Mix Formulas
Aggregate	Test Results
Asphalt Cement	Test Results
Liquid Asphalt	Test Results
Cement	Test Results
Structural Concrete	Test Results
Asphaltic Concrete	Test Results
Steel Wire	Test Results
Steel Bar	Test Results
Soil Analysis	Test Results
Density / Moisture	Test Results
Thickness / Width	Test Results
Project Information	Information
Roadway Cross-section	Information

APPENDIX C

COMMENTS ON MATT SYSTEM DATA FILES

## STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

### COMMENTS :

- 1.) In pretty good shape.
- 2.) Consistent on all values being entered.

### RECOMMENDATIONS :

- 1.) Don not allow a zero break strength to be entered.
- 2.) If a field has a yes/no answer make sure a resulting value is entered.

## ASPHALT CEMENT

### COMMENTS :

- 1.) Has a lot of missing values in the following data fields :

Kinematic viscosity @ 140° F  
Absolute viscosity @ 140° F  
Solubility  
Flash point  
Residue viscosity @ 140° F  
Ductility  
Spot test  
Specific gravity

### RECOMMENDATIONS :

- 1.) Enter all necessary data.

LIQUID ASPHALT

COMMENTS :

- 1.) A lot of missing values in all data fields.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

- 1.) Enter all necessary data.

CEMENT

COMMENTS :

1.) In pretty good shape.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

1.) Do not all a quantity to be entered as zero.

## PAVING CONCRETE

### COMMENTS :

- 1.) Consistent on all data being entered.

### RECOMMENDATIONS :

- 1.) Do not allow a zero section length or zero section width to be entered.



DENSITY / MOISTURE

COMMENTS :

- 1.) Data in pretty good shape.
- 2.) Some missing values in the following data fields  
Dry rodded theoretical density  
Optimum moisture content  
Field moisture content  
Percent pulverization

RECOMMENDATIONS :

- 1.) Enter all necessary data.

## STEEL BAR

### COMMENTS :

1.) Missing data values in the following data fields :

Date sampled  
Quantity sampled  
Date of test  
Nominal diameter  
Actual diameter  
Difference in nominal and actual diameter  
Out of roundness  
Yield strength  
Tensile strength  
Elongation  
Reduction in area  
Phosphorus

### RECOMMENDATIONS :

1.) Enter all necessary data.

STEEL WIRE

COMMENTS :

- 1.) Unusual values for quantity.
- 2.) Missing data values in the following data fields :
  - Out of roundness
  - Yield strength
  - Tensile strength
  - Elongation
  - Sulfur
  - Phosphorus

RECOMMENDATIONS :

- 1.) Enter all necessary data.

ASPHALTIC CONCRETE

COMMENTS :

1.) Missing values in the following data entry fields :

Station number (to & from)  
Specific gravity  
Marshall stability  
Percent voids filled with asphalt  
- Briquet gravity  
Tolerance  
Linear feet  
Linear feet outside tolerance  
Density  
All gradation data  
Quantity

RECOMMENDATIONS :

1.) Enter all necessary data.

AGGREGATE

COMMENTS :

- 1.) Has a lot of missing values in the following data fields :

Percent passing 2 1/2"  
Percent passing 2"  
Percent passing 1 1/4"  
Percent passing 1"  
Percent passing 3/4"  
Percent passing 5/8"  
Percent passing 1/2"  
Percent passing 3/8"  
Percent passing # 8  
Percent passing # 10  
Percent passing # 16  
Percent passing # 30  
Percent passing # 40  
Percent passing # 50  
Percent passing # 80  
Percent passing # 100  
Percent passing # 200  
Percent passing # 270  
Absorption  
Specific gravity - SSD  
Specific gravity - APP  
Dry loose weight  
Dry rodded weight  
Color  
Clay lumps  
Deleterious material  
Decantation loss  
Liquid limit  
Plasticity index  
Foreign matter  
Sand equivalent  
Glassy particles  
Alkalinity  
Polish value  
Abrasion  
Coating on particles  
Soundness  
Asphalt content  
Percent crushed  
Soft fragments

RECOMMENDATIONS :

- 1.) Enter all necessary data.

APPENDIX D

FHWA PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING THE  
QUALITY INDEX OF A MATERIAL

## QUALITY INDEX PROCEDURE

This is a rapid and easy method of estimating the quality level of material and construction quality control factors.

1. Randomly select a segment (a minimum of 3 production days) of recently completed work. List all the results of tests or measurements for the characteristics being analyzed. (ie - air content, thickness, bitumen content, etc.).
2. Average the test results to find the mean X-bar.
3. Find the range (R) by subtracting the smallest test value from the largest value. When the number of tests is 10 or more arrange the test results consecutively in subgroups of five. Find the range for each subgroup of five and compute the average range (R-bar).
4. Find the upper quality index ( $Q_U$ ) by subtracting the average (X-bar) from the upper specification limit (U.L.) and dividing by the range (R) or (R-bar).

$$Q_U = (U.L. - X\text{-bar}) / R \text{ or } R\text{-bar}$$

5. Find the lower Quality Index ( $Q_L$ ) by subtracting the lower specification limit (L.L.) from the average (X-bar) and dividing by the range (R).

$$Q_L = (X\text{-bar} - L.L.) / R \text{ or } R\text{-bar}$$

6. Estimate the percent that will fall within the upper specification limit ( $P_U$ ) by entering the attached Table with  $Q_U$ , using the column appropriate to the total number of measurements. Note that the sign of  $Q_U$  or  $Q_L$  whether positive or negative, must be taken into account.
7. Estimate the percent that will fall within the lower specification limit ( $P_L$ ) by entering the attached Table with  $Q_L$ , using the column appropriate to the total number of measurements.
8. Where both upper (U.L.) and lower (L.L.) specification limits are applicable, find the percent of material within these limits by adding the percent within the upper limit ( $P_U$ ) to the percent within the lower limit ( $P_L$ ) and subtracting 100.

$$P_T(\text{Total percent within limits}) = (P_U + P_L) - 100.$$

9. Where only one specification limit is applicable, U.L. or L.L., the percent within tolerance is that value obtained directly from the attached Table.

10. A 90 percent Quality Index has been chosen by the FHWA on the basis of engineering judgment as the dividing criterion which distinguishes between a good quality level of work and levels where improvements are needed.



TABLE FOR ESTIMATING PERCENT OF LOT WITHIN TOLERANCE  
BY RANGE METHOD

Percent Within Tolerance	POSITIVE VALUES OF $Q_U$ OR $Q_L$												
	n=3	n=4	n=5	n=6	n=7	n=10*	n=15*	n=25*	n=30*	n=35*	n=40*	n=50*	n=60*
99	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.82	0.88	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.97
98	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.76	0.80	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86
97	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.58	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.79
96	0.60	0.62	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.74
95	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70
94	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.53	0.51	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.66
93	0.59	0.58	0.55	0.51	0.49	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
92	0.59	0.56	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.60
91	0.58	0.55	0.51	0.48	0.46	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
90	0.58	0.54	0.50	0.46	0.44	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.55
89	0.57	0.52	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
88	0.56	0.51	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
87	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
86	0.54	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.38	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
85	0.54	0.47	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
84	0.53	0.46	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42
83	0.52	0.44	0.40	0.36	0.34	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
82	0.51	0.43	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
81	0.50	0.42	0.37	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38
80	0.49	0.40	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
79	0.48	0.39	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35
78	0.47	0.38	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
77	0.46	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
76	0.44	0.35	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
75	0.43	0.34	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
74	0.41	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
73	0.40	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27
72	0.39	0.30	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
71	0.37	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
70	0.36	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
69	0.34	0.26	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
68	0.32	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
67	0.31	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
66	0.29	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
65	0.27	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
64	0.26	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
63	0.24	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
62	0.22	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
61	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
60	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
55	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\*When n is 10 or more, the samples are arranged consecutively in subgroups of five. Then the range R of each subgroup is determined, and the average  $\bar{R}$  of the ranges of all the subgroups is computed for use in finding  $Q_U$  or  $Q_L$ .

TABLE FOR ESTIMATING PERCENT OF LOT WITHIN TOLERANCE

BY RANGE METHOD

Percent Within Tolerance	NEGATIVE VALUES OF $Q_U$ OR $Q_L$												
	$n=3$	$n=4$	$n=5$	$n=6$	$n=7$	$n=10^*$	$n=15^*$	$n=25^*$	$n=30^*$	$n=35^*$	$n=40^*$	$n=50^*$	$n=60^*$
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
40	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
39	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
38	0.22	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
37	0.24	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
36	0.26	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
35	0.27	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
34	0.29	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
33	0.31	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
32	0.32	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
31	0.34	0.26	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
30	0.36	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
29	0.37	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
28	0.39	0.30	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
27	0.40	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
26	0.41	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
25	0.43	0.34	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
24	0.44	0.35	0.30	0.28	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
23	0.46	0.36	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32
22	0.47	0.38	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
21	0.48	0.39	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35
20	0.49	0.40	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
19	0.50	0.42	0.37	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38
18	0.51	0.43	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
17	0.52	0.44	0.40	0.36	0.34	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
16	0.53	0.46	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42
15	0.54	0.47	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
14	0.54	0.48	0.44	0.40	0.38	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
13	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
12	0.56	0.51	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
11	0.57	0.52	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
10	0.58	0.54	0.50	0.46	0.44	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.55
9	0.58	0.55	0.51	0.48	0.46	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
8	0.59	0.56	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.60
7	0.59	0.58	0.55	0.51	0.49	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
6	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.53	0.51	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.66
5	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70
4	0.60	0.62	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.74
3	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.58	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.79
2	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.76	0.80	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86
1	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.82	0.88	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.97

\*When  $n$  is 10 or more, the samples are arranged consecutively in subgroups of five. Then the range  $R$  of each subgroup is determined, and the average  $\bar{R}$  of the ranges of all the subgroups is computed for use in finding  $Q_U$  or  $Q_L$ .

APPENDIX E

EXAMPLE OF OUTPUT FROM  
QUALITY INDEX GENERATION PROGRAM

PROJECET NUMBER - 008-08-23

LOT NUMBER	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	AVERAGE COMPACTION PER LOT	RANGE OF COMPACTION
165	5	95.9	0.9
166	5	94.2	1.3
167	5	95.2	1.8
168	5	95.0	1.8

4 LOT STATISTICS - AVERAGE RANGE : 1.5  
- AVERAGE COMPACTION : 95.1  
- QUALITY INDEX : 0.05  
- PERCENT WITHIN TOLRANCE : 54

=====

170	5	95.2	1.8
186	5	93.3	1.3
187	5	95.3	3.0
188	5	95.4	3.4

4 LOT STATISTICS - AVERAGE RANGE : 2.4  
- AVERAGE COMPACTION : 94.8  
- QUALITY INDEX : -0.08  
- PERCENT WITHIN TOLRANCE : 43

=====

189	5	96.5	1.2
190	5	95.7	2.1
191	5	96.1	2.1
192	5	95.0	4.7

4 LOT STATISTICS - AVERAGE RANGE : 2.5  
- AVERAGE COMPACTION : 95.8  
- QUALITY INDEX : 0.33  
- PERCENT WITHIN TOLRANCE : 78

=====

PROJECET NUMBER - 071-01-15

LOT NUMBER	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	AVERAGE COMPACTION PER LOT	RANGE OF COMPACTION
051	5	95.6	3.3
052	5	96.7	4.5
052	5	95.6	2.0
054	5	95.9	1.2

4 LOT STATISTICS - AVERAGE RANGE : 2.8  
 - AVERAGE COMPACTION : 95.9  
 - QUALITY INDEX : 0.35  
 - PERCENT WITHIN TOLRANCE : 79

=====

055	5	95.1	1.2
056	5	96.0	1.6
057	5	96.1	1.2
058	5	95.1	0.8

4 LOT STATISTICS - AVERAGE RANGE : 1.2  
 - AVERAGE COMPACTION : 95.6  
 - QUALITY INDEX : 0.48  
 - PERCENT WITHIN TOLRANCE : 89

=====

059	5	96.5	1.2
060	5	95.6	1.7
066	5	95.9	3.3
076	5	98.6	3.3

4 LOT STATISTICS - AVERAGE RANGE : 2.4  
 - AVERAGE COMPACTION : 96.6  
 - QUALITY INDEX : 0.69  
 - PERCENT WITHIN TOLRANCE : 100

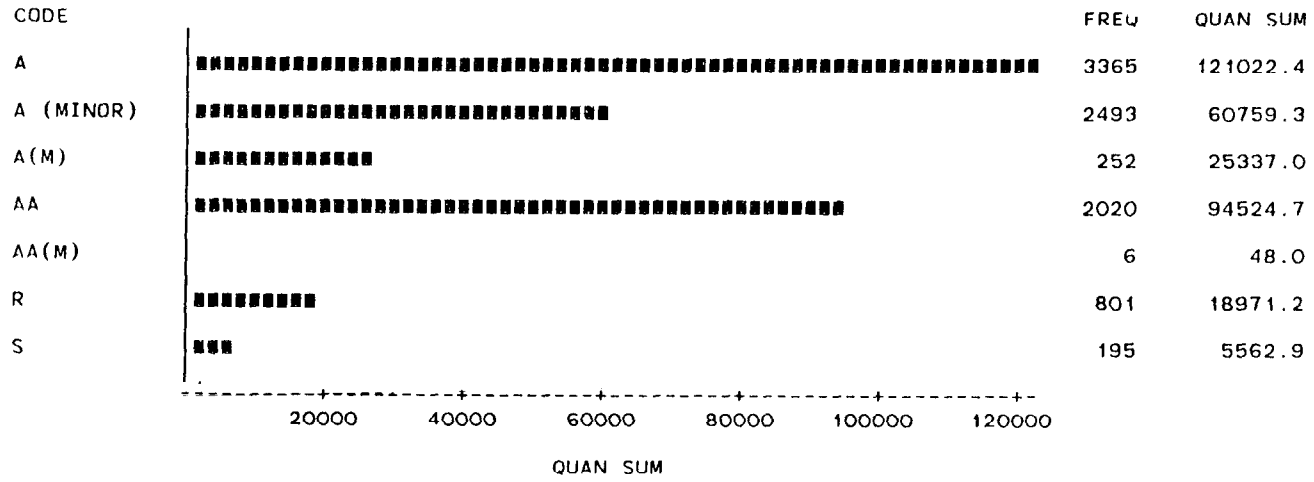
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40

APPENDIX F

EXAMPLE OF OUTPUT FROM  
ACTION REPORT GENERATION PROGRAM

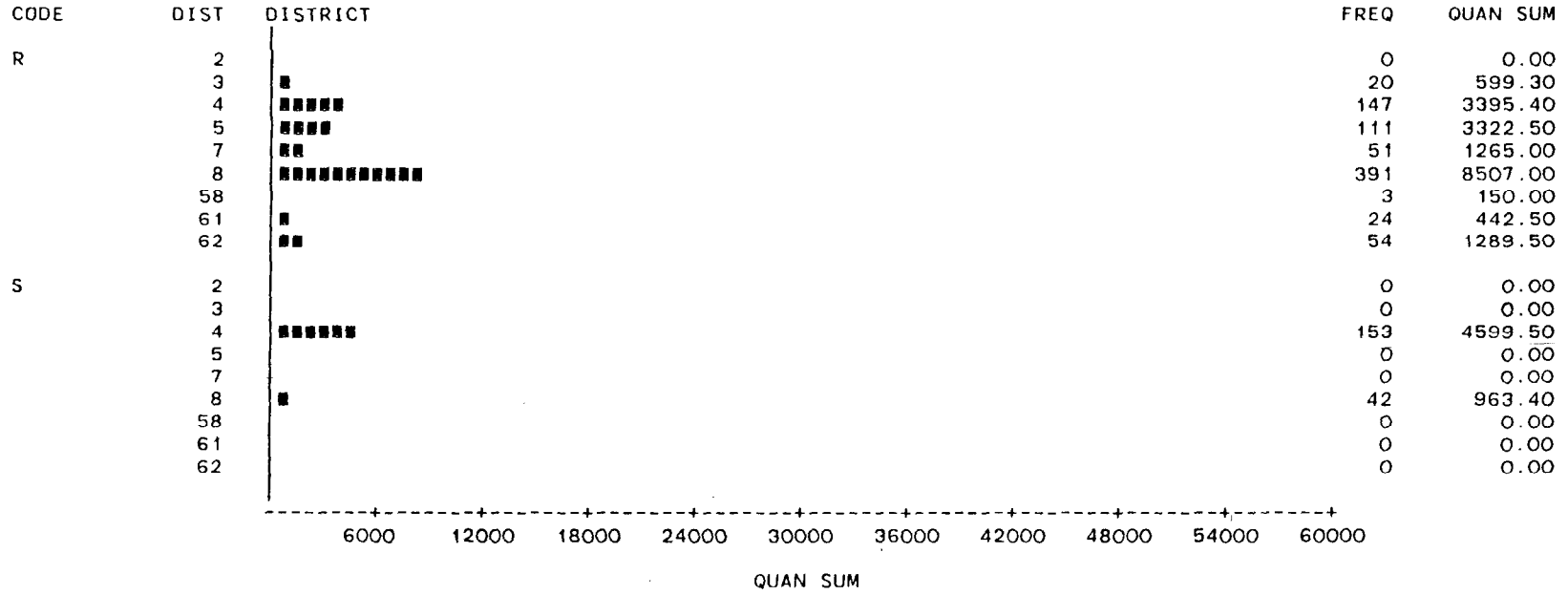
QUANTITY FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985  
 BY CLASS OF CONCRETE  
 FOR THE ENTIRE STATE  
 BAR CHART OF SUMS







QUANTITY FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985  
 BY CLASS OF CONCRETE  
 FOR THE DISTRICTS  
 BAR CHART OF SUMS

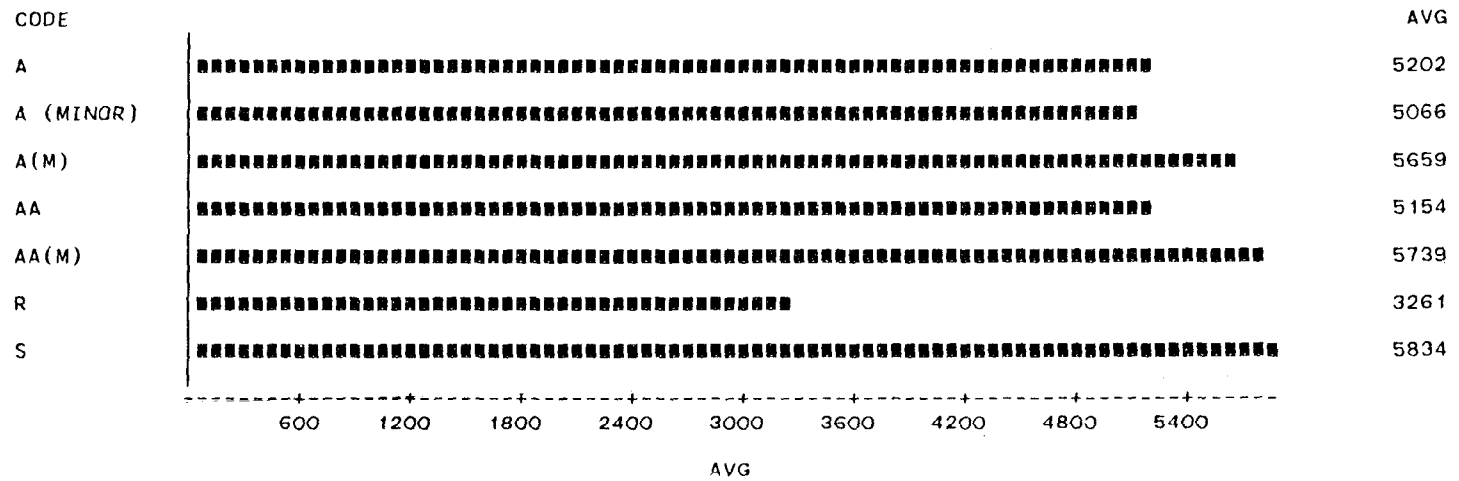


STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE ENTIRE STATE

BAR CHART OF AVG.

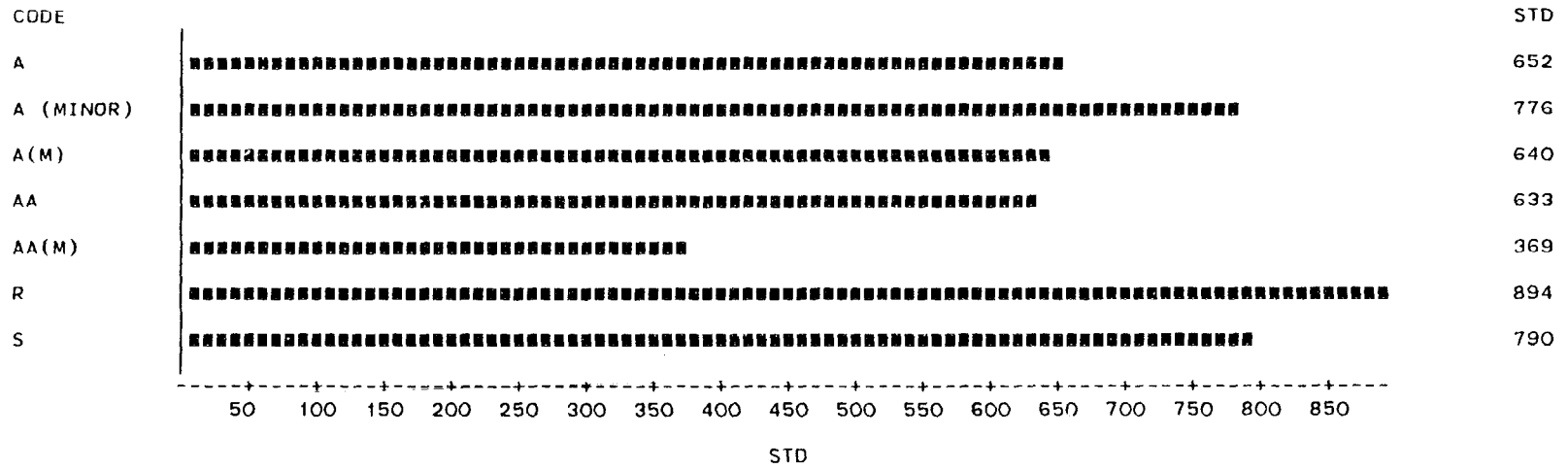


STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

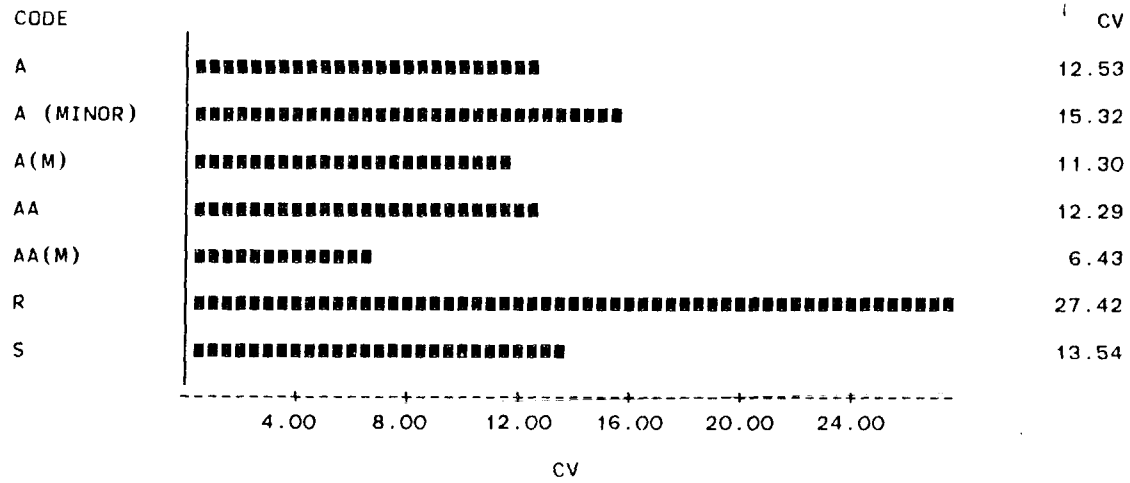
BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE ENTIRE STATE

BAR CHART OF STD



STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985  
 BY CLASS OF CONCRETE  
 FOR THE ENTIRE STATE  
 BAR CHART OF CV



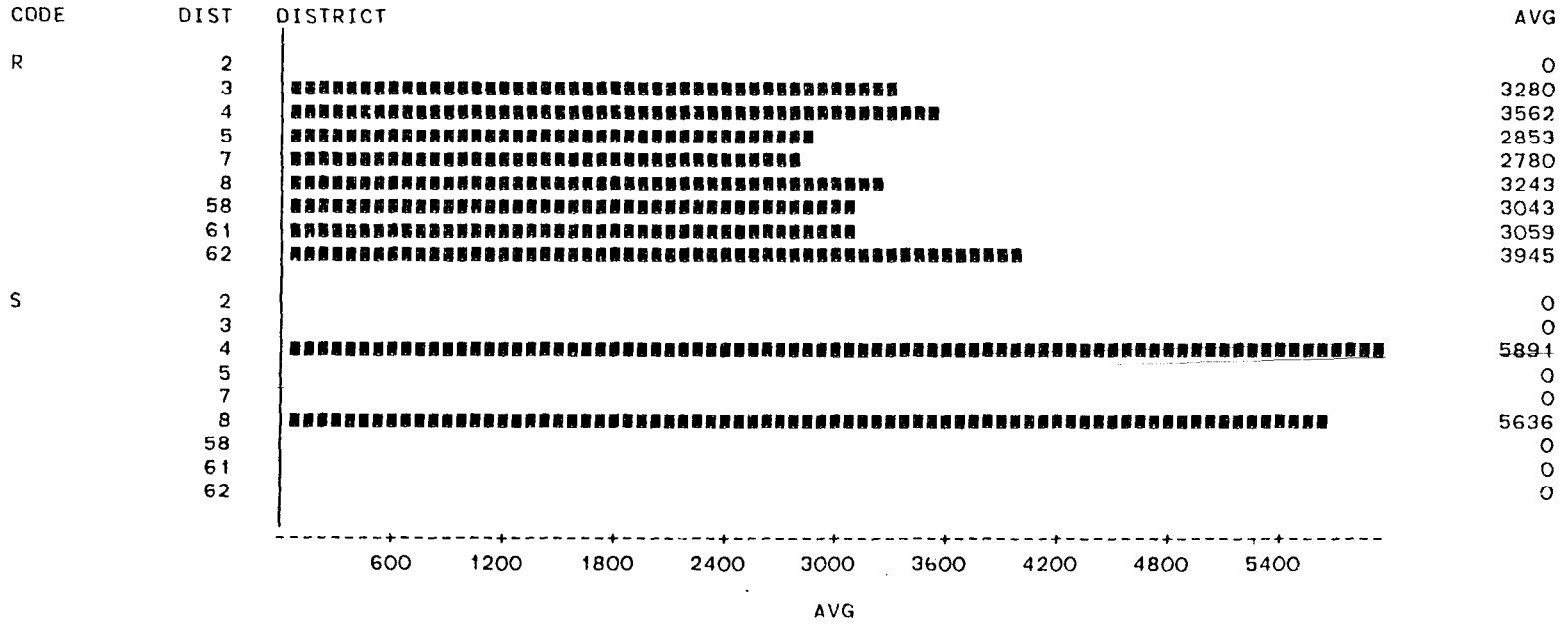


STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE DISTRICTS

BAR CHART OF AVG



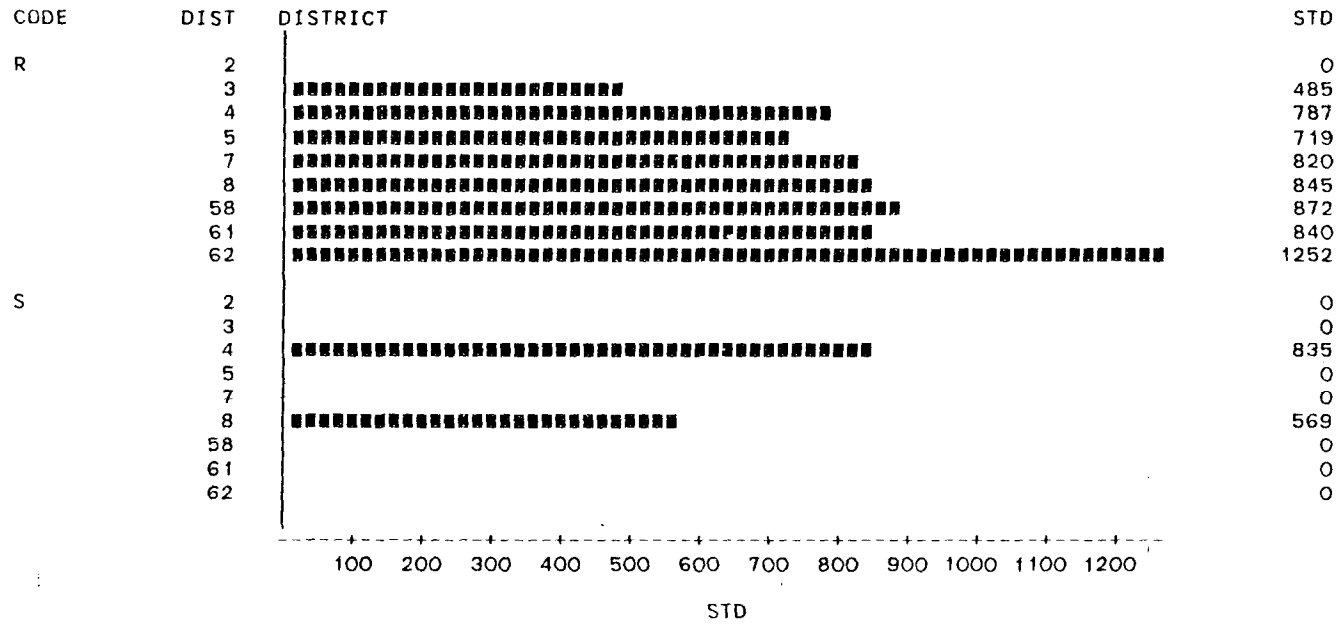


STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE DISTRICTS

BAR CHART OF STD





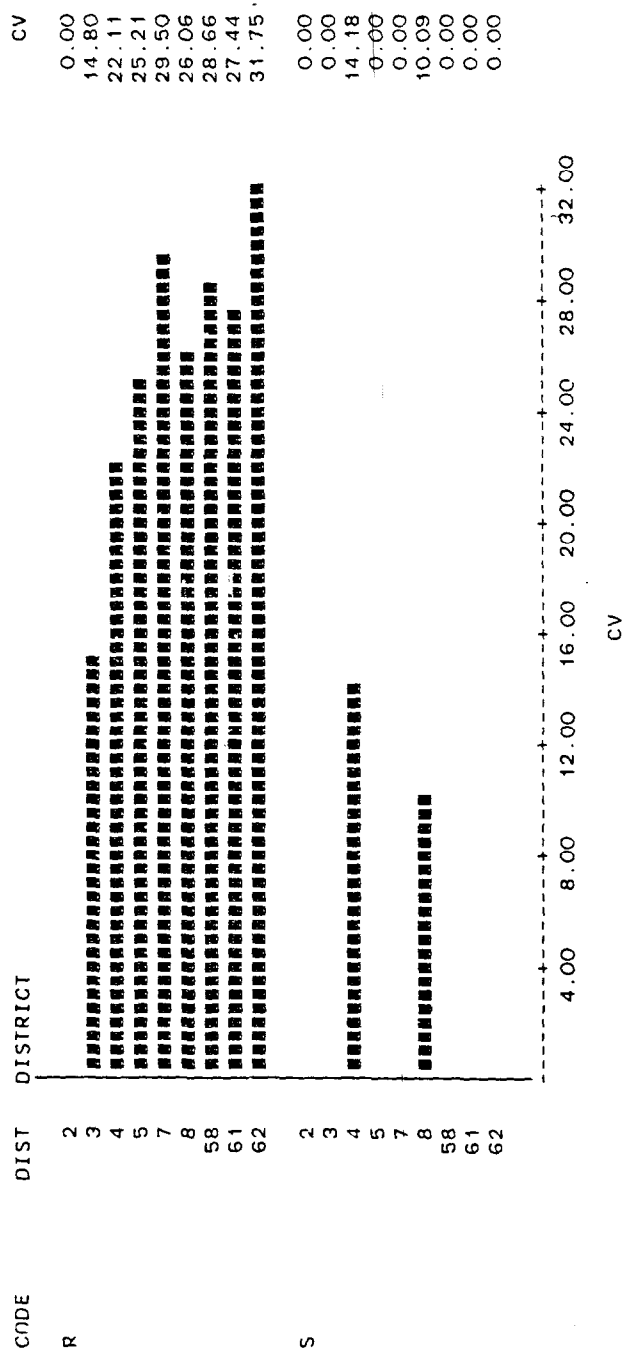


STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

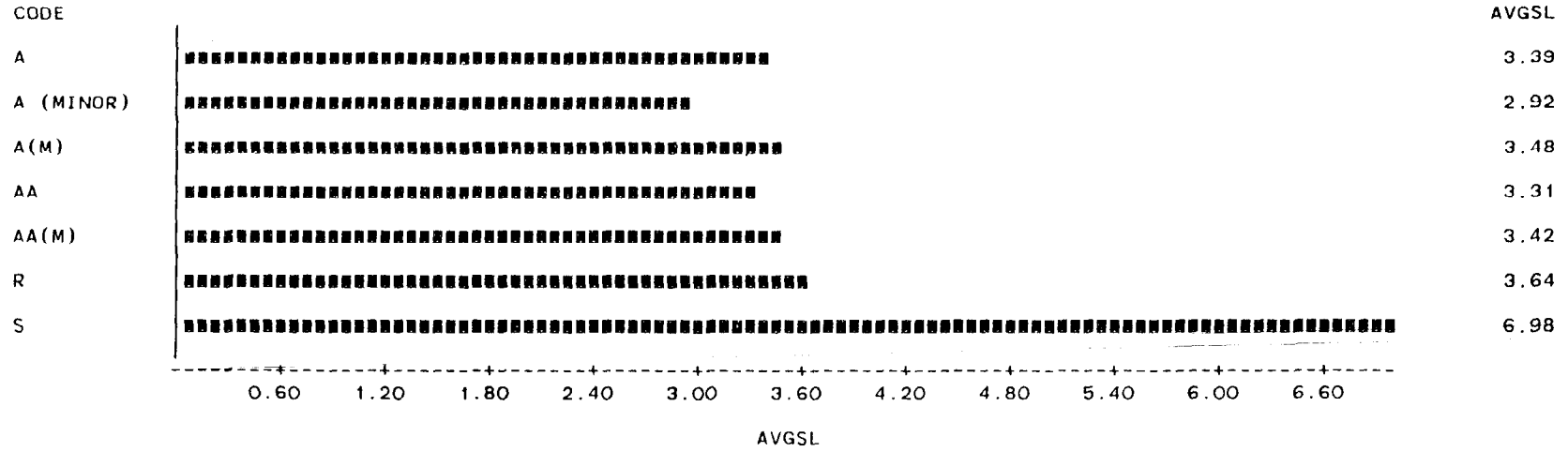
BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE DISTRICTS

BAR CHART OF CV



SLUMP STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985  
 BY CLASS OF CONCRETE  
 FOR THE ENTIRE STATE  
 BAR CHART OF AVGSL

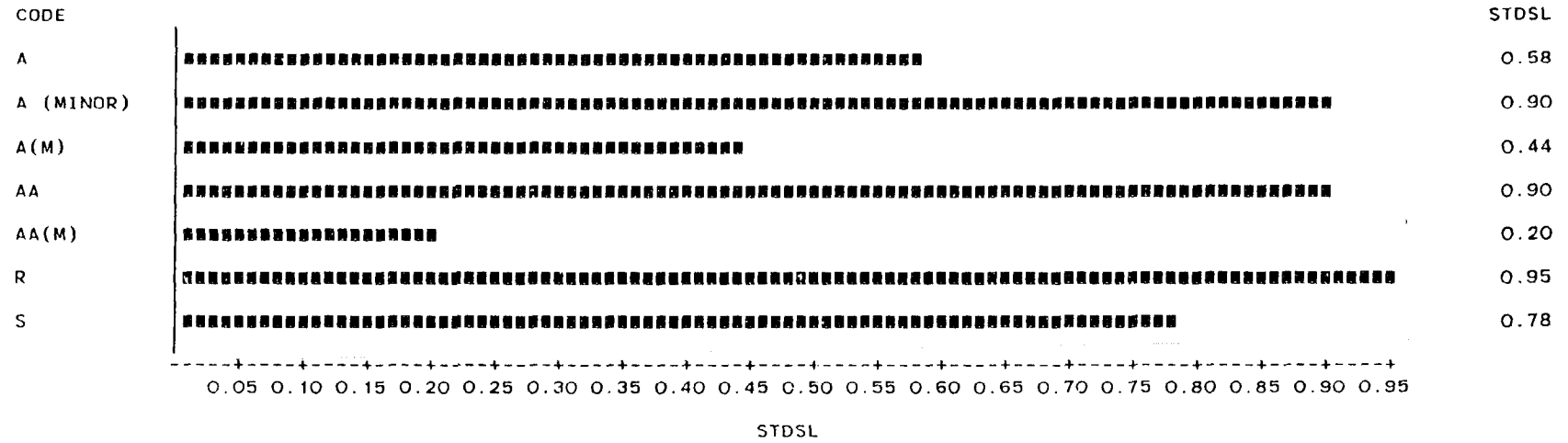


SLUMP STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE ENTIRE STATE

BAR CHART OF STDSL

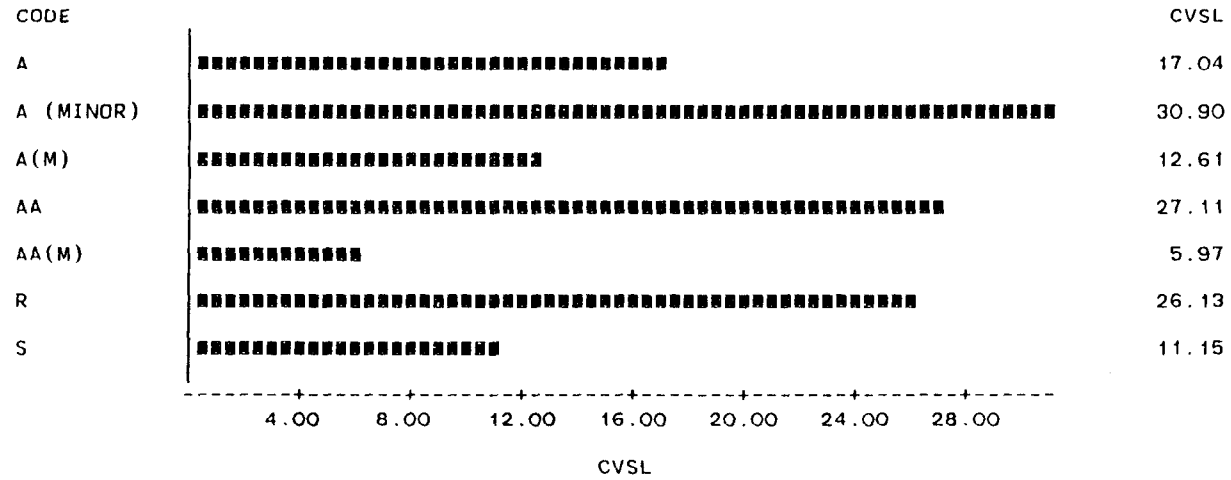


SLUMP STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

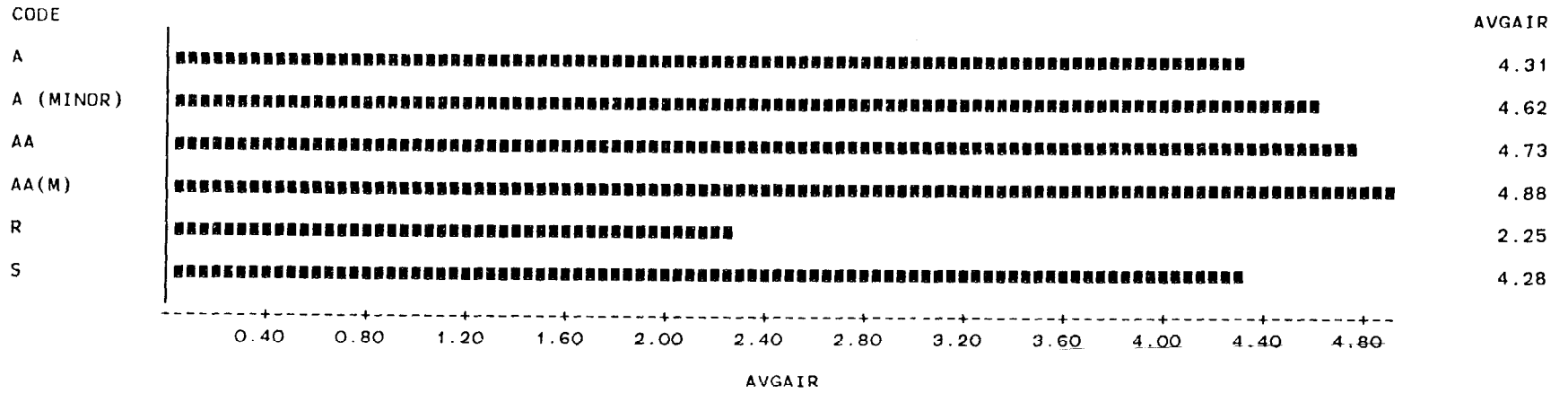
BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE ENTIRE STATE

BAR CHART OF CVSL



AIR CONTENT STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985  
 BY CLASS OF CONCRETE  
 FOR THE ENTIRE STATE  
 BAR CHART OF AVGAIR

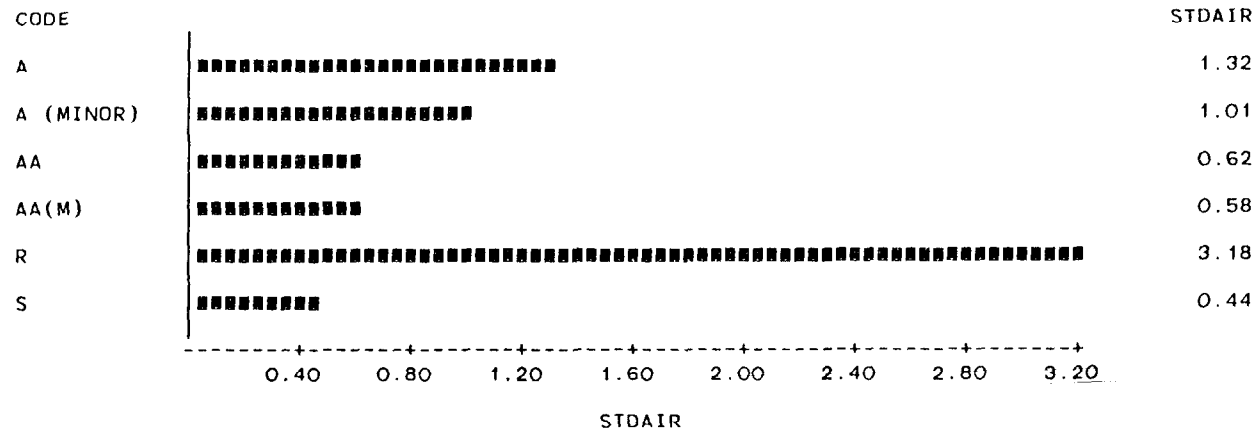


AIR CONTENT STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

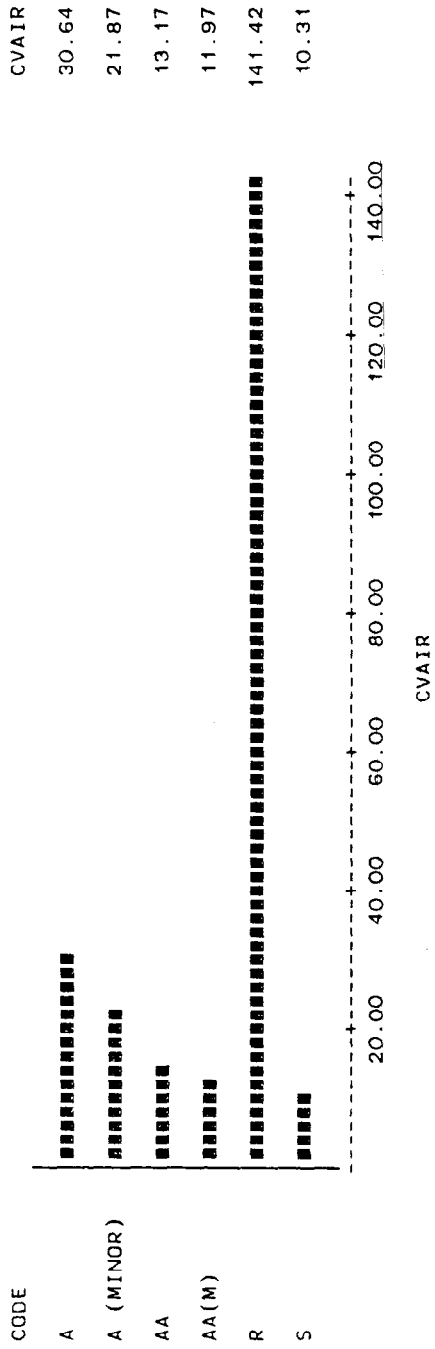
FOR THE ENTIRE STATE

BAR CHART OF STDAIR



AIR CONTENT STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE  
FOR THE ENTIRE STATE  
BAR CHART OF CVAIR





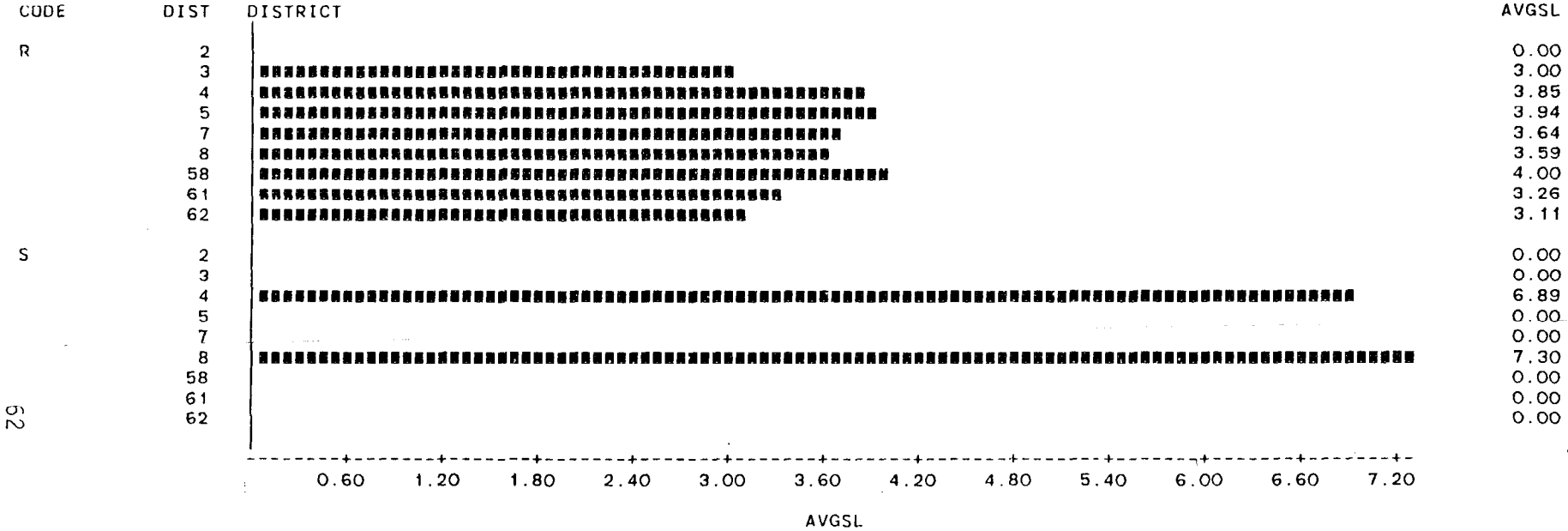


SLUMP STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE DISTRICTS

BAR CHART OF AVGSL



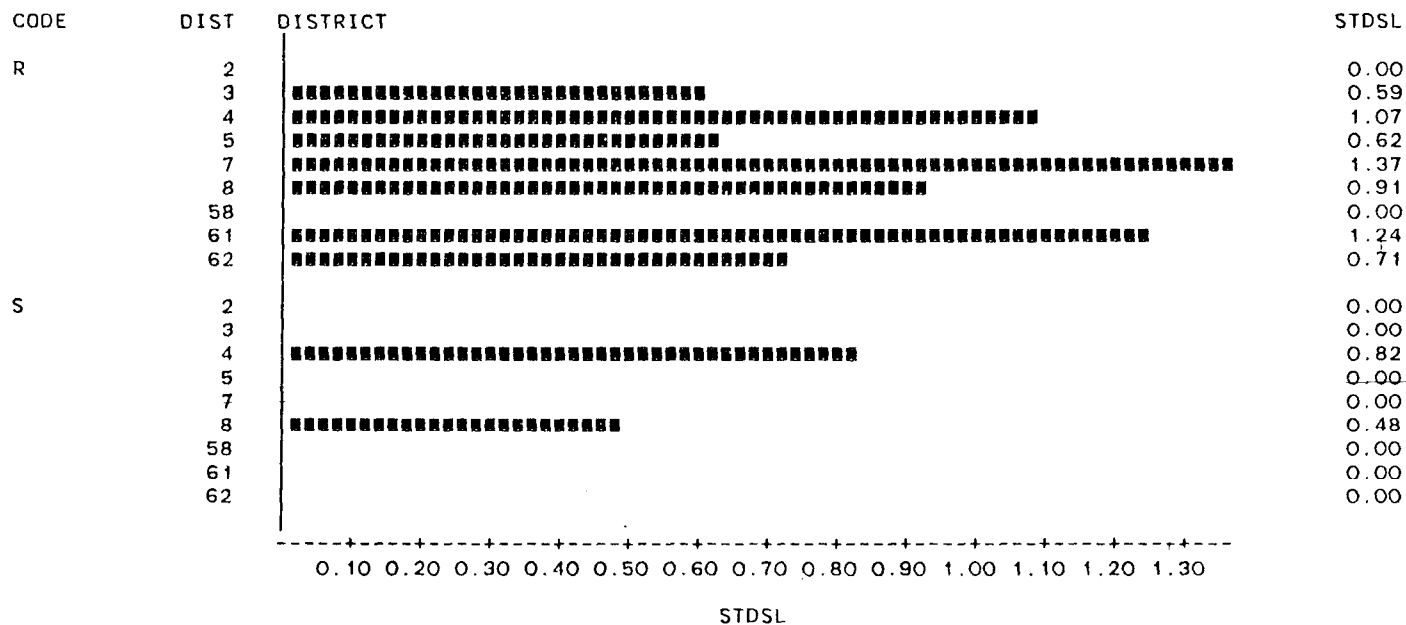


SLUMP STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE DISTRICTS

BAR CHART OF STDSL



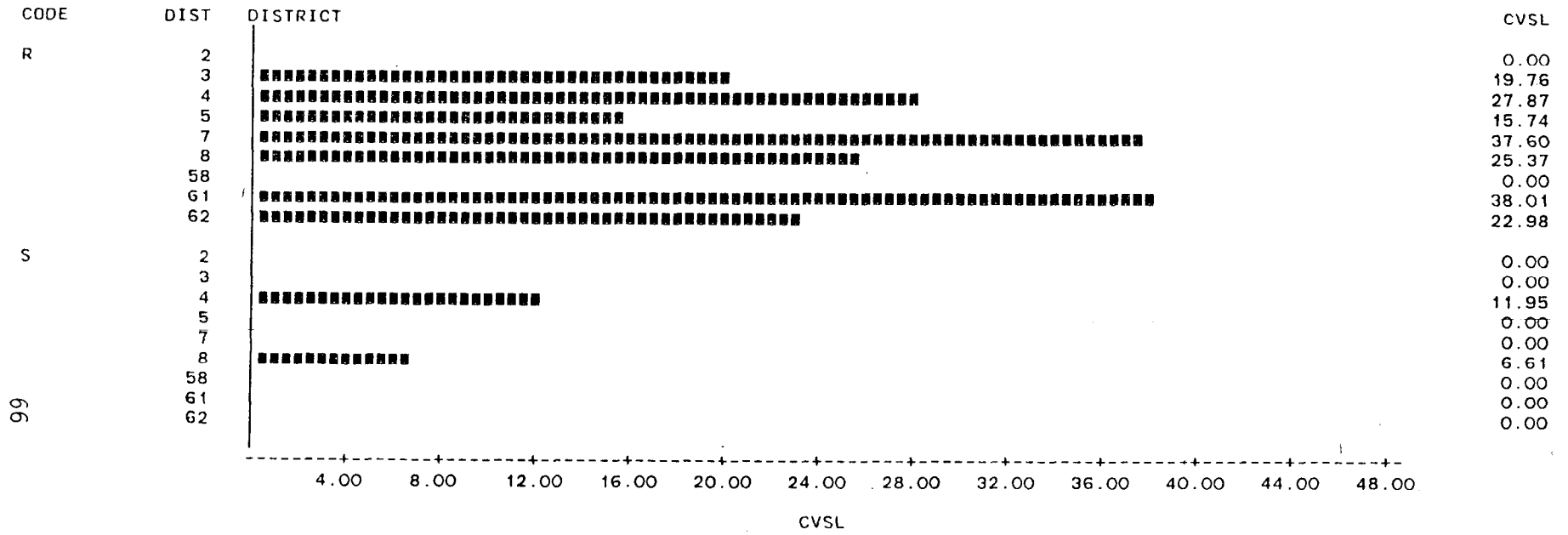


SLUMP STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

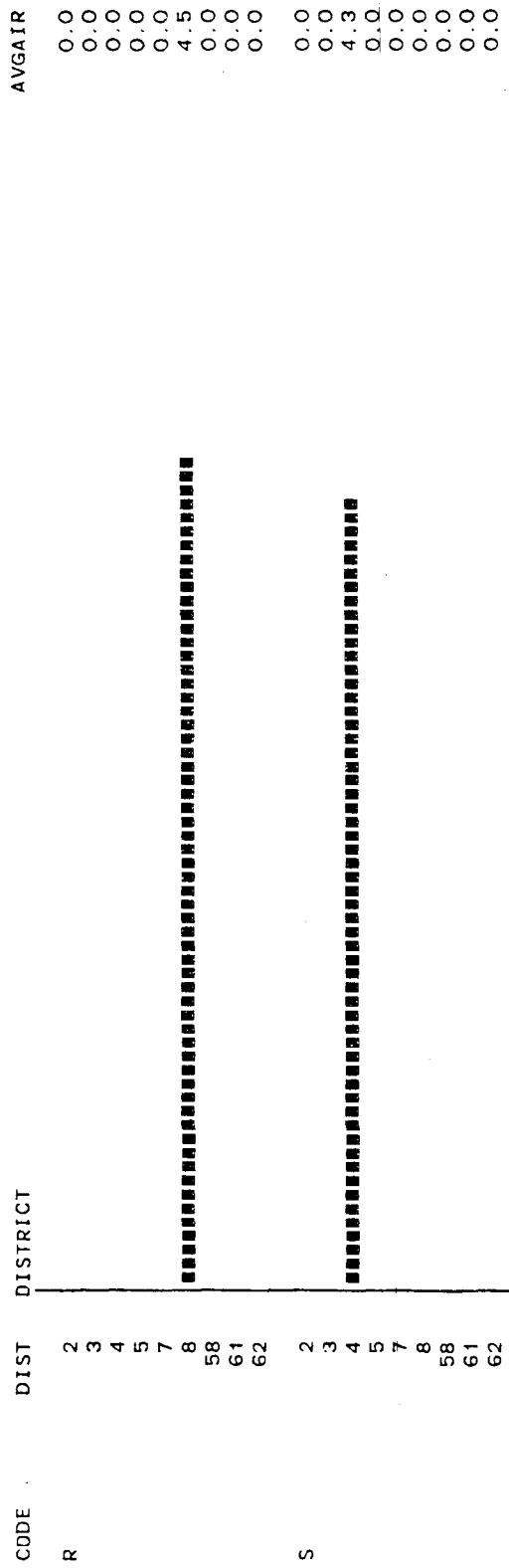
FOR THE DISTRICTS

BAR CHART OF CVSL





AIR CONTENT STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985  
 BY CLASS OF CONCRETE  
 FOR THE DISTRICTS  
 BAR CHART OF AVGAIR



0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5 1.8 2.1 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.3 3.6 3.9 4.2 4.5 4.8 5.1 5.4 5.7 6.0  
 AVGAIR





AIR CONTENT STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE DISTRICTS

BAR CHART OF STDAIR



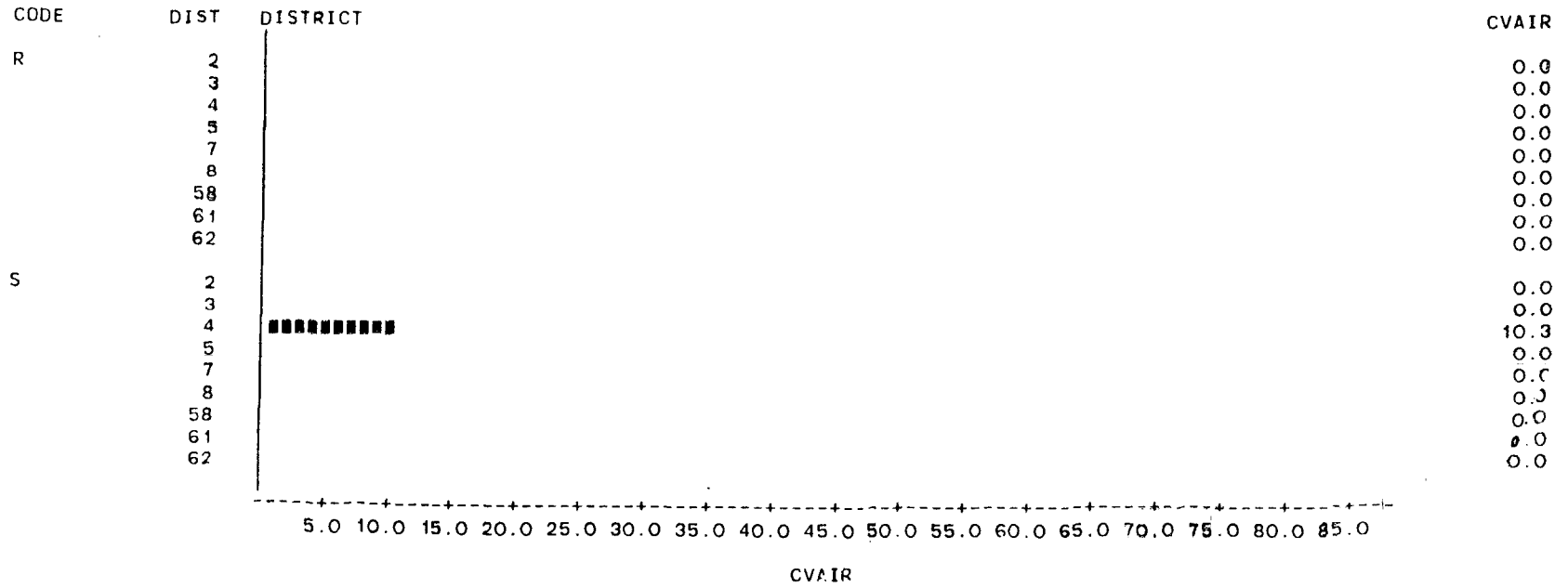


AIR CONTENT STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR 1985

BY CLASS OF CONCRETE

FOR THE DISTRICTS

BAR CHART OF CVAIR



## ----- SOURCE=C203 -----

CLASS	N	AVG	STD	CV
A	318	4744	613	12.92
AA	166	4805	463	9.63

## ----- SOURCE=C207 -----

CLASS	N	AVG	STD	CV
A	491	4737	576	12.15
AA	148	5014	475	9.46
AM	6	4582	245	5.34

## ----- SOURCE=C213 -----

CLASS	N	AVG	STD	CV
A	940	4843	528	10.90
AA	182	4778	708	14.81

## ----- SOURCE=C214 -----

CLASS	N	AVG	STD	CV
A	315	4865	581	11.93
AA	78	4555	617	13.54

## ----- SOURCE=C215 -----

CLASS	N	AVG	STD	CV
A	83	4566	463	10.13

## ----- SOURCE=C216 -----

CLASS	N	AVG	STD	CV
A	24	4932	312	6.46
AA	42	5312	634	11.94

## ----- SOURCE=C234 -----

CLASS	N	AVG	STD	CV
AA	3	4887	81	1.65

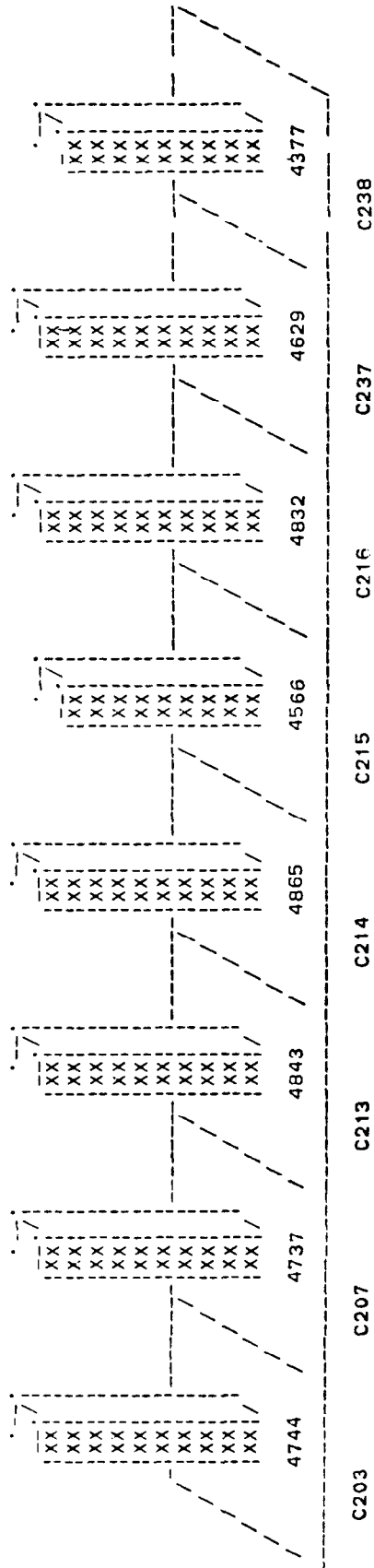
----- SOURCE=C237 -----

CLASS	N	AVG	STD	CV
A	970	4629	478	10.32
AM	629	4971	431	8.67

----- SOURCE=C238 -----

CLASS	N	AVG	STD	CV
A	33	4377	341	7.78
AA	191	4882	459	9.41

BLOCK CHART OF AVG



SOURCE

CHART OF AVERAGE FOR DISTRICT 02 BY SOURCE AND CLASS  
CLASS=AA

12:29 MONDAY, MAY 10, 1982 32

BLOCK CHART OF AVG

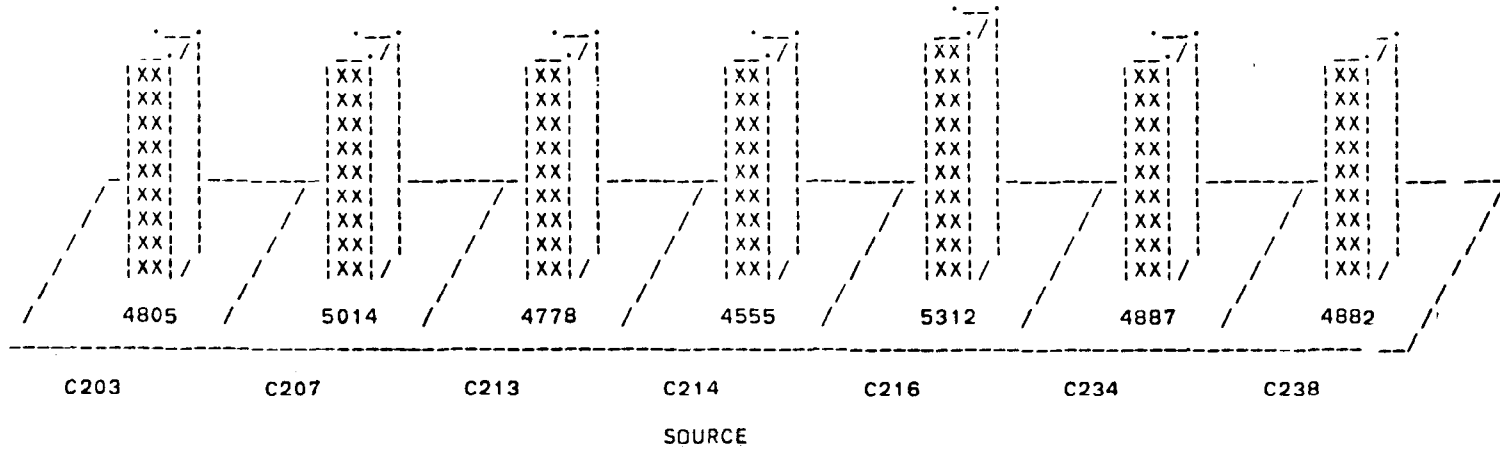




CHART OF STD FOR DISTRICT 02 BY SOURCE AND CLASS  
CLASS=A

12:29 MONDAY, MAY 10, 1982 34

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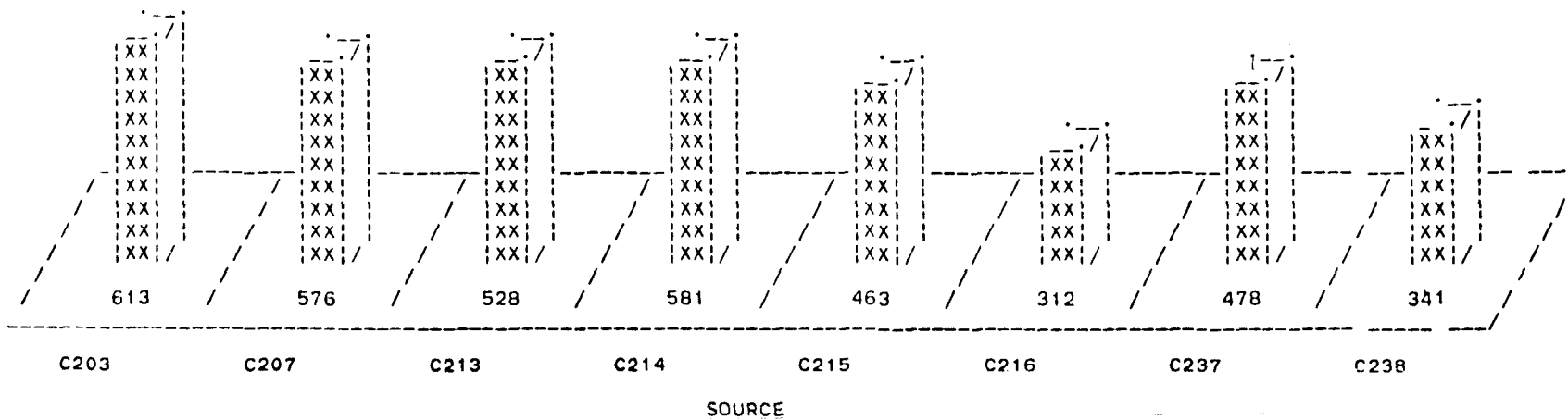


CHART OF STD FOR DISTRICT 02 BY SOURCE AND CLASS  
CLASS=AA

12:29 MONDAY, MAY 10, 1982 35

BLOCK CHART OF STD

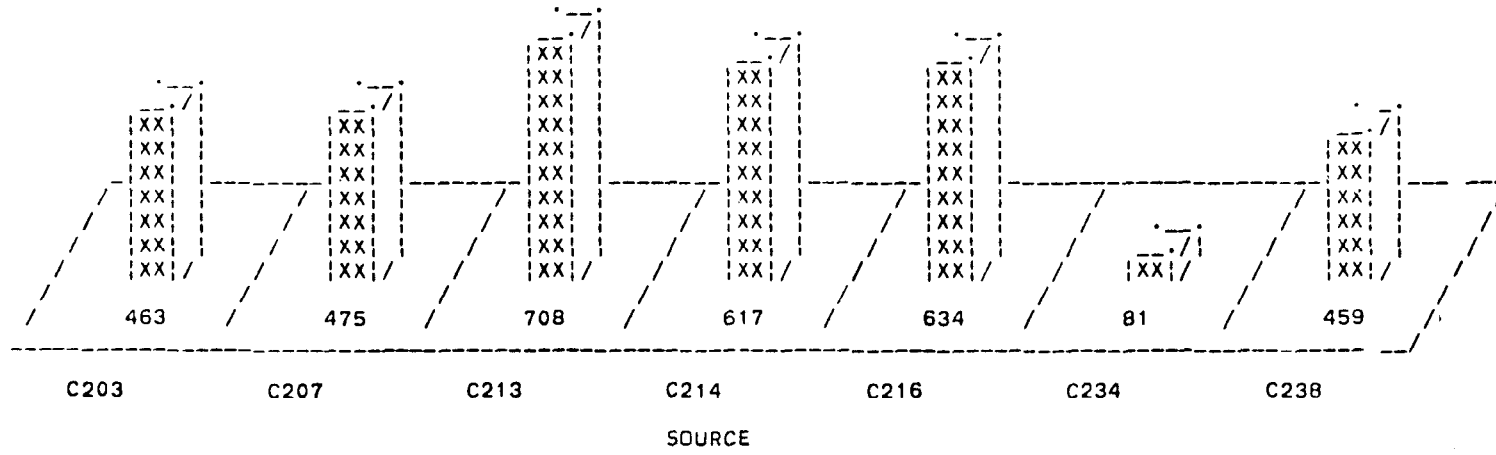


CHART OF CV FOR DISTRICT 02 BY SOURCE AND CLASS  
CLASS=A

12:29 MONDAY, MAY 10, 1982 37

BLOCK CHART OF CV

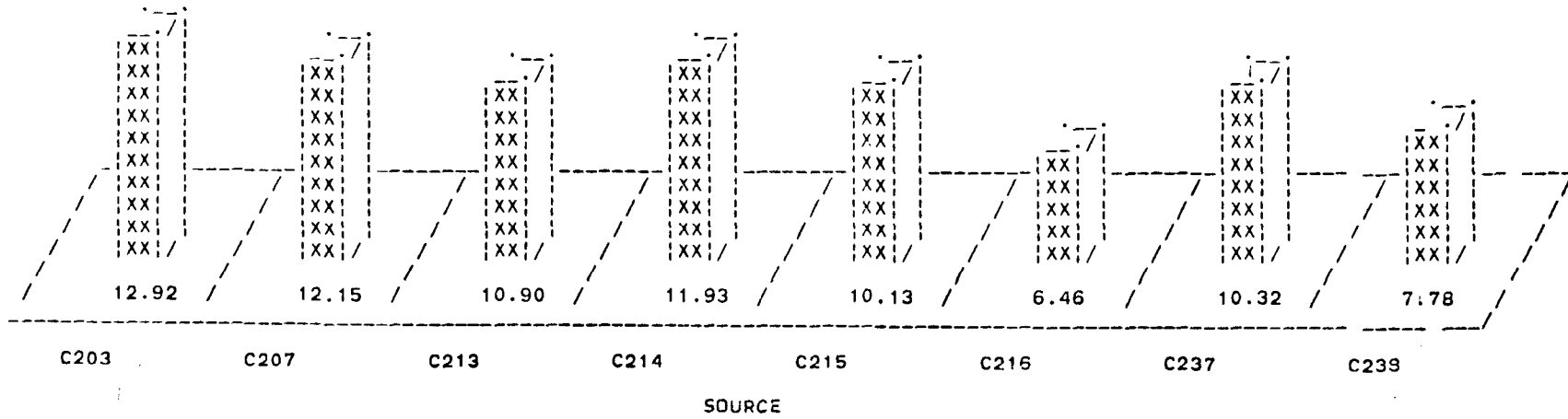
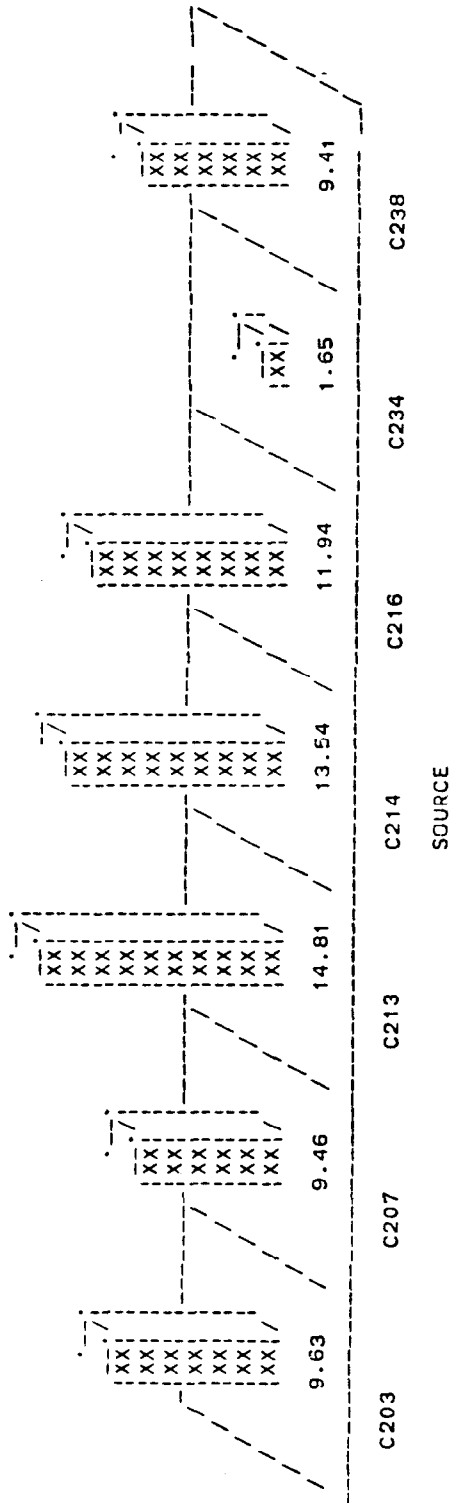


CHART OF CV FOR DISTRICT 02 BY SOURCE AND CLASS  
CLASS=AA

BLOCK CHART OF CV



SPECIFICATION CONFORMANCE FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE  
FOR 1985

CLASS	PERCENT PAY				TOTAL
	100 %	98 %	90 %	50 %	
AA	113,396.4 (95.93 %)	4,572.7 (3.87 %)	177.0 (0.15 %)	57.5 (0.05 %)	118,203.6 (100.00 %)
A	138,076.3 (99.81 %)	175.8 (0.13 %)	81.0 (0.06 %)	1.0 (0.01 %)	138,334.1 (100.0 %)

PERCENT PAY	CLASS AA	CLASS A
100 %	4200 & Above	3800 & Above
98 %	3800 - 4199	3400 - 3799
90 %	3200 - 3799	3000 - 3399
50 %	Below 3200	Below 3000

SPECIFICATION CONFORMANCE FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

CLASS A

YEAR	----- PERCENT PAY -----				TOTAL
	100 %	98 %	90 %	50 %	
1978	7,945.5 (88.20 %)	808.7 (8.98 %)	254.1 (2.82 %)		9,008.3 (100.00 %)
1979	51,500.2 (86.63 %)	5,903.4 (9.93 %)	1,688.0 (2.84 %)	354.5 (0.60 %)	59,466.1 (100.00 %)
1980	38,671.2 (92.90 %)	1,887.3 (4.51 %)	878.6 (2.10 %)	203.0 (0.49 %)	41,840.1 (100.00 %)
1981	59,615.2 (96.18 %)	2,078.2 (3.35 %)	249.8 (0.40 %)	40.0 (0.06 %)	61,983.2 (100.00 %)
1982	55,422.2 (94.54 %)	2,716.3 (4.63 %)	466.5 (0.78 %)	16.4 (0.03 %)	58,621.4 (100.00 %)
1983	99,500.8 (97.33 %)	2,046.0 (2.00 %)	630.4 (0.62 %)	53.0 (0.05 %)	102,230.2 (100.00 %)
1984	86,349.3 (98.14 %)	1,434.7 (1.63 %)	170.0 (0.19 %)	30.0 (0.03 %)	87,984.0 (100.00 %)

SPECIFICATION CONFORMANCE FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

CLASS AA

YEAR	PERCENT PAY				TOTAL
	100 %	98 %	90 %	50 %	
1978	22,000.2 (93.20 %)	1,229.1 (5.21 %)	340.5 (1.44 %)	35.0 (0.15 %)	23,604.8 (100.00 %)
1979	29,424.0 (94.69 %)	1,317.8 (4.24 %)	282.6 (0.91 %)	50.0 (0.16 %)	31,061.9 (100.00 %)
1980	65,114.7 (95.71 %)	2,053.9 (3.02 %)	537.8 (0.79 %)	324.1 (0.46 %)	67,990.5 (100.00 %)
1981	63,726.7 (98.30 %)	923.0 (.42 %)	54.4 (0.24 %)	25.0 (0.04 %)	60,655.7 (100.00 %)
1982	93,931.7 (98.87 %)	962.0 (1.02 %)	30.7 (0.03 %)	66.0 (0.07 %)	99,999.9 (100.00 %)
1983	73,418.0 (99.02 %)	693.6 (0.94 %)	17.7 (0.02 %)	14.5 (0.02 %)	74,143.8 (100.00 %)
1984	92,191.8 (99.34 %)	503.5 (0.54 %)	87.8 (0.09 %)	23.5 (0.03 %)	92,806.6 (100.00 %)