



7 Habits of Highly Effective Producers

Steve McReynolds
Asphalt Testing Solutions & Engineering

7 Habits of Highly Effective Producers

1. Know Your Stockpiles
2. Keep Your Plant Calibrated
3. Produce in Long Runs
4. Produce with Steady Runs
5. Control Mix Temp +/- 10°
6. Load in Multiple Drops
7. Make Calculated Mix Changes

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1. Know Your Stockpiles

- Gradation will vary from the quarry
 - Between transportation from the quarry to the plant, then delivery to the stockpiles, the material has many chances to adjust or get contaminated



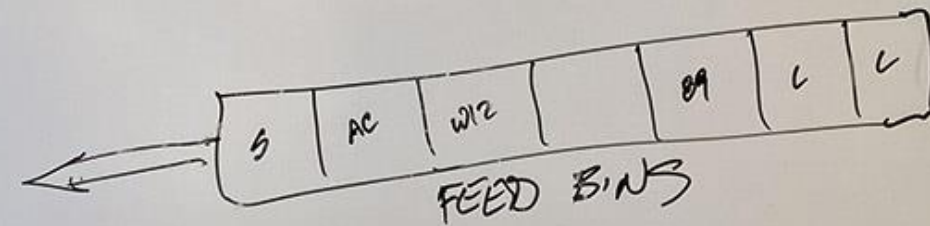
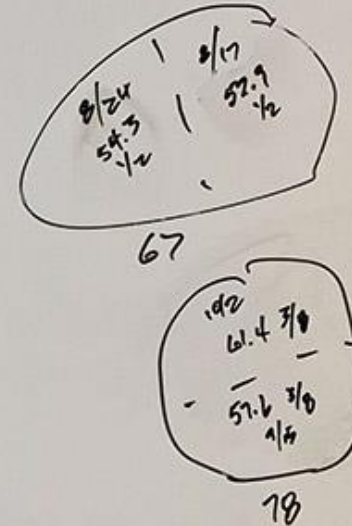
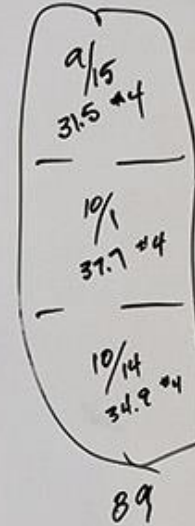
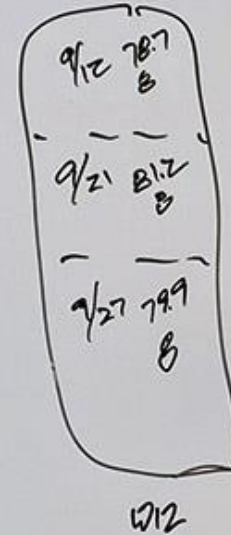
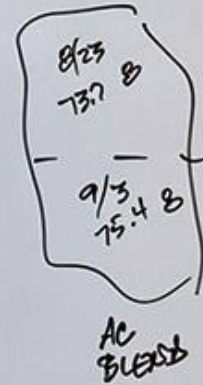
1. Know Your Stockpiles

- Gradation will vary from the quarry
 - Best practice is to check the gradations as material is delivered to your plant, every 1000 to 5000 tons. We recommend every 1000 tons.



1. Know Your Stockpiles

- “Map” your stockpiles
 - Draw a diagram of your stockpiles and date each pile as the material is delivered
 - Successful producers always know the gradation of each stockpile before they run them through the plant



1. Know Your Stockpiles

- Use a First In – First Out (FIFO) method for materials
 - Running your “oldest” material through the plant is best practice. This gives the QC team time to test the newest material at the plant.



1. Know Your Stockpiles

- Separate material into “cells”
 - Front / back or left / right
 - Recharge one cell at a time



1. Know Your Stockpiles

- Use blend sheets to adjust bin pulls
 - Asphalt mix designers and producers are allowed to make small adjustments to the mix to account for variations in stockpile gradations – document these changes in a blend sheet.

	PLANT 2	A0216	BLEND CHANGE for PLANT PRODUCTION					S-1 - 50%	
	Start up	9/23/13							
	RAP	BIN #1	BIN #2	BIN #3	BIN #4	BIN #5	Design	Virgin Matl	
MATERIAL:	RAP	78	89	W-12	M-10	Sand	JMF		
%'s	50%	16%	18%	10%	0%	6%	100%	100%	
Set-up	50%	16%	18%	10%	0%	6%	100%	NEW JMF	
3/4"	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1/2"	100	90.97	100	100	100	100	99	99	
3/8"	97.57	55.34	95.73	100	100	100	91	91	
#4	85.02	10.94	23.79	99.28	99.38	100	65	64	
#8	70.11	2.86	3.8	73.99	78.97	100	49	50	
#16	56.83	1.96	2.11	47.73	56.84	100	39	40	
#30	47.82	1.72	1.77	32.5	42.36	97.58	33	34	
#50	38.99	1.55	1.6	21.11	32.83	86.03	26	27	
#100	22.20	1.32	1.4	11.86	24.16	18.91	13	14	
#200	10.6	1.1	1.1	5.5	15.7	1.3	5.6	6.32	
Gsb	2.638	2.729	2.705	2.713	2.735	2.626	Design	2.692	
Gsb	0.000	0.059	0.067	0.037	0.000	0.000	New	6.172	
	DESIGN			CHANGE					
	Optimum Asphalt		5.1%	Plant AC Setting 4.9%		Optimum Asphalt		5.1%	
	Milled Material		1.2%	PG52-28		Milled Material		1.2%	
	Virgin Asphalt		3.9%			Virgin Asphalt		3.9%	
	Mixing Temperature		300						
	.50% Antistrip								

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3. Produce in Long Runs
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7. Make Calculated Mix Changes

2. Keep Your Plant Calibrated

- Calibrations do shift / will shift
- Routinely check plant calibrations
 - Successful producers check calibrations every 2 – 4 weeks
 - Remember “checking” is not “changing”



2. Keep Your Plant Calibrated

- Don't wait until mix is bad
 - Be proactive
 - Machines wear out, problems develop
- Alert your QC department when making ANY changes



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3. Produce in Long Runs

- Don't bounce between mixes rapidly
 - Drum plants are not designed to make short runs, switching between different materials
 - It takes time to “level out” between mixes
 - Stagger start times when producing multiple mixes



3. Produce in Long Runs

- Try to produce one silo at a time
 - Fill one silo, then ship out that mix while you switch to the next mix
 - Another option is to run 100 ton runs as your minimum
- PID Loops in automation affect switching between mixes

The screenshot displays the DRUM CONTROL software interface. A 'Create Order' dialog box is open, prompting the user to 'Enter information about this order'. The dialog box contains the following fields:

- Plant: P-1
- Formula: 12345
- Silo: Silo_1
- Formula Name: DrumMix
- Job: 243
- Rate: 250.00 TPH (Ton/Hour)
- Phase: KEYSTONE
- Comment: (empty text area)

At the bottom of the dialog box, there are three buttons: 'Execute Order', 'Save to Queue', and 'Cancel'. The background of the software shows a table with the following columns: Ingredient, Target, Rate, % Deviation, and Total. The table lists various ingredients such as Agg Belt, Reclaim Belt, CF1 Sand, CF2 1/4", CF3 3/8", CF4 1/2", AC1, Dust, RF1 RAP, RF2 RAS, Reclaim 1 AC%, and Reclaim 2 AC%.

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4. Produce with Steady Runs

- Don't rapidly change your TPH
 - It takes time for controls to adjust
 - Make incremental changes



4. Produce with Steady Runs

- Account for time for bag house fines to stabilize
 - It can take 20 – 40 minutes for fines to be collected, cleaned off the bags, travel through the fines return equipment and return to the mix – the fines are vital for managing air voids
- Steady running produces steady mixes



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5. Control Mix Temp +/- 10°

- Temperature control is directly related to achieving consistent field density
 - Mix temp influences the rolling patten
- Plant operator and loader operator must have constant communication



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6. Load in Multiple Drops

- **Socket load the trucks**
 - Front – back – middle
 - This minimizes the chance for segregation in the truck
 - If your trucks are live-bottom or bottom dump trucks, find best loading procedure by checking every other load for gradation consistency



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7. Only Make Calculated Changes

- Wait and look for a trend
 - Work with your QC team
 - Do not make rapid changes based on one test result
- Mixes that bounce back and forth are indicators of segregation



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1. Lead Tailgate Meeting
2. Be Mindful of Tack Application
3. Manage Haul Trucks
4. Monitor the Hopper and Screed
5. Produce a Quality Mat
6. Master the Roller
7. Prioritize Quality Control

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1. Lead Tailgate Meeting

- Have a quality-minded discussion with points to cover prepared:
 - Mix Type
 - Lanes
 - Lifts
 - Thickness
 - Slope
 - Density Target
 - Compaction Equipment
 - Rolling Pattern

TAILGATE DISCUSSION		
DATE:		
TIME:		
PROJECT:		
MEETING CALLED BY :		
SIZE, TYPE, AND QUANTITY OF COMPACTION EQUIPMENT BEING USED? Please notate any issues with the equipment.		
ROLLING PATTERN : 3 Osc, 2 Staic, 2 Finish		
Roller Operator - 12 TON		
Roller Operator - 12 TON		
Roller Operator - 7 TON		
WHO ATTENDED?		
WHAT WAS DISCUSSED? (The following items at a minimum.)		
Texture/Segregation:		
Straight Lane Lines:		
Don't Bump Joints:		
Don't Back Scatter Unnecessarily:		
Lift Requirements: 1/3, 2/3		
Number of Pulls: Severel: 3		
Lane(s) To Be Paved: R3, R2, R1		
Electronic Slope/Joint Matcher On: Yes		
If no electronics are used, will adjustments for thickness be made using the tow point or the screws?		
Screed Vibration/Control On: Yes		
Screed Checked w/Straightedge:		
Cross Slope/Depth Requirement: R3 - 3%, R2 - 2%, R1 - 2%		
Density Requirement: 92%		
Workmanship, Especially at Intersections & Joints:		
Intended Use of Mix Placement (Base, Structural, Friction, Misc., Temp., Curb Pad, etc.)	Mix Type & Traffic Level	Mix Design #
STRUCTURE	SP 12.5 TL-D	SP 19-17435B
Additional Comments:		
Please email completed form to the designated personnel at the end of your shift.		
Name	email@email.com	
Name	email@email.com	

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2. Be Mindful of Tack Application

- Ensure the surface to be tacked is dry and has been swept clean
 - power blowers work really well
- Make sure tack bar tips are spraying properly for full coverage
 - no corn rows or wide gaps



2. Be Mindful of Tack Application

- The proper application rate must be used (QC)
- If an emulsion is being used, make sure the tack has broken before paving begins



2. Be Mindful of Tack Application

- Make sure not to over tack in hand wand areas
- Proper tack application can help with density



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3. Manage Haul Trucks

- Balance trucks with production
 - Software available, e.g., CAT Paving Production Calculator App



3. Manage Haul Trucks

- Don't bump paver (or MTV)
- Charge hopper swiftly



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4. Monitor the Hopper & Screed

- Maintain hopper at 1/3 – 2/3 full at all times
- Fold wings periodically to keep mix “live”



4. Monitor the Hopper & Screed

- Check depth frequently
- If changing depth, use screws or tow points for both sides
 - Don't use screws on one side and tow points on the other – keep consistent



4. Monitor the Hopper & Screed

- Monitor for marks or drags
- Maintain constant head of material in auger



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5. Produce a Quality Mat

- Avoid excess luting or raking
- Don't back scatter material
 - lute object out and fill void with shoveled hot mix
- Remove large aggregates from the mat after luting
 - Get rid of it! Don't roll it in!



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6. Master the Roller

- Ensure your pattern is keeping pace with the paver
 - If not, insist the paver speed be slowed down



6. Master the Roller

- Monitor mat constantly for “pick-up”
- Use proper technique to avoid “roller heads”



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7. Prioritize Quality Control

- Monitor edge lines for straightness
- Monitor temperatures of incoming trucks and the mat



7. Prioritize Quality Control

- Monitor spread rate frequently
- Monitor mat for defects such as pulls, tears, segregation



7. Prioritize Quality Control

- Obtain process control (PC) cores to ensure rolling pattern is achieving density
- Adjust rolling pattern if needed based on PC cores or density gauge



7. Prioritize Quality Control

- Check all joints and the mat for smoothness with manual or rolling straightedge



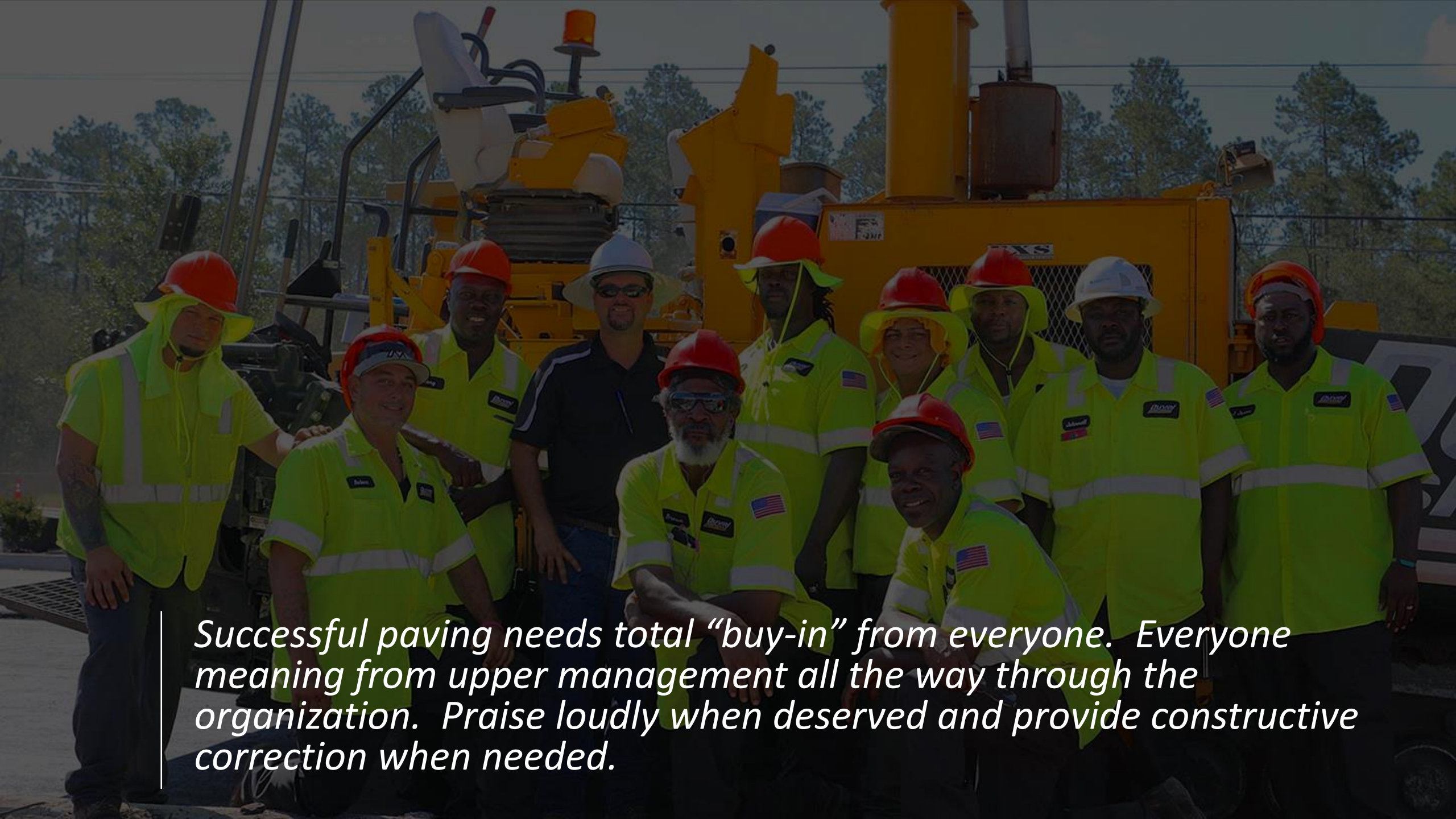
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- Temperature Guns
- Density Gauges
 - Nuclear
 - Non-Nuclear



7 Habits of Highly Effective Pavers

1. Lead Tailgate Meeting
2. Manage Haul Trucks
3. Monitor the Hopper
4. Pay attention to the Screed
5. Produce a Quality Mat
6. Master the Roller
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A group of approximately 12 construction workers are posed for a group photo. They are wearing high-visibility yellow safety vests with reflective stripes and hard hats in various colors (red, white, orange). Some workers have patches on their vests, including one with the American flag. They are standing in front of a large yellow piece of construction machinery, likely a paver. The background shows a clear sky and some trees. The overall image has a dark, semi-transparent overlay.

Successful paving needs total “buy-in” from everyone. Everyone meaning from upper management all the way through the organization. Praise loudly when deserved and provide constructive correction when needed.

Thank You!
Questions? Comments?

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