

Sample Preparation

HMA Sampling and Sample Reduction

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**“The only thing
worse than having
no sample, is
having a bad
sample!”**

California Test 125

Representative sampling is defined as the taking of all materials in the same proportion as they exist or will be used. Good sampling practices must be followed during the process of obtaining materials or products for testing. If the sample does not represent the true conditions of the material under consideration, the subsequent test results and analysis of the data will be erroneous.

Why Sample

- Process control during the production of HMA
- Material acceptance - For the determination of compliance to project specifications.



HMA Sampling Locations

- Plant/Production
- Field pre-compaction
- Field post-compaction



Plant Sample Locations

- Truck
- Windrow
- Deposited Pile
- Conveyor

Plant Sample Locations - Truck

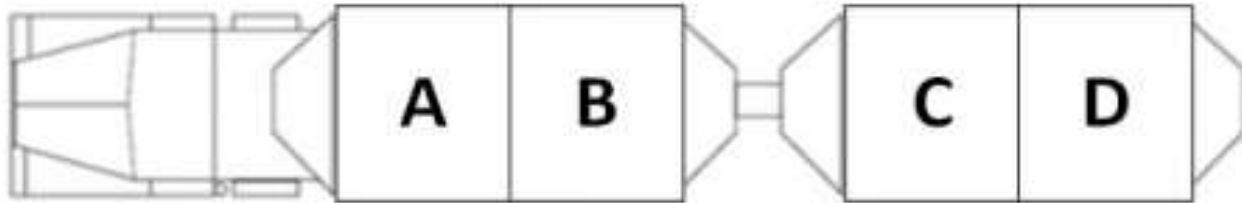


FIGURE B.4 Tandem Bed Configuration

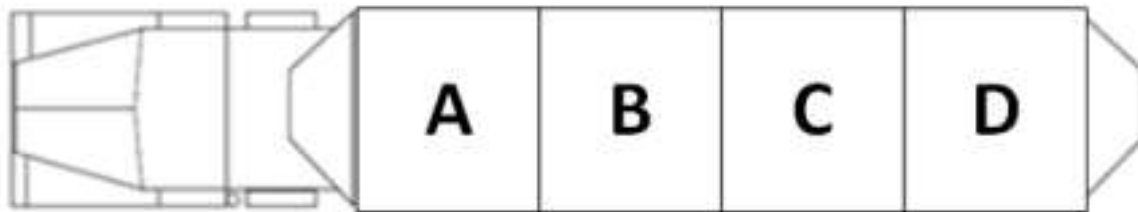
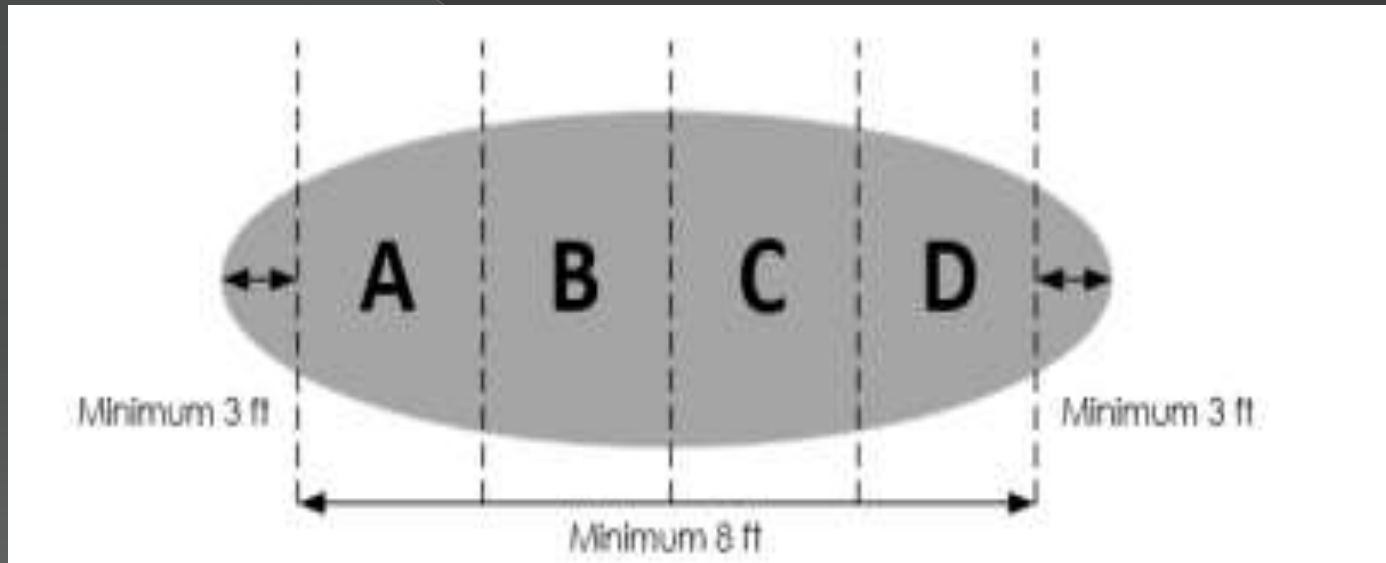


FIGURE B.3 Single Bed Configuration

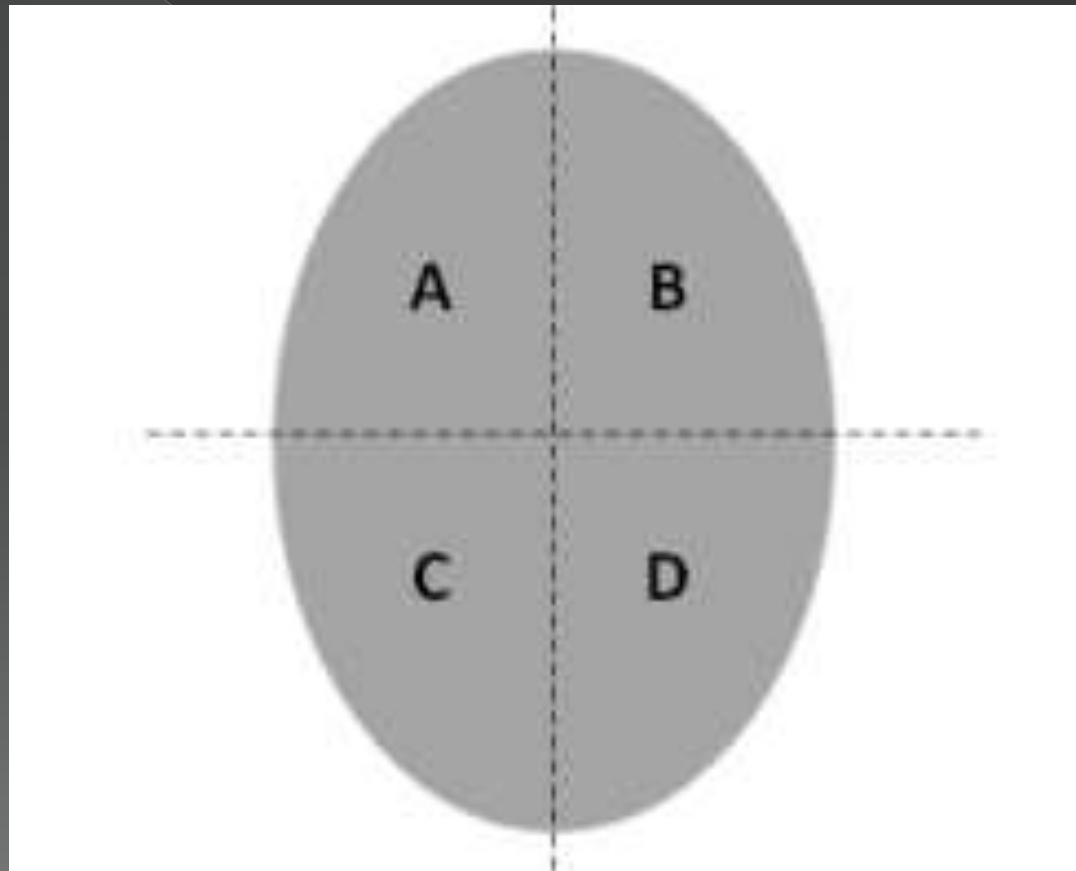
Plant Sample Locations - Truck



Plant Sample Locations - Windrow



Plant Sample Locations Deposited Pile



Field Pre-Compaction

- Mat behind paver
- Windrow
- From paver or material transfer vehicle



Field Pre-Compaction Mat Behind the Paver

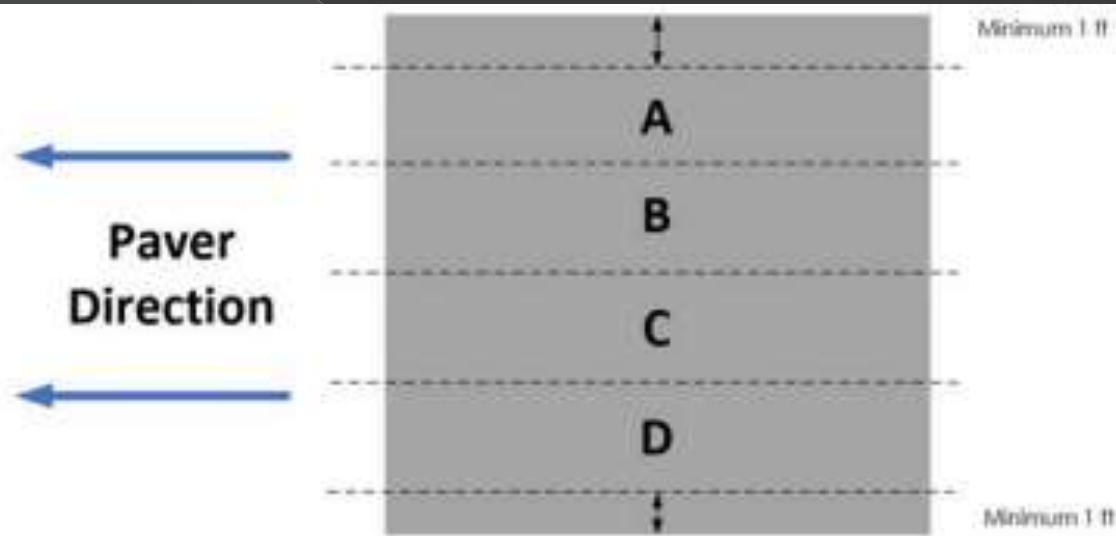


FIGURE B.5 Mat Behind the Paver

Field Post-Compaction

- Coring
- Power saw

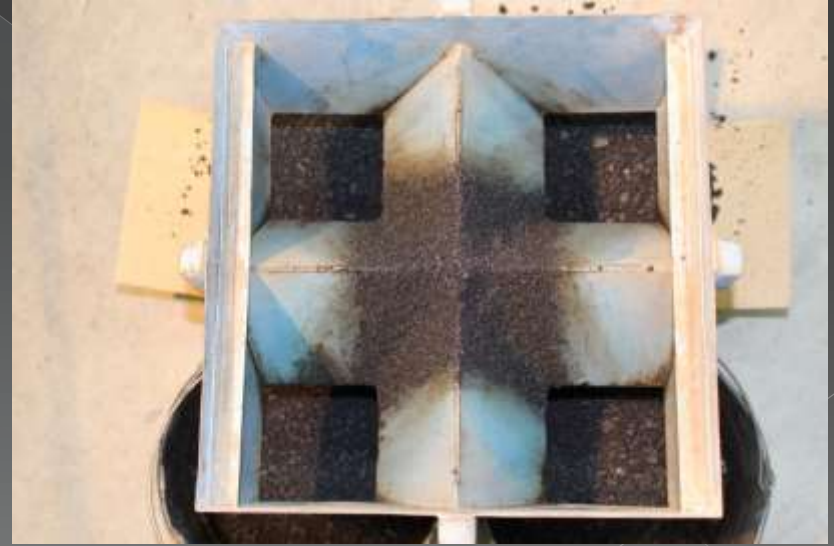


Sample Reduction

- Reducing the original sample to a test size sample while maintaining the characteristics of the original sample.

Sample Reduction Methods

- Mechanical Splitter
 - > Quartermaster



Sample Reduction Methods

- ◉ Mechanical Splitter
 - > Riffle



Sample Reduction Methods

- ◉ Quartering Template



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