

## IA Checklist

### R 76 Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size

Procedure		P	F	NA
<b>Method A: Mechanical Splitter</b>				
1	Fine Aggregate: Check moisture condition of the sample. If the sample has free moisture on the particle surface, the entire sample may be dried to at least SSD condition prior to reduction by splitter. Coarse Aggregate: Moisture condition not specified in AASHTO R 76, Sect. 5.2.			
2	Check sample splitter openings. (Their number, no less than 8 for coarse aggregate and no less than 12 for fine aggregate, and width relative to maximum size of aggregate, for coarse the openings shall be approximately 50% larger than the largest particle in the sample)			
3	Place the field sample in hopper or pan and uniformly distribute it from edge to edge.			
4	The rate at which the sample is introduced shall be such as to allow free flowing through chutes into receptacles.			
5	Reintroduce the portion of the sample in one of the receptacles as many times as necessary to reduce the sample to specified testing size in accordance with Table 1, on page 3, of T 27 evaluation checklist.			
<b>Method B: Quartering</b>				
1	The sample is placed on a hard clean, level surface.			
2	Mix the material thoroughly by turning the entire sample over three times. With the last turning, shovel the entire sample into a conical pile.			
3	Flatten the conical pile to a uniform thickness and diameter by pressing down on the apex with a shovel so that each quarter sector of the resulting pile will contain material originally in it.			
4	The diameter should be approximately four to eight times the thickness.			
5	Divide the flattened mass into four approximately equal quarters with a shovel or a trowel and remove two diagonally opposite quarters, including all the fine material, and brush the cleared spaces clean.			
6	Remix and quarter the remainder of the sample until the sample is reduced to the appropriate test size. (See #5 above)			
<b>Method C: Miniature Stockpile Sampling (Damp Fine Aggregate Only)</b>				
1	Place the original sample on a hard clean, level surface where there will be neither loss of the original sample or accidental addition of foreign material to the sample.			
2	Mix the material thoroughly by turning the entire sample over three times. With the last turning, shovel the entire sample into a conical pile.			
3	If desired, flatten the conical pile to a uniform thickness and diameter by pressing down on the apex with a shovel so that each quarter sector of the resulting pile will contain material originally in it.			
4	Obtain a sample for each test by selecting at least five increments of material at random locations from the miniature stockpile, using a small sampling thief, small scoop, or spoon.			

**Remarks:**