



Designation: D6092 – 21

Standard Practice for Specifying Standard Sizes of Stone for Erosion Control¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6092; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers size designations and maximum ranges in mass or gradation for standard sizes for riprap, spalls, or bedding, or both, used for slope protection of dam embankments, streambank erosion control, bridge piers and abutments. Sizes used for outer harbor structures such as breakwalls, revetments, confined diked disposal structures (heretofore described as armor stone, cover stone, or dimension stone) for which stone sizes range between 5 and 25 tons, or that require cut dimensions for laid-up structures are beyond the scope of this practice.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are rationalized conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This practice offers an organized collection of information or a series of options and does not recommend a specific course of action. This document cannot replace education or experience and should be used in conjunction with professional judgment. Not all aspects of this practice may be applicable in all circumstances. This ASTM standard is not intended to represent or replace the standard of care by which the adequacy of a given professional service must be judged, nor should this document be applied without consideration of a project's many unique aspects. The word "Standard" in the title of this document means only that the document has been approved through the ASTM consensus process.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recom-*

mendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids

D4992 Practice for Evaluation of Rock to be Used for Erosion Control

D5519 Test Methods for Particle Size Analysis of Natural and Man-Made Riprap Materials

E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of common technical terms in this practice, refer to Terminology **D653**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *filter/bedding stone/spalls, n*—stone, filter stone consisting of crushed stone ranging in size from minus 2.0 in. (50 mm) to No. 100 (150 μ m) and bedding stone, often referred to as “spalls,” consisting of crushed stone ranging in size from minus 6½ in. (163 mm) to No. 16 (1.18 mm).

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—Filter and bedding may be placed in two layers prior to the riprap placement, that is, a filter layer 8 to 10 in. (200 to 250 mm) thick and a bedding layer of 6 to 8 in. (150 to 200 mm) thick.

3.2.2 *gradation, n*—the proportions by mass of stones distributed within specified ranges between maximum and minimum limits.

3.2.3 *prolate sphere, n*—a spheroid in which the polar axis is greater than the equatorial diameter.

3.2.4 *riprap, n*—stone materials generally less than 3000 lb in mass (1400 kg), specially selected and graded, and when properly placed prevents erosion through minor wave action, or strong currents and thereby preserves the shape of a surface, slope, or the underlying structure.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D18** on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D18.17** on Rock for Erosion Control.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3.2.5 *standard size designation*—one of a group of stones with specified gradation limits.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 The design team shall establish the size and mass of graded quarry stone using acceptable design criteria. If design criteria and economic factors permit, standard gradations shown in **Tables 1 and 2** should be selected. If using standard sizes, the design team shall select the appropriate gradation; this might require selecting the next larger size, thereby creating an over-designed structure, but one which is economically a cheaper structure. Added cost may result due to the increased volume of stone required, and in transporting and placing the additional stone at the project site. The cost effectiveness of using “standard grading” versus “non-standard grading” always should be evaluated, and standard gradings used whenever possible. Standard gradings typically vary between states, provinces, and within other geographic districts based on influence of a local department of transportation or other dominant entity, which is historically the primary purchaser or specifier of erosion control stone products.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The standard size designations listed in this practice are provided so that the design team, consumer, and the producer have a common reference in sizing stone materials used in erosion control. The design team should assign a materials survey, and rock quality testing series to determine which quarry sources may have suitable blasting and processing procedures to produce the required gradations. The design team should recognize the fact that not all sources are capable of or willing to produce the required gradations. Only those sources listed by the design team should be considered for construction of the project.

5.2 The standard size designations provided in this guide are suitable for protective surfacing and structures designed for erosion control. These sizes are for typical structures such as jetties, revetments, groin baffles, bulkheads, lining for drainage/irrigation ditches and for intake or outlet facilities,

TABLE 2 Standard Sizes for Spalls and Filter/Bedding Stone

Size Designation		FS-3 Spalls	FS-2 Bedding	FS-1 Bedding
Sieve Sizes		Percent Finer by Mass		
Alternative ^A	Standard ^A			
6½ in.	163 mm	100	...	...
4½ in.	113 mm	85 to 100	...	...
2½ in.	63 mm	15 to 50	...	...
2 in.	50 mm	...	100	...
¾ in.	19.5 mm	...	85 to 100	...
¾ in.	9.5 mm	...	...	100
No. 4	4.75 mm	...	15 to 50	85 to 100
No. 16	1.18 mm	0 to 15	...	...
No. 30	600 µm	...	...	15 to 50
No. 100	150 µm	...	...	0 to 15

^A Sieve sizes in this table are designated by Specification **E11** up to the 2½ in. (63 mm) size. Specification **E11** addresses neither the 4½ in. (113 mm) nor the 6½ in. (163 mm) sizes; however, consistent nomenclature is used for those sizes.

bridges and stream channel banks, gabions, and slope protection for earth embankment and rock-fill dams.

5.3 The design selection of stone sizes, durability, placement, filter/bedding materials, or geotextiles, steepness of slopes for placement, and layer thickness are beyond the scope of this guide.

6. Manufacturing

6.1 The standard size designations of quarried stone for erosion control in this guide may be produced by any suitable commercial quarrying method, and by the use of any type of sizing device, shape or size of plant grizzly or screen openings, or combinations thereof, necessary to produce the required sizes within the gradation limits specified in Section 7.

6.2 Stones shall be hard, angular to subangular, and of such quality that they will not disintegrate on exposure to water or weathering during the designed life of the structure. The stone shall generally be free from fractures, shale partings, deleterious materials, and overburden soil. The design team shall specify acceptance criteria based on the requirements for the

TABLE 1 Standard Sizes for Riprap^A

Size Designation		R-1500	R-700	R-300	R-150	R-60	R-20
Particle Mass		Percent Lighter Than the Mass Specified ^C					
Pounds	(Kilograms) ^B						
3000	(1364)	100	...	...	...	...	...
1500	(682)	50 to 100	100	...	...	...	...
1000	(454)	...	...	...	...	...	...
700	(318)	15 to 50	50 to 100	100	...	...	...
500	(227)	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	(136)	...	15 to 50	50 to 100	100	...	...
250	(114)	0 to 15	...	...	...	...	...
150	(68)	...	...	15 to 50	50 to 100	100	...
60	(27)	...	0 to 15	...	15 to 50	50 to 100	...
45	(20)	...	...	0 to 15	...	...	100
30	(14)	...	...	...	...	15 to 50	...
20	(9.1)	...	...	...	0 to 15	...	50 to 100
10	(4.5)	...	...	...	...	0 to 15	15 to 50
2	(1.0)	...	...	...	...	...	0 to 15

^ARevised Nov 14, 1995, and modified to conform to the gradations proposed by the producers and the National Crushed Stone Association.

^BRounded to two figures from conversion of inch-pound (U.S. Customary) units.

^CEstablished by determining the mass of the individual stone particles.