



TABLE 1.—Explanation of letter symbols

Symbol	Explanation
AM	Surface alluvial deposit, Pleistocene age
AM	Recent alluvial deposit
MTM	Marine tidal marsh
U	Urban area
Z	Swamp deposit

SOIL SYMBOLS

The map symbols used in this report to designate the various types of soils are a modification of the system used in the engineering soil survey of New Jersey (Rogers, 1950). The first part of the symbol is a letter, or group of letters, which identifies the parent material according to the classification developed by Lozier (1950) (see table 1). The second part of the symbol is a number which identifies the soil group according to the classification system adopted by the Highway Research Board (Allen and others, 1948) and used with some modifications by the Delaware State Highway Department (see table 2). A two-digit number indicates that two soil types are present with the same soil profile; for example, the symbol AM23 implies that both A-2 and A-3 soils are present in the same soil profile, but usually of different horizons.

Two different soil symbols may be combined by either a horizontal bar or a diagonal bar. A horizontal bar indicates that the soil designated by the denominator underlies the soil designated by the numerator within a depth of 30 to 75 inches. If a letter symbol is used only in the numerator, it also applies to the denominator. A diagonal bar (AM2/24) indicates that two soil types (AM2 and AM24) are present within the same area, but not necessarily in the same profile. The two soils are so finely interposed that they cannot be mapped separately.

TABLE 2.—Soil classification

General classification	Granular materials (35 percent or less passing a No. 200 sieve)					Silt-clay materials (more than 35 percent passing a No. 200 sieve)				
	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	A-6	A-7	A-8	A-9	A-10
Sieve analysis										
Percent passing										
No. 10 sieve	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.
No. 40 sieve	30 max.	30 max.	30 max.	30 max.	30 max.	30 max.	30 max.	30 max.	30 max.	30 max.
No. 200 sieve	15 max.	25 max.	10 max.	35 max.	35 max.	35 max.	35 max.	35 max.	35 max.	35 max.
Characteristics of fraction passing										
Liquid limit	6 max.	6 max.	Nonplastic	40 max.	41 min.	40 max.	41 min.	40 max.	41 min.	40 max.
Plasticity index	6 max.	6 max.	Nonplastic	10 max.	11 min.	11 min.	11 min.	11 min.	11 min.	11 min.
Group index ^a	0	0	0	4 max.	8 max.	12 max.	10 max.	20 max.		
General subgrade rating	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very poor	Unsatisfactory
Material	Well-graded gravel and sand	Clean sand and gravelly sand	Poorly graded, silty or clayey sand and gravel	Silty soil	Plastic silt	Plastic clay	Expansive plastic clay	Muck-peat		

^aPlasticity index of A-7-5 subgroup is equal to or less than the liquid limit minus 30.
^bPlasticity index of A-7-6 subgroup is greater than the liquid limit minus 30.
^cThe group index is calculated according to the following formula: Group index = $0.2a + 0.001ac + 0.01bd$
 in which: a = That portion of the percentage passing No. 200 sieve greater than 35 percent and not exceeding 75 percent, expressed as a positive whole number (1 to 60).
 b = That portion of the percentage passing No. 200 sieve greater than 15 percent and not exceeding 55 percent, expressed as a positive whole number (1 to 60).
 c = That portion of the numerical liquid limit greater than 40 and not exceeding 60, expressed as a positive whole number (1 to 20).
 d = That portion of the numerical plasticity index greater than 10 and not exceeding 30, expressed as a positive whole number (1 to 20).

TABLE 3.—Results of laboratory analyses of soil samples

Sample pit and number	Depth of interval (inches)	Cumulative percent by weight passing sieve ^a	Mechanical analysis					Liquid limit (%)	Plasticity index ^b	Moisture-density ^c	Classification	Map symbol
			No. 4 (75 μm)	No. 10 (2.0 mm)	No. 40 (0.425 mm)	No. 200 (0.075 mm)	Silt (0.002 to 0.0085 mm)					
311	0-8	99.0	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.9	23.4	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
312	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
313	0-8	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
314	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
315	0-8	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
316	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
317	0-8	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
318	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
319	0-8	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
320	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
321	0-8	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
322	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
323	0-8	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
324	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
325	0-8	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
326	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
327	0-8	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
328	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
329	0-8	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	
330	8-20	100	100	100	100	100	21.6	1.0	128	A-2-4 (0)	AM3	

TABLE 4.—Characteristics of the engineering soil types in the Frankford Area

Soil type ¹	Description	Origin	Engineering properties			
			In place	Disturbed ²	Compaction characteristics	Suitable compaction equipment
AM2	Nonplastic to slightly plastic, sandy soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Good	Excellent to good depending on blunder present.	Good	Rubber-tired equipment.
AM23	Nonplastic, generally poorly graded sandy soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Good to fair.	Excellent to good depending on blunder present if surface is A-2. Fair if surface is A-3.	Good if predominant material is A-2. Fair if predominant material is A-3.	Rubber-tired equipment for soil which is predominantly A-3.
AM24	Nonplastic to slightly plastic, sandy and silty soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Good if material left after grading is predominantly A-2. Fair if material left after grading is predominantly A-4.	Excellent to good depending on blunder present if surface is A-2. Fair to poor if surface is A-4.	Good if predominant material is A-2. Fair if predominant material is A-4.	Rubber-tired equipment.
AM25	Nonplastic to highly plastic, sandy and clayey soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Good if material left after grading is predominantly A-2. Poor if material left after grading is predominantly A-4.	Excellent to good depending on blunder present if surface is A-2. Poor if surface is A-4.	Fair if predominant material is A-2. Very poor if predominant material is A-4.	Rubber-tired equipment for soil which is predominantly A-6.
AM3	Nonplastic, poorly graded sandy soil.	Fluvial deposits of Pleistocene age.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Vibratory equipment.
AM4	Slightly plastic, silty and clayey soil.	Fluvial and possibly silted deposits of Pleistocene age.	Fair to poor.	Fair to poor.	Fair to poor.	Rubber-tired equipment.
AR	Alluvial gravel, sand, silt and clay.	Alluvium of Recent age.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
MTM	Soil rich in organic material and subject to inundation by high tides. No definite profile.	Tidal marsh deposits.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
U	Urban areas where soil has been altered extensively by man.	Undetermined.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.
Z	Soil rich in organic material and frequently poorly graded. May be underlain at shallow depths by gravel, sand, or clay.	Swamp deposits of Pleistocene age.	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable.

¹Two different soil types may be combined into a single map symbol (AM2/24), but the engineering characteristics of the individual soil types are described separately.
²For soil types designated by two-digit numbers, these columns refer to the composite soil. When not subject to frost action, frost will affect soils that contain appreciable silt and clay and have a high moisture content.
³Unless otherwise indicated, the moisture-density is the maximum attainable under standard conditions. Additive may aid in stabilization of the sandy soils and minimize dust conditions.