

Road Aggregate 101:	Important Stuff						
• Source -	Geologic Origin						
• Properties -	Type/Quality & PI						
• Gradation -	Size Max & Min, Mixture						
 Certifications 	PennDOT & DGRMP						
• Specs & Uses -	- AASHTO & PennDOT						
• Handy Formulas – Convert & Estimate							





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Properties of Type/Quality

PennDOT Aggregate Types A, B & C

	Table B Coarse Aggregate Quality Requirements										
1	Type A	Type B	Type C								
L Soundness, Max. %	10	12	20								
2 Abrasion, Max. %	40	45	55								
Thin and Elongated Pieces, Max. %	15	20	_								
Material Finer Than No. 200 Sieve, Max. %	*	*	10								
Crushed Fragments, Min. %	55**	55**	50								
Compact Unit Weight Min. Ibs./cu. ft.	70	70	70								
Deleterious Shale, Max. %	2	2	10								
Clay Lumps, Max. %	0.25	0.25	3								
Friable Particles, Max. % (excluding shale)	1.0	1.0	_								
Coal or Coke, Max. %	1	1	5								
Glassy Particles, Max. %	4 or 10***	4 or 10***	_								
Iron, Max. %	3****	3****	3****								
Absorption, Max. %	3.0****	3.5****	_								
Total of Deleterious Shale, Clay Lumps, Friable Particles, Coal, or Coke Allowed, Max. %	2	2	15								

1 - Soundness (PTM No. 510) - This test method furnishes information helpful in judging the durability of an aggregate when subject to weathering action.

- Abrasion (AASHTO T-96) - Resistance of a Smaller Sized Aggregate to Degradation by Abrasion and Impact using the Los Angeles Machine. A test of "hardness," or the relative ability to resist traffic wear.

3 - Unwanted Junk - Maximum allowable amount by weight of undesirable material for road related purposes.

Property of Plasticity

Plasticity Index (PI)

- The plasticity index (PI) is a measure of the plasticity of a soil. *Soils with a high PI tend to be clay*, those with a lower PI tend to be silt, and those with a PI of 0 (non-plastic) tend to have little or no silt or clay¹.
- 0 Nonplastic
- (1-5)- Slightly plastic
- (5-10) Low plasticity
- (10-20)- Medium plasticity
- (20-40)- High plasticity
- >40 Very high plasticity

Watch for signs of high clay content – "Your eye doesn't lie"

1) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atterberg_limits



Road Aggregate 101:

Property of Plasticity Plasticity Index (PI)

- If the fines are sticky, or cause the larger particles to stick together, the fines are primarily clay.
- **Try to make a thread** Take approx 1 cubic inch of soil and work it into a thread (mix it with a small amount of water if needed).
 - If it is very difficult or impossible to roll a thread, the mix is *low plasticity*.
 - If you can easily roll a thread, the mix is *moderately plastic*.
 - The mix is *highly plastic* if it is very stiff, but you can roll a thread.

...But the only way to really know is to have the aggregate lab tested!

DCNR has adopted a maximum PI of 6 For their DSA specification. The Center is reviewing this specification change for the DGRMP. More to come...



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Gradation or distribution of different sized stones

Reported on table or chart

							Total Pe	rcent Pass	sing					
AASHTO Number	100 mm (4")	90 mm (3 1/2")	63 mm (2 1/2'')	50 mm (2")	37.5 mm (1 1/2")	25.0 mm (1")	19.0 mm (3/4'')	12.5 mm (1/2")	9.5 mm (3/8'')	4.75 mm (No. 4)	2.36 mm (No. 8)	1.18 mm (No. 16)	150 μm (No. 100)	75 μm (No. 200) ***
1	100	90-100	25-60		0-15		0-5							
3			100	90-100	35-70	0-15		0-5						
467				100	95-100		35-70		10-30	0-5				
5					100	90-100	20-55	0-10	0-5					
57					100	95-100		25-60		0-10	0-5			
67						100	90-100		20-55	0-10	0-5			
7							100	90-100	40-70	0-15	0-5			
8								100	85-100	10-30	0-10	0-5		
10									100	85-100			10-30	
2A**				100			52-100		36-70	24-50	16-38*	10-30		
OGS**				100			52-100		36-65	8-40		0-12		
* Applies onl	ly for bitur	ninous mi	ixtures.											

** PENNDOT Number *** For 75 μm (No. 200), see Table D.

From PennDOT Publication 408, Section 703 .2 – Coarse Aggregate

The AASHTO system ranks specs according to size (1-10), with 1 being the largest (all material must pass a 4" sieve) and 10 being the smallest (all material passing a 3/8" sieve). Multi-digit specs represent a blend of one or more of the ten basic specs (i.e. AASHTO 57 is a blend of AASHTO 5 and AASHTO 7). AASHTO Specifications are technically open graded aggregate.

Nominal maximum and/or minimum sized stone in mix

 The nominal size distribution of an aggregate specification is defined as the range of sieve openings through which 100% of the aggregate can pass.

	Nominal Size		1	Amoun	ts fine	er than	each la	borato	y sieve	(square	e openi	ngs), per	centage v	veight		
Size #	Square Openings	(4")	(3½")	(3")	(2½"	(2")	(1½")	(1")	(¾")	(½")	(¾")	(No.4)	(No.8)	(No.16)	(No.50)	(No.100)
1	31/2 to 11/2	100	90-100		25-60		0-15		0-5							
2	21/2 to 11/2			100	90-100	35-70	0-15		0-5							
24	21/2 to 3/4			100	90-100		25-60		0-10	0-5						
3	2 to 1				100	90-100	35-70	0-15		0-5						
357	2 to No. 4				100	95-100		35-70		10-30.		0-5				
4	1½ to ¾					100	90-100	20-55	0-15		0-5					
467	11/2 to No. 4					100	95-100		35-70		10-30.	0-5				
5	1 to 1/2						100	90-100	20-55	0-10	0-5					
56	1 to 3/8						100	90-100	40-75	15-35	0-15	0-5				
57	1 to No. 4						100	95-100		25-60		0-10	0-5			
6	3∕4 to 3∕s							100	90-100	20-55	0-15	0-5				
67	3⁄4 to No. 4							100	90-100		20-55	0-10	0-5			
68	3⁄4 to No. 8							100	90-100		30-65	5-25.	0-10	0-5		
7	1/2 to No. 4								100	90-100	40-70	0-15	0-5			
78	1/2 to No. 8								100	90-100	40-75	5-25.	0-10	0-5		
8	3% to No. 8									100	85-100	10-30.	0-10	0-5		
89	3⁄4 to No. 16									100	90-100	20-55	5-30.	0-10	0-5	
9	No. 4 to No. 16										100	85-100	10-40.	0-10	0-5	
10	No. 4 to 0 ⁽²⁾										100	85-100				10-30.

Road Aggregate 101:

Gradation or distribution of different sized stones

Open graded aggregate vs. well graded aggregate. What's the difference?

Open Graded



Drains Well, Displaces Easily good base or sub-base

Well Graded



Compacts Well, Maintains Shape good surface aggregate

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Road Aggregate 101:

Material Certification - PADOT

A PennDOT certified lab technician attests that the product meets Penn DOT Pub. 408, Section 703 requirements for Gradation and Properties.

			ALC IN COMMO									
SIEVE	BAND	MASS (WGT)	% PASSING	MASS (WOT)	% PASSING	MASS (WGT)	% PASSING	MASS (WOT)	% PASSING	MASS (WOT)	% PASSING	
0 m m	100	11100 (1101)		10100 (1101)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10100 (1101)	7174201110	117100 (1101)		10100 (1101)	ATHOUNTO	
omm (z)	100											
19.0mm (3/4")	52-100											
.5mm (3/8")	36-70											
L75mm (#4)	24-50											
18mm (#16)	10-30											
Sum (#200)	DRY											
WASH	0-10											
CRUSH	(A) 55-100 (C) 50-100											
ORIGINAL M	ASS (WGT.)					1		1				
% MASS (W	IGT.) LOSS											
TESTE	2 BY											
REMA	aks											

Road Aggregate 101:	DSA Certification - DGRMP
PennDOT certified lab tech attests	that the DSA <u>delivered</u> meets DGRMP specifications.
<u>Note</u> : On Dirt and Gravel Road Pro first load of DSA delivered to the w form for DGRMP projects. Collect	gram projects, a certification must accompany the orksite on each day. Use the DGRMP certification this form and retain for records.
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Specifications and Uses

A rock by a different name:

Gravel – <u>unconsolidated rock fragments</u> formed as a result of the weathering and erosion of larger rocks. PennDOT requires gravel used for road construction to be durable with a minimum of 85% crushed particles and at least two faces resulting from fracture.

Stone - <u>a piece of rock quarried and worked into a specific size and shape</u> for a particular purpose. PennDOT requires that stone be durable and free from slate texture or cleavage planes.

Sand – Mined or manufactured rock particles predominately smaller than 3/16".

Aggregate – <u>a mixture of specific types and sizes of crushed rock or gravel</u>. Generally used with a binder in pavements. Also used as road base and sub-base.

Rip-Rap – <u>a loose assemblage of large stones (</u>rubble). Often used for erosion control and stabilization of roadside features, or as road sub-base on soft ground.

AASHTO – American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

Road Aggregate 101:

Common Specifications & Uses

Name:

AASHTO 1 (PA #4 or Ballast)Road Base, EAASHTO 3 (PA 3A)Road Base, FAASHTO 57 (PA 2B)Buried DrainAASHTO 8 (PA 1B)Chip SurfacinAASHTO 10 (Grit, Screenings)Trail SurfacePennDOT 2A (2A Modified)Road Base, FPennDOT 2RC (Reclaim, Misc)Fill, BeddingPennDOT 3A (3A Modified)Haul Road SuPennDOT Anti-Skid Type IIWinter TractDSA (DGRMP Developed)Trail Surface

Use:

Road Base, Buried Drains Road Base, Haul Surface Buried Drains Chip Surfacing Trail Surface Road Base, Road Surface Fill, Bedding, Road Surface Haul Road Surface, Choke Winter Traction Road Surface Trail Surface

Common Specifications & Uses

If you prefer tables instead...

AGGREG/	TES								TOTA	L PERCE	NT PAS	SING							
Åggregat	e Name	General Size	General Uses	4"	3.5"	2.5"	2"	1.5"	1	34"	1/2"	318"	#4	鸈	#1 6	#100	#200	PA availat	oility
AASHTO	#1	4"- 314" clean	Road Base, Drainage	100	90-100	25-60		0-15		62									
AASHTO	# 3	2.5" - 12" clean	Raod Base, Haul Surface			100	90·100	35-70	0:15		0-5							Good	
AASHTO	# 57	1.5" - #8 clean	Subsurface Drainage					100	95·100		25-60		0-10	62				Good	
AASHTO	#8	12" • #8 dean	Chip Surfacing								100	85·100	10-30	0-10	0-5			Good	
AASHTO	#1 0	38" - fine	Trail Surface, Anti-skid									10	85-100			10-30		Good	
PennDOT	2Å	2" - fine	Road Base and Surface				100			52-100		36-70	24-50	16-38×	10-30		0-10	Good	
PennDOT	2RC	varies widely	Fill, Pipe Bedding, Surface				100						15-60			0-30		Good	
PennDOT	DSA	15" - fine	Unbound Road Surface					100		65-95			30-65		15-30		10-15	Good	
DGRMP	TSA	12" fine	Unbound Trail Surface								100	90-100	50-85	35-60	25 - 50		12-18	Poor	

Don't strain your eyes! This is in the hand-out.

Road Aggregate 10	^{D1:} Rip-	Rip-Rap Sizes and Uses						
<u>Name:</u>	<u>Average Size</u> :	<u>Use:</u>						
R-8	28″	Bridge Abutments						
R-7	20″	Streambank (14.5'/sec)						
R-6	14"	Streambank (13'/sec)						
R-5	11″	Streams (11.5'sec)/Ditches						
R-4	7"	Ditches, Not Streams						
R-3	3.5″	Sub-grade Stabilization						
*Surge	10"- dust	Fill, Sub-grade Stabilization						
*Gabion (cle	an) 4"-8"	Baskets, Ditches, Diffusers						
*Shot Rock	24"	Bridge Abutments						

•Will vary by location/supplier. Surge is 1st run material off the crusher. Gabion is clean/washed material within a size range. Shot Rock is unprocessed rubble from the quarry wall (select sized/shaped stones can be harvested).

ize and Gradation.						
P	ercent Passi	ng (Square	Openings)			
Class, Size No. (NCSA)	R-8**	R -7**	R-6	R-5	R-4	R-
Rock Size (Inches)						
42	100*					
30		100*				
24	15-50		100*			
18		15-50		100*		
15	0-15					
12		0-15	15-50		100*	
9				15-50		
6			0-15		15-50	100
4				0-15		
3					0-15	15-:
2						0-1
Nominal Placement Thickness (inches)	48	36	30	24	18	12

nor the thickness can be less than one third its length.



Handy Formulas for Field and Office

Converting cubic yards to tons of:

Large Open Graded Aggregate (AASHTO 1, Rip-Rap) = $yd^3 \times 1.4$ Well Graded Aggregate (2A, 2RC) = $yd^3 \times 1.5$ Driving Surface Aggregate or TSA = $yd^3 \times 1.55$ Shale = $yd^3 \times 1.35$ Topsoil /Dirt = $yd^3 \times 1.2$

Quick formulas for estimating tonnage of DSA required:

For 6" loose lift compacted to ~4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " = Rd Length' x Rd Width' x .029 For 8" loose lift compacted to ~6" = Rd Length' x Rd Width' x .038



Rock of different sizes, different mixtures and different names for different uses. Simple! Right?



