Soil Classification

1. Scope:

This procedure is for classifying soils and aggregate.

2. Apparatus:

- 2.1 For sieve analysis see SD 202.
- 2.2 For mechanical analysis (Colloid) see SD 102.
- 2.3 Liquid limit and plasticity index see SD 207.

3. Procedure:

- 3.1 Field Classification.
 - A. Obtain the sieve analysis in accordance with SD 202 and the liquid limit and plasticity index in accordance with SD 207.
 - B. With the required data from SD 202 and SD 207, determine the classification from the chart, figure 1.
 - C. Enter the chart from the left and proceed to the right. The first group which the test data fits is the correct group classification.
 - D. A-7 group only. To determine the subgroup of A-7 soil, use the following:
 - (1) Subtract 30 from the liquid limit of the soil. If the P.I. is equal to or less than the L.L. minus 30, the subgroup is A-7-5.

If the P.I. is greater than the L.L. minus 30, the subgroup is A-7-6.

Examples:

L.L.
$$43 - 30 = 13$$

The P.I. of 11 is less than 13; therefore, the subgroup is A-7-5.

The P.I. of 15 is more than 13; therefore, the subgroup is A-7-6.

(1) The following must be known to determine the group index: The percent passing the #200 sieve, liquid limit and plasticity index.

Example:

Soil type A-6

Percent passing the #200 = 65 Liquid limit = 32 Plasticity index = 13

- (2) The group index is the sum of the values determined from figure 2. and figure 3.
- (3) Enter figure 2. with 65 percent passing the #200 and a liquid limit of 32.

Follow the line for 65 percent passing the #200 up to the line marked L.L. 40 or less. This will give you a value of 6.

- (4) Using figure 3, enter the chart on the line marked passing the #200, 55 or more.
- (5) Follow the line marked 55 to the point (By interpolation) for a P.I. of 13. This will give a value of 1.
- (6) Total the values obtained from figure 2. and figure 3.

$$6 + 1 = 7$$

The group index is 7.

- 3.2 Central Laboratory.
 - A. The sieve analysis may be taken from SD 102 or SD 202.
 - B. The procedure in the Central Laboratory is the same as shown in paragraph 3.1.
 - C. The Central Laboratory will also determine the textural classification from figure 4.
 - D. To use this chart, obtain the percent clay and percent silt from the colloid test, SD 102.
 - E. Enter the chart with the known percent clay and percent silt, where the lines cross is the textural classification.

4. Report:

Report the gradation, liquid limit, plasticity index and soil classification on a DOT-3.

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5. References:

AASHTO M145 SD 102 SD 202 SD 207 DOT-3

General Rating As Subgrade	Usual Types of Significant Constituent Materials	Group Index	Characteristics of fraction passing #40 Liquid Limit Plasticity Index	Sieve Analysis Percent Passing: #10 #40 #200	Group Classification	General Classification	CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHWAY SUBGRADE MATERIALS (With suggested subgroups)
Excellent to Good	Stone Fragments, Gravel, & Sand	0	0-6	0-50 0-30 0-15	A-1-a	Granular Materials (35% or less passing the #2	
			51	0-50 0-25	A-1-b		
	Fine Sand	0	N.P.	51-100 0-10	A-3		
	Silty or Clayey Gravel & Sand	0	0-40 0-10	0-35	A-2-4		
			41+ 0-10	0-35	A-2-5		
Fair to Poor		0-4	0-40 11+	0-35	A-2 A-2-6		
			41+ 11+	0-35	A-2-7		
	Silty Soils	8-0	0-40 0-10	36-100	A-4	Silt-Clay Materials (More than 35% passing the #200)	
		0-12	41+ 0-10	36-100	A-5		
	Clayey Soils	0-16	0-40 11+	36-100	A-6		
		0-20	41+ 11+	36-100	A-7-5 A-7-6	າe #200)	

Figure 1

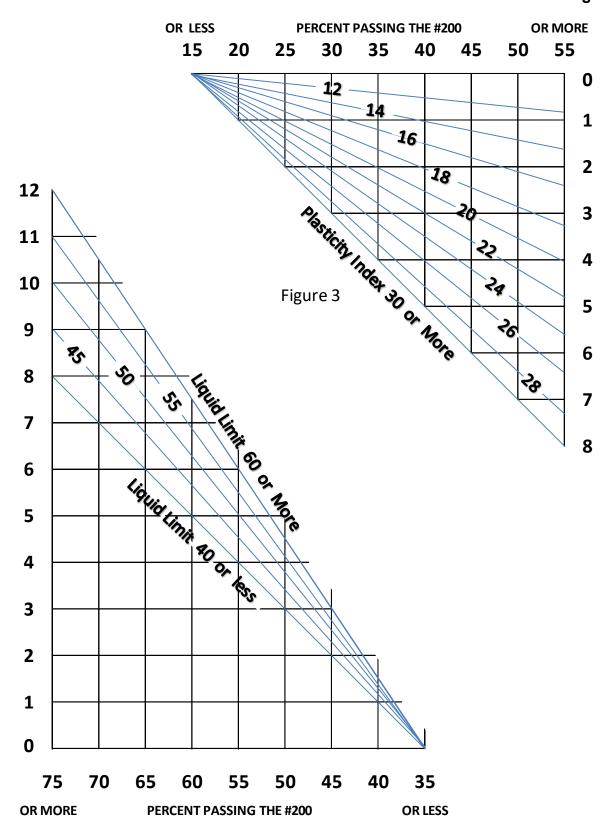
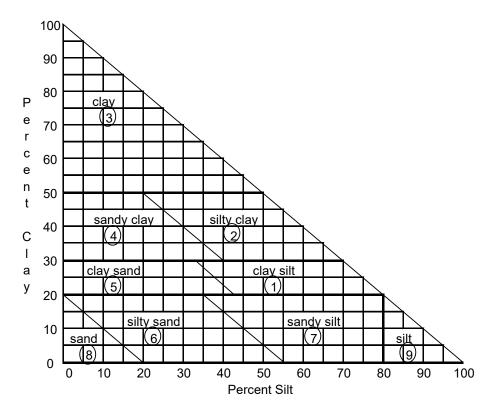


Figure 2

TEXTURAL CLASSIFICATION CHART



- 1. 0% 19% retained #10 sieve = Use fine classification (1) thru (9).
- 2. 20% 49% retained #10 sieve. Use fine classification determined from the minus #10 sieve analysis (soil textures 1 thru 9). Add the word "Gravelly" ahead of the fine classification (i.e. Gravelly sand). Use the fine classification (1) thru (9) on the soils profile.
- 3. 50% 84% Retained #10 sieve = Clayey, silty or sandy gravel. (10) Soil texture indicated on soil profile
- 4. 85% 100% retained #10 sieve = Gravel (10).

SOIL LEGEND

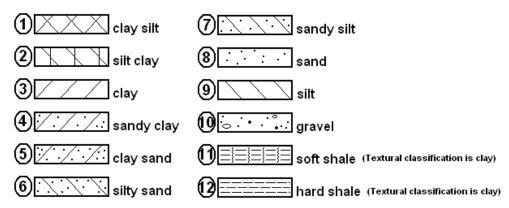


Figure 4