Best Practices for Minimizing Segregation

**AGGREGATE STOCKPILES**
- build in layers
- separate to prevent intermingling
- avoid aggregates to be pushed over the stockpile side
- loader operator works full face of the stockpile
- install dividers on the cold feed bins
- do not pile the aggregate so high it flows over the dividers

**LOADING THE SURGE SILO**
- adjust the conveying devices to deposit the material in the center of the batcher or gob hopper
- keep the gates on the batcher or gob hopper closed unless dropping a load of mix
- close the gate on the batcher or gob hopper before it is empty to prevent the material from dribbling into the silo

**LOADING THE TRUCKS**
- take care to center the trucks when loading
- load trucks in multiple drops with the first at the rear, second at the front, and then alternate dumps
- if the mix is prone to segregation, avoid loading the trucks by “slowly” driving forward while dropping the mix from the solo

**DUMPING THE TRUCKS**
- when using end dumps, the box should be raised until the mix moves to the rear of the bead charging the tail gate prior to releasing the load
- if any mix is spilled on the roadway, in front of the paver, the spill should be removed from the roadway

**LAYDOWN OPERATIONS**
- only dump the wings on the paver hopper at the end of the paving day
- provide consistent flow of the material to the screed and avoid gradual deceleration / acceleration; the paver should start and stop as quickly as possible at normal operating speed
- keep hopper more than half full at all times maintaining the height within 1”
- auger height should be adjusted so the bottom of the auger is at least 2” above the finished surface
- adjust the feed sensors to keep material near the center of the auger at all times
- correctly adjust the lead and tail crown screed so that the surface of the HMA behind the paver is uniform in appearance and texture
- material management kits are installed and are properly functioning
- adjust the flow control so that the slat conveyors run continuously and the amount of the material being presented to the augers allows for them to run almost continually (80% of the time)