
PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING A CORRECTION FACTOR

The procedure used for establishing a correction factor is as follows:

PROCEDURE A

1. Obtain one sample of sufficient plant produced material for 12 G_{mb} specimens and split per [IM 357](#) into 6 specimens each between the contractor and engineer. This should provide enough material that 6 gyratory specimens may be compacted at both labs. The sample should be representative, but sampling procedure [IM 322](#) is not required.
2. The material must be handled and compacted in the same manner by the contractor and engineer (hot-to-hot or cold-to-cold).
3. Compact the specimens per [IM 325G](#).
4. Perform density testing on the compacted specimens per [IM 321](#).
5. Average the 6 G_{mb} results for each lab.

The difference between the average G_{mb} results from the two labs will be considered the correction factor. **NOTE:** Unless otherwise decided on by the Engineer, only 1 correction factor will be established for a given mix design.

PROCEDURE B

The engineer may use the results of 3 consecutive QC/QA split tests in lieu of a single 12 split sample. There can be no significant change to the mix between the 3 tests and no adjustments to the gyratory compactors. The material must be handled and compacted in the same manner by the contractor and engineer (hot-to-hot or cold-to-cold). The contractor's QC results will be averaged and the engineer's QA results will be averaged with the difference being the correction factor to be applied.