

Recommend Approval: <u>J. W. Hall III</u> <u>9/21/2011</u> Team Leader Date <u>[Signature]</u> <u>09/21/2011</u> Division Chief Date	Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration Office of Materials Technology MARYLAND STANDARD METHOD OF TESTS	
Approved: <u>[Signature]</u> <u>10/31/11</u> Director Date	<b>SAMPLING AGGREGATE FROM          CONVEYOR BELT AND ROADWAY</b>	<b>MSMT          250</b>

**SCOPE:**

These procedures cover the methods of sampling coarse and fine aggregate (A) from a conveyor belt and (B) from the roadway.

**REFERENCES:**

T2 Sampling of Aggregates

**MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT:**

1. Two templates, each shaped to conform to a conveyor belt cross section and capable of completely dissecting the stream of aggregate on the belt.
2. Scoop.
3. Brush.
4. Sample bags with liners.
5. Water pail.
6. Square faced shovel.
7. Pick or mattock.

**SAMPLING PROCEDURES:**

**METHOD A: SAMPLING FROM CONVEYOR BELT**

1. A minimum of 3 approximately equal increments of material shall be collected from the conveyor belt during production and combined to form a representative sample. These increments shall be taken from randomly selected locations along the belt as it is carrying aggregate material.

2. Stop the conveyor belt and insert the two templates so that each one completely dissects the aggregate stream and the space between them yields an amount of material equal to or greater than one-third of the required minimum sample weight as shown in the Sample Frequency Guide.
3. Carefully scoop all the material from between the templates. Use the brush to collect the fines from the belt and add it to the container of material.
4. Insert the templates at two other locations along the conveyor belt and combine the collected material with that taken at the first location. The combined material should equal or exceed the minimum required sample weight.

#### **METHOD B: SAMPLING FROM ROADWAY**

1. Randomly select at least 3 locations across the roadway of a predetermined area from which full depth increment can be excavated.
2. Define an area at each of these 3 locations which will yield at least enough material for one-third of a minimum weight field sample.
3. Excavate all material from these areas to the full depth of the course. Be sure to exclude any underlying material. Each area should yield approximately one-third of the sample material.
4. Combine the material from all 3 areas to make a composite field sample.