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Standard Terminology Relating to Dimension Stone¹

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INTRODUCTION

Dimension stone, as used here, is natural stone that has been selected and fabricated to specific sizes or shapes, with or without one or more mechanically dressed or finished surfaces, for use as building facing, curbing, paving stone, monuments and memorials, and various industrial products. The term *dimension stone* is in contradistinction to crushed and broken stone, such as is used for aggregate, roadstone, fill, or chemical raw materials. Because all stone is a natural material, the definition excludes all manmade materials that simulate stone. In common practice, some dimension stones are reinforced, filled, or surface treated.

Terms used in definitions and nomenclature shall be interpreted in accordance with commonly accepted scientific and technical terms of the geological sciences except as otherwise specifically noted.

Examples of such exceptions are the broader commercial definitions of granite and marble, which have become well established in the dimension stone industry and trade. Definitions and terms included in these definitions have been formulated in accordance with common industrial usage *where this is not in conflict with current scientific usage*.

GENERAL TERMS

anchor—in general, a metal shape inserted into a slot or hole in the stone that provides for the transfer of loads from the stone to the building structure, either directly or through an intermediate structure.

anchorage—the system consisting of stone, anchor and primary structure, secondary structure or back-up preventing lateral movement of the stone.

arris—the junction of two planes of the same stone forming an external edge.

ashlar—(1) a squared block of building stone; (2) a masonry of such stones; (3) a thin-dressed rectangle of stone for facing of walls (often called ashlar veneer).

bearing check—a slot, generally not continuous, cut into the back or bed of dimension stone to accommodate a supporting angle or clip (see Fig. 1.)

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C18 on Dimension Stone and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C18.91 on Nomenclature and Definitions.

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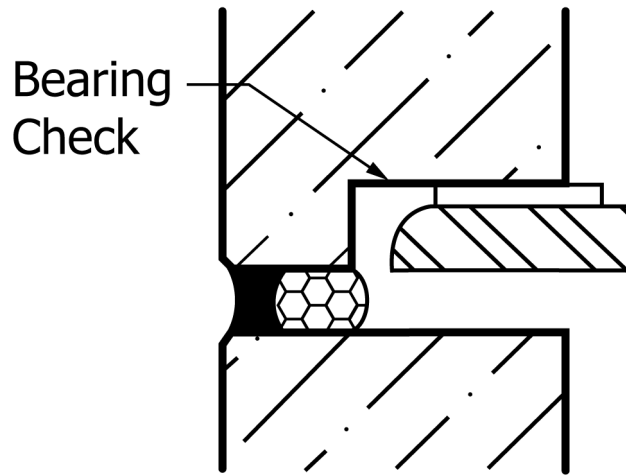


FIG. 1 Bearing Check

building stone—natural rock of adequate quality to be quarried and cut as dimension stone as it exists in nature, as used in the construction industry.

chip—an irregularly shaped fragment dislodged from a stone surface.

cladding—nonload-bearing stone used as the facing material in wall construction that contains other materials.

coping—dimension stone used as the top course of a masonry wall, often sloped to shed water.

crack—a partial break in the stone (see fracture, microcrack, seam).

cubic stock—in general, a thick dimension stone unit which is not precisely defined in terms of thickness for every kind of stone, particularly for limestone and sandstone. For marble or granite, cubic stock is a unit that is greater than 50 mm in thickness. For limestone, cubic stock is a unit that is greater than 75 mm to 100 mm in thickness, and for sandstone, a unit that is greater than 150 mm to 200 mm in thickness. (In contrast, see *thin stone*.)

cut stone—stone fabricated to specific dimensions.