

VERBAL QUESTIONS FOR AGGREGATES**R 90(SAMPLING AGGREGATE PRODUCTS)****CONVEYOR BELT DISCHARGE**

1. Sampling locations are selected how? Randomly
3. Number and relative size of increments? Multiple equal increments when one increment is insufficient for the required testing.
2. Take each increment from? Full stream of the material, passing the sampling device perpendicular to the flow, without overfilling, or divert the full stream of material into container.
2. Collect how much material from the sampling device? All material that may adhere to the sampling device.
4. Combine the increments to form a what? Single sample

CONVEYOR BELT

1. Sampling locations are selected how? Randomly
3. Number and relative size of increments? Multiple equal increments when one increment is insufficient for the required testing.
 1. Isolate sample increment using what? Sampling Templates
 2. Collect how much material from between the templates? All material adhering to the belt.
 4. Combine the increments to form a what? Single sample

STOCKPILES (MANUAL SAMPLING) COARSE AGGREGATES

1. How would you prevent segregation in a stockpile without power equipment? Shove a board against the vertical face behind sampling location. Discard sloughed material to create a horizontal surface.
2. Take increments from where in the stockpile? Obtain at least one equal increment size from horizontal surface from each of the top, middle and bottom thirds of the pile.
6. Combine the increments to form a what? Single sample

FINE AGGREGATES

3. On the front face of the stockpile what should you do with the outer layer of the material, and how many
4. increments should you obtain? Remove the outer layer and randomly obtain at least five equal increments.
5. What is the Sampling Tube diameter requirement? Diameter is at least three times the nominal maximum aggregate size.
6. Combine the increments to form a what? Single sample

ROADWAY

1. How would you select the areas from which the increments will be taken? Randomly
2. What depth do you remove the material to? Full Depth
2. Do what with the underlying material? Exclude
4. Combine at least how many increments to form a field sample? Repeat as necessary to meet or exceed recommended sample size in Table 1 of R 90.

T-27 (SIEVE ANALYSIS)

7. How would you avoid overloading sieves? The amount of material retained on a sieve may be regulated by:(1) Splitting sample into two or more portions.(2) The introduction of a sieve with larger openings immediately above the given sieve. (3) Use sieves with a larger frame size.
7. Sieve until not more than what percent by mass of the total sample passes a given sieve? 0.5%. How long should you hand bump the sieve? 1 minute

R 76 (REDUCING FIELD SAMPLES)

2. How many chutes are required for coarse aggregates? **No less than 8** and how many chutes are required for fine aggregates? **No less than 12**, and for coarse aggregates the openings shall be approximately how much larger than the largest particle? **50%**

***NUMBERING OF QUESTIONS REFLECT THE NUMBERING ON THE CORRESPONDING TEST METHOD EVALUATION SHEET.**